

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-

Pacific region, providing a platform for managing tensions on the Korean peninsula and serving as a means to enlist Japan's cooperation on regional and global security issues.

For example, Japan is the second largest international contributor to Afghanistan, pledging \$5 million in economic assistance over the next 5 years.

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Japan sent rapid humanitarian aid to Haiti, and the Japanese Self-Defense Force provided medical relief following the earthquake there this past January.

Japan to this day remains a steadfast ally with the United States in combating the nuclear threat from North Korea and responding to the North's provocative behavior.

The success of our alliance with Japan would not have been possible without Japan's broad support and understanding, and I would like to thank the Government of Japan and the Japanese people, and especially the people of Okinawa where I taught for 2 years, for their continued hosting of American Armed Forces in Japan. I taught the children of these Armed Forces.

While Japan is an important partner and friend and we agree on many important issues, there is one important matter on which we disagree: the issue of American children taken to Japan by one parent against the wishes of the other parent. This issue is a very real and serious concern for those left-behind parents and for those of us representing them here in Congress. It is imperative that our two governments create the best possible situation for these tragic cases to be resolved, not only for the sake of those families but to ensure that U.S.-Japan relations continue on a positive trajectory.

As we commemorate this week the 50th anniversary of our alliance with Japan, we know that the importance of this alliance remains as vital as ever, even if the treaty's original Cold War backdrop has long faded from view. We only have to look at North Korea's belligerent actions over the past few years to be reminded of the relevance of the U.S.-Japan security treaty. Now is the right time to pursue an ambitious, forward-looking agenda to ensure that the fundamentals of the alliance remain in place and to expand our security cooperation to meet the many challenges of the 21st century.

I would like to thank my friend, the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, for introducing this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this resolution recognizing the mutual benefits for the United States and Japan of a treaty

which went into effect exactly 50 years ago today. The Asia Pacific region was a dangerous neighborhood a half a century ago. The United States and our allies had just fought the first hot battles of the Cold War on the Korean peninsula. Tensions were high in the Taiwan Strait, and the war in Vietnam was just then emerging on the horizon.

A half century later, Asia, while now the prosperous trading hub of the world, is still dangerous. One need only look to the recent torpedoing of a South Korean naval vessel by a reckless North Korea to recognize that the Asia Pacific region is not yet truly pacific.

Through all the perils in the Pacific, the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security has stood as a cornerstone of a continued regional peace and prosperity. None of this would be possible without the contribution of the people of Japan, and especially those on Okinawa, through their continued hosting of our proud U.S. Armed Forces.

The smooth transition from bitter adversaries to full partners is a tribute to the resiliency and the farsightedness of two peoples on opposite sides of the Pacific: the people of the United States and the people of Japan. The recent reaffirmation of the commitment to full implementation of the 2006 Roadmap and the Guam International Agreement for realignment of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan is a concrete step forward in cementing this crucial alliance.

The mutual cooperation promised in the treaty 50 years ago, however, extends far beyond the Japanese islands. When the U.S. looked for partners in dealing with the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in Haiti earlier this year, Japan's Self-Defense Forces were there working with their American counterparts.

On the critical issue of the stabilization of the volatile situation in South Asia, Japan has been a generous contributor in economic assistance to both Afghanistan and Pakistan. And Japan has been a stalwart ally in our U.S. efforts to end the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology by the reckless regime in Pyongyang.

Both within the United Nations and during the Six-Party process in Beijing, Japan has stood shoulder-to-shoulder with its American ally in opposing continued North Korean nuclear brinksmanship. North Korean threats and aggression continue. We should immediately re-list North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism. This is both because of Pyongyang's past abductions of Japanese citizens and because of North Korea's continued links to terrorist groups like Hezbollah and Hamas. There is no greater signal that this administration can send to the Japanese people in this treaty anniversary year than acting expeditiously to hold North Korea fully accountable for such terrorist activities.

I join in the anticipation expressed in this resolution of another 50 years of

unshakable friendship and deepening cooperation with the people of Japan.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 1464, which recognizes the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, and expresses appreciation to the Japanese government and people for their contribution to peace, prosperity and security in the Asia-Pacific area of the world. I am proud of the legacy of this treaty, which has enabled the U.S. and Japan to establish and maintain an alliance that has been vital to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the economic strength of both parties. Fifty years after the signing of the treaty, the U.S. can count Japan among its foremost allies.

Looking back at the American-Japanese relationship over the last century, the distance our nations have come from the wartime hostility of the 1940s and the tensions of the 1950s is praiseworthy and inspirational. Today, Japan is the fourth-largest trading partner of the U.S., and the security and support the U.S. has provided to Japan have enabled greater Japanese participation in humanitarian, economic, and environmental issues at home and abroad.

As the Japanese government takes commendable action toward the denuclearization of North Korea, it is important that the U.S. continue to aid Japan and its neighbor states in their stand against the North Korean regime. Japan has also shown exemplary leadership in the Asia-Pacific region, contributing generously to earthquake relief efforts in Haiti, economic programs in Afghanistan, and the U.S. Navy's Pacific Partnership.

As the world's two largest economic powerhouses and staunch military allies, Japan and the U.S. have profited immeasurably from the past 50 years of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. I look forward to the future of the partnership of our two nations, with high hopes for what we can accomplish together.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution 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 U.S.-Japan alliance has been tremendously beneficial to our two nations. It has affirmed our shared values and bolstered peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. This year, on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, we have the chance to celebrate all our two nations have achieved and all we will achieve in the future.

Since its inception, the U.S.-Japan alliance has had to deal with an increasingly unpredictable global security landscape. Throughout decades of Cold War to more recent terrorist threats, our alliance has remained strong. This lends a context of security that has allowed the Asia-Pacific region to thrive. Thanks to this important alliance, we can anticipate greater international cooperation in the future, both within Asia and between Asia and the U.S.

Another reason our alliance with Japan has been and continues to be so effective is that

it is supported by our two countries' common democratic and humanitarian values. In 2009, both Japan and the U.S. ranked among the top five nations providing foreign aid. In honoring what this alliance has done for both our great nations, we are also reiterating our commitment to provide needed humanitarian relief in the Asian-Pacific region and all over the world.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution honoring our alliance with Japan and expressing our heartfelt thanks to the government of Japan and the Japanese people.

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 1464, a Resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary 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.

For over 50 years, Japan has served as one of our most dependable and consistent allies. The nation has hosted over 36,000 members of the United States Armed Forces, promoting regional stability and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan has been a staunch supporter in our efforts to denuclearize North Korea. The nation has recently emerged as a proactive force in rebuilding third world countries in efforts to curtail the influence of terror cells. In November of 2009, Japan pledged over six billion dollars in economic assistance to Pakistan and Afghanistan in support of our missions in those countries. This special alliance has allowed Japan to establish a prominent role in the global community, further contributing to regional and global stability.

The U.S.-Japan alliance has bolstered both nations, making them two of the world's largest and most influential economies. Mutual cooperation has made Japan our fourth-largest trading partner. Apart from strengthening trade with the U.S., Japan has aided our international initiatives as well. Japan provided over six billion dollars to Guam to develop infrastructure and facilities. This valuable ally supports not only our economy, but those of our allies as well.

I am pleased with what Japan has grown to represent. Japan is a beacon of democratic thought and practice in the Asia-Pacific region. The Japanese government shares our ideals, values, and commitment to civil liberties. Despite the constant challenges facing the international community and the region, Japan has held steadfast in her commitment to egalitarian values and world peace.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in recognizing and supporting our continuing alliance by supporting this Resolution.

Mr. MANZULLO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of recognizing the 50th anniversary of the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. This agreement laid the cornerstone for reintegrating Japan into the community of free nations and helped insure Japan's long-term security and prosperity. It also resulted in formerly establishing an alliance that facilitates the forward deployment of about 36,000 U.S. troops and other U.S. military assets in the Asia-Pacific to undergird U.S. national security strategy in the region. Too many times, we take our friends for granted. It wasn't obvious 50 years ago that this agreement would pass the Japanese Diet. But on June 19, 1960, this agreement became operational after much boisterous opposition.

Thus, it is appropriate that the House recognize and thank our Japanese friends for the role this agreement has played in advancing peace, prosperity, and security in the Pacific Rim. It allowed a country devastated by war to eventually become the fourth largest economy in the world and the fourth largest export market for U.S. products.

I deeply appreciate and value our strategic and economic relationship with Japan. Despite the change in the Japanese government, this agreement still remains as a cornerstone of our relationship. I was greatly honored that the Japanese Ambassador paid a visit to northern Illinois last April where we saw first-hand the role that Japanese foreign investment played in saving many jobs in this region, such as the Nissan forklift manufacturing facility in Marengo. We also examined possible new opportunities for trade and investment.

I want to commend my ranking Member, Representative ROS-LEHTINEN, for bringing this resolution to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1464.

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 agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1464.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### REAFFIRMING FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA

Ms. WATSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1465) reaffirming the longstanding friendship and alliance between the United States and Colombia.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1465

Whereas nearly 15,000,000 Colombians participated in the first round of Colombia's presidential elections on May 30, 2010;

Whereas no candidate received an outright majority of the vote, thereby requiring a runoff election between Juan Manuel Santos and Antanas Mockus, the two candidates with the highest vote totals;

Whereas Juan Manuel Santos, of the National Unity Party, received 46.7 percent of

the votes and Antanas Mockus, of the Green Party, received 21.5 percent of the votes;

Whereas in the second round on June 20, 2010, Juan Manuel Santos received 69 percent of the votes and was thereby declared President-elect of Colombia;

Whereas Colombia has overcome tremendous challenges to build their democracy; and

Whereas Colombia remains a vital ally and friend of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms the longstanding friendship and alliance between the United States and Colombia;

(2) recognizes Colombia's commitment to the democratic process as demonstrated by the free and fair nature of these multiparty, internationally recognized elections; and

(3) congratulates President-elect Juan Manuel Santos on his recent victory in Colombia's June 20, 2010, presidential election.

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 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.

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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 month, Colombia held the first round of their presidential elections. In an outcome that surprised many observers, the Green Party and the National Unity Party both failed to receive an outright majority of the votes, so a runoff was required this past Sunday. Over 13 million Colombians participated in the second round, with former Defense Minister Juan Manuel Santos receiving 69 percent of the vote and becoming the President-elect of Colombia.

With this resolution, the House of Representatives honors the Colombian people and their commitment to democracy. Since gaining its independence from Spain in 1819, Colombia has remained democratic, sometimes as an outlier in this region. We applaud the free and fair nature of these multiparty, internationally recognized elections.

Colombia is not without problems, some of them significant. The human rights situation in Colombia leaves much to be desired, and Colombia has over 3 million internally displaced people, second in the world only to Sudan as a result of its long struggles with armed groups that the United States and most of the world considers terrorists. While these issues must remain on