

2001 in Providence. It seems quite appropriate that a beautiful city such as Providence, with its rich historical traditions, be the venue of the preservation conference. Providence is not only one of America's oldest cities, but it is also home to 28 national historic landmark districts.

The Providence Preservation Society, Brown University, the Providence-Warwick Convention and Visitor's Bureau, the city of Providence, the nonprofit civic community, and local businesses must be given credit for their contribution and efforts. By pledging to assist with conference planning, tour logistics, meetings and events, and recruitment of volunteers, their enduring commitment and dedication has allowed Providence to shine in the national spotlight as the future site of the national preservation conference. Past achievements and cooperation between various Providence groups, particularly in ethnically diverse neighborhoods, has greatly impressed the National Trust for Historic Preservation and influenced their decision in choosing Providence.

At the forefront of the preservation movement with over 275,000 members, the National Trust for Historic Preservation provides education, leadership, and advocacy to save America's historic places and revitalize our aging communities. The 55th annual meeting of the national trust provides a unique opportunity for thousands of neighborhood activists, architects, real estate developers, planners, and historic property owners from across the Nation to participate in educational sessions, discussion groups, workshops, and area tours.

As a former landscape architect by trade, I am fortunate to have been able to collaborate with the many organizations who have strived to make Providence a beautiful place to live and to visit. I look forward to working with the city of Providence in making this event a tremendous success.

WE WILL TRULY MISS LONG
ISLAND DANNY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this past Friday on June 6, 1997, Long Island lost a true champion. The loss of this person was a tremendous blow to people from all walks of life he lent a helping hand to. Daniel A. Lehner was an entrepreneur who ran a successful newspaper delivery business and a restaurant. However, he was more than just another successful businessman—he was a person who used his business acumen and prosperity to benefit the community he lived and worked in.

His generosity shined through his efforts to help Long Island while president on the Nassau County Council of Chambers of Commerce, a member of the Association for a Better Long Island, and a member of the Long Island National Guard.

Long Islanders will remember his unceasing efforts to revive Nassau County's mom and pop type retail establishments. Nonviolent offenders will remember their Christmas present of freedom when he posted bail for them. Charity organizations will remember a certain Phantom of the Opera performance whose

proceeds were dedicated to them by Mr. Lehner who bought out the performance. Nassau County's Chambers of Commerce will not soon forget the advocacy work he did by bringing the importance of Long Island's small businesses into the media spotlight and into the minds of politicians and ordinary citizens.

His selfless actions in life were rewarded by the joy he brought into the hearts of so many. The people of Long Island will truly miss the man we all referred to as Long Island Danny.

TAIWAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have received a copy of a speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Taiwan, John Chang, which he gave before the European Parliament on May 22, 1997.

Minister Chang's speech outlines the significant progress that Taiwan has made towards economic prosperity, political plurality, and democracy since 1949 and his call for better recognition of the Government of the Republic of China on Taiwan as a full member of the international community. I invite my colleagues to read Minister Chang's compelling arguments.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I ask that Minister Chang's speech be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

WE, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN, SHALL RISE UP AGAIN—SPEECH GIVEN TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, MAY 22, 1997, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Mr. Chairman Spencer, distinguished members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you all so much for inviting me to speak to you at this very very prestigious forum today. It is truly a great honor not only for my humble self, but also for my government, the Republic of China which is now located on an island called Taiwan. Allow me first of all to convey to each and every one of you the warmest greeting and gratitude from 21.3 million people living in Taiwan. We deeply appreciated this opportunity that our story can finally be directly told and better understood to our respectable members of the European Parliament.

I was told that over the past years, the Dalai Lama of Tibet, Mr. Arafat of PLO and Mr. Mandela of ANC etc., all had been invited to this forum to exchange views with you over their issues. The situation that the Republic of China on Taiwan faces today is totally different from theirs, but there is one thing in common, it is that we all need the fair attention of the world and we all have to appeal to international justice.

It took me about 20 hours to fly over from Taipei to Brussels, the day before yesterday, yet it has taken my government, the Republic of China, more than twenty-five years to be finally given an important international platform like this today to have our voice heard, to have our humble views shared, and to have our story faithfully told.

It is sad to point out that our freedom of speech as a sovereign state, has long been deprived of from almost all international organizations since 1971, the year when we were forced out of the UN, simply because of mainland China's untrue position that there is but one China on earth, which is the Peo-

ple's Republic of China, and that Republic of China on Taiwan is one of their provinces. The sheer existence of one able, prosperous, vigorous and democratic government called the Republic of China, has been for nearly a quarter-century, veiled in thick political fog of world politics. The truth about my country, the truth about my people have all been flagrantly distorted and badly twisted. And the rights of my government as a sovereign state have subsequently been brutally neglected, ignored and even totally denied in world affairs arena for decades.

The Republic of China was established in 1912 by a successful revolution led by Dr. Sun Yet-sen, which overthrew the Ching Dynasty. Dr. Sun Yet-sen was educated in the United States, and he had widely toured the European continent and did his research at the British Empire Library in London for a number of years before he returned to China to lead the revolution. Europe has evidently very much to do with the birth of a modern China. Actually the link between Europe and China, I mean the ancient China, was forged centuries ago.

When any scholar talks about the early contacts between Europe and Cathay, he can never afford to forget to mention two prominent European figures, one is, of course, Marco Polo, the other, Matteo Ricci. Both of them are Italians, the former a legendary merchant, the latter a Jesuit missionary, and they were 300 years apart. Marco Polo traveled with his father and uncle from Venice to China in 1271, when Mongolians were ruling China. He had spent 24 years in China. Matteo Ricci came to China under Ming Dynasty in 1583, he lived in China for 30 years and died there. The great differences between the two great Italians lie in the fact that the trader Marco Polo succeeded in introducing the old Cathay to Europe, yet the missionary Matteo Ricci did things another way around, he introduced Europe to China, not only her culture, science, but the religion of Christianity. The most important contribution that Marco Polo ever rendered was his bringing back to Europe such Chinese inventions as the compass, paper-making, paper money and printing. Many historians believe that Marco Polo's book entitled "Description of the World" may have influenced many explorers, including Christopher Columbus. By citing this portion of history, I intend simply to stress that how close once we were together in the past, and we certainly would be even closer in the future.

A few minutes ago I pointed out that the Republic of China was established in 1912 after a revolution strongly motivated by a new tide of political thought of Europe. It was the first Republic in entire Asia. The ensuing thirty years for the new Republic were all turbulent and chaotic. Only after the end of World War II, the new Republic got a very short breathing period. But it was already too late, the entire nation became fully exhausted by the eight-year-Sino-Japanese war from 1937 to 1945. The Chinese Communists seized the opportunity to engage a civil war against the nationalist government of KMT led by late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Communists won the war in 1949, consequently, the government of the Republic of China was then moved from the Chinese mainland to the island of Taiwan with her Constitution which was promulgated in 1947.

In 1949 when the government of the Republic of China was relocated on Taiwan, she remained to be the legitimate government of whole China with a majority of nations in the UN supporting this claim diplomatically, the number was 47 out of 59. As the membership of the UN grew up to exactly 100 in 1960, the number of nations which maintained diplomatic ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan was 53, still a majority support in

the world organization. Her diplomatic relations reached a peak ten years later in 1970 with 67 nations formally recognizing her, and the membership of the UN was 126, yet the following year in 1971, a drastic down-turn took place, because of the change of attitude of the US vis-à-vis her relationship with the PRC. The seat of a founding member of the UN, the Republic of China was unprecedentedly replaced by a relatively young regime, the People's Republic of China which was created in 1949, 38 years junior to the ROC. What was truly in question as an issue at the UN in 1971 was not the Republic of China's legitimacy as a sovereign state which was so challenged and defeated, but it was her representation right which she insisted, should cover the entire China, including the Chinese mainland over which she was not exercising jurisdiction. It was her "representation right" that she lost, not her sovereignty as a state! Around the end of 1971, after the UN fiasco, the number of states which recognized Republic of China on Taiwan dropped from 67 to 54. It was an admitted failure for the Republic of China in her battle with the People's Republic of China over the so-called "Chinese representation right" issue in the UN. Yet this does not mean at all as the PRC has ever so alleged that the Republic of China has lost in the battle at UN together with her statehood. This allegation is absolutely groundless, untrue and absurd in accordance with international law.

There is no denial that after our forced departure from the United Nations, the Republic of China on Taiwan has become more and more isolated internationally. Yet the frustration on the international front has never hampered the iron will and firm determination of the people and government of the Republic of China to move on forward to effectively develop our economy and to enhance our democracy.

Twenty years ago, in 1976, our total trade volume was \$15.6 billion US dollars, last year, 1996, our export import trade volume reached \$217.2 billion US dollars, with a surplus \$14.7 billion US dollars. The Republic of China has been fortunate and had a 6% annual growth for the past ten years, bringing our per capita gross national product to \$12,000. Exports have made our economy. Today the Republic of China is a leading producer of electronics, computers and other industrial products. Today we are selling the world disk drives, monitors, notebooks and modems. To give you an example: last year, we had \$11.6 billion in computer-hardware production. We are the largest computer manufacturer in the world after the United States, Japan and Germany.

Our trade with the European Union has grown rapidly in a very encouraging way in the past three years. The volume grew from \$23 billion in 1994 to \$29.5 billion in 1995 and \$31.3 billion in 1996.

Of our European trading partners, Germany enjoys the highest volume of \$8.6 billion, followed by the Netherlands with \$5.2 billion, UK \$4.6 billion, France \$4.2 billion and Italy \$2.6 billion. And Belgium is our 7th trading partner with a volume of \$1.32 billion, after Switzerland of \$1.75 billion, ahead of Sweden of \$1.13 billion. My government has attached great importance to our trade with the European Union as a whole in the past, we will continue to do the same in the future.

Our focus on high technology and electronic exports has been a success. In less than 50 years, Taiwan ranks as the world's 20th largest economy with a gross national product of \$275 billion. We are the 13th largest trading nation in the world and have accumulated world's third largest reserves of foreign exchange. Yet we are not a member of the UN.

We have come a long way in terms of political achievements. It was not very long ago that "Martial Law" was still in effect and minimal contacts were allowed between us and our compatriots on the Chinese Mainland. In 1987, just 10 years ago, the late president Chiang Ching-kuo lifted the martial law and allowed the major opposition party—Democratic Progressive Party—to form. President Chiang also eliminated the restrictions and bans on newspapers, public assembly and demonstrations.

President Chiang's decision to lift martial law laid the foundation of a series of additional political reforms beginning in the early 1990s. President Chiang passed away in 1988, and was immediately succeeded by President Lee Teng-Huei in accordance with our Constitution. It was President Lee who charted all those extremely important reforms in the 90's. The National Assembly amended our Constitution to allow the government to hold all-Taiwan elections to replace Assembly members and lawmakers who had not faced their electorate for more than 40 years. In 1991, the first all-Taiwan National assembly was elected, seating 325 members. The assembly further amended the Constitution in 1992 and 1994 to shorten the terms of office for the president and Assembly members from six years to four. Most importantly, the amended Constitution allowed our President to be elected by all voting age citizens in the ROC's jurisdiction in 1996. On March 23, 1996, Dr. Lee Teng-Huei defeated three other presidential rivals and became the first popularly-elected President of the Republic of China. In the five thousand years of Chinese history, this was the first time that the Chinese people were able to elect their head of state directly. The legitimacy of the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan was rightful strengthened. The fact that the government of the Republic of China is fully exercising her sovereignty and jurisdiction over the area of Taiwan island has become absolutely indisputable in whatever de jure sense.

President Lee Teng-Huei has rapidly transformed Taiwan's old single-party government into a working democracy. He has successfully orchestrated a quiet revolution, bringing new freedoms to his people. This transformation was achieved in quiet manner. There have been no class confrontations, no military coup and no political suppression in Taiwan. The process of reform in Taiwan was unique and unprecedented.

Taiwan now has a multi-party system and has realized the ideal of popularly-elected government. We have a total respect for individual freedom and this is clearly the most free and liberal era in Chinese history. Free speech is fully protected; all types of government controls over society have been relaxed or eliminated. We are now an open, pluralistic and free society. Our government has taken upon itself to defend and protect the fundamental human rights of every citizen. But unfortunately, many countries in the world still indulge themselves in the lie brazenly told by the PRC that the government of the Republic of China does not exist.

Despite our economic strength and political liberalization, we have formal diplomatic ties with only 30 nations in the world, even though we enjoy substantive relations with all major countries. We feel hurt and neglected, because we have not been accorded proper recognition by the world community. Since the late 80's we have been pragmatic in our foreign relations. We try to hold on to our friend and seek new friends and new "connections" whenever possible. So far this new pragmatism has served us well. I have to emphasize here that this new approach on our foreign relations has nothing to do with the so-called "Independence of Taiwan". Tai-

wan is the name of an area or the name of a province where the government of the Republic of China is situated. Taiwan is not a name of a nation, nor the name of my government. It's simply a geographical term. Since on the island of Taiwan or in the area of Taiwan, there has long been a sovereign government called the Republic of China, there is absolutely no sense for us to try to create another state on Taiwan. What we have been seeking for in the international community is a better recognition of the government of the Republic of China which she deserves to have.

It is true that the People's Republic of China maintains that there is one China, and so do we. Yet we have different interpretation of the "One China". Our position is rather simple that the One China was divided in 1949, which remains divided now. The international community should recognize the fact of a divided China and treat the ROC government as a sovereignty with effective jurisdiction over Taiwan and the offshore islands under its control. The spirit of our diplomacy of pragmatism is based on the acceptance of the fact that PRC is the political entity which has firm and effective control of the Chinese mainland area, and at the same time Taiwan area is under the tight control and legal jurisdiction of my government. We will not compete with the PRC on the "representation right" issue. On international relations, they may well represent the mainland, and we represent Taiwan area. Hence, one China with two separate political entities is a reality no one can deny and a fact that the world must deal with realistically.

Just as East and West Germany enjoyed simultaneously membership in the United Nations before their reunification, Republic of China should be allowed to participate in the world organizations with the PRC. A membership for Taiwan would definitely bring about more peaceful contacts between Taiwan and the mainland and further help pave the way for the reunification of a "One China". In short, like Korea, PRC and ROC on Taiwan deserve recognition. While developing our relations abroad, we hold no hostility with PRC at all, any move in expanding our breathing space in the world community is not aiming at mainland China at all. We simply want to be treated as what we are. We want to be treated no more than what we deserve to have.

Mr. Chairman, as the Republic of China's foreign minister, I would like to stress and also clarify a few points, which might be of interest to you and to your colleagues:

1. Both the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China on mainland believe in One China. The government of the Republic of China, and the political party in power, KMT, repudiates Taiwan independence.

2. One China does not mean the People's Republic of China. Beijing argues that "there is only one China and only the PRC has sovereignty rule over China; therefore Taiwan is part of PRC." We believe that PRC leaders represent a political authority, not single China. Communist China does not equate to the China. China is still now divided and governed by two separate governments; the PRC and the ROC, each having its own jurisdiction and sovereignty over its own areas.

3. Beijing should openly renounce the use of force against Taiwan and resume talks and dialogues with us, Beijing must give peace a chance. All issues can be discussed. President Lee has indicated his willingness to travel to Beijing or anywhere else to hold talks with Communist leaders.

4. Both Chinese societies can benefit from more direct economic, social and cultural exchanges. In fact our investments in the

mainland in the last ten years have amounted to more than \$25 billion. Our investments have enabled the mainland to build foreign exchange reserves and created jobs. Influx of our capital has improved living standards and relieved poverty and backwardness among the mainland Chinese population.

5. Beijing should accept us as an equal partner. We seek to have better relations with the mainland. We do not want to see Chinese fighting Chinese, not in Taiwan Strait, nor on international arena, but rather Chinese helping Chinese. Our compatriots on the mainland and we share a common ethnic bond.

6. In Taiwan there is no support for a reckless or precipitate reunification with the mainland at the moment, certainly not under the terms or formula set forth by the PRC, such as the so-called "One State, Two Systems" Formula, which definitely is inapplicable and unacceptable to ROC on Taiwan.

7. We will continue our "pragmatic diplomacy" which means that we will seek friends and allies everywhere and want the world to know that we exist. We will seek to expand our trade and cultural offices in over 150 countries and regions, in addition to the 30 nations that have formal ties with us. We will also seek to join international organizations, including the UN, and her peripheral organizations, because we have so much to contribute to the world.

8. Our ultimate goal is for the world to recognize us as a full member of the international community. We are well aware how important and difficult the process of reintegration into the international community will be for Taiwan. However, we have the resources and commitment that will allow us to make our positive contribution to peace, prosperity and good will in the world.

9. We will take full responsibility for our own destiny, but we believe that as an economically prosperous and democratically free nation seeking its proper place in the world, we can expect the nations of the world, particularly the European nations to assist us in this task.

10. We are prepared, too, to shoulder our share of responsibility for helping and assisting other nations, including mainland China, not in the spirit of paternalism or dominance but mutual cooperation and respect.

Looking forward towards the 21st century, I foresee a vibrant Republic of China actively promoting economic and trade cooperation with all regions around the world, but with emphasis on two areas—members of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) and the mainland China. This type of economic and trade cooperation will strengthen the regional economic infrastructure and will stimulate the flow of resources throughout the region, leading to further economic growth as we seek to become an Asia-Pacific regional operation center by the year 2000.

While pursuing economic growth and strength, the perfection of our democratic system remains to be our most cherished and most urged goal in our national policy. We firmly believe that no country could ever become a truly great country until it becomes fully democratic.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, with your understanding, sympathy and genuine support, as a democratic and sovereign state, in the midst of challenges, unfair, unequal treatments and tests of all kind, we, the Republic of China on Taiwan, shall rise up again.

I thank you all so much.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE SAFE KIDS BUCKLE UP CAR SEAT SAFETY CHECK

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a resolution, along with Congressman STENY HOYER, that will allow the National SAFE KIDS campaign to use a small portion of the Capitol Hill grounds to conduct a car seat safety check. This initiative, called SAFE KIDS BUCKLE UP, is a joint initiative between the National SAFE KIDS campaign and General Motors Corp. to educate families about the importance of buckling up on every ride. Child passenger safety is on the minds of citizens nationwide. This program will provide parents and caregivers with essential information about properly securing children in an automobile.

This is not an insignificant issue, Mr. Speaker. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury-related death to children ages 14 and under, yet 40 percent of children are still riding unrestrained. More disturbing is the fact that, of children who are buckled up, 8 out of 10 are restrained incorrectly. Each year more than 1,400 children die as motor vehicle passengers, and an additional 280,000 are injured. Tragically, most of these injuries could have been prevented. Car seats are proven life savers, reducing the risk of death by 69 percent for infants and 47 percent for toddlers.

It will take a nationwide effort to combat this problem. SAFE KIDS BUCKLE UP is a grassroots effort that will disseminate key safety messages through more than 200 SAFE KIDS Coalition, health and education outlets like hospitals and Community Health Centers, and GM dealerships in all 50 States. In addition, educational workshops and car seat check up events will be available at participating GM dealerships.

The program launch, highlighted by a car seat check up for local Federal employees, congressional members and staff, and others from the Metropolitan area, is set for Thursday, August 28, at the foot of the U.S. Capitol to kick off Labor Day Weekend, one of the busiest travel weekends of the year. I am honored to say that I am supporting this event and the overall program along with Congressman HOYER. We urge everyone to support this concurrent resolution allowing this event to take place. Protecting our children is a national issue that deserve national attention.

THE SPIRIT OF MARGE AHRENS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, finding individuals who are truly dedicated to their life's occupation is a special experience. People who believe in their work enhance the quality of everything they do, and set a powerful example to others of how concentration can make the

ordinary into something stellar. Next week, the friends and family of Marge Ahrens will be celebrating her work with a retirement party that they have dedicated as the Spirit of Marge Ahrens.

The child of Lucille and Claire Johnson, she came from Harbor Beach, MI, to Bay City, with her husband Fred in August 1967, she became director of library and media services for elementary schools in Bangor Township. She continued her education, earning her master of arts in library science and media specialist. Her contributions over 30 years in education are truly impressive.

She has been involved with several school districts: Bangor Township Schools, Bay-Arenac Intermediate School District, and Essexville-Hampton Public Schools. She has served as a teacher, a career education consultant, a member of the State Planning Committee for State and Federal Grants, and a key component of several music, drama, and art programs. She assisted with summer enrichment programs at Bangor Township and in Caseville. She was very involved with the Bay Arts Council and the Bay Music Foundation, as well as the Essexville Baptist Community Church. She has also been heralded for her work on a MIA-POW Program which, in part, honored the memory of Col. Bruce G. Johnson, Sr., of Harbor Beach, MI.

Marge is also a great supporter of her sons, Andy and Kevin, and has provided them with skilled and loving encouragement from their time as young children to their time as young adults. She successfully blended the roles of mother, teacher, facilitator, and motivator into a combination that is truly deserving of praise.

Mr. Speaker, her friends and family who have worked to put together this event in her honor said in a most special way when in their program for the surprise celebration of a chapter in the life of Marjory Clare Ahrens they wrote: "Some people talk about service, some people live service. Further some watch things happen, some let things happen and others make things happen." They honor her for having made things happen. Today I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in thanking Marge Ahrens for years of accomplishment, and in wishing her the very best for all years to come.

STATEMENT BY MARK GEORGE AND MARY NEWMAN, HANOVER HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER, NH, REGARDING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 12, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Hanover High School in Hanover, NH, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Mr. GEORGE. By supporting affirmative action it is being demonstrated that content of character is less important than the color of skin. Students are being accepted not because they have the qualifications, but because they are Asian, African or Spanish. They are being put into an environment that they are not necessarily ready for. It is like putting a team of basketball players on the