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 to.

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 the 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

founding of Prince George's parish. The Parish, and its home, Christ Episcopal Church, make up the oldest congregation in Rockville, Maryland.

In 1726, the Prince George's Parish was excised from the original southern Maryland parishes, and began to serve the small population on the banks of Rock Creek. The original log chapel was replaced in 1808 by a brick church, and then in 1822, moved one mile to downtown Rockville.

During the Civil War, Christ Church played a role in the underground railroad, despite the presence of slave owners within the parish. Following the war, in 1884, the parish began construction of its current building, strongly influenced by the popular gothic revival architecture. A short time later, in 1896, Christ Episcopal Church joined the newly founded Diocese of Washington, forming a community of churches in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region.

The past century has seen a series of additions to the original church building. In the mid-1960's, the worship space was expanded and new classroom space was added. This allowed the growing congregation to remain in downtown Rockville, and cemented the partnership between the parish and the Christ Episcopal School.

Education plays an important role in Christ Episcopal Church. In addition to the presence of Christ Episcopal School, the Christ Church hosts a seminarian from the Virginia Theological Seminary for a two-year field education placement. Parishioners attend weekly bible study and adult covenant classes, where students learn about the history of the Episcopal church, and the development of the Christian faith. All of this is in addition to the normal Sunday School classes.

Service also plays a leading role at the church. Congregants volunteer at the Rockville Nursing home and with Habitat for Humanity of Montgomery and Frederick counties. The church recently hosted visiting preacher Reverend Joshua Louw, rector of a parish serving a population of individuals relocated by apartheid, from the companion Diocese of Capetown, South Africa.

Of course, worship is the primary function in the Parish. The Reverends John S. McDuffie and Susan Astarita lead the parishioners in worship every Wednesday and Sunday.

I am extremely proud to have the Prince George's Parish in my Congressional district. Its fascinating history and rich tradition of education, service, and faith, is a source of inspiration for all Americans. I join with the Prince Georges's parishioners in celebrating this impressive 275th anniversary.

TAIWAN BELONGS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1996 Taiwan held the first ever direct election for president and four years later, in the presidential election of 2000, opposition party candidate Chen Shui-bian won the presidential election. Miraculously, Taiwan had a peaceful transfer of power, and for the first time in fifty years, an opposition party replaced the ruling party. Today, Taiwan's democracy is in full bloom. Every political office is contested through free and fair elections, thus dispelling the myth that democracy and Asians don't mix.

Taiwan's rapid evolution into a full fledged democracy with a capitalist free-market economy clearly signals that Taiwan is ready to play a larger role on the international stage. Already, Taiwan is a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and participates actively in the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Congress has repeatedly recognized Taiwan's desire to broaden its participation in the international arena by adopting legislation supporting Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization. The aftermath of the 1999 earthquake is a perfect example of why Taiwan should be allowed to participate. Unlike other disasters around the world, the United Nations delayed providing assistance to Taiwan until they got permission from China. If Taiwan had been a participant in the WHO, or better still, a member of the United Nations, no such delays would have occurred. Instead, thousands of Taiwanese suffered needlessly until the international community finally responded.

After one year in office, President Chen Shui-bian has a solid record of achievement for his nation. Taiwan continues to seek resumption of dialogue with the Chinese mainland regarding eventual reunification. In addition, Taiwan has maintained a strong relationship with the United States and other friendly nations. Taiwan stands tall among nations and over the years has played a significant role in helping other nations develop. Taiwan has sent over 10,000 experts to train technicians in developing countries and has provided aid to many countries in need. It has given much to the world and the world community is enriched as a result.

Unfortunately, despite Taiwan's desire to be a helpful global partner, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations. It is time for the United Nations, on the principles of universality enshrined in the United Nations Charter, to acknowledge Taiwan's accomplishments and allow Taiwan to be a Member State.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan belongs in the United Nations. I personally support Taiwan's bid to return to the United Nations and I urge other members to do so as well.

RECOGNITION OF RICHARD H. WALKER'S PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 6, 2001

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Richard H. Walker of New York State. Today, we bid him farewell as Director of Enforcement of the Securities & Exchange Commission and commend him for his ten year SEC tenure. More importantly, today, we offer our deep gratitude for his service to the American people.

An attorney by profession, Mr. Walker shared many years of his life as a public servant. He began his service to the SEC as the Director of Northeast Regional Office in 1991. He later moved to Washington, DC to become General Counsel and then, in 1998, he took the reigns as Director of Enforcement, the Commission's largest division. Mr. Walker has worked tirelessly for reform in securities litigation and earned his reputation as a brilliant, dedicated, and creative leader. As he returns to work in the private sector, Mr. Walker humbly calls his service to the SEC the ''highlight of his legal career''. We call his commitment an extraordinary contribution.

America's investors benefited greatly while Mr. Walker headed the SEC's nationwide enforcement effort. He led the division's fight against earnings management and other financial reporting abuses. He was the key force behind some of the most significant financial fraud cases ever brought forward in the history of the Commission, including those cases against: W.R. Grace, Cendant, McKesson HBOC, Microstrategy, Sunbeam, Arthur Andersen, and the 1999 landmark auditor independence case against PricewaterhouseCoopers.

A well-respected leader, Mr. Walker also stood out as a team player. He forged working relationships with state and local prosecutors and the FBI, resulting in a record numbers of criminal prosecutions for violations of federal securities law. He passion for justice was evident as he attacked organized crime in securities activities by coordinating civil and criminal prosecutions. He led several major, successful undercover sting operations, revealing the largest number of people ever charged with securities fraud.

The Commission also established the Internet Enforcement Program to combat internet securities fraud under Mr. Walker's direction. Because of Mr. Walker's efforts, an estimated 250 violators were held accountable. He rose to the challenge of advancing technology with characteristic determination.

Mr. Walker received many awards for his outstanding contributions during his ten years at the SEC, including: two-time receipt of the Chairman's Award for Excellence, the Commission's Distinguished Service Award, the Commission's Law and Policy Award for his key role in the government's successful appeal in U.S. vs. O'Hagan, a landmark case which upheld the misappropriation theory of insider trading. Today we award him with our deep gratitude and recognize him as an exemplary model of all that is good and right with our government.

I applaud him for his achievements while serving in three demanding positions at the SEC and thank him on behalf of all those whose lives he affected for the better. As he returns home, he leaves an important part of our government in better condition than when he arrived. He laid the valuable groundwork for our continued efforts to carry out the SEC's mission of investor protection. But most importantly, Mr. Walker reaffirms our confidence in caring, effective public service.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I wish Mr. Walker the best of luck in his future endeavors and well-deserved success!