

THE FORGOTTEN WAR

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, half way across the world, nearly 37,000 Americans gave their lives in a struggle against communism from the summer of 1950 to the summer of 1953. How does one forget?

Overshadowed by World War II and Vietnam, the Korean War has commonly been referred to as "The Forgotten War", although it figures prominently in the development of historical events. Friday, June 25, marks the 60th anniversary of the Korean War. In the early hours of June 25 1950, communist forces from the north crossed the 38th parallel and invaded the Republic of South Korea. Two days after the North Korean invasion, President Harry S. Truman authorized the use of American military forces in Korea. Nearly two million Americans stepped up in attempt to triumph evil in the Korean theatre.

The Korean War was a civil war; Koreans fought and killed each other on their own soil. The economic and social danger to the Korean nation was incalculable. It was also one of the first episodes of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. Others, including a communist China, joined in based on their ideologies.

Remembering the Korean War is painful for many veterans who fought in it. Those who were there remember the violent hand to hand combat and the extreme conditions they faced. Maybe that's why it's forgotten. Or maybe it's due to the fact that history frowns upon conflicts in which there is no clear winner. But for whatever reasons there are, the Americans who served, the lives that were lost, and the cause that was fought for should never be forgotten.

It might not have been the most glorious war in our history, but nearly two million Americans rose up to triumph evil on the Korean Peninsula during those violent years. That's pretty unforgettable.

HONORING DR. LOUIS FISHER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HON. BILL DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the many Members in the House of Representatives who—like myself—have benefited from this honorable man's brilliance and dedication, I wish to commend Dr. Louis Fisher, Ph.D., for his forty years of exemplary service to the United States Congress as a member of the professional staff of the Library of Congress, both with the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library.

We, and the many colleagues who served before us, have each been the beneficiaries of the years Lou Fisher has devoted to assisting the Congress in understanding the U.S. Constitution and acting to preserve the responsibilities and prerogatives of the Legislative

Branch while respecting those of the Executive and Judicial Branches. He has made a unique, profound and lasting contribution to the vitality of the Congress and the Republic.

Highlights of his career include his assistance in authoring the new constitutions of Russia, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Albania, and Hungary following the fall of the Soviet Union; his dedicated service as Research Director for the House Iran-Contra Committee; and his extensive testimonies on war powers, state secrets, executive spending discretion, presidential reorganization authority, Congress and the Constitution, the legislative veto, the item veto, executive privilege, executive lobbying, covert spending, the pocket veto, recess appointments, the budget process, the balanced budget amendment, biennial budgeting, and presidential impoundment powers. He is renowned as a prolific author of books, textbooks, articles and papers on Congress, the Constitution, Presidential power, and other topics, all too numerous to list, and was the 2006 recipient of the Neustadt Book Award for Military Tribunals and Presidential Power.

With gratitude for his contributions to the Congress and the Nation, we extend our deep respect and heartfelt esteem to Dr. Fisher and offer our affectionate wishes for his health and happiness in retirement.

IN PRAISE OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC LEGISLATORS' DIALOGUE MEETING HELD IN MADRID, SPAIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 30, 2010

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to another successful meeting of the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue (TLD) that was held in Madrid, Spain from June 4–6, 2010. Chairwoman SHELLEY BERKLEY, yet again, showed her strong commitment to furthering the transatlantic relationship in her leadership of a bipartisan delegation, which included Vice-Chairman JIM COSTA (D-CA), Vice-Chairman CLIFF STEARNS (R-FL), Rep. BART GORDON (D-TN), Rep. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART (R-FL), Rep. MARIO DIAZ-BALART (R-FL), Rep. PHIL GINGREY (R-GA) and Rep. VERN BUCHANAN (R-FL). I wish to recognize and thank Chairwoman BERKLEY and the entire U.S. delegation for their contribution to a constructive dialogue with Members of the European Parliament.

The TLD is the formal response by the European Parliament and the U.S. Congress to the commitment in the New Transatlantic Agenda of 1995, which enhances legislative ties between the European Union and the United States. The TLD biannual meetings foster transatlantic discourse and encourage the exchange of views on topics of mutual interest. With the additional powers provided by the Lisbon Treaty to the European Parliament, it is more imperative now that legislators engage in this dialogue and seek joint solutions to the pressing issues that affect citizens on both sides of the Atlantic.

The most recent meeting in Madrid addressed a wide range of common challenges, including energy security and climate change,

cooperation in both responding to international crises and in providing development aid, and current economic challenges within the Eurozone, the United States, and the world.

The session addressing the transatlantic response to volatile regions of the world was moderated by the Honorable Miguel Angel Moratinos, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and current President of the EU General Affairs Council. Members discussed the Middle East, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iran, Somalia, and Cuba and stressed the need for transatlantic engagement to address these shared foreign policy interests.

There was also an extensive session on the implications of the Lisbon Treaty for Europe, the transatlantic relationship, and the TLD. The newly enhanced legislative power of the European Parliament reinforces the relevancy and importance of TLD meetings in fostering transatlantic cooperation.

In conclusion, I submit the joint statement that was agreed upon by American and European legislators at the 68th TLD meeting held in Madrid. It underscores the rich agenda of this meeting and highlights the many areas in which there was strong transatlantic agreement.

TRANSATLANTIC LEGISLATORS' DIALOGUE 68TH MEETING OF DELEGATIONS

[From the European Parliament and the United States Congress, Madrid, Spain, 3–6 June 2010, Joint Statement]

(By Shelley Berkley, Chairwoman, United States Congress Delegation; Cliff Stearns, Vice Chairman, United States Congress Delegation; Jim Costa, Vice Chairman, United States Congress Delegation; Elmar Brok, MEP, Chairman, European Parliament Delegation; Sarah Ludford, MEP, Vice Chairwoman, European Parliament Delegation; Niki Tzavela, MEP, Vice Chairwoman, European Parliament Delegation.)

We, the Members of the European Parliament and the United States House of Representatives, held our 68th Interparliamentary meeting (Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue) in Madrid, from 3–6 June 2010.

Building on the joint statement issued following our last meeting in New York on 4–7 December 2009, we reasserted the importance of regular dialogue on political, social, economic and environmental challenges that affect all of our citizens. We agreed to report back to our parent bodies on the content and outcome of our discussions in Madrid, in particular in the areas where joint efforts are likely to produce positive outcomes.

The first experiences with the Lisbon treaty, and the enhanced powers it gives to the European Parliament, were evaluated and we concluded that this emphasizes the need for continued and expanded dialogue and interaction between legislators in the United States Congress and the European Parliament.

In the field of civil liberties, we recognised that we share many common values yet we also recognised that we may have different approaches to finding optimal solutions. It was noted that these differences in approach are being addressed with a view toward coming to a permanent agreement on the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program (TFTP). We welcomed the intensified contacts, also on the level of the relevant committees, to understand differences and explore common ground. We took note of the EU-US and Member States 2010 Declaration on Counterterrorism of 3 June 2010 'Forging a durable framework to combat terrorism within the rule of law'.