

CHINA'S ANTI-SECESSION LAW

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the People's Republic of China is planning to enact an anti-secession law this March. This law will give China jurisdiction over Taiwan. It will give Chinese leaders the right to use force against Taiwan if China suspects secessionist activities in Taiwan. Predictably, Taiwan reacted to this proposed law with alarm. If Chinese leaders pass this law or persist in this effort, Taiwan will consider an anti-annexation law of its own as a proper response to China.

This battle of laws is unfortunate since cross-strait relations have been improving recently. On January 15 of this year, China and Taiwan agreed to have direct charter flights during the Chinese New Year holidays. Both sides also agreed to continue to work toward restoring direct trade, transport and postal ties—the “three links.” Moreover, the economies of China and Taiwan have grown increasingly interdependent. Taiwanese businesses have invested \$100 billion in China. As many as one million Taiwanese now live and work on the mainland.

The latest controversy over China's proposed anti-secession law highlights once again the political division between China and Taiwan. China is seeking to unilaterally change the status quo in the Taiwan Strait and force its own style of government on the 23 million people of Taiwan. China has ignored Taiwan's contributions to China's strong economy and Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian's gestures of goodwill.

China's latest move to enact the anti-secession law will not only destroy the goodwill between the peoples of Taiwan and China, it is also unnecessarily provocative and will escalate tension in the Taiwan Strait. The Taiwanese should not be expected to sit by and allow authoritarian Chinese government to mandate the annexation of democratic Taiwan. No freedom-loving people should be expected to do so.

By unilaterally changing the status quo in the Taiwan Strait, China is also challenging America's will to stand behind the Taiwan Relations Act, which says unequivocally that it is the policy of the United States “to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people of Taiwan.”

The Taiwan Relations Act also affirms one of the objectives of the United States as “the preservation and enhancement of the human rights of all the people in Taiwan.”

Mr. Speaker, it is my view that China's proposed anti-secession law is provocative and dangerous. It poses a grave threat to democracy, peace, and stability in the region.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE LATE OSSIE DAVIS

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 9, 2005

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the life of the great Ossie Davis. It is a fitting time to pay tribute to this exemplary African American as February is African-American History month. Ossie Davis was a constituent and someone whose counsel I came to value over the past many years. Sadly, he has just passed away.

Just last December I saw Ossie Davis when he was being honored at the Kennedy Center in Washington for his life and career. I made a point of going that night so that I too could honor him. It was a fitting tribute to a man I first saw perform on Broadway when I was a child. Years later, I was thrilled to meet him and be his Representative in Congress.

Ossie Davis made significant contributions to our culture through his talented work in film and his noble involvement in civil rights issues and efforts to promote the cause of African Americans in the entertainment industry. A resident of Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle in New York, he wrote, acted, directed, and produced for the theatre and Hollywood, and was a central figure among black performers of the last five decades.

In 1963, Davis participated in the landmark civil rights demonstration, the March on Washington. Two years later, he delivered a memorable eulogy for his slain friend, civil rights leader Malcolm X. Davis also left behind a vast body of work in film. He starred in such movies as *The Joe Louis Story*, *Slaves*, *Let's Do It Again*, *Grumpy Old Men* and *Dr. Dolittle*, as well as Spike Lee's *School Daze*, *Do the Right Thing*, and *Jungle Fever*. As a director, he is probably best remembered for 1970's gritty *Cotton Comes to Harlem*, a precursor to the blaxploitation films of the decade, and 1973's *Gordon's War*.

I am also pleased to be a cosponsor of a resolution that honors the great life and work of the great Ossie Davis. Through his talents and dedication, Ossie Davis, like many other African Americans, has left his mark as a positive leader in his community and significant contributor to our culture.

As we reflect on the contributions of innumerable African-Americans during this month, I want to commend his work and his life to my colleagues. I have lost a valued constituent and America has lost a great leader and entertainer.

INTRODUCTION OF H. CON. RES. 53, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE ISSUANCE OF THE 500,000TH DESIGN PATENT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce that on December 12, 2004, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the 500,000th design patent to DaimlerChrysler Corporation for the design of the Chrysler Crossfire.

As the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, I am well aware of the importance of intellectual property protection to our economy. Intellectual property rewards and encourages innovation and advancement; without it, we would not have the high-tech, biotech, and everyday inventions that we have come to rely upon in everyday life.

I also am proud of this patent because I happen to represent Detroit, the automobile capital of the world. It is no secret that Detroit boasts the finest auto workers in the world, and it should be no surprise that it is the design of an American car that received the award.

It is for these reasons that I, along with Judiciary Committee leaders on intellectual property and several members of Michigan's congressional delegation, are introducing a resolution recognizing this occasion. The resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the Patent and Trademark Office has contributed significantly to the Nation's economy and that DaimlerChrysler and its employees should be commended for their achievement.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to secure the passage of this legislation.