

was that coined this word "civilized," because it implies these are the only five civilized tribes in the United States. It seems to suggest that the Nation of the Cheyenne or the Lakotas and others are not civilized, maybe a little Westernized, but not to suggest that they are not civilized.

Mr. Speaker, treaty agreements between the Five Tribes or the Five Nations and the United States provided that land belonging to the tribes be held in fee but restricted from alienation status. This allowed the tribes to avoid the forced allotment of their lands under the General Allotment Act of 1887. This act was intended to destroy Indian reservations by breaking many into individual allotments, thereby making it easier to remove land held by the Indians. Indeed, the General Allotment Act, the wisdom of the Congress, resulted in the removal of millions of acres of Indian land and the horrendous fractionated ownership problems which exist even to this day.

Federal law enacted on June 14, 1918, subjects restricted Indian land in Oklahoma to State statutes of limitation. What happened is this permitted restricted lands to be taken by adverse possession, and Indian trust lands elsewhere are protected from such action.

The STIGRA Act of 1947 provided district courts in eastern Oklahoma jurisdiction, acting as Federal instrumentalities over transactions involving individual restricted Indian lands. The jurisdiction conveyed under the 1947 act included authority to approve conveyances; mineral leases; partition property, voluntarily or involuntarily; probate estates; and even determine heirs.

Mr. Speaker, these laws have resulted in the loss of individual title to most of the original restricted lands. Most Indians die intestate. For the Five Nations this leaves disposal of their property to the discretion of the Oklahoma district courts. Indian heirs must hire private attorneys to pursue probate, heirship determinations, and deed approval for land conveyance.

As a consequence, thousands of acres of restricted lands have not been probated. Additional lands are lost when non-Indian neighbors encroach on restricted Indian lands for the duration of the State statute of limitation and go to district court and claim title, and the Indian owner often is unaware of the implication of State adverse possession laws and is financially unable to fight it even in court.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS) for his sponsorship of this legislation; and I also want to commend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON), and a member of the Cherokee Nation, for his strong support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would not be here on the House floor if it did not have the support and endorsement of our chairman of our Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr.

HANSEN), and our senior ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. I want to thank our Democratic staff, Ms. Marie Howard, for the outstanding work she has done in the preparation of notes and memoranda for the Members to better understand the provision of this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, let me commend the gentleman from Oklahoma for the excellent work he has done on this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2880, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend laws relating to the lands of the enrollees and lineal descendants of enrollees whose names appear on the final Indian rolls of the Muscogee (Creek), Seminole, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations (historically referred to as the Five Civilized Tribes), and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING 2002 WORLD CUP AND CO-HOSTS REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 394) expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the 2002 World Cup and co-hosts Republic of Korea and Japan.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 394

Whereas the United States has developed close relationships with the Republic of Korea and Japan;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and Japan have been close allies with the United States in the war against terrorism;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and Japan will co-host the 2002 Federation International Football Association (FIFA) World Cup Korea/Japan;

Whereas the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan will be the first FIFA World Cup to be held in Asia;

Whereas 32 nations have been qualified to compete from May 31 through June 30 of 2002, and will send some 1,500 coaches and athletes to the Republic of Korea and Japan, making this year's World Cup the largest ever;

Whereas the Korean and Japanese organizing committees for the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan have effectively directed the preparations for unprecedented security precautions in both host nations;

Whereas during the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, billions of people are expected to view the competition;

Whereas the co-hosting of the FIFA World Cup by the Republic of Korea and Japan symbolizes the friendly relations between the two host nations, both key allies of the United States; and

Whereas the co-hosting of this international sporting event contributes to enhancing peace and stability in Northeast Asia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) appreciates the mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea and the United States and Japan;

(2) commends the Republic of Korea/Japan 2002 FIFA World Cup organizers for the attention they have given to security precautions during the event; and

(3) recognizes and applauds the cooperation of the President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae-jung, and the Prime Minister of Japan, Junichiro Koizumi, in the hosting of the largest and most widely viewed World Cup competition in the history of the sport.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this measure which expresses the sense of Congress concerning the 2002 World Cup co-hosted by the Republic of Korea and by Japan. Soccer's World Cup, the biggest sporting event in the world, is underway in Korea and Japan. The sport that Pele, the greatest soccer player of all time, dubbed "the beautiful game" will have a TV audience that will be in the billions of people.

We are less than 2 weeks into the month-long tournament, and already it promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the game. From the opening match, where the small African nation of Senegal knocked off defending world champion France, to the United States' unthinkable victory over the European powerhouse Portugal, we have seen some of the biggest upsets in history. Both co-hosts, Korea and Japan, have earned their first World Cup wins ever.

There is more going on here than simply sport. Throughout history, sport has played a role in bringing nations together and helping them to reconcile their differences. Japan and Korea historically have had a troubled relationship. For the first World Cup held in Asia, soccer's governing body

chosed both Japan and South Korea as co-hosts. Many were skeptical of this arrangement; after all, Korea and Japan have never before cooperated on anything of such significance.

For those unfamiliar with the history of Korea-Japan relations, the challenge of co-organizing a soccer tournament may seem insignificant. In fact, while the logistical and infrastructure challenges are immense, they are arguably dwarfed by the cultural and political challenges. Building stadiums is a lot less complicated than building trust and, potentially, building a new era in the Korea-Japan relationship.

Over the years, Korea and Japan have worked together planning for the world's biggest sporting event. As co-chairman of the U.S.-Republic of Korea Interparliamentary Exchange, I traveled to Korea 2 years ago and will be meeting Korean parliamentarians again this summer. Through this exchange, I have talked with my colleagues in the Korean National Assembly about the difficulties and importance of staging this year's World Cup. They have indicated to me how it has brought the two countries closer together. Seoul's ambassador to Tokyo has even declared that "the two co-hosts are archrivals turned friends."

Soccer is without a doubt a modern common language among young Asians. What is clear is that the young people of Korea and Japan who are the most vocal soccer fans are taking a second look at one another. Perhaps this younger generation may find it easier to reconcile the past. Indeed, Japan-Korea relations have warmed to such an extent that 10,000 people now travel between the two countries every day. In a world that is suffering from what seems to be intensifying animosities, we should notice when tempers are cooling, when old wounds are healing.

I want to just take a moment to congratulate the United States team on its result so far and wish them luck throughout the rest of the tournament. The United States entered the tournament as long shots. For its first match, the Portuguese boasted the best player in the world, and the United States was without its captain and its most prolific scorer due to injury. Yet the U.S. went on to shock Portugal, building up a 3-0 lead and hanging on to win it 3 to 2.

In many ways, the United States team represents the best of this country. Some players are the sons of immigrants. Others, like 20-year-old Landon Donovan and DeMarcus Beasley, also represent the exuberant youth of this Nation; and I would be remiss if I did not mention the reserve midfielder Eddie Lewis because he is from Cerritos, California, which is in my district.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to first thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for his leadership in managing this piece of legislation, and I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, during this month the entire globe is entranced and spellbound with the developments of the World Cup.

The World Cup, Mr. Speaker, is soccer's international championship, which is only held once every 4 years, and is bigger even than the Super Bowl, more intensely followed than even the World Series, and a quantum leap in global importance compared even to the NBA finals. While we in America may not be fully informed, in short, the World Cup is the largest and most important spectacle of sport on this planet and is watched by literally billions of people around the world.

Mr. Speaker, as we deliberate, the first World Cup of the 21st century is being hosted by our friends and allies in the Asia Pacific region, the Republic of Korea and Japan; and I am honored to be a co-sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 394, which commemorates this historic, groundbreaking occasion.

I extend my deepest appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and also my colleague on this side of the aisle, the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), for their foresight and diligence in introducing this important legislation; and I certainly further commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the Chairman, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking Democratic member, of our Committee on International Relations for their support in ensuring timely consideration of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the hosting of the World Cup by South Korea and Japan is historically significant for many reasons. To begin with, this will be the first time that the World Cup will take place in the Asia region. Furthermore, this will be the first time that two nations have jointly hosted the quadrennial soccer championship. Of even greater importance in symbolic significance, Mr. Speaker, is the opportunity that this World Cup presents for healing and repairing historic rifts or rivalries between South Korea and Japan.

As many Members may be aware, relations between our two allies still remain highly sensitive, even given the legacy of what had happened during World War II. It is good to see that progress has already occurred. It is a sign of respect to its neighbors and co-hosts that even members of Japan's Imperial family attended the World Cup opening ceremonies in Seoul, the first-ever visit to South Korea by the Imperial family.

Additionally, at the opening ceremonies, Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi shook hands and warmly em-

braced South Korea President Kim Dae Jung while welcoming the participants to Seoul and expressing his hope that the competition would serve as an occasion to unite the world and especially even the Asia Pacific region.

President Kim, a recipient of the 2000 Nobel Prize, best summed it up by noting, "Through these matches, humanity will become one, transcending racial, cultural, ideological and religious differences. Indeed, I hope that everyone in the world will be able to reaffirm the cherished values of world peace, security and prosperity for all."

Mr. Speaker, in 1988, I was privileged to lead our delegation from American Samoa to the summer Olympics that were held in Seoul Korea, and I cannot help but offer my tribute and special commendation to the leaders of Korea on their industry and ability to build an \$8 billion sports complex which they now enjoy very much as part of the World Cup matches. I commend the Korean people for their industry, their efforts in bringing democracy to this part of the region.

Mr. Speaker, behind all the pageantry and exciting matches of the World Cup, this is also what is going on behind the scenes in South Korea and Japan. Let us all hope that the vision that President Kim and Prime Minister Koizumi have so eloquently spoken of will become reality with the spirit of competition and camaraderie that the World Cup has always epitomized. Enhanced relations between South Korea and Japan is critical to furthering our mutual interests in promoting peace, providing security and ultimately stability in the Asia Pacific region, and hopefully even throughout the world.

□ 1700

To this effect, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 394 which properly honors our two closest allies in the Asian Pacific Region and conveys our best wishes for the success of the Republic of Korea and Japan as they co-host the world's greatest sports competition.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for yielding the time, and I want to express my appreciation for bringing this resolution to the floor. Sometimes we underestimate the role of sport in all of our culture. The fact of the matter is sport is a very important part of all cultures. Soccer/football is somewhat new to these shores in its seriousness, but we are all impressed with this particular set of games. I would like to suggest, having watched the game between Korea and the United States last

night, to note how impressed I am at the sportsmanship, at the fanmanship, the notion that thousands and thousands of Koreans supported their team with such enormous enthusiasm. So on behalf of the Congress, I think just as they wave to their team, we ought to wave to South Korea and express our great respect for their hosting of this game and for their great sports ethic.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think with this resolution we are going to be doing that. We are trying to recognize and commend Korea and Japan in cohosting this event, and I think this international sporting event contributes to enhancing peace and contributes to stability in Asia, and I think that over the next 10 to 20 years we are going to see a transformation in the way Koreans and Japanese relate to each other, and perhaps we will look back at the World Cup and say that this game helped. It may be just a game, but the results can be inspirational, and that is why I urge passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers requesting time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I again want to compliment the statements made earlier by my colleague and friend from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) for bringing this legislation to the floor. I suppose we have a dream some day that soccer will become truly a sport in America as well and I hope to add rugby as well in the coming years for our country. I know we love football. I know we love baseball, but I think soccer and rugby ought to be added as well. Again, let us pass this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think we have soccer as a sport. The question is will we have to call it football?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 394.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2578. An act to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.

#### SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES DETAINED IN CHINA

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 213) expressing the sense of Congress regarding North Korean refugees who are detained in China and returned to North Korea where they face torture, imprisonment, and execution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 213

Whereas the Government of North Korea is controlled by the Korean Workers Party, which does not recognize the right of North Koreans to exercise the freedoms of speech, religion, press, assembly, or association;

Whereas the Government of North Korea imposes punishments, including execution, for crimes such as attempted defection, slander of the Korean Workers Party, listening to foreign broadcasts, possessing printed matter that is considered reactionary by the Korean Workers Party, and holding prohibited religious beliefs;

Whereas genuine religious freedom does not exist in North Korea and reports of executions, torture, and imprisonment of religious persons in the country continue to emerge;

Whereas the Government of North Korea holds an estimated 200,000 political prisoners in camps that its State Security Agency manages through the use of forced labor, beatings, torture, and executions, in which many prisoners also die from disease, starvation, and exposure;

Whereas at least 1,000,000 North Koreans are estimated to have died of starvation since 1995 because of the failure of the centralized agricultural system operated by the Government of North Korea;

Whereas the combination of political, social, and religious persecution and the risk of starvation in North Korea is causing many North Koreans to flee to China;

Whereas between 100,000 and 300,000 North Koreans are estimated to be residing in China without the permission of the Government of China;

Whereas in past years some Chinese authorities appear to have tolerated quiet efforts by nongovernmental organizations to assist North Korean refugees in China, and have allowed the departure of limited numbers of North Korean refugees after the advocacy of third countries, whose diplomatic facilities granted these refugees sanctuary;

Whereas the Governments of China and North Korea have begun aggressive campaigns to locate North Koreans who are in China without permission and to forcibly return them to North Korea;

Whereas North Koreans who seek asylum while in China are routinely imprisoned and tortured, and in some cases killed, after they are returned to North Korea;

Whereas the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, as modified by the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, defines a refugee as a

person who, "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country";

Whereas despite China's obligations as a party to the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, China routinely classifies North Koreans seeking asylum in China as mere "economic migrants" and returns the refugees to North Korea without regard to the serious threat of persecution faced by the refugees after their return;

Whereas the Government of China does not provide North Koreans whose asylum requests are rejected a right to have the rejection reviewed prior to deportation despite the recommendations of the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 that such a right be granted;

Whereas people attempting to assist North Korean refugees inside China face danger because of their efforts, including Chun Ki Won, a South Korean citizen detained inside China since December 2001, and the Reverend Kim Dong Shik, a United States permanent resident allegedly abducted by North Korean agents inside China in January 2000; and

Whereas the Government of China recently has permitted some North Koreans who have managed to enter foreign diplomatic compounds to travel to South Korea via third countries, but has forcibly repatriated to North Korea many others captured inside China: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) encourages the Government of China to honor its obligations under the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, as modified by the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, by—

(A) halting the forced repatriation of North Koreans who face a well-founded fear of persecution if they are returned to North Korea;

(B) making genuine efforts to identify and protect the refugees among the North Korean migrants encountered by Chinese authorities, including providing refugees with a reasonable opportunity to request asylum;

(C) providing North Korean refugees residing in China with safe asylum;

(D) allowing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to have access to all North Korean refugees residing in China; and

(E) cooperating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in efforts to resettle North Korean refugees residing in China to other countries;

(2) encourages the Secretary of State—

(A) to work with the Government of China toward the fulfillment of its obligations described in paragraph (1); and

(B) to work with concerned governments in the region toward the protection of North Korean refugees residing in China;

(3) encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to facilitate the resettlement of the North Korean refugees residing in China in other countries;

(4) encourages the Secretary of State to begin efforts toward the drafting, introduction, and passage of a resolution concerning human rights in North Korea at the 59th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in March 2003;

(5) urges the Government of China to release Mr. Chun Ki Won; and