

Johnson, E. B.	Murphy (CT)	Schrader	Rohrabacher	Sessions	Turner (OH)
Kaptur	Nadler	Schwartz	Rokita	Shimkus	Upton
Keating	Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Rooney	Shuster	Walberg
Kildee	Neal	Scott, David	Ros-Lehtinen	Simpson	Walden
Kucinich	Oliver	Serrano	Roskam	Smith (NE)	Walsh (IL)
Langevin	Pallone	Sewell	Ross (AR)	Smith (NJ)	Webster
Larsen (WA)	Pascrell	Sherman	Ross (FL)	Smith (TX)	West
Larson (CT)	Pastor (AZ)	Shuler	Royce	Southerland	Westmoreland
Lee (CA)	Payne	Sires	Runyan	Stearns	Whitfield
Levin	Pelosi	Smith (WA)	Ryan (WI)	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Lewis (GA)	Perlmutter	Speier	Scalise	Stutzman	Wittman
Lipinski	Peters	Stark	Schilling	Sullivan	Wolf
Loeb sack	Pingree (ME)	Sutton	Schmidt	Terry	Womack
Lofgren, Zoe	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)	Schock	Thompson (PA)	Woodall
Lowey	Quigley	Thompson (MS)	Schweikert	Thornberry	Yoder
Lujan	Rangel	Tierney	Scott (SC)	Tiberi	Young (AK)
Lynch	Reichert	Tonko	Scott, Austin	Tipton	Young (FL)
Maloney	Reyes	Towns	Sensenbrenner	Turner (NY)	Young (IN)
Markley	Richardson	Tsongas			
Matsui	Richmond	Van Hollen			
McCarthy (NY)	Rothman (NJ)	Velázquez	Bachmann	Giffords	Polis
McCollum	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky	Cardoza	Hoyer	Slaughter
McDermott	Ruppersberger	Walz (MN)	DeGette	Paul	Wilson (FL)
McGovern	Rush	Wasserman			
McIntyre	Ryan (OH)	Schultz			
McNerney	Sánchez, Linda	Waters			
Meeks	T.	Watt			
Miller (NC)	Sanchez, Loretta	Waxman			
Miller, George	Sarbanes	Welch			
Moore	Schakowsky	Woolsey			
Moran	Schiff	Yarmuth			

NOES—250

Adams	Fitzpatrick	Latham
Aderholt	Flake	LaTourette
Akin	Fleischmann	Latta
Alexander	Fleming	Lewis (CA)
Altmire	Flores	LoBiondo
Amash	Forbes	Long
Amodel	Fortenberry	Lucas
Austria	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Barletta	Franks (AZ)	Lummis
Barrow	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel
Bartlett	Gallely	E.
Barton (TX)	Gardner	Mack
Bass (NH)	Garrett	Manzullo
Benishke	Gerlach	Marchant
Berg	Gibbs	Marino
Bigert	Gibson	Matheson
Bilbray	Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (CA)
Bilirakis	Gohmert	McCaul
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	McClintock
Black	Gosar	McCotter
Blackburn	Gowdy	McHenry
Bonner	Granger	McKeon
Bono Mack	Graves (GA)	McKinley
Boren	Graves (MO)	McMorris
Boustany	Griffin (AR)	Rodgers
Brady (TX)	Griffith (VA)	Meehan
Brooks	Grimm	Mica
Broun (GA)	Guinta	Michaud
Buchanan	Guthrie	Miller (FL)
Bucshon	Hall	Miller (MI)
Buerkle	Hanna	Miller, Gary
Burgess	Harper	Mulvaney
Burton (IN)	Harris	Murphy (PA)
Calvert	Hartzler	Myrick
Camp	Hastings (WA)	Neugebauer
Campbell	Hayworth	Noem
Canseco	Heck	Nugent
Cantor	Hensarling	Nunes
Capito	Herger	Nunnelee
Carter	Herrera Beutler	Olson
Cassidy	Holden	Owens
Chabot	Huelskamp	Palazzo
Chaffetz	Huizenga (MI)	Paulsen
Coble	Hultgren	Pearce
Coffman (CO)	Hunter	Pence
Cole	Hurt	Peterson
Conaway	Issa	Petri
Costa	Jenkins	Pitts
Cravaack	Johnson (IL)	Platts
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Pompeo
Critz	Jones	Posey
Culberson	Jordan	Price (GA)
Davis (KY)	Kelly	Quayle
Denham	Kind	Rahall
Dent	King (IA)	Reed
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Rehberg
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Renacci
Dold	Kinzinger (IL)	Ribble
Dreier	Kissell	Rigell
Duffy	Kline	Rivera
Duncan (SC)	Labrador	Roby
Duncan (TN)	Lamborn	Roe (TN)
Ellmers	Lance	Rogers (AL)
Emerson	Landry	Rogers (KY)
Fincher	Lankford	Rogers (MI)

NOT VOTING—9

□ 1425

Mr. STUTZMAN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) having assumed the chair, Mrs. EMERSON, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 419, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 2250 is postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet in joint meeting to hear an address by His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, October 11, 2011, the House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1550

JOINT MEETING TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY LEE MYUNG-BAK, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

During the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Kerri Hanley, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR);

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING);

The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER);

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP);

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON);

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO);

The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY);

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER);

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER);

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON);

The gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA);

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ);

The gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN); and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER);

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE);

The Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN);

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH);

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY);

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB).

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Her Excellency Chan Heng Chee, Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore to the U.S.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for her.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea.

The President of the Republic of Korea, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the

distinct honor of presenting to you His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

President LEE. Will you please allow me to speak in Korean.

[In Korean]

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great privilege to speak to you from this podium, in this great institution representing democracy and freedom. And I am particularly grateful to the leadership of both parties and to all the esteemed Members of Congress for their support in ratifying the Korea-U.S. trade agreement last night in a swift manner, in a swift manner which, I am told, was quite unprecedented.

I flew halfway around the world to be here today among friends, thinking about and deeply grateful for the friendship between our two countries.

For Korea, America is not a distant land. America is our neighbor and our friend. America is our ally and our partner.

There is a Korean expression that describes our 60-year partnership: "katchi kapshida." In English, it means "We go together." Indeed. We have been going together for 60 years.

For the last 60 years, remarkable changes took place in both of our countries. For the United States, it has been a journey to new frontiers—on this planet and beyond. It has been a journey of achieving fantastic breakthroughs in science and technology which led to the advent of the information age. It was a journey of developing new cures and making advances in machinery. And throughout this journey, you served as the greatest inspiration for peace and prosperity the world has ever known.

For the Republic of Korea, the last 60 years has been an incredible time of transformation and renewal. It was an epic journey from poverty to prosperity; from dictatorship to a thriving democracy; from a hermit nation to a global Korea. Korea's story is your story, too. And that fact is clear in our capital city of Seoul.

During the Korean War, Seoul was almost completely destroyed. Today, however, Seoul is reborn. Where there was once rubble now stands the Seoul Tower, looking out over a thriving modern metropolis. In the streets where women and children searched the wreckage for fuel, soon vehicles powered by magnetic strips will roam the streets. Seoul is also the most wired city on the planet.

Seoul is also one of the most dynamic and cosmopolitan cities in the world. Last year, Seoul was host to the G20 Summit and next March it will host the second Nuclear Security Summit, which will be attended by more than 50 heads of state and government.

To mark the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, we invited American veterans back to see the land they helped liberate. And when they visited Korea,

they found very few landmarks that they recognized from the war. Instead, they saw in Korea what you see here and experience in the United States today. The pace and the pulse of modern life. A creative entrepreneurial spirit that knows no bounds. A sense of self-confidence, optimism, and pride. And an unshakable faith in freedom, in free elections, a free press, and free markets. Oh, and yes, personally, our love for fried chicken.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, these are the values that we share.

Your great President and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, said that the only safe place to locate "the ultimate powers of the society" is in the hands of the people themselves. These same values can be found in Korea, too.

One of Korea's greatest kings, King Sejong, said approximately 600 years ago that "The people are heaven. The will of the people is the will of heaven. Revere the people as you would heaven."

Here, an ocean away, in the people's House, these ancient words of our ancestors that call us to revere our people still ring true.

We also share a belief that political freedom and economic freedom must go hand in hand. During the 1960s, Koreans demanded democracy and freedom. As one of the student leaders who organized protests calling for democracy, I was caught and imprisoned, but this only strengthened my conviction that universal rights such as democracy, dignity of man, and human rights must never be compromised.

At the same time, the Korean people yearned for another kind of freedom—freedom from poverty. Back then, Korea's per capita GDP was less than \$80. University graduates roamed the streets, unable to find a job. Opportunities were scarce. It was difficult for people to have hope for the future.

This is when I realized that even if we had political freedom and democracy, we would not be truly free without economic freedom. So, after I was released from prison for my political activities, I joined a small local company. This company, which had less than 100 employees at the time, later evolved into a global conglomerate with over 160,000 employees. And as one of its youngest-ever CEOs, I was privileged to be part of Korea's remarkable economic rise as Korea's economy grew into being near the global top 10. Along the way, I was able to escape poverty myself, but being able to contribute to my country's growth will always remain as one of my proudest moments.

As you can see, we have won the fight to win two very important freedoms—our political freedom and our economic freedom. Very few countries were successful in their quest to win freedom from poverty and freedom from oppression. And Koreans are proud of this.

And they also know that your friendship—and our alliance—has been indispensable throughout this remarkable journey of hope. And this is why all of

you here should be proud of what Korea and the Korean people have achieved.

Nevertheless, I still get asked by many foreign leaders, how did a country with no natural resources, no technology, no capital, and no experience manage to achieve so much in just one generation?

My answer to them is very simple: the power of education.

The Korean War, as I've said, completely destroyed my country. The people had nothing to eat and nothing to wear. For years, we relied on foreign aid. But the Korean people believed in one thing, and that was education. Even if parents had to work day and night and drink nothing but water to chase away their hunger, they spared nothing when it came to their children's education. My parents were the same. They were determined to give their children hope by giving them a chance to learn.

And I was determined to learn. I used to be a street vendor selling anything and everything during the day and attending night school. After night school, however, going on to college was but a dream. Yet I managed to get in through the help of many others around me. Although I had to wake up every day at 4 a.m. to haul garbage to pay my way through college, I knew that learning was the key. My parents, all Korean parents, believed that education was the best way to break that vicious cycle of poverty.

These children later became the lead actors in this great drama. Their sweat and their tears is what transformed Korea from being one of the poorest countries in the world to one of the most dynamic today.

Our desire for learning continues. Currently, there are more than 100,000 Korean students studying in your schools. These young students will become the leaders of tomorrow. They will become scientists, doctors, bankers, engineers, teachers, and artists. They will continue to contribute to making both of our countries stronger. And they will bring our two countries closer together.

Distinguished Members, today the United States and Korea have one of the closest, most important economic relationships in the world. For both countries it has brought untold benefits and opportunities. Our trade in goods, services, and mutual investments has grown dramatically. We invest in you and you invest in us because we are interdependent. When we trade together, we grow together. When we build together, we rise together. And when we work together, we win together.

We see this in the towns and cities and States this Congress represents. We see it in West Point, Georgia, where a new Kia automotive plant is expected to create 1,400 new businesses and more than 20,000 new jobs nearby. We see it in Midland, Michigan, as well, where Dow Chemical, a distinctly American company, and Kokam Engineering, a

distinctly Korean company, have joined together to make some of the world's most advanced batteries—the building blocks for a new era of electric vehicles. I understand that Vice President BIDEN has been to the opening ceremony of this plant. And we have more than 10,000 Korean companies, including global conglomerates such as Samsung and LG, doing business and investing all across America.

And, of course, we see such cooperation in Korea as well. Just west of Seoul, a GM-Korea joint venture is manufacturing and selling Chevrolets to Korean consumers. Sales are up 27 percent in just the first 6 months since the brand was launched, and 55 percent of Koreans say they would consider buying one. And our cooperation is not just limited to automobiles. Many others, from microchips to biotech, provide similar examples of such cooperation. Our mutual investment is yet another good example.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of Congress, thanks to all of you in this Chamber, our economic ties are becoming even stronger. The Korea-U.S. free trade agreement was ratified by this Congress here last night. Here, where the Mutual Defense Treaty was signed by Korea and the United States in 1953, a new chapter in our relationship has opened. Our relationship has become stronger. This agreement is a major step toward future growth and job creation. It is a win for our corporations.

The Korea-U.S. free trade agreement will be able to ensure continued growth and also create jobs. And this is a win for our corporations, it is a win for our workers, a win for small businesses, and a win for all the innovators on both sides the Pacific.

Perhaps you have heard what the experts have said: America's economic output will grow more due to the Korea-U.S. free trade agreement than from America's last nine trade agreements combined, and that the tariff reductions and many of the fair labor provisions, rigorous environmental standards, and strong protections for intellectual property rights will be beneficial for all of us. These provisions will improve our business environments. These provisions will allow for us to widely share the benefits of trade more than ever. In this century much has changed, but not this basic truth: Open markets build strong economies. And in this 21st century I firmly believe economies must be green to grow.

Unfortunately, this was not always our way. For far too long in my country, growth came at a cost. Rapid economic growth cast a dark shadow in our environment, in the air that we breathed, and the water that we drank. This is why when I was mayor of Seoul, I considered it my calling to restore Seoul's Cheonggyecheon Stream, which was neglected for decades. The restored stream revitalized the surrounding landscape, it revived commercial activ-

ity, and enriched the lives of the people in countless ways.

As President, I announced a new national vision—one of low-carbon green growth. And it is our goal to become the world's seventh-largest green economy by 2020. The benefits of green growth are real. This is why we are investing heavily in the research and development of next-generation power technologies such as the smart grids. This is why we are trying to become the leader in renewable energy sources. This is why we've required our biggest carbon-emitting companies to set greenhouse gas targets this year. And they will, of course, work to deliver on this promise.

I am aware that the U.S. is also taking measures to ensure a sustainable future. Some of those steps we are taking together. For example, in 2009, our governments signed a statement of intention to work together on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and power technologies. The Chicago Smart Building Initiative is a good example of our cooperation between our two countries.

And during my visit this time, our two governments signed a statement of intent on the Joint Research Project on Clean Energy. Joint investments and cooperation will only increase. Our work will lead to tangible results that will benefit mankind. As our countries move down this path, we will be moving even closer together, and we will move forward together.

Distinguished Members, ladies and gentlemen, the strength of a country is not measured in dollars alone. Our mutual defense keeps us strong and it keeps us safe. Ours is an alliance forged in blood. That is how we Koreans describe our Mutual Defense Treaty.

Fifty-eight years ago today in October 1953, here in Washington, D.C., the Republic of Korea and the United States signed the Mutual Defense Treaty. In the words of that treaty, we pledged our common determination to defend ourselves against external armed attack so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that either of us stands alone in the Pacific area. But we know that defending freedom is never easy; it is never free of cost or free of risk. For this, I want to thank you. I thank you on behalf of the Korean people for standing by us.

We also want to thank the 28,500 American men and women in uniform who serve today in Korea. We want to thank each and every one of you for keeping faith with the generation of your parents and grandparents, defending freedom on the Korean Peninsula. We thank you for your service.

Today, I would also like to thank the Korean War veterans who are here with us today. They are Representatives JOHN CONYERS, CHARLES RANGEL, SAM JOHNSON, and HOWARD COBLE. We thank these gentlemen for their service. To these gentleman and to millions of others, the Korean War or the peninsula are not abstract concepts, and they're

not concepts for me either. My older sister and younger brother, both just children, were killed in that war. I will never forget them. I will never forget how my mother tried so hard to keep them alive. With the war raging all around us, there were no doctors, and we couldn't afford to buy medicine. All my mother could do was stay up all night and pray to God. Many Koreans still live with such pain.

I recognize the reality that Korea has been split in two, but I will never accept it as a permanent condition. The two Koreas share the same language, history, and customs. We are one people. In both Koreas, there are families who have never spoken to their loved ones for more than half a century. And my hope is that these people and all 70 million Koreans will enjoy real happiness and real peace. And for this, we must first lay the foundation for peace on the Korean Peninsula. And upon this foundation, we must strengthen cooperation between the two Koreas. We must seek the path that will lead us towards mutual prosperity. And we must achieve peaceful unification.

A unified Korea will be a friend to all and a threat to none. A unified Korea will contribute to peace and prosperity, not only in northeast Asia, but far beyond. We therefore must achieve the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and North Korea must give up their nuclear ambitions.

Korea and the United States stand united. We are in full agreement that the Six Party Talks is an effective way to achieve tangible progress. We are in full agreement that we must also pursue dialogue with North Korea. However, we must also maintain our principled approach. A North Korea policy that is firmly rooted upon such principles is the key that will allow us to ultimately and fundamentally resolve this issue.

North Korea's development is in our collective interest, and this is what we want. However, this depends on its willingness to end all provocations and make genuine peace. We will work with you and the international community so that North Korea makes the right choice.

Our Mutual Defense Treaty has ensured stability and prosperity to flourish not only on the Korean Peninsula, but across northeast Asia. Northeast Asia today is a more dynamic region than ever. And economic change in this region brings geopolitical change, and it brings shifts in the balance of power that has long prevailed.

The United States, as a key player of the Asia-Pacific region and as a global leader, has vital interests in northeast Asia. For northeast Asia to play a more constructive role in global affairs, there must be peace and stability in the region.

And your leadership that has ensured peace and stability of northeast Asia and beyond in the 20th century must remain supreme in the 21st century. The ideals that you represent and the

leadership that allows for such ideals to become true must continue.

There remain many challenges in the world today, and your leadership is vital. Terrorism, proliferation of WMD, climate change, energy, poverty, and disease; these are just a few of the challenges that require your leadership.

Our free trade agreement has significance because it will be a force for stability, because lasting stability, again, depends on economic opportunity being open and robust. Our relationship can be the catalyst that generates growth and stability all along the Pacific Rim. And, in doing so, it will make clear how fully our fates are connected.

More than ever, Korea is looking beyond the horizon. It will willingly embrace its international responsibilities. It will work to resolve global challenges.

Since becoming President of Korea, my vision for Korea in the coming decades is for a global Korea.

Global Korea has joined United Nations peacekeeping operations in East Timor, Lebanon, and Haiti. Korea was the third-largest contributor of troops to the coalition forces in Iraq. We have sent reconstruction teams to rebuild Afghanistan. Our naval vessels support the United States and EU in fighting against piracy off the coast of Somalia.

We will take part in the international effort in bringing democracy to Libya and rebuilding its shattered economy. And we have pledged to double our overseas development assistance by 2015. And next month the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness will be held in Busan, Korea's second-largest city.

In these and countless other ways, Korea will carry out its duties as a responsible member of the international community. As we face the many global challenges that lie ahead, we will promote universal values.

In 2009, when President Obama and I signed the Joint Vision for the Future of the Alliance, we agreed to work closely together in resolving regional and international issues, based on shared values and mutual trust. And during our summit today we renewed this commitment. We also reaffirmed our commitment to face the challenges of today for the generation of tomorrow.

Our alliance will grow, and it will continue to evolve. And it will prevail.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, distinguished Members of Congress, before I part, I want to thank you again for the honor of addressing this Congress. I would also like to thank President Obama and Mrs. Obama for their invitation.

I also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the 1.5 million Korean-Americans who have been contributing to this great country. As President of Korea, I am proud that they are giving back to the country that gave them so much. I am also deeply grateful to you and the American people for giving

them the chance to make their dreams come true.

Your ideals and aspirations have been ours, as they have been for much of the world.

Half a century ago, young Americans served in the Korean War "for duty beyond the seas." And today, our peoples hear the same call. It may not always be active combat, not always to brave the rugged mountains or bitter winters, but it is an important duty nonetheless, a charge to help create a more peaceful, more prosperous world.

In the 21st century, duty and destiny calls us once again. As before, let us rise to meet these challenges. Let us go together. Together and forward.

Thank you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m., His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet;

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 4 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1719

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. ROBY) at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

PROTECT LIFE ACT

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 358 and to insert extraneous material on the bill.