

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 444—EX-  
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE  
SENATE REGARDING THE  
STRONG ALLIANCE THAT HAS  
BEEN FORGED BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND THE RE-  
PUBLIC OF KOREA AND CON-  
GRATULATING MYUNG-BAK LEE  
ON HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESI-  
DENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
KOREA

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 444

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea enjoy a comprehensive alliance partnership founded in shared strategic interests and cemented by a commitment to democratic values;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea has been forged in blood and honed by struggles against common adversaries;

Whereas on December 19, 2007, the Senate passed S. Res. 279, marking the 125th anniversary of the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun (Korea) and the United States, and recognizing that “the strength and endurance of the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea should be acknowledged and celebrated”;

Whereas during the 60 years since the founding of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948, the Republic of Korea, with unwavering commitment and support from the United States, has accomplished a remarkable economic and political transformation, rising from poverty to become the 11th largest economy in the world and a thriving multi-party democracy;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the United States’ seventh largest trading partner and the United States is the third largest trading partner of the Republic of Korea, with nearly \$80,000,000,000 in goods and services passing between the 2 countries each year;

Whereas there are deep cultural and personal ties between the people of the United States and the people of the Republic of Korea, as exemplified by the large flow of visitors and exchanges each year between the 2 countries and the nearly 2,000,000 Korean Americans who currently reside in the United States;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea are working together to address the threat posed by North Korea’s nuclear weapons program and to build a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas this alliance is promoting international peace and security, economic prosperity, human rights and the rule of law, not only on the Korean Peninsula, but also throughout the world; and

Whereas Myung-Bak Lee, who won election to become the next President of the Republic of Korea, has affirmed his deep commitment to further strengthening the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea, by expanding areas of cooperation and realizing the full potential of our mutually beneficial partnership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate congratulates Myung-Bak Lee on his election to the presidency of the Republic of Korea and wishes

him and the Korean people well on his inauguration on February 25, 2008.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I introduce a resolution expressing the sense of the U.S. Senate regarding the strong alliance that has been forged between the U.S. and the Republic of Korea, ROK, and congratulating Myung-Bak Lee on his election to the presidency of the ROK.

The U.S.-ROK Alliance is no ordinary alliance. It was forged in desperate struggle against North Korean aggressors, and it has been honed by more than 50 years of joint military operations on and off the Korean Peninsula. On the peninsula, ROK and U.S. forces stand shoulder-to-shoulder, keeping the peace as they have done for 55 years. Off the peninsula, South Korean troops have fought alongside U.S. forces in Vietnam, Iraq twice, and Afghanistan. Even today, South Korea has more than 1,000 troops in Iraq. And Seoul voted last December to keep at least 600 troops in Iraq through the end of this year.

The willingness of South Korea to devote blood and treasure to struggles far from its shores is not only a testimony to the loyalty of the Korean people to the American people, who came to their aid in a time of need, but also proof of the convergent national interests of the U.S. and the Republic of Korea.

The U.S.-ROK Alliance is rooted in common strategic interests, but it is also fortified by common democratic values. South Korea has developed a vibrant democratic system, with strong protections for civil liberties and human rights. It was not always thus.

South Korea’s journey from authoritarianism and poverty to democracy and prosperity has been a long one—four decades of hard work by the Korean people. Democracy did not come without sacrifices. The South Korean government’s bloody suppression of the Kwangju democracy uprising of May 1980, left thousands of unarmed civilian protestors dead or injured. Although the dictatorship persisted for another 7 years, the democratic aspirations of the Korean people could not be denied.

In the end, the Korean people accomplished a remarkably peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy. By also building a robust economy that has lifted millions out of poverty, the Republic of Korea has provided a model for other developing nations in East Asia and beyond. South Korea is a world in information technology, with a much higher rate of broadband internet access, 30 percent, and more broadband total users, 15 million, than the United Kingdom, 24 percent, 14 million, or France, 22 percent, 14 million.

Just as Korea is no ordinary ally, President-elect Lee is no ordinary South Korean politician. The son of a farm worker, Lee was born in Osaka, Japan, on December 19, 1941, returning to Korea with his parents only after the end of World War II. As a boy, Lee

worked with his mother, who sold ice cream, cakes, and other sundries to supplement the family’s income. He worked as a garbage collector to help pay for school expenses, eventually earning admission to the prestigious Korea University to study business administration.

In 1965, Lee joined Hyundai Engineering and Construction company, which had only 90 employees at the time. Over the course of 30 years at Hyundai, he advanced from junior executive to chairman, and helped build Hyundai into a global force in automotive manufacturing, construction, and real estate, with 160,000 employees.

Lee’s entry into politics came only after he had retired from his Hyundai career. He was elected Mayor of Seoul, Korea’s capital and largest city, on a platform stressing a balance between economic development and environmental protection. He told the city’s people that he would remove the elevated highway that ran through the heart of Seoul and restore the buried Cheonggyecheon stream—an urban waterway that Lee himself had helped pave over in the 1960s. His opponents insisted that the plan would cause traffic chaos and cost billions. Three years later, Cheonggyecheon was reborn, changing the face of Seoul. Lee also revamped the city’s transportation system, adding clean rapid-transit buses.

President-elect Lee stressed during his campaign that the U.S.-ROK alliance would be the cornerstone of Korea’s security policy, and that strengthening and deepening the alliance would be a top priority for his administration. On North-South relations, he has pledged to sustain South Korea’s engagement and investment in the North. But he has also articulated a policy of “tough love,” saying that he will consider progress on denuclearization as his government ponders major new investments designed to help modernize North Korea’s economy.

Today, as the people of the U.S. and the Republic of Korea look to the future, we can take comfort from the fact that we need not confront the challenges of North Korea’s nuclear ambitions, terrorism, energy security, and global climate change alone.

Working together, we will convince North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program and build a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. Working together, we can help inspire good governance and promote economic growth in Asia and beyond. We can lead by example and demonstrate that nations that respect the human rights of their citizens are nations that are innovative, prosperous, and peaceful.

It is in celebration of the promise of this important partnership that I rise today, in concert with the Senator from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, to offer a resolution marking another milestone in South Korea’s democracy—the election of Myung-Bak Lee as President—and wishing him and the

Korean people well as they embark on the next stage of South Korea's remarkable journey from the horrors of the Korean War to the bright future that is today arriving at light speed in the Republic of Korea.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND RECOGNIZING THE PROMINENCE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE PLAYED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BELIEFS

Mr. DURBIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, was born of humble roots on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln rose to political prominence as an attorney with a reputation for fairness, honesty, and a belief that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was elected and served with distinction in 1832 as a captain of an Illinois militia company during the Black Hawk War;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1834 from Sangamon County and was successively re-elected until 1840;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln revered the Declaration of Independence, forming the motivating moral and natural law principle for his opposition to the spread of slavery to new States entering the Union and to his belief in slavery's ultimate demise;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1846 to serve in the United States House of Representatives, ably representing central Illinois;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln re-entered political life as a reaction to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which he opposed;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln expounded on his views of natural rights during the series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, declaring in Charleston, Illinois that natural rights were "enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness", and these views brought Lincoln into national prominence;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, through a legacy of courage, character, and patriotism, was elected to office as the 16th President of the United States on November 6, 1860;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln believed the Declaration of Independence to be the anchor of American republicanism, stating on February 22, 1861, during an address at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania that, "I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence . . . I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the Colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be loosed from the shoulders of men";

Whereas, upon taking office and being thrust into the midst of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in southern States that seceded from the Union on January 1, 1863;

Whereas, on November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln dedicated the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania with the Gettysburg Address, which would later be known as his greatest speech, that harkened back to the promises of the Declaration of Independence in the first sentence: "Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth, on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal";

Whereas Abraham Lincoln was reelected to the presidency on November 8, 1864, by 55 percent of the popular vote;

Whereas Abraham Lincoln gave the ultimate sacrifice for his country, dying 6 weeks into his second term on April 15, 1865;

Whereas the year 2009 will be the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and the United States will observe 2 years of commemorations beginning February 12, 2008; and

Whereas all Americans could benefit from studying the life of Abraham Lincoln as a model of achieving the American Dream through honesty, integrity, loyalty, and a lifetime of education: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) requests that the President issue a proclamation each year recognizing the anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(2) encourages State and local governments and local educational agencies to devote sufficient time to study and appreciate the reverence and respect Abraham Lincoln had for the significance and importance of the Declaration of Independence in the development of American history, jurisprudence, and the spread of freedom around the world.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3989. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5140, to provide economic stimulus through recovery rebates to individuals, incentives for business investment, and an increase in conforming and FHA loan limits; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3990. Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3991. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3992. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3993. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3994. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3995. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3996. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3997. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3893 submitted by Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. INOUE) to the amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend the Act; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3998. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5140, to provide economic stimulus through recovery rebates to individuals, incentives for business investment, and an increase in conforming and FHA loan limits; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3999. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4000. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4001. Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4002. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4003. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4004. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4005. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4006. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4007. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DODD, Mr. SHELBY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. WEBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3983 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 5140, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4008. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOND, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BURR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. VITTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. KYL, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the