

of the Federal land is already blanketed by federally authorized mining claims owned by Resolution Copper that give it the right to explore and develop the minerals. Given the intermingled ownership, the public safety issues that may be associated with mining activities, and the significant financial investment Resolution Copper must make to even determine whether development of a mine is feasible, it makes sense, for Resolution Copper to own the entire Oak Flat area.

However, we also recognize that there are public impacts associated with transferring Oak Flat out of federal ownership. This bill goes far in addressing these impacts. Let me explain. First, the land exchange is conditioned on the execution of a permanent conservation easement to protect Apache Leap, a spectacular cliff area rich in cultural history on the western side of the Federal parcel. Although the conservation easement has been a feature in this bill since it was first introduced, we have expanded and strengthened the protections required by the easement. The easement will now apply to the entire Apache Leap escarpment totaling approximately 695 acres up from the 562 acres that were protected in the original bill. To address concerns that were raised that the mining operation might still affect the area, the conservation easement will not just prohibit surface development, it will also prohibit commercial mineral extraction under the easement area. In addition, the exchange includes a fund endowment for the implementation of the terms of the conservation easement.

The Oak Flat Campground, consisting of 16 rustic tent/RV sites, is located on the north side of the parcel, adjacent to U.S. Highway 60. Recognizing that the campground is used by the community and others, we are requiring that this campground be replaced on the Globe Ranger District at Resolution Copper's expense. Public access to this campground will not immediately terminate on enactment of the legislation: The bill stipulates continued public access to the campground for two years after enactment.

We also heard from the public that climbing and bouldering are important recreational resources at Oak Flat. For this reason, we included a placeholder in S. 1122 for additional climbing provisions as a good faith offer to the climbing community to work with us and Resolution Copper to address the loss of public access to climbing at Oak Flat in a way that would not compromise public safety. A compromise was reached by the stakeholders to continue temporary interim access to some climbing at Oak Flat; and execute a license between Resolution Copper and Access Fund, a national advocacy climbing organization, to allow climbers to gain access to popular climbing sites located on Resolution Copper's private land. This compromise

along with the discovery of "Tamo," a climbing gem in the Tam O'Shanter Mountains, which is slated to become Arizona's newest State park, are examples of how parties coming together can turn an unfortunate situation into a win-win.

We had hoped we would be able to make a similar announcement with regard to the cultural resource concerns that were raised by the San Carlos Apache Tribe in May of last year. Unfortunately, that is not the case. I am still hopeful, however, and I will continue to reach out to the Yavapai and Apache tribes as this bill moves through the legislative process.

In return for conveying the Federal land to Resolution Copper, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will receive eight parcels of private land, totaling 4,583 acres plus \$7.5 million to be placed in a trust account to be expended by the United States on additional conservation lands in Arizona. The parcels included in this bill have been identified, and are strongly endorsed for acquisition by the Arizona Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land, Sonoran Institute, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and numerous others. They include lands along the San Pedro River, an important internationally recognized migratory bird corridor, riparian and wetland habitat for threatened and endangered animal and plant species, including the southwestern willow flycatcher and the hedgehog cactus, and magnificent canyons and forests that are home to big game species. Most of the parcels are in holdings whose acquisition will enable more effective management of the federal land. It is in the public interest to bring these conservation lands into Federal ownership for the enjoyment of future generations.

Although the focus of this bill is the land exchange between Resolution Copper and the U.S., it also includes provisions allowing for the conveyance of Federal lands to the town of Superior. These lands include the town cemetery, lands around the town airport, and a Federal reversionary interest that exists at the airport site. These lands are included in the proposed exchange to help the town to provide its municipal needs and expand and diversify its economic development.

Though I have described the many benefits of and the important compromises that are part of this exchange, you may be asking why we are legislating this land exchange. Why not use the existing administrative land exchange process? The answer is that this exchange can only be accomplished legislatively because the Forest Service does not have the authority to convey away Federal lands in order to acquire other lands outside the boundaries of the National Forest System, no matter how ecologically valuable.

This bill contains procedural safeguards and conditions that ensure it is an equal value exchange in the public

interest. I will highlight some of those safeguards: First, it requires that all appraisals of the lands must follow standard federal practice and be performed in accordance with appraisal standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Justice. All appraisals must also be formally reviewed, and approved, by the Secretary of Agriculture. Second, to ensure the Federal Government gets full value for the Federal parcel it is giving up, the Federal parcel will be appraised to include the minerals and appraised as if unencumbered by the private mining claims that detract from the fair market value of the land. These are important provisions not required by federal law. They are especially significant given that over 75 percent of the Federal parcel is covered by mining claims owned by Resolution Copper and the bulk of the value of the Federal parcel is expected to be the minerals. Third, the Apache Leap conservation easement is expressly excluded from the valuation of the Federal land, preventing any possibility that this easement would devalue the Federal land. By following standard appraisal practices and including these additional safeguards in the valuation process, the U.S., and ultimately the taxpayer, will receive full fair market value for both the land and the minerals it contains.

With this land exchange we can preserve lands that advance the important public objectives of protecting wildlife habitat, cultural resources, the watershed, and aesthetic values, while generating economic, recreation, and employment opportunities for state and local residents. I hope we approve the legislation at the earliest possible date. It is a winning scenario for our environment and our economy.

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1863. A bill to authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Robert M. La Follette, Sr., in recognition of his important contributions to the Progressive movement, the State of Wisconsin, and the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. This week, on June 14, people around my home State of Wisconsin will mark the 152nd anniversary of La Follette's birth. Throughout his life, La Follette was revered for his tireless service to the people of Wisconsin and to the people of the U.S. His dogged, full-steam-ahead approach to his life's work earned him the nickname "Fighting Bob."

Robert Marion La Follette, Sr., was born on June 14, 1855, in Primrose, a small town southwest of Madison in Dane County. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in

1879 and, after being admitted to the State bar, began his long career in public service as Dane County district attorney.

La Follette was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1884, and he served three terms as a member of that body, where he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

After losing his campaign for reelection in 1890, La Follette returned to Wisconsin and continued to serve the people of my state as a judge. Upon his exit from Washington DC, a reporter wrote, La Follette "is popular at home, popular with his colleagues, and popular in the House. He is so good a fellow that even his enemies like him."

He was elected the 20th Governor of Wisconsin in 1900. He served in that office until 1906, when he stepped down in order to serve the people of Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate, where he remained until his death in 1925.

As a founder of the national progressive movement, La Follette championed progressive causes as governor of Wisconsin and in the U.S. Congress. As governor, he advanced an agenda that included the country's first workers compensation system, direct election of U.S. Senators, and railroad rate and tax reforms. Collectively, these reforms would become known as the "Wisconsin Idea." As governor, La Follette also supported cooperation between the state and the University of Wisconsin.

His terms in the House of Representatives and the Senate were spent fighting for women's rights, working to limit the power of monopolies, and opposing pork barrel legislation. La Follette also advocated electoral reforms, and he brought his support of the direct election of U.S. Senators to this body. His efforts were brought to fruition with the ratification of the 17th Amendment in 1913. Fighting Bob also worked tirelessly to hold the Government accountable, and was a key figure in exposing the Teapot Dome Scandal.

La Follette earned the respect of such notable Americans as Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Harriet Tubman Upton for making civil rights one of his trademark issues. At a speech before the 1886 graduating class of Howard University, La Follette said, "We are one people, one by truth, one almost by blood. Our lives run side by side, our ashes rest in the same soil. [Seize] the waiting world of opportunity. Separatism is snobbish stupidity, it is supreme folly, to talk of non-contact, or exclusion!"

La Follette ran for President three times, twice as a Republican and once on the Progressive ticket. In 1924, as the Progressive candidate for President, La Follette garnered more than 17 percent of the popular vote and carried the State of Wisconsin.

La Follette's years of public service were not without controversy. In 1917, he filibustered a bill to allow the arming of U.S. merchant ships in response

to a series of German submarine attacks. His filibuster was successful in blocking passage of this bill in the closing hours of the 64th Congress. Soon after, La Follette was one of only six Senators who voted against U.S. entry into World War I.

Fighting Bob was outspoken in his belief that the right to free speech did not end when war began. In the fall of 1917, La Follette gave a speech about the war in Minnesota, and he was misquoted in press reports as saying that he supported the sinking of the Lusitania. The Wisconsin State Legislature condemned his supposed statement as treason, and some of La Follette's Senate colleagues introduced a resolution to expel him. In response to this action, he delivered his seminal floor address, "Free Speech in Wartime," on October 16, 1917. If you listen closely, you can almost hear his strong voice echoing through this chamber as he said: "Mr. President, our government, above all others, is founded on the right of the people freely to discuss all matters pertaining to their government, in war not less than in peace, for in this government, the people are the rulers in war no less than in peace."

Of the expulsion petition filed against him, La Follette said:

I am aware, Mr. President, that in pursuance of this general campaign of vilification and attempted intimidation, requests from various individuals and certain organizations have been submitted to the Senate for my expulsion from this body, and that such requests have been referred to and considered by one of the Committees of the Senate.

If I alone had been made the victim of these attacks, I should not take one moment of the Senate's time for their consideration, and I believe that other Senators who have been unjustly and unfairly assailed, as I have been, hold the same attitude upon this that I do. Neither the clamor of the mob nor the voice of power will ever turn me by the breadth of a hair from the course I mark out for myself, guided by such knowledge as I can obtain and controlled and directed by a solemn conviction of right and duty.

This powerful speech led to a Senate investigation of whether La Follette's conduct constituted treason. In 1919, following the end of World War I, the Senate dropped its investigation and reimbursed La Follette for the legal fees he incurred as a result of the expulsion petition and corresponding investigation. This incident is indicative of Fighting Bob's commitment to his ideals and of his tenacious spirit.

La Follette died on June 18, 1925, in Washington, DC., while serving Wisconsin in this body. His daughter noted, "His passing was mysteriously peaceful for one who had stood so long on the battle line." Mourners visited the Wisconsin Capitol to view his body, and paid respects in a crowd nearing 50,000 people. La Follette's son, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., was appointed to his father's seat, and went on to be elected in his own right and to serve in this body for more than 20 years, following the progressive path blazed by his father.

La Follette has been honored a number of times for his unwavering com-

mitment to his ideals and for his service to the people of Wisconsin and of the U.S.

During the 109th Congress, I was proud to support Senate passage of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congresswoman TAMMY BALDWIN that named the post office at 215 Martin Luther King, Jr., Boulevard in Madison in La Follette's honor. I commend Congresswoman BALDWIN for her efforts to pass that bill and I am pleased she is introducing House companion measures of the legislation I am introducing today in the Senate.

The Library of Congress recognized La Follette in 1985 by naming the Congressional Research Service reading room in the Madison Building in honor of both Fighting Bob and his son, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., for their shared commitment to the development of a legislative research service to support the U.S. Congress. In his autobiography, Fighting Bob noted that, as governor of Wisconsin, he "made it a . . . policy to bring all the reserves of knowledge and inspiration of the university more fully to the service of the people. . . . Many of the university staff are now in State service, and a bureau of investigation and research established as a legislative reference library . . . has proved of the greatest assistance to the legislature in furnishing the latest and best thought of the advanced students of Government in this and other countries." He went on to call this service "a model which the Federal government and ultimately every state in the union will follow." Thus, the legislative reference service that La Follette created in Madison served as the basis for his work to create the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress.

The La Follette Reading Room was dedicated on March 5, 1985, the 100th anniversary of Fighting Bob being sworn in for his first term as a Member of Congress.

Across this magnificent Capitol in National Statuary Hall, Fighting Bob is forever immortalized in white marble, still proudly representing the state of Wisconsin. His statue resides in the Old House Chamber, now known as National Statuary Hall, among those of other notable figures who have made their marks in American history. One of the few seated statues is that of Fighting Bob. Though he is sitting, he is shown with one foot forward, and one hand on the arm of his chair, as if he is about to leap to his feet and begin a robust speech.

When then-Senator John F. Kennedy's five-member Special Committee on the Senate Reception Room chose La Follette as one of the "Five Outstanding Senators" whose portraits would hang outside of this chamber in the Senate reception room, he was described as being a "ceaseless battler for

the underprivileged" and a "courageous independent." Today, his painting still hangs just outside this chamber, where it bears witness to the proceedings of this body—and, perhaps, challenges his successors here to continue fighting for the social and government reforms he championed.

Mr. President, to honor Robert M. La Follette, Sr., during the week of the anniversary of his birth, today I am introducing two pieces of legislation. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, Senator KOHL; the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY; and the junior Senator from Ohio, Senator BROWN.

I am introducing a bill that would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins to commemorate Fighting Bob's life and legacy. The second bill that I am introducing today, 1864, would authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Robert M. La Follette, Sr. The minting of a commemorative coin and the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal would be fitting tributes to the memory of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and to his deeply held beliefs and long record of service to his state and to his country. I hope that my colleagues will support these proposals.

Let us never forget Robert M. La Follette, Sr.'s character, his integrity, his deep commitment to Progressive causes, and his unwillingness to waver from doing what he thought was right. The Senate has known no greater champion of the common man and woman, no greater enemy of corruption and cronyism, than "Fighting Bob" La Follette, and it is an honor to speak in the same chamber, and serve the same great state, as he did.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 278—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF ITS SUSPENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DODD, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. DEMINT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 278

Whereas the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990 ("the CFE Treaty"), was agreed upon and signed by 22 States Parties in order to establish predictability, transparency, and stability in the balance of conventional military forces and equipment in an area of Europe stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains;

Whereas there are now 30 States Parties to the CFE Treaty, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

Whereas the CFE Treaty is recognized as one of the most successful arms control treaties of the modern era and has served as a cornerstone of European security as the continent emerged from the shadows of the Cold War;

Whereas the CFE Treaty facilitated the destruction or conversion of over 52,000 battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters;

Whereas the CFE Treaty continues to enable an unprecedented level of transparency into military equipment holdings and troop deployments in Europe, including over 4,000 on-site inspections of military units and installations implemented since the entry into force of the Treaty;

Whereas, on November 19, 1999, at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, the parties to the CFE Treaty signed an Adaptation Agreement to reflect the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the expansion of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO"), and other changes in the European geopolitical environment;

Whereas, at the time of the signing of the Adaptation Agreement, the Russian Federation made a series of pledges, known as the Istanbul Commitments, to withdraw its remaining military forces and equipment from the territory of Georgia and Moldova or otherwise negotiate consensual agreements on their continued presence;

Whereas while the Government of the Russian Federation has taken initial steps towards fulfilling the Istanbul Commitments, it continues to maintain troops and associated equipment in both Georgia and Moldova without the express sovereign consent of the governments of either of those countries, and the United States and other parties to the CFE Treaty have therefore refrained from taking steps to ratify the Adaptation Agreement;

Whereas, on April 26, 2007, President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in a speech to the Federation Council of the Russian Federation, announced his intention to initiate an unspecified "moratorium" on Russian compliance with the CFE Treaty, citing the refusal of NATO Members to ratify the Adaptation Agreement, concerns over the proposed United States missile defense deployment in Poland and the Czech Republic, and new basing arrangements between the United States Government and the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania as unacceptable encroachments on the security of the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation subsequently requested, as is its right under the CFE Treaty, an Extraordinary Conference to discuss its outstanding concerns, which was held from June 12 to June 15, 2007, in Vienna, Austria;

Whereas, on July 14, 2007, President Putin issued a formal decree announcing the intention of the Russian Federation to suspend compliance with the CFE Treaty after providing 150 days advance notice to the other CFE Treaty signatories;

Whereas President Putin justified his decision on "extraordinary circumstances" that "affect the security of the Russian Federation and require immediate measures";

Whereas the CFE Treaty provides a formal mechanism for withdrawal of a State Party from the Treaty following 150 days of notice, but does not contain any provision for suspension; and

Whereas the Department of State, in responding to the announcement by the Government of the Russian Federation to suspend compliance with the CFE Treaty, declared, "The United States is disappointed by the Russian announcement of its intention to suspend implementation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. The United States remains committed to CFE's full implementation. We also remain committed to the ratification and entry into force of the Adapted CFE Treaty. We look forward to continuing to engage with Russia and the other States Parties to the Treaty to create the conditions necessary for ratification by all 30 CFE States." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation to suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990 ("the CFE Treaty"), is a regrettable step that will unnecessarily heighten tensions in Europe;

(2) the Senate recognizes the enduring value of the CFE Treaty as a cornerstone of European security and affirms its support for the basic principles of transparency, accountability, host country consent for the stationing of foreign military forces, and the rule of law embodied in the CFE Treaty and the 1999 Adaptation Agreement thereto;

(3) the Senate strongly urges the Government of the Russian Federation to reconsider its suspension of CFE implementation and engage with the other parties to the CFE Treaty to resolve outstanding problems and establish an agreed approach leading to the eventual implementation of the Adaptation Agreement to the CFE Treaty;

(4) the Senate calls on the Russian Federation to fulfill its Istanbul Commitments of 1999 and move speedily to withdraw all remaining forces and military equipment from Georgia and Moldova;

(5) the Senate encourages all parties to the CFE Treaty to engage the Russian Federation in seeking innovative and constructive mechanisms to fully implement the Istanbul Commitments, consistent with the principles and objectives of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and making full use of OSCE mechanisms;

(6) the Senate calls on all States Parties to ensure that the resolution of the current disputes surrounding the CFE Treaty be considered a priority at the highest political levels, recognizing that the CFE Treaty is important both as an arms control treaty and as an essential building block for stable relations between the Russian Federation and neighboring countries in Europe; and

(7) the Senate encourages officials of the Government of the Russian Federation to refrain from belligerent statements that only further polarize relations and jeopardize security in Europe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 279—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1882 TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM AND CHOSUN (KOREA) AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 279

Whereas both the Republic of Korea and the United States are fully democratic states with a common commitment to human rights and the rule of law;

Whereas 2007 marks the 125th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun (Korea) and the United States, concluded May 22, 1882, which was a seminal moment in relations between the United States and Korea;

Whereas the treaty contemplates “everlasting amity and friendship between the two peoples”, a tradition that both state signatories have worked to achieve during the past 125 years;

Whereas 2007 marks the 50th anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, with Protocol, signed at Seoul November 28, 1956 (8 UST 2217), between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea share a mutual interest in the peaceful denuclearization of the Korean peninsula;

Whereas nearly 40,000 citizens of the United States gave their lives during the Korean War with the hope that the Republic of Korea would remain free and independent;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty, signed at Washington October 1, 1953 (5 UST 2368), between the United States and the Republic of Korea, has led to more than 50 years of effective deterrence against attack by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Whereas 29,000 troops from the United States remain stationed in the Republic of Korea as a tangible sign of the commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the fourth largest contributor of troops to the peacekeeping effort in Iraq and continues its tradition of supporting the United States in key armed struggles;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is making a significant military and financial contribution to building lasting stability in Afghanistan;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea continuously work to modernize their security relationship through annual Security Consultative Meetings between their defense ministers, the Strategic Consultation for Allied Partnership Dialogue, and various lower-level forums;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and the Republic of Korea has contributed to significant economic growth for both countries;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States, and the United States is the third largest trading partner of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Free Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington June 30, 2007, is the first free trade agreement between the United States and a Northeast Asian nation, paving the way for greater economic efficiency and consumer benefits in both countries;

Whereas nearly 2,000,000 Korean-Americans contribute to the fabric of life in the United States and link the United States to Korea on a personal basis;

Whereas the Republic of Korea sends more international students to the United States than any other country; and

Whereas the strong relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea across many fronts has proven beneficial for both countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the strength and endurance of the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea should be acknowledged and celebrated;

(2) the Free Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington June 30, 2007, highlights the vibrancy and diversity of the common interests of the United States and the Republic of Korea and should be fully implemented by both countries;

(3) the United States should sustain substantive dialogue with both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the expectation of the eventual unification of the Korean peninsula, as it was at the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun (Korea) and the United States, concluded May 22, 1882;

(4) working with the Republic of Korea to foster greater regional cooperation in East Asia should be a priority of the United States, as such cooperation brings long and short term benefits to all those involved; and

(5) the United States and the Republic of Korea should strive to develop further a more global perspective in their partnership, with the goal of addressing international priorities such as the fight against terrorism, the promotion of human rights, the enhancement of democracy, and support for peace-keeping.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution commemorating the 125th anniversary of the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun, Korea, and the United States Treaty provisions covered the appointment of diplomatic and consular representatives, care for U.S. ships in distress or needing fuel, and protection for American citizens. The treaty also allowed that Koreans could work in the United States.

As President Reagan noted on the 100th anniversary of the treaty signing, “This Treaty marked a chapter in the history of northeast Asia and was the auspicious beginning of an enduring partnership between the United States and Korea.”

Initial efforts in 1880 by U.S. Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce with Korea were unsuccessful. However, in an interesting similarity to current events, Chinese officials assisted in this endeavor. Viceroy Li Hongzhang, a leading Chinese figure, invited Commodore Shufeldt to visit China so that discussions could be held regarding the U.S. efforts for a treaty with Korea. In May of 1882, in part due to Chinese assistance, agreement was reached. Commodore Shufeldt and Minister Sin Hon among others, participated in the treaty ceremony in Incheon. After it arrived in the United States, the treaty was ratified the following January.

The Republic of Korea-United States partnership covers economic, educational, security, and other fronts. Nearly 40,000 American citizens gave their lives during the Korean War with the hope that the Republic of Korea would remain free and independent. The U.S. Department of Defense re-

ports that over 8,000 American personnel remain missing from their service in that war, with nearly 200 of those from my home State of Indiana.

Today, approximately 2 million Korean-Americans contribute to the fabric of life in the United States, and serve as an important link, on a personal basis, with the Republic of Korea. I am pleased to introduce this resolution with deep appreciation for this important bilateral relationship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—CONGRATULATING THE ANAHEIM DUCKS FOR WINNING THE 2007 STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 280

Whereas, on June 6, 2007, the Anaheim Ducks (referred to in this preamble as the “Ducks”) won their first National Hockey League Stanley Cup Championship by defeating the Ottawa Senators by a score of 6 to 2 in the fifth game of the Stanley Cup finals;

Whereas the Ducks are the first National Hockey League franchise to bring the Stanley Cup to the State of California;

Whereas the Ducks won the first Pacific Division Championship and the second Western Conference title in franchise history before winning the Stanley Cup;

Whereas the Ottawa Senators displayed the qualities of worthy opponents and played a hard-fought series against the Ducks;

Whereas the Ducks finished the regular season with the best record in the 13 year history of the franchise, with 48 wins, 20 losses, and 14 overtime losses, for a total of 110 points;

Whereas the Ducks players Francois Beauchemin, Ilya Bryzgalov, Sebastien Caron, Ryan Carter, Joe DiPenta, Ryan Getzlaf, Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Mark Hartigan, Kent Huskins, Chris Kunitz, Ric Jackman, Todd Marchant, Brad May, Andy McDonald, Drew Miller, Travis Moen, Joe Motzko, Scott Niedermayer, Rob Niedermayer, Sean O'Donnell, Samuel Pahlsson, George Parros, Dustin Penner, Corey Perry, Chris Pronger, Aaron Rome, Teemu Selanne, Ryan Shannon, and Shawn Thornton exemplify the team motto, “Heart, Sacrifice, and Passion”;

Whereas team captain Scott Niedermayer earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the 2007 Stanley Cup Playoffs;

Whereas team and community leader Teemu Selanne won his first Stanley Cup in an illustrious 15 year career that has brought pride and excitement to Orange County, California;

Whereas, under the direction of head coach Randy Carlyle and Assistant Coaches Newell Brown and Dave Farrish, the Ducks have reached the Western Conference Finals in 2 consecutive seasons and have earned a reputation as 1 of the best teams in the league;

Whereas General Manager Brian Burke has exercised impeccable vision in building a strong, competitive, and exciting team in Anaheim;

Whereas team owners Henry and Susan Samueli have infused the Ducks with a winning spirit and have demonstrated an unparalleled commitment to hockey fans and the community;

Whereas Ducks fans are enthusiastic and passionate about the team and the sport of