

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support of H. Res. 1350 which recognizes June 20, 2010 as World Refugee Day. I want to thank Congresswoman WATSON for her acknowledgement of this important day by introducing this resolution to Congress.

The U.N. Refugee Agency defines a refugee as a person who has fled their country of nationality and who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of a "well-founded" fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Hostilities across the world make refugees truly a global concern. Whether the refugees are fleeing government oppression in Sudan or Iran, or fleeing intra-communal fighting, there needs to be more attention given to these displaced and struggling individuals. I believe that this resolution is an outstanding way to recognize the severity of refugees' varying situations by celebrating World Refugee Day.

In fact, the reinstatement of many refugees from abroad has happened within the 4th District of Georgia. In 2000, Clarkston, Georgia had the highest percentage of people from Somalia in the United States who sought refuge here from this hostile region. Additionally, I am very proud that numerous national, and international organizations servicing refugees call the 4th District of Georgia and metropolitan Atlanta home.

Finally, refugees also affect our nation due to the fact that the United States is the single largest refugee resettlement country in the world. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1350 to express our support and protection for refugees internationally, as well as those now residing within our own nation's borders.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Ms. WATSON. I have no further requests for time, Madam Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1350, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and reaffirming the United States-Korea alliance.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 32

Whereas on June 25, 1950, communist North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the Korean War;

Whereas on June 27, 1950, President Harry Truman ordered the United States Armed Forces to help the Republic of Korea defend itself against the North Korean invasion;

Whereas the hostilities ended in a cease-fire marked by the signing of the armistice at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, and the peninsula still technically remains in a state of war;

Whereas during the Korean War, approximately 1,789,000 members of the United States Armed Forces served in theater along with the forces of the Republic of Korea and 20 other members of the United Nations to defend freedom and democracy;

Whereas casualties of the United States during the Korean War included 54,246 dead (of whom 33,739 were battle deaths), more than 103,284 wounded, and approximately 8,055 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act (Public Law 111-41) was enacted on July 27, 2009, so that the honorable service and noble sacrifice by members of the United States Armed Forces in the Korean War will never be forgotten;

Whereas President Barack Obama issued a proclamation to designate July 27, 2009, as the National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day and called upon Americans to display flags at half-staff in memory of the Korean War veterans;

Whereas since 1975, the Republic of Korea has invited thousands of American Korean War veterans, including members of the Korean War Veterans Association, to revisit Korea in appreciation for their sacrifices;

Whereas in the 60 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, the Republic of Korea has emerged from a war-torn economy into one of the major economies in the world and one of the largest trading partners of the United States;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is among the closest allies of the United States, having contributed troops in support of United States operations during the Vietnam war, Gulf war, and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, while also supporting numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions throughout the world;

Whereas since the end of the Korean War era, more than 28,500 members of the United States Armed Forces have served annually in the United States Forces Korea to defend the Republic of Korea against external aggression, and to promote regional peace;

Whereas North Korea's sinking of the South Korean naval ship, Cheonan, on March 26, 2010, which resulted in the killing of 46 sailors, necessitates a reaffirmation of the United States-Korea alliance in safeguarding the stability of the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas from the ashes of war and the sharing of spilled blood on the battlefield, the United States and the Republic of Korea have continuously stood shoulder-to-shoulder to promote and defend international peace and security, economic prosperity, human rights, and the rule of law both on the Korean Peninsula and beyond; and

Whereas beginning in June 2010, various ceremonies are being planned in the United States and the Republic of Korea to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and to honor all Korean War veterans, including the Korean War Veterans Appreciation Ceremony in the hometown of President Harry S. Truman, which will express the commitment of the United States to remember and honor all veterans of the Korean War: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the historical importance of the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, which began on June 25, 1950;

(2) honors the noble service and sacrifice of the United States Armed Forces and the armed forces of allied countries that served in Korea since 1950 to the present;

(3) encourages all Americans to participate in commemorative activities to pay solemn tribute to, and to never forget, the veterans of the Korean War; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to its alliance with the Republic of Korea for the betterment of peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROSLEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, last week the House passed H.J. Res. 86, a joint resolution commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. That resolution was introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and three other distinguished veterans of the Korean War: the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JOHNSON), and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE).

We had hoped that the Senate would take up and pass the House version of the joint resolution and then send it over to the President for his signature before tomorrow's Korean War commemoration in Statuary Hall. However, the other body made a number of technical corrections to their version of the joint resolution subsequent to last week's House action, and, as a result, the only viable means for us to get the joint resolution to the President in a timely fashion was for the House to take up and pass the Senate Joint Resolution, which is the legislation before us today.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSLEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), who is the ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank my good friend from Florida for yielding.

I would just like to say that South Korea has been one of our greatest allies ever since the Korean War. We

worked together during the war, along with the United Nations, to stop the expansion of communism throughout that area. And ultimately, there was a resolution of the problem, although it's still kind of tenuous, when they divided Korea along the 38th parallel.

I have been over there and I have seen what's happened in Korea since the Korean War, and I have to tell you that there has never been a clearer case of freedom and democracy as opposed to a totalitarian Communist government than in Korea. In Korea, North Korea is foundering. It's under a dictator. The Communist system has created famine and a huge loss of life. The tyranny there is unbelievable. And yet you just go south of the 38th parallel and you see a blossoming country, one that has done extremely well over the past 60 years because of freedom and democracy.

I think that South Korea is one of the best allies that the United States has. And the one thing I would like to add to this little discussion today is the need for us to expand our trade relations with South Korea with a free trade agreement. That's been languishing for a long time. And I would just like to say to my colleagues that's one of the things that can enhance our relationship with South Korea, and we need to get that thing passed as quickly as possible.

With that, I would just like to say one more time, South Korea is one of our best allies in that entire region and a perfect example of where freedom and democracy really works well.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank my good friend from Indiana. I wholeheartedly agree with his remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of this important resolution which honors, as the inscription at the Korean War Memorial reads, our "sons and daughters who answered the call to defend a country they never knew and a people they never met."

On a predawn Sunday morning in June 1950, while the world slept and the church bells of Seoul had yet to ring, North Korea launched a sudden, unprovoked military strike on the Republic of Korea. President Harry Truman, when he received the news, immediately returned to Washington and summoned his Cabinet. Within 48 hours, the President had directed General Douglas MacArthur to undertake a vigorous defense of South Korea and her people. The rest is history, history of what has come to be known as The Forgotten War.

The conflict in Korea became the first test of the mettle of the West in confronting Communist aggression in the Cold War. Over 50,000 of the boys and young men and women of the summer of 1950 who left for Korea did not return, including over 33,000 who fell in combat. In the sweltering heat of that summer, in the monsoon rains, on the windswept expanse of the Yalu River,

and in the bloody withdrawal from the icy Chosin Reservoir the following winter, they gave, in some cases, their last full measure of devotion.

Names like Heartbreak Ridge, Pork Chop Hill, Gloucester Valley, where British, Belgian, and Philippine troops joined with their American comrades in arms, echo down to us in the slowly fading memories of aging warriors.

Were their great sacrifices worth the cost, worth the blood, sweat, and tears of the boys of summer of 1950? One only has to look at the faces of those living in freedom in South Korea. One only has to look at the gleaming towers of the bright skyline of Seoul in contrast to the darkness, the impoverishment, and the fear that lies north of the 38th parallel to say thank God for those brave men and women who risked all to save so many from Communist oppression.

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However, we were unable to help save them all. One need only reflect on the huddled refugees, crossing the vastness of China on the underground "Seoul train."

One need only think of the young North Korean women, escaping the hopelessness of sexual bondage in China for freedom in South Korea, to know that those who answered Harry Truman's call truly made a difference.

I was a proud sponsor of the reauthorization of the North Korean Human Rights Act during the last Congress to help address some of those issues.

Today, dark clouds hang once again over the Korean peninsula. The vibrant economy and flourishing democracy of a South Korea which had risen from the ashes of war is again under the threat of the tyrannical and belligerent north.

In March, in a clear violation of the armistice agreement, North Korea launched another sudden, unprovoked attack, torpedoing a South Korean naval vessel and murdering 46 young South Korean sailors. And Pyongyang's provocation is not limited to military strikes. In actions which are clearly those of a state sponsor of terrorism, North Korea sent a hit squad of agents to Seoul to assassinate a leading dissident and attempted to ship weapons via Bangkok to designated terrorist organizations Hamas and Hezbollah.

Madam Speaker, now is the time for our President to show some of the mettle that defined our Nation 60 years ago and stand up to the North Koreans by redesignating their country as a state sponsor of terrorism. Our South Korean, Japanese, and Israeli allies are depending on us to help shield them from North Korean provocations and weapons of mass destruction.

In the crisis on the Korean peninsula, Beijing has played a cynical game, calling for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula on one hand, and shielding its North Korean cronies on the other hand. Beijing even had the au-

dacity to publicly warn South Korea not to let the aircraft carrier USS *George Washington* enter waters lying between the Korean peninsula and China for a proposed joint U.S.-South Korean naval exercise.

Well, we have news for Beijing: If you don't want the USS *George Washington* in your backyard, then you had better rein in the bullies in Pyongyang.

Another sterling legacy of the Forgotten War is the vibrant Korean American community. Immigrants from Korea over the past six decades have contributed immeasurably to the American mosaic, impacting positively this Nation's economic, educational, scientific, and cultural life. Economic and trade ties have also boomed between our two countries in the decades since the war, ties which could be greatly invigorated by prompt congressional action on the proposed free trade agreement with South Korea.

Thus, it is perfectly clear that the world is a better place because of the heroism in Korea of the Boys of Summer 60 years ago this month. The 60th anniversary of the outbreak of war in Korea is an appropriate time to demonstrate that we continue to stand with our South Korean allies. The people of South Korea should be assured that we stood with you in the summer of 1950; we stood with you during the recent Cheonan crisis; and we shall stand with you until the day of peaceful reunification with your abused and besieged brethren in the north.

Madam Speaker, I strongly and enthusiastically urge my colleagues to support this joint resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for her strong support and giving us the background for which this resolution was introduced.

I have the largest Korean, South Korean, community in the United States in my district, all of Koreatown; and they are struggling with the challenge ahead of them. We are there behind them to support them, and I want you to know in August I will be going to Korea. I invite my colleague to go with us if she can spare the time. What we do, we spread good will and let the South Koreans know how appreciative we are with them coming here to America. And particularly in Los Angeles, with their stimulating and vigorous entrepreneurship, they have added so much to the culture, and that added value makes us a little stronger. I hope that we can return the favor to add value to South Korea.

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, as the senior Republican on the Asia Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I rise in support of recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Korean War and reaffirming the U.S.-Korea alliance. During this time of anxiety on the Korean peninsula, it is critical that Congress sends a bipartisan message of solidarity with our friends in South Korea.

The Korean War started on June 25, 1950, when communist North Korean forces crossed

the infamous 38th Parallel in the attempt to force South Korea to submit to their regime. The U.S. and other allied nations successfully stopped and reversed the invasion by pro-communist forces but at a high cost—over 54,000 American deaths. It led to a divided peninsula that is still with us today.

However, the 1953 Armistice agreement allowed a pocket of freedom to bloom. South Korea is now a fully-fledged democracy, with competitive, freely held elections. In addition, South Korea is now the world's 14th largest economy. Three years ago, I had the honor of hosting the South Korean Ambassador in northern Illinois. I was impressed with his quest to personally thank and honor as many Korean War veterans as possible for their service and sacrifice.

Unfortunately, South Korea is once again threatened with war from the North if the United Nations reprimands North Korea for sinking a South Korean warship. This is outrageous. The U.N. should not be intimidated by such bellicose rhetoric. That is why this resolution is so important to reaffirm our commitment to the alliance with the Republic of Korea for the betterment of peace and prosperity in the Korean peninsula. I urge my colleagues to support S.J. Res. 32.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 32.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES-JAPAN TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1464) recognizing the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and expressing appreciation to the Government of Japan and the Japanese people for enhancing peace, prosperity, and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1464

Whereas January 19, 2010, marked the 50th anniversary of the signing of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security which has played an indispensable role in ensuring the security and prosperity of both the United States and Japan, as well as in promoting regional peace and stability;

Whereas the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, a cornerstone of United States security interests in the Asia-Pacific region in general and of the United States-Japan alliance, specifically, entered into force on June 23, 1960;

Whereas the robust forward presence of the United States Armed Forces in Japan, including in Okinawa, provides the deterrence and capabilities necessary for the defense of Japan and for the maintenance of Asia-Pacific peace, prosperity, and regional stability;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance has allowed the United States and Japan to become the world's two largest economies, with Japan occupying the position of the United States fourth-largest trading partner;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance has encouraged Japan to play a larger role on the world stage and make important contributions to stability around the world;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance is based upon shared values, democratic ideals, free markets, and a mutual respect for human rights, individual liberties, and the rule of law;

Whereas the hosting by Japan of approximately 36,000 members of the United States Armed Forces has been a source of stability for both Japan and the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, on May 1, 2006, the United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Implementation (hereinafter referred to as "the Roadmap") was approved in which Japan agreed to provide \$6,090,000,000 including \$2,800,000,000 in direct cash contributions, for projects to develop facilities and infrastructure on Guam for the relocation of approximately 8,000 III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) personnel and their approximately 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam;

Whereas the Roadmap will lead to a new phase in alliance cooperation and reduce the burden on local communities, especially those on Okinawa, thereby providing the basis for enhanced public support for the United States-Japan alliance;

Whereas the Guam International Agreement, signed by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and then-Japanese Foreign Minister Hirofumi Nakasone on February 17, 2009, reinforces the May 2006 Roadmap to realign the United States Armed Forces in Japan and strengthen the alliance;

Whereas, on May 28, 2010, the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee (SCC) reaffirmed its commitment to the 2006 Roadmap and the February 17, 2009, Guam International Agreement for the realignment of the United States Armed Forces in Japan;

Whereas the United States-Japan security arrangements underpin cooperation on a wide range of global and regional issues as well as foster prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas Japan has contributed significantly to the stabilization of South Asia with a pledge in November 2009 to provide \$5,000,000,000 in economic assistance to Afghanistan over the next 5 years, becoming the second largest international contributor to Afghanistan, and with a pledge in April 2009 to provide \$1,000,000,000 to Pakistan over the next 2 years;

Whereas in 2010, Japan's Maritime Self Defense Force is sending a ship to Vietnam and Cambodia from May until July to participate in the United States Navy's Pacific Partnership, an annual medical aid mission aimed at enhancing Asia-Pacific countries' capabilities in disaster relief, extending medical support, and carrying out cultural exchanges;

Whereas the Government of Japan provided rapid and selfless humanitarian aid to the Republic of Haiti, including sending a

Japan Self Defense Force unit to carry out disaster relief activities, specifically medical activities, with regard to the earthquake of January 2010;

Whereas North Korea's escalating missile and nuclear programs present a direct and imminent threat to Japan, including long-range missiles fired over northern Japan on August 31, 1998, and April 5, 2009;

Whereas Japan has been a staunch ally in United States diplomatic efforts to denuclearize North Korea, having moved forward United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 during Japan's Presidency of the United Nations Security Council in October 2006; and

Whereas North Korea's abduction of innocent Japanese civilians during the 1970s and 1980s represents a continuing tragedy for the victims and their family members and must remain a major human rights concern of the United States Government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Japan as an indispensable security partner of the United States in providing peace, prosperity, and stability to the Asia-Pacific region;

(2) recognizes that the broad support and understanding of the Japanese people are indispensable for the stationing of the United States Armed Forces in Japan, the core element of the United States-Japan security arrangements that protect both Japan and the Asia-Pacific region from external threats and instability;

(3) expresses its appreciation to the people of Japan, and especially on Okinawa, for their continued hosting of the United States Armed Forces;

(4) encourages Japan to continue its international engagement in humanitarian, development, and environmental issues; and

(5) anticipates another 50 years of unshakeable friendship and deepening cooperation under the auspices of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, which entered into force on June 23, 1960. This treaty formed the basis for the presence of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, which has contributed to Japan's security and prosperity and to regional peace and stability.

Our alliance with Japan has advanced American interests by ensuring a stable balance of power in the Asia-