

Manzanarez and Jonquilyn Hill, who are interns in my office, be given floor privileges during the pendency on this tax extenders bill, H.R. 4213.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Anders Landgren, an intern on the Finance Committee staff, be granted the privileges of the floor for the duration of the debate on the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S.J. Res. 32, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant editor of the Daily Digest read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and reaffirming the United States-Korea alliance.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, this joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, as well as honoring the strong friendship between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

June 25 is a very important day, not only in Korean history, but also in U.S. history. On that day 60 years ago, Communist troops from the Soviet-occupied north crossed the invisible border at the 38th parallel to invade their free brethren to the south—killing thousands of civilians and forcing streams of refugees to flee their advance.

Under the leadership of President Harry S. Truman, the United States responded to its first military challenge of the Cold War by dispatching U.S. forces to lead 15 other countries of a United Nations force to defend against the spread of communism. President Truman made his commitment to the war very clear:

In the simplest terms, what we are doing in Korea is this: We are trying to prevent a third world war. . . . If history has taught us anything, it is that aggression anywhere in the world is a threat to peace everywhere in the world. When that aggression is supported by the cruel and selfish rulers of a powerful nation who are bent on conquest, it becomes a clear and present danger to the security and independence of every free nation.

During the 3 years of the Korean war, 5.7 million Americans answered the call to duty, and almost 1.8 million of these men and women deployed across the Pacific to serve in some of the most harsh and unforgiving conditions along the rugged peninsula, in the

skies above the Yalu River, on carriers and other surface ships at sea, or from staging and support areas in Japan. By the official cease fire on July 27, 1953, 54,246 American servicemen and servicewomen had sacrificed their lives to defeat Korean and Chinese Communist troops and push them north of what is known as the Demilitarized Zone. Since then, a stalemate has existed on the Korean Peninsula, with the United States supporting a free and prosperous Republic of Korea, while keeping a wary eye on the brutally repressive regime across the border. In the last 60 years, there have been several confrontational episodes and potential flashpoints between the two Koreas, and events of the last few weeks show us that the conflict continues today.

Although we are hopeful that the swell of military action 60 years ago will be the most profound fighting in the Korean war, North Korea has shown a propensity to provoke its sister country in the South. This is clearly evident in the brutal murder of 46 South Korean sailors of the South Korean Navy ship, the Cheowan, on May 20. Compelling evidence points toward North Korean culpability in this latest episode. Such an act of aggression only serves to underscore and reaffirm the importance of the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Today, U.S. Forces Korea—the combined American air, ground, and naval forces of roughly 28,500 American servicemembers—still stand ready to assist in the safety and security of South Korea near the Demilitarized Zone, DMZ, and throughout the rest of the peninsula below the 38th Parallel.

This mutual and enduring friendship has been in evidence since September 11, 2001. South Korea has been an able and willing ally in the global war on terror, dispatching the 100th Engineer Group and 924th Medical Group to both Iraq and Afghanistan. Their forces have been integral in providing humanitarian and medical aid to soldiers and civilians alike, as well as working to rebuild infrastructure in Afghanistan and Iraq.

I ask all of my esteemed colleagues to stand with me and pass this joint resolution, to not only commemorate the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean war and properly honor those Americans who served proudly in that conflict, but also to recognize the continued resilience and vibrancy of the alliance between our nations.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be added as a co-sponsor to this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 32) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. J. RES. 32

Whereas, on June 25, 1950, communist North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the Korean War;

Whereas, on June 27, 1950, President Harry Truman ordered the United States Armed Forces to help the Republic of Korea defend itself against the North Korean invasion;

Whereas the hostilities ended in a cease-fire marked by the signing of the armistice at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, and the peninsula still technically remains in a state of war;

Whereas, during the Korean War, approximately 1,789,000 members of the United States Armed Forces served in theater along with the forces of the Republic of Korea and 20 other members of the United Nations to defend freedom and democracy;

Whereas casualties of the United States during the Korean War included 54,246 dead (of whom 33,739 were battle deaths), more than 103,284 wounded, and approximately 8,055 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas the Korean War Veterans Recognition Act (Public Law 111-41) was enacted on July 27, 2009, so that the honorable service and noble sacrifice by members of the United States Armed Forces in the Korean War will never be forgotten;

Whereas President Barack Obama issued a proclamation to designate July 27, 2009, as the National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day and called upon Americans to display flags at half-staff in memory of the Korean War veterans;

Whereas since 1975, the Republic of Korea has invited thousands of American Korean War veterans, including members of the Korean War Veterans Association, to revisit Korea in appreciation for their sacrifices;

Whereas in the 60 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, the Republic of Korea has emerged from a war-torn economy into one of the major economies in the world and one of the largest trading partners of the United States;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is among the closest allies of the United States, having contributed troops in support of United States operations during the Vietnam war, Gulf war, and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, while also supporting numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions throughout the world;

Whereas since the end of the Korean War era, more than 28,500 members of the United States Armed Forces have served annually in the United States Forces Korea to defend the Republic of Korea against external aggression, and to promote regional peace;

Whereas North Korea's sinking of the South Korean naval ship, Cheonan, on March 26, 2010, which resulted in the killing of 46 sailors, necessitates a reaffirmation of the United States-Korea alliance in safeguarding the stability of the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas from the ashes of war and the sharing of spilled blood on the battlefield, the United States and the Republic of Korea have continuously stood shoulder-to-shoulder to promote and defend international peace and security, economic prosperity, human rights, and the rule of law both on the Korean Peninsula and beyond; and

Whereas beginning in June 2010, various ceremonies are being planned in the United States and the Republic of Korea to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and to honor all Korean War veterans, including the Korean War Veterans Appreciation Ceremony in the hometown of President Harry S. Truman, which will express the commitment of the United States to remember and honor all veterans of the Korean War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the historical importance of the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, which began on June 25, 1950;

(2) honors the noble service and sacrifice of the United States Armed Forces and the armed forces of allied countries that served in Korea since 1950 to the present;

(3) encourages all Americans to participate in commemorative activities to pay solemn tribute to, and to never forget, the veterans of the Korean War; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to its alliance with the Republic of Korea for the betterment of peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.

COMMENDING EYECARE AMERICA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 557, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant editor of the Daily Digest read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 557) commending EyeCare America for its volunteerism and efforts to preserve eyesight throughout the previous 25 years.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 557) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 557

Whereas, according to the National Eye Institute, in public opinion polls, Americans—

(1) have consistently identified the fear of vision loss as second only to the fear of developing cancer; and

(2) have stated that the loss of vision would have the greatest impact on their lives;

Whereas the National Eye Institute estimates that more than 11,000,000 people in the United States have common vision problems;

Whereas, according to the National Eye Institute, approximately 35,000,000 people in the United States experience an age-related eye disease, including age-related macular degeneration (the leading cause of vision loss in older people of the United States), glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, and cataracts;

Whereas, according to the National Eye Institute, the number of people in the United States who experience an age-related eye disease is expected to grow to 50,000,000 by 2020;

Whereas, according to the National Eye Institute, the Hispanic and African-American populations experience a disproportionate incidence of glaucoma, cataracts, and diabetic retinopathy;

Whereas, according to the National Eye Institute, diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of blindness in individuals of all races between the ages of 25 and 74;

Whereas vision impairment and eye disease are major public health issues, especially as 2010 begins the decade in which, according to the Census Bureau, more than ½ of the 78,000,000 Baby Boomers will turn 65 and be at greatest risk for developing an age-related eye disease;

Whereas much can be done to preserve eyesight with early detection and treatment;

Whereas EyeCare America, the public service program of the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, works to ensure that eye health is not neglected by matching eligible patients with 1 of nearly 7,000 volunteer ophthalmologists across the United States committed to preventing unnecessary blindness in their communities;

Whereas the volunteer ophthalmologists provide eye exams and eyecare for up to 1 year at no out-of-pocket cost to the patient, and seniors who do not have insurance receive the care at no charge;

Whereas individuals may call EyeCare America toll-free at 1-800-222-EYES (3937) to see if they are eligible to be referred to a volunteer ophthalmologist throughout the United States; and

Whereas EyeCare America has helped more than 1,000,000 people since the inception of the organization in 1985 and is the largest public service program of its kind in United States medicine as of the date of agreement to this resolution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends EyeCare America for its volunteerism and efforts to preserve eyesight throughout the 25 years preceding the date of agreement to this resolution.

NATIONAL DIRECT SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS RECOGNITION WEEK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 558, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant editor of the Daily Digest read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 558) designating the week beginning September 12, 2010, as “National Direct Support Professionals Recognition Week.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 558) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 558

Whereas direct support workers, direct care workers, personal assistants, personal attendants, in-home support workers, and paraprofessionals (referred to in this preamble as “direct support professionals”) are the primary providers of publicly funded long term support and services for millions of individuals;

Whereas a direct support professional must build a close, trusted relationship with an individual with disabilities;

Whereas a direct support professional assists an individual with disabilities with the most intimate needs, on a daily basis;

Whereas direct support professionals provide a broad range of support, including—

(1) preparation of meals;

(2) helping with medications;

(3) bathing;

(4) dressing;

(5) mobility;

(6) getting to school, work, religious, and recreational activities; and

(7) general daily affairs;

Whereas a direct support professional provides essential support to help keep an individual with disabilities connected to the family and community of the individual;

Whereas direct support professionals enable individuals with disabilities to live meaningful, productive lives;

Whereas direct support professionals are the key to allowing an individual with disabilities to live successfully in the community of the individual, and to avoid more costly institutional care;

Whereas the majority of direct support professionals are female, and many are the sole breadwinners of their families;

Whereas direct support professionals work and pay taxes, but many remain impoverished and are eligible for the same Federal and State public assistance programs on which the individuals with disabilities served by the direct support professionals must depend;

Whereas Federal and State policies, as well as the Supreme Court, in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), assert the right of an individual to live in the home and community of the individual;

Whereas, in 2010, the majority of direct support professionals are employed in home and community-based settings and this trend is projected to increase over the next decade;

Whereas there is a documented critical and growing shortage of direct support professionals in every community throughout the United States; and

Whereas many direct support professionals are forced to leave jobs due to inadequate wages and benefits, creating high turnover and vacancy rates that research demonstrates adversely affects the quality of support to individuals with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 12, 2010, as “National Direct Support Professionals Recognition Week”;

(2) recognizes the dedication and vital role of direct support professionals in enhancing the lives of individuals with disabilities of all ages;

(3) appreciates the contribution of direct support professionals in supporting the needs that reach beyond the capacities of millions of families in the United States;

(4) commends direct support professionals as integral in supporting the long-term support and services system of the United States; and

(5) finds that the successful implementation of the public policies of the United