

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 Courtnei 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.

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).

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. 458.

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 such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me this time.

I think it is appropriate to point out that the acting Speaker pro tempore now is the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), the State where Mary Baker Eddy was born.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 458, recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's life and achievements and the opening of the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity.

Mary Baker Eddy was a notable 19th century public figure and role model in the early stages of the women's rights movement. Historians often compare her to other 19th century reformers, like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, women who took leadership roles at a time when women infrequently did so.

Mary Baker Eddy was an author, a successful businesswoman, a publisher and editor of monthly and weekly magazines, the president and founder of a teaching college, and the founder and leader of a worldwide church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, which today has congregations in 139 countries.

Remarkably, at age 87, Mary Baker Eddy founded an international daily newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, which has won seven Pulitzer Prizes.

The Mary Baker Eddy Library in Boston, which opens on September 29, will make available to the public one of the largest collections of primary-source material by and about American women. The library will provide opportunities to explore the ideas and life of this 19th century pioneer and will showcase her previously unpublished writings.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of the House to support this resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Census, and Agency Organization, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 458, a bill recognizing and commending Mary Baker Eddy's achievements and the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity, and I want to commend the gentleman from Texas for his introduction of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Baker Eddy is regarded as a major religious speaker and

as a notable example of the emergence of women in significant leadership roles.

□ 1800

When Mrs. Eddy was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1955, it was noted that she had made an indelible mark on religion, society, and journalism.

Born in 1821 on a farm in Bow, New Hampshire, Mary Baker Eddy spent most of her youth in ill health. Although raised with Puritan values, daily Bible reading, and the talk of God's healing power, she spent years looking for healing in the many remedial methods available at her time.

In 1866, Mary Baker Eddy, through reading Jesus' healings in the New Testament, came to discover the science of Christianity which she named "Christian Science." In 1875, she first wrote and published "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. It is published in 17 languages and Braille; and in audiocassette, CD, and computerized form. Over 9 million copies have been sold, and it remains a bestseller each year.

In 1879, Mrs. Eddy established the Church of Christ, Scientist, and subsequently founded its various periodicals and activities. In 1895, she published the first edition of the Manual of the Mother Church. One of her last and greatest accomplishments was founding the Christian Science Monitor in 1908.

In 1992, the Women's National Book Association named "Science and Health" as one of 75 books by women, and I quote, "whose words have changed the world."

Before Mrs. Eddy died in 1910, the religion she established had spread around the world, and she had become one of the most recognized public figures in America; a truly great woman.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this resolution, and 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, I am pleased to have the House consider House Concurrent Resolution 458, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH). This resolution recognizes and commends the achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the opening of the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of Humanity in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, on September 29, 2002, the Mary Baker Eddy Library for the Betterment of humanity will officially open in Boston. The opening of this library will allow the public access to the Mary Baker Eddy collections, one of the largest collections of primary-source material by and about an extraordinary American woman.

Born in 1821, Mary Baker Eddy was a reformer and a woman who introduced

bold new concepts to 19th century society and beyond. Mrs. Eddy achieved international prominence as the founder of Christian Science. She has the distinction of being the first woman in the United States to found and lead a religion that became an international movement. The Church of Christ, Scientist, has members in 139 countries.

In an era when women faced severe limits, Mary Baker Eddy rose from obscurity, poverty, and illness to become a renowned author, healer, thinker, religious leader, and publisher.

In 1866, she was healed of a serious injury as she read the account of one of Jesus' healings in the New Testament. This led her to discover what she came to understand as the science of Christianity, which she named Christian Science.

In 1875, she wrote and published "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures." It is published in 17 languages and Braille, and in audiocassette, CD, and computerized form. Over 9 million copies have been sold, and it remains a bestseller each year.

In 1879, Mrs. Eddy established the Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1895, she published the first edition of the "Manual of the Mother Church." One of her last and greatest accomplishments was founding the Christian Science Monitor in 1908.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution, and I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) for introducing this important resolution. Mary Baker Eddy had a profound impact on American life and religion. Her life as healer, thinker, and reformer is remarkable.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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, House Concurrent Resolution 458.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States: