

REMEMBERING COLONEL GEORGE
"BUD" DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to take time today to honor the life of a very brave man, and an exemplary Iowan, Col. George "Bud" Day, who passed away over the weekend.

Bud Day's brave and memorable military career started at the age of 17, when he volunteered for the Marine Corps during World War II in Sioux City, IA.

After this period of service, Bud returned home, and received a law degree from the University of South Dakota.

His military service to this country, however, would resume.

Bud Day joined the Air National Guard in 1950 and was called up for active duty a year later during the Korean War.

By 1955 he had become a captain with the Air Force.

With the same go-getter attitude he displayed throughout his service, then Captain Day went on to command a squadron of F-100s in Vietnam in 1967.

On August 26, Bud's plane was hit and took a steep dive. Upon ejection he sustained many injuries.

Shortly after the crash, Bud was taken prisoner and tortured.

Maintaining his unflinching spirit and fueled by his love for his country, Bud Day refused to cooperate and escaped his captors. Surviving treacherous conditions and life-threatening situations every minute, Bud spent 2 weeks trying to find U.S. troops.

His efforts left him exhausted and he was later recaptured and returned to the same camp he had escaped from.

He was then moved to the infamous "Hanoi Hilton" camp where torture was commonplace for the next 5 years of his life until his release in 1973.

Even after all of this, Bud Day resumed his service with the U.S. Air Force, and was appointed vice commander of the 33rd Tactical Fighter Wing at Eglin Air Force Base, FL.

Three years after his release from the Hanoi Hilton, Bud received the Medal of Honor from President Gerald Ford for not divulging information in the face of torture, thereby putting his own life in imminent risk to save others.

He has also received numerous other awards and recognitions such as the Air Force Cross for extraordinary heroism in military operations against an opposing armed force as a POW, making him one of America's most decorated servicemen.

Bud Day remained public spirited even after his military service, continuing to advocate for veterans and other causes that were important to him.

His life of service is a tremendous role model for future generations and he will be missed.

I am proud to have been able to call Bud Day an Iowan and a friend.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. CHIESA. Mr. President, due to a long standing personal commitment, I was unable to cast votes on rollcall vote Nos. 188 through 194. Had I been present, I would have voted yes on No. 188; I would have voted no on No. 189; I would have voted no on No. 190; I would have voted no on No. 191; I would have voted no on No. 192; I would have voted no on No. 193; and I would have no on No. 194.

REMEMBERING KAREN PAULSON

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I wish to offer a tribute honoring the life and service of Karen Paulson, who passed away this week. Karen was a friend and a dedicated, hard-working member of my staff for a number of years. She also served as an aide to several other Members of Congress, including Congressman Jon Porter from my home State of Nevada, and House Speaker JOHN BOEHNER.

Karen was a tremendously talented administrator who cared deeply about public service. She was an individual upon whom many others relied. Karen could always be counted on for her steadfastness and initiative. She was an attentive problem-solver and was ever eager to help make things simpler for her colleagues however she could. I can personally attest to her commitment to excellence in whatever role she held, and I am deeply grateful for the special years she spent as a member of my staff.

While Karen will be dearly missed, her service and her spirit will be long remembered. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering this dedicated public servant, and offer my deepest condolences to Karen's family and loved ones during this difficult time.

SEA OF CHANGE

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, on April 16, 2013 President Ma Ying-jeiou of Taiwan gave a speech on a videoconference with Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law at Stanford University. I feel my colleagues could benefit from reading this speech. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD President Ma Ying-jeiou's speech.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I. OPENING REMARKS

Professor Rice, Professor Diamond, Professor Fukuyama, Admiral Roughead, distinguished guests, faculty members and students of Stanford University, ladies and gentlemen: Good evening! It's your evening now, but it's our morning here in Taipei.

Before I start, I want to pay my deep condolences to those victims suffered by the explosions happened at Boston Marathon on Monday. My prayers and thoughts are with their family members. In the meantime, I also strongly condemn the violence on behalf of the government of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

It is a great pleasure to be addressing my friends at Stanford University this evening. Stanford University has long been a distinguished center of learning. Under the guidance of Professor Diamond, the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, through the Journal of Democracy, has made incomparable contributions to the study of democracy. Since Taiwan represents a shining example of how democracy can take root in the Chinese-speaking world, it is only fitting to join you today for this video-conference.

II. CHANGES IN EAST ASIA

Since I took office as President of the Republic of China in 2008, the geopolitical situation in East Asia has undergone tremendous change. Five years ago, there were two flash points: the Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Straits. Today, the Korean Peninsula is at an unprecedented level of tension: North Korea has conducted a third nuclear test explosion, and in the aftermath of the resulting UN sanctions continues its saber rattling, even claiming that it has abrogated the 1953 Armistice Agreement that ended Korean War fighting 60 years ago. In contrast, tensions in the Taiwan Straits have been greatly reduced, and relations between Taiwan and mainland China continue to advance toward peace and prosperity.

This does not necessarily mean, however, that only one potential source of instability remains in East Asia. Geopolitical competition in both the East China Sea and the South China Sea is growing more intense even as the drive toward regional economic integration continues. In addition, three of the major players in East Asia—mainland China, South Korea and Japan—have changed leadership in the last eight months, while here in Taiwan, I was elected to a second term of office early last year.

Thus, amidst the uncertainty resulting from such changes, the Republic of China on Taiwan remains firmly committed to fostering peace and stability, and is a strong proponent of the liberal values cherished by democracies worldwide. It is against this backdrop that I would like to discuss how my administration has steered Taiwan through this sea of change.

III. HOW CROSS-STRAIT RAPPROCHEMENT WAS ACHIEVED

I decided to seek rapprochement with mainland China long before I took office in 2008. To ensure peace in the Taiwan Straits after some sixty tumultuous years, my administration had to meet both the challenges of establishing mutual trust between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and of rebuilding Taiwan's strength so that peace could be guaranteed.

From the start, the "92 Consensus" was a critical anchoring point for Taiwan and mainland China to find common ground on the otherwise intractable issue of "One China." The consensus, reached between the two sides in 1992, established a common understanding of "one China with respective interpretations." With this understanding as the foundation, my administration designed a number of modus operandi that broadly defined how Taiwan would pursue peace and prosperity with mainland China. These included iteration of the "Three No's"—"No Unification, No Independence, and No Use of Force"—under the framework of the ROC Constitution. This formulation, grounded de jure in the 1947 Constitution of the Republic of China, sets clear parameters for how both parties can work to move the relationship forward in a positive direction without misunderstandings or hidden agenda, so as to build mutual trust and achieve mutual benefit for the people on either side of the Taiwan Straits.

“Beating swords into ploughshares” requires pragmatism and the wisdom to remain focused on what can be accomplished in spite of past differences. So we then called for “mutual non-recognition of sovereignty, mutual non-denial of governing authority” allowing both sides to pursue substantive exchanges without being derailed by disagreements over sovereignty issues.

We also spelled out clearly to the other side, as well as to the Taiwan public, how we intended to proceed with the cross-strait dialogue. The priority of issues for the two sides to address would be “pressing matters before less pressing ones, easy matters before difficult ones, and economic matters before political ones”. My administration firmly believed in setting a clear agenda from the start, to prevent the cross-strait dialogue being bogged down by intractable issues when we could see that agreement might be found on many others. The goal is to build mutual trust which is fundamental for long-term progress in developing a peaceful cross-strait relationship. I firmly believe that this “building-blocks” approach is the only way to achieve lasting peace in the Taiwan Straits.

The result of this is 18 agreements concluded between Taiwan and mainland China over the past five years, covering such issues as direct flights, tourism, economic cooperation, intellectual property rights, nuclear safety, and mutual judicial assistance. Let me just give you an example of how things stand now. Five years ago, there were no scheduled flights between Taiwan and the mainland, now there are 616 scheduled flights per week. Five years ago, there were 274,000 mainland people visiting Taiwan, in 2012, there were 2.5 million people. When the SARS epidemic first broke out in 2003, mainland China completely ignored Taiwan’s needs and concerns. But when the H7N9 avian flu struck recently, public health experts from both sides began working together to check its spread.

Over the next three years, the two sides are expected to complete negotiations on trade in services and trade in goods under the 2010 Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA). Both sides will also greatly expand the level of educational and cultural exchanges. For example, the number of students from mainland China studying in Taiwan, which currently is 17,000 a year, is expected to rise and there will be more cross-strait cultural cooperation. Each side also intends to set up offices in major cities on the other side to take better care of the 7 million people and over 160 billion US dollars’ worth of goods and services moving across the Taiwan Straits last year alone. As a result, cross-strait relations are now the most stable and peaceful that they have been in over 60 years.

IV. TAIWAN’S ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

As cross-strait relations continue to develop peacefully, Taiwan is gaining an enhanced international presence. The clear parameter articulated by my administration as we began resumption of the cross-strait dialogue counter any mistaken attempt to link Taiwan’s greater international participation to an agenda of “two Chinas”, “one China, one Taiwan”, or “Taiwan Independence”. Taiwan today strives to conduct itself as a responsible stakeholder, that is, as a facilitator of peace, a provider of humanitarian aid, a promoter of cultural exchanges, a creator of new technology and business opportunity, and the standard bearer of Chinese culture.

The international community has seen recently how Taiwan depicts itself as a responsible stakeholder and facilitator of peace.

Last August, my administration proposed an East China Sea Peace Initiative urging that negotiation take precedence over confrontation regarding the sovereignty dispute over the Diaoyutai Islets. The following November, Taipei and Tokyo began negotiations on an East China Sea fishery agreement. Sixteen rounds of such talks had been held since 1996 but no agreement was ever reached. This time, both sides decided to jointly conserve and manage fishery resources in the Agreement Area of the East China Sea, without changing their respective territorial and maritime claims regarding the Diaoyutai Islets. A fishery agreement was thus signed six days ago which safeguards the security of fishing boats from both sides in the Agreement Area twice the size of Taiwan. This agreement marks a historic milestone in the development of Taiwan-Japan relations and sets a good example for how the concerned parties can find ways to settle their disputes and preserve peace and stability in the region at the same time.

Our efforts over the past five years to enhance Taiwan’s participation in the international community have also resulted in concrete progress. The Republic of China has kept intact its diplomatic relations with its 23 allies, and has enhanced its substantive relations with other countries. For instance, we signed an investment agreement with Japan in 2011, and are working to sign economic cooperation agreements with Singapore and New Zealand respectively in the near future. Meanwhile, our health minister has attended the World Health Assembly (WHA) of the WHO as an official observer since 2009, the same year as Taiwan acceded to the Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) of the WTO. For five years in a row, former Vice President Lien Chan at my request has attended as “leader’s representative” the Leaders’ Meeting of Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). On March 19 this year I led an official delegation to attend the investiture of Pope Francis, the first time for a ROC president to meet with a Pope in the last 71 years ever since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1942. Taiwan’s enhanced international presence attests to a virtuous cycle of improved cross-strait relations that encourages greater international support for allowing Taiwan further opportunities to play its role of responsible stakeholder. This in turn further enhances regional peace and stability, which is in the best interest of the international community.

V. TAIWAN-US TIES: SECURITY, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL

My administration is fully aware that strength is fundamental to achieving peace. When I took office five years ago, my administration worked promptly to restore high-level trust between Taipei and Washington. As former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said in 2011 in Honolulu, Hawaii, Taiwan is an important security and economic partner of the United States. We deeply appreciate the relationship we have with the United States, including US arms sales to Taiwan. Only with a sufficient self-defense capability can Taiwan confidently engage in a dialogue with mainland China. The stability engendered by America’s enhanced presence in the Western Pacific will certainly help.

The United States is Taiwan’s third largest trading partner but remains the most important source of our technology. However large a trading partner mainland China is to Taiwan, the United States has always been an important trade and investment partner to Taiwan. The ICT (information and communication technology) industries are Taiwan’s most important export sector and they are the largest recipient of U.S. investment.

After successfully resolving the beef import issue last year, the Republic of China resumed trade negotiations with the U.S. under the 1994 Taiwan-US Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). Obviously, Taiwan needs to accelerate its pace of trade liberalization. For the good of its economic prosperity and national security, Taiwan cannot afford to be left out of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Culturally, American values and its high academic standards have attracted Chinese students since Yung Wing became the first Chinese student to study in the U.S. back in 1847. Generations of Chinese students who studied in the United States brought American values back to their homeland, making tremendous contributions to China’s modernization, including the 1911 revolution. Today, the United States still remains the most sought after academic destination for Taiwan students.

Taiwan is grateful to the United States for letting Taiwan join the Visa Waiver Program beginning in November last year. The Republic of China is the 37th nation in the world to secure that status, and the only one that does not have formal diplomatic relations with the United States. The more than 400,000 Taiwan visitors to the U.S. each year not only take in American culture and natural scenery, they also shop very seriously in the United States and thus help reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan. In a word, relations between the Republic of China and the United States continue to thrive and grow since the end of formal diplomatic ties in 1979.

Nevertheless, Taiwan still faces many challenges with only limited resources at its disposal. In formulating Taiwan’s national security strategy, my administration has steered Taiwan toward a tripartite national security framework. The first part involves institutionalization of the rapprochement with mainland China so that neither side would ever contemplate resorting to non-peaceful means to settle their differences. The second part involves making Taiwan a model world citizen by upholding the principles of a liberal democracy, championing free trade and providing foreign aid to the international community. The third part involves strengthening national defense capability. This national security strategy is formulated to facilitate peaceful and positive development of cross-strait ties while remaining grounded in pragmatic realization of the challenges we face. In other words, Taiwan and the United States share the same values and interests in preserving regional peace and stability.

VI. TAIWAN’S ULTIMATE VALUE: A BEACON OF DEMOCRACY

States in a security partnership frequently fear being entrapped or abandoned by their partners. In the past, some in the United States have expressed concern that as mainland China rises, Taiwan might someday entrap the United States in an unnecessary conflict with mainland China. Others fear that Taiwan is tilting toward mainland China, thus “abandoning” the United States. Both arguments imply that the United States should reduce support for Taiwan. But neither view is warranted. My administration’s pursuit of rapprochement with mainland China has clearly helped preserve and enhance peace in the Taiwan Straits. My administration’s adherence to the Constitution of the Republic of China legally rules out any possibility of a reckless change in the status quo.

Taiwan has so much in common with the United States, from our love of democracy,

to respect for human rights and the rule of law, to support for free trade, and even to an intense passion for basketball and baseball! We are also crazy about Jeremy Lin and Jianmin Wang! Taiwan cherishes its long-standing friendship with the United States and will always cherish the values and culture that the Chinese people have developed over five thousand years. Preserving the Republic of China has immense importance that goes far beyond the borders of Taiwan. For the first time in Chinese history, we in Taiwan have proved that democracy can thrive in a Chinese society. It presents shining ray of hope to the 1.3 billion Chinese people on the mainland. I know how much this means to the government and people of the United States, just as it does to my administration and the people of Taiwan.

Ladies and gentlemen, my administration will steer this democracy through the sea of change in East Asia. We will endeavor to strengthen peace and prosperity in the Taiwan Straits; and, in the meantime, we will strive for an enhanced international presence for Taiwan that allows it to play its role as a responsible stakeholder in the international community. I feel nothing but confidence about the future of the Republic of China!

Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL F. ADAMS

• Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the career of Dr. Michael F. Adams, who stepped down as president of the University of Georgia on June 30 after 16 years of dedicated service to our State university.

Dr. Adams became president on June 11, 1997, and he immediately began his work to make the University of Georgia one of the Nation's top public research universities. Under his leadership, UGA has excelled tremendously and student quality has risen steadily. He is one of America's best known and longest serving university presidents.

Dr. Adams' dedication to improving the university's facilities and infrastructure is evident upon visiting the campus. He secured over \$1 billion in new construction programs through his foundation of the UGA Real Estate Foundation. The university has undergone incredible renovations and now boasts the nation's most state-of-the-art facilities. Adams has overseen the construction of the East Campus Village, the Georgia Museum of Art, the Tate Student Center and the Richard B. Russell Special Collections Library. His commitment to providing students with the best learning environment is apparent throughout the highly impressive and ever-improving campus.

Under Adams' leadership, the University of Georgia has achieved the highest rankings in its history, with the U.S. News and World Report ranking UGA in its top 20 public research universities for 8 out of the past 10 years. Student enrollment has grown from 29,000 to 35,000 students. UGA has become more selective and student quality is at its best. Adams oversaw the

establishment of five new colleges and schools, increasing the diversity of academic programs and fields of study. While the university continued to excel academically, the Georgia Bulldogs' rich tradition of athletics flourished as well, with 27 national championship titles, 58 SEC Titles, and 125 individual titles.

It comes as no surprise Adams has received over 50 awards in higher education throughout his time with the university, including the Knight Foundation Award for Presidential Leadership, the Pioneer Award for Leadership in Civil Rights, and the James T. Rogers Award, the highest honor bestowed by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. He has also been listed as one of Georgia Trend magazine's Most Influential Georgians for 11 years in a row.

I am honored to have attended the University of Georgia and grateful for all that President Adams has done to make it the educational standard that it is today. I thank him for his service to the University of Georgia and to our great State.●

REMEMBERING REV. CAESAR CAVIGLIA

• Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I wish to offer a tribute honoring the life and work of Father Caesar Caviglia. Father Caviglia was a dedicated community leader from my home State of Nevada who passed away this week. He touched the lives of countless Nevadans and will be long remembered for his compassion, faith, and service to his church and community.

Father Caviglia was a lifelong Nevadan who spent more than half a century as a minister and educator. Throughout his life, he served in various capacities across the entire State. He was born in Ely, NV in 1928, and returned to the Silver State after being ordained and earning multiple degrees in philosophy, theology and education. He was a committed educator who spent time teaching at Bishop Manogue Catholic High School and the University of Nevada, Reno before moving to the southern part of the State to serve as the superintendent of Nevada State Catholic Schools.

Father "C," as he was known by his parishioners, spent much of his ministry serving as the parish priest at St. Peter's Catholic Church in Henderson, NV. Throughout his time there, he took on a variety of leadership roles and was active in advocating for important issues affecting those he served. He was a member of the faculty at the Henderson Campus of the College of Southern Nevada, where he taught sociology, anthropology and philosophy. He played a key role in the construction of that campus, and one of its academic buildings is named in his honor. He returned to Ely to begin his retirement, but soon after, he resumed his role of service as the administrator at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, where he served until 2008.

Father Caviglia spent a lifetime devoted to serving his community and serves as an example to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Father Caesar Caviglia, and offer my deepest condolences to his family and parishioners as they mourn the loss of this great Nevadan.●

TRIBUTE TO ALAYNA ACKERMAN

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Alayna Ackerman, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Alayna is a graduate of St. Thomas More High School in Rapid City, SD. Currently, she is attending University of South Dakota, where she is majoring in criminal justice and political science. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Alayna for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO TARA AL-HAJ

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Tara Al-Haj, a page in the United States Senate, for all of the hard work she has done for the Senate and its staff.

Tara is currently attending Stevens High School in Rapid City, SD, where she will be entering her junior year this fall. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of this unique experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Tara for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO ERIKA BACHMEIER

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Erika Bachmeier, an intern in my Aberdeen, SD, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Erika is a graduate of Central High School in Aberdeen, SD. Currently, she is attending the University of North Dakota, where she is majoring in occupational therapy. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Erika for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO MADISON BLAKE

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Madison Blake, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota.

Madison is a graduate of Liberty High School in Liberty, MO. Currently, she is attending the University of Missouri, where she is majoring in health