the same time, I hope we can still resolve other outstanding issues in the reexamination process, such as what kinds of materials—or prior art—PTO examiners can consult.

SUPPORT OF TAIWAN’S BID TO RE-ENTER THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. PETER T. KING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Taiwan’s bid to re-enter the United Nations and the right of its 23 million citizens to have their voices heard in that world body.

Taiwan is an economic powerhouse—consistently ranking among the world’s top economies over many years. Its GNP and population are larger than three quarters of the existing member countries of the UN. Taiwan holds approximately $100 billion in foreign exchange reserves. Significantly, it is the seventh largest trading partner to the United States.

Taiwan has used its economic resources to assist developing countries and contribute to international organizations. Taiwan sent over 10,000 experts to train technicians in developing countries. Taiwan has also sent medical teams in need including a generous aid package to Kosovo. It understands the meaning of responsibility among the community of nations and is prepared and able to actively support the endeavors of the United Nations.

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 three votes, have endorsed Taiwan’s desire for participation in the United Nations. The time has come for Taiwan to officially enter the community of nations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 aircraft. 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 101% 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 1969 to 1970. 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.