

Taiwan is an openly democratic society. Free and fair elections are held at all levels of government. Two years ago, Chen Shui-bian was the first President from the opposition party to be elected as Taiwan's president. In addition, Taiwan's constitution guarantees its citizens freedom of assembly, expression and association, freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

President Chen has been a bulwark of support for human rights. He has committed Taiwan to upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and the Declaration and Action Program of the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights.

Since his election, President Chen has continued to seek renewed political and commercial dialogue with the Chinese mainland. Taiwan believes that its membership in the United Nations would have a positive effect on peace and stability in the region. This belief is supported by such examples as East and West Germany which were both members of the UN and by the membership of both North and South Korea which have been seeking an improved relationship.

A number of countries have asked the United Nations to reconsider Taiwan for UN membership. Both Houses of the U.S. Congress, by large margins, have endorsed Taiwan's desire for participation in the United Nations. The time has come for Taiwan to officially enter the community of nations.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH JERNSTEDT

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize one of Oregon's most distinguished sons, Kenneth Jernstedt, on the occasion of the dedication of Ken Jernstedt Airfield on September 8, 2001, in the City of Hood River, Oregon.

A devoted husband and father, a fearless warrior, a public servant, and a friend to the people of the Columbia Gorge, Ken Jernstedt is as fine an American as I have ever known. Naming the airfield in Ken's honor is a fitting tribute to a man who not only has served this community so ably, but who personifies aviation in Oregon. From his days as a combat pilot in the skies over China to his service as a test pilot after his return, Ken is an airman through and through.

Recruited from the U.S. Marine Air Corps in 1941, Ken Jernstedt was among a restless and eager group of young pilots who answered the call to protect the Burma Road, a vital support line into China. These young men made up the American Volunteer Group, commonly known as the Flying Tigers, a clandestine organization of American civilian volunteers that became operational even before the United States entered the war against Japan.

The Flying Tigers served in China and Southeast Asia from December, 1941 to July, 1942 under the command of their charismatic leader, Claire Chennault. In just six months of combat operations, Jernstedt and his comrades-in-arms were credited with destroying 296 enemy planes and more than 1,000 air-

men. For this toll on the enemy 22 Tigers made the ultimate sacrifice, never to return to the country they had served so honorably.

During his tour with the Flying Tigers, Ken Jernstedt served as a flight leader of the 3rd Squadron. In combat against the enemy, he scored 10½ victories in his P-40 fighter, earning him the Distinguished Flying Cross, one of the highest decorations awarded by the United States for valor in aerial combat. Following the disbandment of the Flying Tigers in 1942, Ken became an experimental plane test pilot, a job no less dangerous than combat against the Japanese. Among the planes he piloted was the P-47 Thunderbolt.

Later in his life, Ken directed his tremendous energies toward less dangerous endeavors. After serving as mayor of the City of Hood River from 1959 to 1960, he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served with distinction in both the House and Senate for a combined 20 years. Following his departure from the Senate, Ken again served as mayor of Hood River from 1989 to 1990. In addition to his invaluable public service at both the local and state levels, Ken has served as honorary chair of the Air Safety and Education Foundation of the Oregon Pilots Association.

In the future, as generations not yet born pass through the gates of Ken Jernstedt Airfield, they will be reminded of this giant of a man. If they admire courage in the face of danger, if they value personal sacrifice in a culture of self gratification, and if they cherish freedom in a world filled with oppression, they will salute him as I salute him today. Ken Jernstedt is, in a word, a patriot. For one who so values the liberty that was purchased with the courage of men like him, I can think of no higher compliment.

PROVIDING FOR APPEALS BY THIRD PARTIES IN CERTAIN PATENT REEXAMINATION PRO- CEEDINGS

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I support passage of this bill and would like to commend Chairman COBLE and Ranking Member BERMAN for addressing this issue. The patent reexamination process, which lets parties challenge patents that the PTO already has issued, is subject to numerous procedural and arbitrary limits that inhibit its effectiveness.

For example, section 315 of the patent law says third parties who file for a reexamination and then lose can file an administrative appeal but then cannot appeal that decision to the Federal Circuit. The law gives only a patent owner the right to appeal to the Federal courts. That provision contradicts the very purpose of reexamination—if someone feels the PTO incorrectly rules on an issue of patentability, that party should have the right to an appeal.

Fortunately, the legislation before us resolves this problem. It amends the law so that any party in reexamination—the patent owner or the third party—can appeal a decision of the PTO to the Federal Circuit. This legislation will go a long way to shoring up our patent

system and has the support of numerous patent experts.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 333 and 334, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both measures.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained by a delayed flight and was unable to be present last night for floor votes.

If had been present, I would have voted in the affirmative on H.R. 2291 and H. Con. Res. 233.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a personal explanation. Yesterday, I was absent from the Chamber as I attended the funeral of Liston Ramsey, the late Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. During that time, I was not present to vote on Roll Call Votes 333 and 334. Had I been present, I would have voted Yes on both. I ask that my statement be submitted in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I am asking that these statements be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

REGARDING THE MEDIA IN PUBLIC LIFE, MAY 7, 2001

APRIL LEICHTNAM: "There are two ways to slide through life; to believe everything or doubt everything. Both ways save us from

thinking." Alfred Korzybski. The media plays an important role in the lives of all human beings. There are numerous different forms of media. Some of these forms are printouts such as newspapers, books, fliers, billboards, clothing, signs and magazines. Along with print media, there is nonprint media, such as television, radio, movies, cassette tapes, CDs, videotapes, Internet and other electronic modes of communication. When the media constructs the message they would like to convey, they have two things in mind. They have a purpose, and they design them to evoke a certain response from their audience.

LAURA DICK: The main purpose of the media is to inform people of the things around them, to persuade them into doing and buying things, to entertain them by showing them false images, and to sell products by not always telling what is true. Also, when constructing ads, the advertisers look to make the ad appealing to those who are seeing it. They use many different types of techniques. Some of these techniques include humor, comparisons, economics, social prestige, emotional appeal, appeal to fears and insecurities, statistics and studies, exotic appeals, a sense of belonging, a sense of mastery, a desire to be noticed, consumer compliments, the use of parental figures, and also "weasel" words. Many of these techniques are designed to target a certain audience. Also, a lot of these claims on TV make ads meaningless. For example, an ad will say, "virtually spotless," instead of just "spotless," which does not mean the dishes will be totally spotless, but it makes one think they will be. Some other common advertising techniques include bandwagon, attraction, happy families, something-for-nothing, testimonials, "all natural," nostalgia, and patriotism. We ask have a statistic that shows the influence on media on the lives of many people today. For example:

APRIL LEICHTNAM: During one year, a child will see approximately 3,000 drinking episodes on television. The average American child will view approximately 75,000 beer ads by the age of 18. Alcohol advertising accounts for 3 to 5 percent of total revenue on TV, and 12 percent on radio. Prime time and soap operas expose teenagers to sexual scenes every nine minutes. Fewer than 6 percent of males and 2 percent of females on TV are obese, yet 25 to 45 percent of the American population is overweight, and two major health problems among teens are anorexia and bulimia. The average American watches 1,000 hours of television every year. In 1991, three out of four households owned a VCR. The average American sees about 32,000 commercials every year. In 1998, a 60-second commercial cost \$2,600,000 during the Super Bowl. The average American household owns two to three televisions. The average child views 10,000 murders, raps and aggravated assaults in one year. 20 to 28 hours per week are spent viewing television. This is the only activity we spend more time doing besides sleeping. Four out of five Americans believe violence on TV causes real violence. Beer commercials air while drinking portrayal occurs five times per hour. Average high school students spend two to three hours a day watching TV on school days, and eight hours a day on weekends. 90 million households own at least one TV set. 63 percent have two or more sets. By the first grade, the average child has seen 5,000 hours of TV. There are more people in the world who have televisions than indoor plumbing. In promoting things that are not reality, the media promotes such complex problems as drug addiction, crime, teen pregnancy, promiscuous sex, materialism, violence, racism, eating disorders, tobacco and alcohol consumption by teens and younger children, sexual and

physical abuse, profanity, voter apathy, and pornography. Therefore, we conclude that media literacy classes should be offered in every high school in the state of Vermont.

REGARDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, MAY 7, 2001

PATTY RALSTON: We have a video.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: You have a video?

PATTY RALSTON: Yes.

(Videotape played.)

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Thank you very much for that excellent video. Who wants to begin verbal presentation now? You don't think you are going to get away with just the video, do you? Just because you are TV stars does not exempt you from discussing it. Your name again?

SELENIA COGHLAN: Selenia Coghlan. Like I said on the video, I just feel that like—I'm not in public school right now, but I go to the Learning Edge. I'm getting my adult diploma. But when I was in the middle school or public schools, I feel that, if you are on a different level than the other kids, like if you can't read as well or you can't do math as well, they treat you a lot differently. And, basically, I feel it is the teachers' fault, because they're there to educate you and they should be the ones to teach you, and when you get your diploma, it shouldn't be just because you got passed along. You should know something.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Let me back you up here. I don't know that everybody knows. Why don't you guys say a few words about the Lund Home? How is the Lund Home different from other schools?

SELENIA COGHLAN: The Lund Home is for young parenting and pregnant teens. And is it a small class, where all females that are pregnant or parenting can get their diploma or GED. And they take math, history, everything that public schools take, and they also take parenting skills classes and like things that you need to know about parenting, or whatever. If you don't want to parent, what you could do, or if you want to parent, what you could do.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Thank you. Next?

PATTY SALVAS: I never went to public schools in Vermont, but I do know that a lot of the public schools aren't very friendly to teen moms, and for like the people on welfare, they don't give them enough initiative. So they need to be more sympathetic towards them.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Okay.

PATTY RALSTON: People shouldn't really, like just cause we had kids young and everything too, doesn't mean like—you know what I mean? Because I will make it, and whether anybody says I won't, I will.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: How many students are there at Lund?

PATTY RALSTON: We go to the Learning Edge. It is a different program, but there is like seven, eight—ten right now. Ten right now.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: And do you think the Learning Edge does things for young parenting moms that a public school often does not do?

PATTY RALSTON: Yes. They're helpful. And they're always there if you need like support or anything. They are there. You know they're there.

SELENIA COGHLAN: The other students that were talking before us, they said something, the other side—what is it called?

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Alternative.

SELENIA COGHLAN: Alternative schools. I think those are really great for kids. Some people do have problems maybe, with family, and that is why they are there, but some kids learn slower than other kids. Like me, I have

to have somebody explain what I need, you know, like how to do it. Or if I just have a teacher in front of me saying, this, and there you go, I won't know anything, and then I won't do it.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: So you think different types of kids respond to different—

SELENIA COGHLAN: Everybody is different. I feel like everybody is different and everybody learns differently. There are kids that can learn things a lot quicker, and lots of people that can't. And I feel it is good to have alternatives for pregnant and parenting teens, and just for other kids that need the extra help, even if they are not pregnant or parenting.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE REGARDING DEATH OF THE HONORABLE FLOYD SPENCE FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPEECH OF

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, Like most of my colleagues, I was in my district—the southside of Chicago—when the news of the death of our friend, FLOYD SPENCE, came. I was shocked and saddened by the knowledge that this institution had lost, yet, another Member.

Born in 1928 in South Carolina, FLOYD SPENCE was a product of the South Carolina schools and a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was first elected to public office in 1956, the South Carolina Legislature, and he served there until his election to the South Carolina State Senate in 1966.

FLOYD SPENCE began his 30 years of service in this body in 1971 and he served three terms as Chairman of the Armed Services/National Security Committee in the House before yielding the gavel to his successor at the beginning of the current Congress. Throughout his Congressional career, FLOYD SPENCE served the citizens of South Carolina's Second Congressional District, and the citizens of this nation, well.

Mr. Speaker, FLOYD SPENCE was my neighbor in the Rayburn Building. I will remember his cheerful greetings as we passed in the hallways and in the elevators. He was always optimistic, always upbeat, always energetic, always courtly, always the gentleman. I will also always appreciate the unfailing kindness and courtesy of his staff.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers go with his family, his friends, his constituents and his staff, at this time of sorrow. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this Resolution expressing the condolences of this House on the passing of the Honorable FLOYD SPENCE.

RECOGNIZING THE 275TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRINCE GEORGE'S PARISH

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 275th anniversary of the