

in conjunction with our foreign aid policies. For example, under the Flagship Program for Green Energy Industry, we will be building up Taiwan's industrial base in green technology especially in Photo voltaic solar cells and LED. This will not only benefit our people and economy, but more importantly, Taiwan will be able to share its resources and expertise with our allies and friends. On my visit to our Pacific island allies last month, I was proud to survey firsthand the work that Taiwan has done for some of the countries in the area. For example, Taiwan has installed and provided solar energy technology to the Solomon Islands in hopes of improving the environment and livelihoods of their people. Taiwan has also set up an impressive medical mission in the Marshall Islands to treat the high prevalence of cataracts sufferers. In fact, our government will boost the overall effectiveness of our medical aid by initiating many more medical and public health missions that will target specific conditions and diseases common among the people of the Pacific island allies and friends. At the same time, after Taiwan effectively controlled the spread of the H1N1 Flu within our own borders, with a mortality rate of 2 deaths per million, which is only 1/3 of the average for OECD countries, I am proud to report that Taiwan will also be giving away locally manufactured vaccines worth 5 million US dollars to other countries in need. Taiwan's search and rescue teams were also one of the first on the scenes when Haiti was hit by a devastating earthquake earlier this year. In addition to donating \$16 million worth in aid and funds, our government is also planning to set up medical and vocational training centers to train for hundreds of medical and skilled workers, and build 1,200 housing units. Also, as a sign of Taiwan's flourishing civil society, World Vision Taiwan has collected countless small donations from our people that will be sufficient to feed and save more than 8,000 homeless Haitian children and orphans. However, my administration realizes humanitarian relief is only a small part of the long and challenging road to full recovery. This is why we hope to continue the work we have started in integrating the advances we make in healthcare and green technology into our foreign aid framework, so that Taiwan can truly make a meaningful difference in the countries we help.

#### V. THE UNIVERSAL VALUE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

However, coming back full circle, the search for a modern nation cannot merely lie upon the pillars of wealth and power. It is only under a true democracy that one's citizens can live without fear according to the law, and share in the burdens as well as benefits of good governance. Although Taiwan has made impressive sociopolitical progress over the last decades, it is still a young democracy. So, as firm champions for democracy, my administration will work to strengthen the democratic infrastructure of my country. Already we are taking tangible steps to enhance Taiwan's rule of law and protection of human rights in conformity with international standards. In the past year, we have ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), both administered by the United Nations. In converting these covenants into domestic law, they will certainly strengthen the human rights of our citizenry and further consolidate our rule of law. Furthermore, I came to power on the promise of combating corruption in elections and government, whereby we have already made meaningful progress. Without a doubt this goal will con-

tinue to be a cornerstone of my presidency, which I am determined to carry through in my capacity as the President of the country. I will assuredly not waver from the path in laying the foundations of a true democracy. In fact, next year in 2011 will be the Centennial Anniversary of the Republic of China. Against the background of thousands of years of Chinese history, the last century was in some ways merely a comma. But from a larger perspective, it was nothing short of an exclamation mark, as it has been 100 years of struggle; 100 years of experimentation and 100 years of education before a people learned that they too have the unequivocal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This nation-building process undoubtedly was achieved through the collective efforts of countless dedicated individuals who traversed between tradition and modernity that helped bridge the East to the West so many years ago. Inevitably, this made it possible for a people to aspire to the same democratic values as you cherish. From the chaos arising out of the turn of the 20th century, to the founding of the first republic in Asia in 1912 and its evolution forward in 1949 when the Republic of China Government moved to Taiwan, in 1987 when Taiwan lifted martial law, launched its democratic transformation, and subsequently allowed Taiwan residents to visit their relatives on the mainland, in 1996 when people on Taiwan directly elected its president for the first time, and in 2000 and 2008 when the presidential elections further consolidated Taiwan's democracy through two rotations of power between political parties, the passage of these 100 years has irrevocably transformed the foundations of a political culture. Distinguished faculty members and students, ladies and gentlemen, as the elected president of the Republic of China, I will continue to strive toward forging Taiwan into an exemplary democracy; one that will be a source of inspiration and emulation for generations to come.

Thank you.

Dear distinguished faculty, students and friends; it is my great pleasure to hold this teleconference with you. Your questions and comments are very good, and some are very tough to answer, but in thinking and answering these questions you force me to think deeper and strive harder on the challenges that confront the road ahead.

Although today's conference is near an end, I am heartened by the thought that our friendship will continue to grow as there is still so much we need to do, together. The international system that the US forged out of the devastation of World War II 65 years ago has today become the enduring foundation of our global village. Being rule-based and sufficiently flexible, this system encourages positive-sum international cooperation rather than zero-sum inter-state conflict. Hence, it changed the underlying dynamics of the world order that made it possible for countries, big or small, to prosper together. As a matter of fact, my idea to seek rapprochement with the mainland find some similarities with the ideas espoused by the American leaders in having soft talks with the Soviet Union and to have détente. In other words, to replace confrontation with negotiations; to solve international disputes through peaceful means. It is this very system that has interlocked the world into a community of thriving interdependence, giving rise to the possibility where foes can turn into friends, where every country can be a winner and every contribution become part of a greater picture.

This is also the system from which I draw my inspiration to lead my country, particularly in dealing with the mainland. In taking a responsible stake in the world, and in seek-

ing rapprochement with the Chinese mainland, my administration has committed the Republic of China on Taiwan to becoming a dependable and valuable contributor to this international system. In my visit abroad last month, I kept saying to our friends or to the overseas Taiwanese and to members of my delegations, that what I tried to do as far as my country's foreign relations is concerned is to make Taiwan a respectable member of the international community. I want every Taiwanese when they walk in the streets of New York, of Paris, of Sydney, of Beijing that they are respected. People will say they are from Taiwan, and that Taiwan is a respectful country in the world. Some in my domestic audience may disagree with me, but I firmly believe that this is the right path for Taiwan to avoid being marginalized from the forward march of the rest of the world. However, we will not merely concentrate on our own interests but equally apply our resources in hopes of having a positive impact on the world community. In fact, under this system that the United States started over half a century ago, we, as a whole, ought to be able to right what has gone wrong; to unite as one humanity against the global crises that threatens all that we hold dear, whether climate change, the global economic downturn, the risk of pandemics, or the wars that endanger the peace of our world. In the end, we are the only ones that can overcome the challenges we face. And in such an important partnership, I am confident Taiwan will be there to live up to its responsibilities.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL: A LEGACY OF SERVICE

### HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 26, 2010*

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the 2009–2010 Congressional Youth Advisory Council. This year 45 students from public, private, and home schools in grades 9 through 12 made their voices heard and made a difference in their communities, their country and their Congress. These students volunteered their time, effort, and talent to inform me about the important issues facing their generation. As young leaders within their communities and their schools, these students boldly represent the promise and the hope we all have for their very bright future.

President Ronald Reagan said, "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States where men were free."

To ensure that the blessing of freedom is passed from one generation to the next, the members of the CYAC spent time interviewing a veteran and documenting the experience for the "Preserving History Project." Today I'm proud to submit the brief summaries provided so the patriotic service of our dedicated veterans and the thoughtful work of the CYAC may be preserved for antiquity in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. A copy of each submitted student summary follows.

To each member of the Congressional Youth Advisory Council, thank you for making this year and this group a success. It is not a coincidence that this congressional tribute celebrates two generations of service. Each of you is trusted with the precious gift of freedom.

You are the voices of the future and I salute you. God bless you and God bless America.

For the Preserving History project, I interviewed my World Geography teacher, Coach Baley. Ryan Patrick Baley served in the U.S. Army as an E4 Specialist in the Infantry. He was gunner for a Bradley crew and also a driver for a first Sergeant. Baley also guarded the DM2 in South Korea. He accomplished his patriotic duty for our country. From this interview, I gained more of an appreciation towards those who serve and risk their lives for our country. This experience allowed me to realize that the soldiers that perform their duty have dedicated so much, so that our nation is ensured protection as well as having the principles we as citizens believe in set forward and fought for. Baley believes that, "the U.S. military organization is the greatest organization and only two have died for others: Jesus and the soldiers of the U.S.A." Hence, there is no other army in the world that resembles the U.S. Army; everyone who serves this patriotic duty deserves a great amount of appreciation from every United States citizen for each individual strength put forward for our country, the United States of America.—Ginu Scaria.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 2010

### HON. BEN RAY LUJÁN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 2010

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to introduce the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendment of 2010. More than 50 years ago, Americans throughout the Southwest took jobs mining and refining raw uranium. These individuals, looking to provide for their families and creating a stable future for their children, are an important part of the history of the 20th Century and the Cold War. Unfortunately, they were unknowingly endangering their own lives by working in poorly ventilated mine shafts with little to no protective equipment. After they left work, they returned home to their families where their clothes, covered in yellow cake uranium, were washed along with that of their loved ones.

Sadly, the pursuit of the American Dream ended with tragedy for many of the miners exposed to uranium. Many of them fell ill from the radiation they were exposed to at work in the mines. Some people who had never stepped foot in a mine fell victim to the same illnesses due to wind patterns that carried this dangerous source of energy. As these Americans mined for a resource vital to the Nation's security, too many of them made the ultimate sacrifice.

This Congress now has the opportunity to right this wrong. By extending the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to Americans exposed to radioactive uranium by wind patterns or after the current cutoff in 1971 or those with newly recognized conditions, we can finally come to terms with the dark legacy of America's nuclear policy. Too many RECA claims

by my constituents in New Mexico as well as by those throughout the Southwest and in Guam are denied by the government because they lacked documentation from decades before. This legislation makes it easier for people to access the compensation they deserve.

The Americans who worked in uranium mines were serving our Nation every day, but were unaware of the extreme danger they were in. It is time to recognize these heroes of the Cold War and provide them with fair and equitable compensation for their suffering. We can never fully compensate these Americans for what they have lost—there is no compensation for the loss of a loved one. More than 50 years later, too many of these Americans are no longer with us. We have ignored their plight for too long. It is time to correct this long overdue wrong for those still with us.

I encourage my colleagues to consider and support this legislation.

DR. HAROLD A. CARTER, SR.: A LEGACY OF PRINCIPLE AND FAITH

### HON. ELLJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 2010

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor a great American and true leader—Dr. Harold A. Carter, Sr.

His is a vision and a mission—grounded in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s—that has compelling importance for our Nation today.

More than a half-century ago, when Dr. Carter was still a young man in Selma, Alabama, Dr. Ralph Abernathy and, then, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., both offered Harold Carter his first opportunities to speak to their congregations as a newly ordained minister.

"I was a young college student and they wanted to give me a boost from the beginning," Dr. Carter observed in a 2005 article written by Mr. Sean Yoes of the Baltimore AFRO American.

Madam Speaker, it was a strong, inspiring and enduring "boost," indeed. This same visionary foundation has inspired Dr. Carter throughout his ministry—both in the mission to proclaim the Gospel to which he had been called and in the "Social Gospel" work of his faith.

This year, Dr. Carter celebrates 45 years as the principal shepherd of Baltimore's New Shiloh Baptist Church.

In his own words, he is above all "a God man," the primary trustee of his congregation's spiritual life.

Yet, at a time when our urban areas are in danger of crumbling under the stress of decades of disinvestment, Dr. Carter and his New Shiloh Congregation also offer the people of Baltimore both hope and a concrete plan for social and economic renewal.

A past leader of Baltimore's chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the local chapter of the Poor People's Campaign, Dr. Carter has readily acknowledged Dr. King's influence upon his vision for community renewal as an integral element of his New Shiloh ministry.

"I learned from him that we have to take responsibility for our condition, whatever that might be," Dr. Carter once observed. "People

in power do not concede anything to others freely, so we have to equip ourselves and do for ourselves based on the principles of unconditional love."

Aided by the strength and talents of his wonderful wife, the late Dr. Weptanomah Carter, his son and co-Pastor, Dr. Harold A. Carter, Jr., and a dedicated congregation that has grown to number in the thousands, New Shiloh is, indeed, equipping its community to move forward on empowering principles.

Every day, people from the neighborhood can find inspiration and opportunity in its beautiful church and Family Life Center, its School of Music, Theological Center, Child Development Center and other facilities.

These accomplishments of the congregation's "Social Gospel" mission are important aspects of Dr. Carter's vision—but they are far from the end. Already underway are plans for technical training for the community, a Computer Center, a Senior Center and Senior Housing.

Madam Speaker, it is more appropriate, under our constitutional system, for me to leave it to others to commend Dr. Carter for the other wonderful ministers whom he has trained—including my own minister, Bishop Walter S. Thomas, Sr.

Others are better qualified than I to attest to the lasting importance of Dr. Carter's spiritual writings.

However, I have been honored to serve as a spokesman for the Congressional Black Caucus to our nation's faith communities—and, in that duty, I have gained a thorough understanding of "faith-based initiatives" that are working.

A part of what my teacher and friend, Dr. Harold A. Carter, Sr., has taught me is that the inspiration for "faith-based" programs that work cannot be found in a strategy to transfer public responsibility for greater social equity to the faith centers of our country.

Rather, that motivating force must first arise from the hearts and minds of people of faith themselves.

This, I submit, is why Dr. Harold A. Carter, Sr., should stand as an example for all of our citizenry—whatever our respective faith traditions may be.

This, I believe, is what Dr. Carter means when he speaks of how our local communities must undertake greater responsibility for themselves and their neighbors—and how they must equip themselves for opportunity.

Unlike other "mega-churches" that have left the inner cities of our Nation, New Shiloh Baptist Church has followed Dr. Carter's vision for his congregation.

It has constructed its foundation on an unwavering commitment to the people of our urban community.

As we in government seek to construct a new and more comprehensive "national urban policy," we would do well to take note.

Dr. Carter and his congregation have invested millions of dollars in the New Shiloh Village and surrounding community.

"This is where the people are, and this is where the need is," he has observed. "The wave of Maryland's future development—and the nation's—lies in the [inner] cities."

Madam Speaker, for all of these reasons, I have come before you and this House today to commend to our Nation's attention the vision, wisdom and mission of an inspired man.

During his decades of service, Dr. Harold A. Carter, Sr., has earned our Nation's praise for a lasting legacy of principle and faith.