

unite family members torn apart by the tragedy of war. Furthermore, I would like to extend my appreciation to Mr. BECERRA for introducing this legislation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H. Con. Res. 77, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the efforts of people of the United States of Korean ancestry to reunite with their family members in North Korea.

The year 2000 marked the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War. While the July 27, 1953 armistice officially ended the War, the division of the Koreans at the 38th parallel separated millions of Koreans from their families, tearing at the hearts of every mother, father, daughter, and son. Today, half a million people in the United States of Korean ancestry bear the pain of being separated from their families in North Korea.

Another historic occasion for the two Koreas occurred in the year 2000. On June 13th and June 14th, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung met with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il in the first ever summit held between the leaders of North and South Korea. In a joint declaration, the two leaders made a historic promise to promote economic cooperation and to hold reunions of divided Korean families. I am pleased to share with Members that three of these reunions have taken place thus far. It is vital that we continue to support the familial ties that bind the two Koreas.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that Korean Americans here in the United States have not had the opportunity to participate in these family reunifications. Because of the geographical distance, many Korean Americans are not involved with the selection process for the family reunions. This is why H. Con. Res. 77 is important to Korean Americans in my district, and across the United States.

Virginia's Eleventh Congressional District is home to one of the largest Korean-American constituencies. Korean Americans in my district still have personal ties to their former homeland. Some have not seen nor heard from their family members in North Korea for more than fifty years. Almost three generations have grown up unable to communicate with their own family members. We must make every effort to persuade the two Koreas that Korean Americans should be permitted to participate in the selection for the family reunifications and that these efforts should be timely, as older Koreans are dying as they await their turns in this process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this humanitarian resolution.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution expressing the Sense of Congress that the President should support the efforts of U.S. citizens of Korean ancestry to reunite with their families in North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, in June of 2000 North and South Korean leaders signed an historic agreement that was to facilitate the reunion of Korean families through Red Cross registration offices. An estimated 1.2 million North Korean refugees are currently living in South Korea, and over 500,000 Korean-Americans have been separated from their families in North Korea.

The reunions that have resulted from this agreement have been short, and therefore bittersweet. However, these reunions between North and South Koreans have not included

Korean Americans who also feel the pain of separation from their families.

As the healing process between these two nations continues, I believe the United States must do more to ensure that our citizens have the opportunity to reconnect with their loved ones. In fact, this resolution should be the beginning of a conversation between the U.S. and North Korea on behalf of these families, with the goal being the fair and even representation of their interests during government level meetings on Korean Family reunification.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is the Sense of Congress that the U.S. values peace in the global community, and we must continue to recognize the sanctity of the family as the central unit of human socialization.

Mr. Speaker, 50 years is too long to have gone without seeing your brother or sister. Many mothers and fathers from families torn apart by war along the 38th parallel have passed on without final visits from their children. We must therefore pursue the goal of family unification for Korean Americans with alacrity, for soon it will be too late for many families to share the words "I love you."

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 77.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AUTHORIZING THE 2002 WINTER OLYMPICS TORCH RELAY TO COME ONTO THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 82) authorizing the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay to come onto the Capitol grounds.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 82

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF THE RUNNING OF 2002 WINTER OLYMPICS TORCH RELAY ONTO THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

On December 21, 2001, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay (in this resolution referred to as the "event") may come onto the Capitol Grounds as part of the ceremony of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 82 authorizes the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay to come on the Capitol grounds as part of the ceremony of the 2002 Winter Olympic games. The Torch Relay will cross the grounds on December 21, 2001, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration designate.

The resolution also authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol Police Board, and the sponsor of the event to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the event in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of the Capitol grounds. The sponsor of the event will assume all expenses and liabilities in connection with the event, and all sales, advertisements and solicitations are prohibited.

The 2002 Winter Olympic Games will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, beginning on February 8 and concluding on February 24, 2002. Competition is scheduled for seven sports in 78 medal events at the games. An estimated 3,500 athletes and officials from 80 countries are expected to participate. In addition, 18,000 volunteers will help stage the games.

It will be an honor to have the Winter Olympic Torch Relay pass through the Capitol Grounds on December 21 and for the United States to host the 19th Olympic Winter Games. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Senator BENNETT for introducing Senate Concurrent Resolution 82. This legislation authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay. Consistent with other

resolutions authorizing use of the Capitol Grounds, the Torch Relay activities will be coordinated with the Capitol Police Board and the Architect of the Capitol.

The 2002 Winter Olympics will take place in my hometown of Salt Lake City between February 8 and the 24th. There are few symbols as powerful as the Olympic Games that promote unity, peace and healing. The Torch Relay is what unites Salt Lake City with the rest of the country to showcase the Olympic values of courage, sacrifice, persistence and humanity.

Roughly 3,500 athletes from 80 countries are expected to participate in over 25 events at the 19th Winter Olympic Games. The Olympic Torch, which will come to the Capitol steps on December 21 for a ceremonial moment, will be carried by one of the over 10,000 volunteers who will carry the torch in over 80 metropolitan areas, finishing at the opening ceremonies in Salt Lake City.

I am pleased to support this resolution and urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to congratulate the gentleman from Utah and all the people of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the opportunity to host the 19th Winter Olympic Games.

I had the opportunity a couple of years ago to be in Salt Lake City and saw the preparations under way, the light rail system being constructed with the assistance of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure here in the United States Congress, and it promises to be quite an event. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 82.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate Concurrent Resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES A. MCCLURE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate Bill (S. 1459) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, as the "James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1459

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JAMES A. MCCLURE FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, shall be known and designated as the "James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1459 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, as the James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

I would like to commend my colleague the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER), a colleague on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for introducing H.R. 2972, which was the House companion naming bill that we are considering today. With the hard work and diligence of the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER), the committee reported H.R. 2972. We are considering the Senate version today to clear the way to get this piece of legislation to the President's desk for his signature.

James A. McClure was born in Payette, Idaho, on December 27, 1924. He attended public schools in Payette and went on to serve in the United States Navy from 1942 to 1946. Following his tour with the Navy, he earned his J.D. degree from the University of Idaho College of law in 1950 and was admitted to the Idaho bar that same year.

He commenced private practice in Payette before serving as prosecuting attorney of Payette County in 1956. During that time, he served as City Attorney from 1953 until 1966 and in the Idaho State Senate from 1961 until 1966, as well as being a member of the Payette County Central Committee for 15 years.

Senator McClure was elected to the United States House of Representatives to serve in the 90th Congress. He served for three succeeding terms until being elected to the United States Senate in 1972. Senator McClure served succeeding terms in the Senate until his retirement in 1991.

While in the Senate, Senator McClure was Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources from 1981 until 1987 and also the Chairman of the Senate Republican Conference from 1981 until 1985.

This bill naming the Federal building and courthouse in Boise, Idaho, honors

a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1459 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, as the James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

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Jim McClure served the citizens of Idaho as both a United States Representative and as a Senator. He was born in Payette, Idaho, in 1924. He attended public schools and the U.S. Naval Academy. In 1950 he graduated from the University of Idaho College of Law.

He began his public service as the prosecuting attorney of Payette from 1950 until 1956. For the next 13 years he served as the city attorney for Payette and as a State senator from 1961 to 1966. In 1966 he was elected to the United States Congress and was re-elected in 1968 and 1970. In 1972, McClure was elected to the U.S. Senate and served three terms until 1990. His work in both the House and the Senate reflected the interests of his constituents.

Senator McClure focused on the uses of public lands and other natural resource issues. In fact, over 25 years ago, Senator McClure predicted much of the energy questions and debates that we just had this past summer. His focus on energy issues as Chairman of the Senate Energy Committee from 1981 to 1987 helped to begin the debate on crafting a national energy strategy. He was one of the first policymakers to focus our attention on our growing demand for energy.

Senator McClure's integrity, intelligence, and fair mindedness led to an appointment to the Senate Select Committee on the Iran-Contra Affair. Senator McClure has had an active retirement. At the age of 77, he is in phenomenal health. He serves on the boards of several corporations. It is both fitting and proper to honor the outstanding public service of our former colleague, Jim McClure, with this designation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the other outstanding Representative from that State. Along with the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER), they provide able and wonderful service for the citizens of Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for yielding the time. I will tell my colleagues that Senator McClure has often told me of his admiration for Ohio, and if he could not be from Idaho, he would be from Ohio.