

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and fellow freshman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), and I came to the Congress together. Since then he has been the driving force behind a movement to improve our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. For that he is to be strongly commended.

HBCUs, as we call them, remain a critical part of our education system. These institutions have significantly increased educational access for thousands of economically and socially disadvantaged Americans, particularly among young African Americans. Yet our Historically Black Colleges and Universities need to maintain and improve their facilities in order to continue to meet the needs of their students.

I bet you, Mr. Speaker, if a poll were taken, each Member of this House would have an historically black college or university somewhere near their district or in some way they have helped an historically black college or university. That is extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted last week when we passed H. Res. 524 recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, it is critical that we honor Historically Black Colleges and Universities with our deeds, not just our words, by taking such steps as funding them properly in our appropriations process. That is what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is talking about. By passing this bill, we make good on our commitment to our Historically Black Colleges and Universities and honor them with our deeds by making it easier for them to preserve their facilities and thereby serve their students and their communities.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for this excellent bill, ask for our continued effort in this regard, and urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for yielding me time, and I also want to commend the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking member of this committee for the outstanding work they do all the time on the Committee on Resources. I am not a member of this committee, but I often watch its deliberations and pay attention to what it is doing, and I think that they, obviously, do an outstanding job. I especially

want to commend them for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I also want to commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), a man who has almost single-handedly in terms of his zest and seal, who has been tremendously focused on the problems, attributes and contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As a matter of fact, he talked so passionately about those in South Carolina until sometimes I wish that I had been a South Carolinian and had the opportunity to attend one of them.

I did not attend one in South Carolina, but I did grow up in Arkansas, and I attended what is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. The bell tower on that campus, which is the tallest structure in that area, they do not have tall buildings in Arkansas, but the bell tower is probably the tallest structure in that community, and, for as long as I can remember, it has stood as a symbol of educational opportunity for African Americans, especially in that area. The alumni association is currently trying to replace it, brick by brick.

As a matter of fact, when I was there we had an outstanding President that we fondly called "Prexy," President Lawrence Arnett Davis, Sr., whose son now is the chancellor, Chancellor Lawrence Arnett Davis, Jr. They both have become institutions.

So I say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), when you help preserve these institutions, which are indeed struggling but have one of the greatest histories and one of the greatest legacies in this Nation, and to think that the leaders of many of them were newly-freed slaves, individuals who had just come out of slavery when the Moral Act was passed and then its subsequent amendments, so, yes, they have done exceedingly well. But, again, I commend all of those who have had a hand in and who have spoken so passionately about their impact.

Again I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and commend the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1606, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material on the 22 bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 100 YEARS OF KOREAN IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 297) recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 297

Whereas missionaries from the United States played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea;

Whereas in December 1902, 56 men, 21 women and 25 children left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the S.S. Gaelic and landed in Honolulu, Hawaii on January 13, 1903;

Whereas the early Korean-American community was united around the common goal of obtaining independence from their colonized mother country;

Whereas members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict;

Whereas on June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the involvement of approximately 5,720,000 personnel, both military and civilian from South Korea and the United States, who worked to stem the spread of communism in Korea;

Whereas casualties in the United States Armed Forces included 54,260 dead, of whom 33,665 were battle deaths, 92,134 wounded, and 8,176 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas in the early 1950s, thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war, poverty, and desolation, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Korean-Americans, like waves of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have taken root and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;

Whereas Korean immigration has invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;

Whereas according to the 2000 United States Census, Korean-Americans own and operate 135,571 businesses across the United States that have gross sales of \$46,000,000,000 annually, and employ 333,649 individuals;

Whereas the contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States include the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture, and writing;

Whereas Korean-Americans play a crucial role in maintaining the strength and vitality of the United States-Korean relationship;

Whereas the partnership of the United States and South Korea helps maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and provides economic benefits to the people of both nations and to the rest of the world; and

Whereas beginning in 2003, more than 100 communities throughout the United States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the achievements and contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States over the past 100 years; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe the anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 297.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 297 recognizes the contributions of Korean Americans during the past 100 years, and it asks the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe this anniversary. I commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) for introducing this important resolution.

January 2003 will mark the 100th anniversary of the arrival of 56 men, 21 women and 25 children from the Korean Peninsula to Honolulu, Hawaii. These brave people left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the SS *Gaelic* on January 13, 1903. This trip initiated a century of Korean immigration to the United States, and America has benefited tremendously from the hard work and loyalty of Korean immigrants and their sons and daughters.

Korean Americans have served in the United States Armed Forces with distinction during World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict in the early 1950s. In particular, the U.S. and South Korea worked together to keep communism from covering the Korean peninsula during those difficult times.

Korean Americans have made many contributions to the United States and have had a lasting impact on their communities. Hard work, strong families and cultural influence are just a few of the qualities that Korean Americans are known for and continue to thrive today. Korean Americans have played a crucial role in advancing the United States-Korea partnership, which helps provide peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region.

Among the many contributions of Korean Americans are the first beating

heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture and writing.

According to the 2000 census, over 135,000 American businesses are owned and operated by Korean Americans across the country, with gross sales and receipts of \$46 billion. These businesses employ over 330,000 individuals.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean community is alive and well in my Congressional District out in Northern Virginia, at Bailey's Crossroads, Annandale, Fairfax and Woodbridge.

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These immigrants have chosen America for the freedom and opportunity this country offers, and they are making lasting contributions to our community and communities across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for adoption of the resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia in consideration of this resolution honoring the significance of Korean immigration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

(Ms. WATSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues today in honoring the contributions of Korean Americans to our national heritage.

On January 13, 1903, the S.S. *Gaelic* arrived in Honolulu, marking the beginning of the documented history of the Korean-American experience. Mr. Speaker, 102 Korean immigrants walked off that ship almost 100 years ago. Many of them probably expected that they would spend a few years in Hawaii and then return home. In the 100 years since then, the Korean-American population has grown to over 1 million and has become a vital and dynamic part of our American family.

No account of Korean-American heritage would be complete without listing the accomplishments of several American heroes of Korean descent, like Colonel Young Oak Kim, the first Asian American to command a combat battalion. To date, Colonel Kim is also the most decorated Asian-American soldier, earning two Purple Hearts, a Silver Star, and the Distinguished Service Cross. Or Dora Yum Kim, a pioneer in developing social services for California's poor and disadvantaged citizens. And Dr. Sammy Lee, Olympic diver and swimming coach, physician and veteran. Dr. Lee was not only the first Asian-American to win an Olympic gold medal, but also the first American to win two Olympic gold diving

medals, the oldest person to win a gold in diving, and the first male to win back-to-back gold medals in diving as well.

I am proud to represent a congressional district with a vibrant Korean-American community. My congressional district is also home to a number of institutions that stand as a testament both to the determination and success of Korean-Americans, but also to the richness of Korean-American heritage.

The Korean-American Museum presents exhibitions that serve to bring the role of Korean-Americans in our history to the public at large. The Korean Heritage Library at the University of Southern California holds a wealth of history of Korean-American life. And one cannot forget the many churches, community groups, and businesses that make up the fabric of everyday life in the Korean-American community.

The Korean-American story is above all an American story, a story of our country, our communities, and our neighborhoods. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to celebrate 100 years of Korean-American contributions to our Nation.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his helping in moving this bill to the floor and getting it up for a vote today.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Resolution 297 recognizes the contributions of Korean-Americans and the contributions that they have made over the last 100 years. Since that first day when Korean-Americans immigrated and landed in Honolulu, they have become an integral part of the diverse fabric that makes up American society. They have contributed economically; but beyond economic contributions, they have eagerly embraced our commonly held American ideals.

The first Korean-Americans were united in the cause of achieving freedom for their annexed homeland and for her people. And in this present day, Korean-Americans remain united in their hopes for the reunification of their ancestral homeland and the reunification of families torn apart by war and for an end to the dictatorial oppression of their fellow Koreans in North Korea.

By organizing through churches, associations, and other groups, Korean-Americans have built strong mutual-support networks and strong communities. Perhaps most importantly, at the center of Korean-American life are strong family ties and hard work. This has allowed Korean-Americans to prosper and make innumerable contributions to American life and society.

In January of 2003, there will be more than 100 communities across America celebrating the 100th anniversary of Korean-American immigration. It is

both deserving and important that Congress recognize the significance of this fact, and encourage schools, civic groups, and all levels of government to take part in planning activities and events surrounding this major milestone.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the pioneers of the Korean community in the United States were a small group of political and social reformers, expelled from Korea following an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government, who arrived as exiles in San Francisco. Among them was Suh Jae-pil, who later adopted the American name Philip Jaisohn. Mr. Jaisohn became the first Korean to become an American citizen and the first Korean-American to receive an American medical degree.

In 1886, 4 years after getting his medical degree, Mr. Jaisohn established the first Korean newspaper. He became involved in the fight to keep Korea independent of China and, after 1910, to liberate it from Japan. Dr. Jaisohn devoted the majority of his life to the cause of Korean independence. His work in medical research and pathology and for Korean causes gained respect in both his homeland and in the United States.

Mr. Jaisohn, like thousands of other Koreans who immigrated to the United States, played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea.

Members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces, have helped the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, and own and operate more than 135 businesses in the United States with gross sales of \$46 billion annually.

Korean-Americans play a vital role in maintaining the strength and vitality of United States-Korean relationships. The partnership between the United States and South Korea has helped to maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

This year, 100 communities throughout the United States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States, including a large Korean community on the north side of the city of Chicago and in other areas spread throughout the city.

Mr. Speaker, my former legislative director is Korean. Her name is Courtney Pugh. She and her twin sister were featured on the cover of a Korean magazine about 3 years ago as premier young Korean or Asian activists in the United States. So I take this opportunity to convey greetings to them and all of my Korean friends throughout the metropolitan area of Chicago. Again, I commend the gentleman for introducing this resolution, and I am pleased to share its movement with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution appropriately recognizes Korean-Americans and their contributions to this country. It seeks to celebrate 100 years of immigration by supporting events and ceremonies by marking this important date in 2003, and I am proud to support this resolution.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor support House Resolution 297 recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States. In 1902, 102 Koreans arrived in Hawaii after a month-long journey across the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Korean-American presence has grown to more than 100 communities with a population of about 1.1 million people, and has made immense contributions to our nation.

Abroad, members of the Korean-American community served with valor and distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States, notably during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict, where they helped defend South Korea from Communist North Korea's invasion. Their sacrifices helped to preserve the freedom and democracy that we have today.

At home, Korean-Americans, like other waves of immigrants to America, have spurred the growth of new businesses, churches, and academic communities. They have also made tremendous contributions in areas such as athletics, literature, the arts, medicine, architecture, and engineering.

As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and as an immigrant, I am proud to recognize these achievements.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 297.

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. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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.

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RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING MARY BAKER EDDY'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE MARY BAKER EDDY LIBRARY FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 458) recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's achieve-

ments and the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 458

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity will officially open on September 29, 2002, in Boston, Massachusetts, thereby making available to the public the Mary Baker Eddy Collections, one of the largest collections of primary source material by and about an American woman;

Whereas the namesake of the Library, Mary Baker Eddy, achieved international prominence during her lifetime (1821-1910) as the founder of Christian Science and was the first woman in the United States to found and lead a religion that became an international movement with members in 139 countries;

Whereas historians compare Mary Baker Eddy to nineteenth-century women reformers like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who took leadership roles at a time when women infrequently did so;

Whereas Mary Baker Eddy founded and served as the pastor of her own church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and established a publishing organization that produces numerous publications, including "The Christian Science Monitor", an international daily newspaper that has won seven Pulitzer Prizes;

Whereas in recognition of the numerous achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, the Women's National Hall of Fame inducted her into its membership in 1995 for having made "an indelible mark on society, religion, and journalism";

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library, a facility of 81,000 square feet, provides a place for people to come together to explore ideas and offers on-site and online educational experiences, programs, and exhibits;

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Collections consist of more than 100,000 documents, artifacts, photographs, and other media that chronicle the development of Mary Baker Eddy's ideas and offer an unequalled resource to scholars in women's history and mind-body medicine;

Whereas the Library's initiative to make the previously unpublished materials in the Mary Baker Eddy Collections available to the public is exemplary of, and in full accord with, the intent of the provisions of title 17, United States Code, relating to the publication of previously unpublished materials; and

Whereas the Mary Baker Eddy Library will establish an Institute for the Rediscovery and Preservation of the History of Women in Seneca Falls, New York, the birthplace of the first Women's Rights Convention, in order to showcase new research on the forgotten histories of women and offer educational programs for students: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress recognizes and commends—*

(1) Mary Baker Eddy for her outstanding achievements and contributions, particularly her contributions to the advancement of women's rights as a public figure and role model in the early stages of the women's rights movement; and

(2) the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, which will open to the public on September 29, 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).