

ably for so long. As he said to the New York Times, he has become the client as well as the lawyer: the "they" has become "we." His experience has broadened his perspective into what he has described as "an all-encompassing vista, one that connects the past to the future, one that ties me to all other people who have suffered."

In a similar way, Mr. Chairman, the Stoddard Foundation connects the aspirations of lesbian and gay Americans with the larger struggle for social justice and human dignity. I join with Tom's spouse, Walter Rieman, and their family, friends, and colleagues, as they inaugurate this fellowship and celebrate the extraordinary man for whom it is named. May this endowment enable a new generation of leaders to further his vision of a society that is "fairer, more humane and more inclusive" of every human being.

ANTICOUNTERFEITING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Representatives HYDE, CONYERS, MOORHEAD, MCCOLLUM, FRANK, GEKAS, SMITH of Texas, COBLE, CANADY, BONO, HEINEMAN, FLANAGAN, and DAVIS in introducing the Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995. This legislation, which will provide much-needed additional protections against copyright and trademark counterfeiting, may be the most proconsumer, probusiness bill this Congress will consider. It directly addresses a practice that costs American business more than \$200 billion a year, that results in the loss of an estimated 750,000 jobs, and that threatens the health and safety of every American man, woman, and child.

There is a myth that counterfeiting is just a penny ante crime, a \$2 watch or handbag. In fact, counterfeiting involves billions of dollars, gangs, highly sophisticated equipment, organized crime and terrorists.

No area of the United States, no product is safe from the modern counterfeiter. We have seen counterfeits ranging from watches and sunglasses to auto and aircraft parts, from shampoo to baby formula, from food products to computer software. Counterfeit videotape copies of the movie, "Waterworld," were available before the real movie was even released in theaters. The simple fact is that if it is a product sold in America, there is probably a counterfeit being made and sold somewhere around the world.

The cost of counterfeiting is staggering. The U.S. Custom Service has estimated that in 1993, counterfeited goods resulted in the loss of 750,000 jobs. Fake auto parts such as brake pads and oil filters cost our domestic auto industry losses of over \$12 billion. If the sales of these fake parts alone were eliminated, the industry estimates that it could hire an additional 200,000 workers.

The U.S. software industry has estimated that sales of pirated software account for more than 40 percent of total revenues. The counterfeiters have become so sophisticated in duplicating the label, the packaging, and even

the hologram that appears on the software package, that it is almost impossible to distinguish authentic products from the fakes. In fact, the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition estimates that American businesses lose nearly \$200 billion a year due to the sale of counterfeit products.

Every day, the intellectual property of American businesses is being stolen. It often costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to ready a product for marketing, to make sure that it is not only effective but safe. But today, with powerful computers and copying equipment, it only costs counterfeiters a few dollars to manufacture a copy. They do not have to worry about safety or quality. They prey on the good name, the research, the talent and the hard work of others.

Because of the lure of enormous profits compared to the relatively low risk of being arrested, prosecuted, and sent to jail, it has not taken long for organized crime to get involved in counterfeiting operations. For example, in three recent raids conducted in Los Angeles, counterfeit Microsoft software and other material with a potential RICO value in excess of over \$10.5 million was seized. Implicated in this activity were three Chinese triads: the Wahching, the Big Circle Boys, and the Four Seas. The vast majority of the counterfeit product was produced in southern California. Sheriff deputies seized software, manuals, and holograms. They were surprised when they stumbled upon four pounds of plastic explosives, two pounds of TNT, shotguns, handguns, and silencers.

Last month, U.S. Custom agents led massive raids in several States, including California, New York, New Jersey, and Georgia. They seized \$27 million worth of counterfeit merchandise such as clothing, accessories, and sporting goods found in a network of factories, warehouses, and shops. Over 30 U.S. trademark holders were affected. Forty-three Korean nationals were charged for manufacturing, selling, and trafficking counterfeit merchandise. The scale of this operation demonstrates the pervasiveness and level of sophistication that is involved.

Recently, \$400,000 worth of counterfeit handbags were seized in New Jersey. During the raid, law enforcement officials using drug sniffing dogs discovered heroin had been stitched into the walls of a number of counterfeit designer Louis Vuitton handbags.

Even more disturbing, however, is the growing threat counterfeits pose to public health and safety. For example, there have been reports of the seizure in 16 States of counterfeit Similac, an infant formula. Such a counterfeit could be deadly to any child who is allergic to the contents of the faked product. In a recent raid in Boston, a bogus butterscotch candy was seized that had been stored unwrapped and in unsanitary conditions. This candy was illegally labeled as a Borden Eagle brand, however, that company does not even produce such a candy.

Even the sale of fake watches is not a victimless crime. The head of the Born to Kill Gang based in New York City, was making an estimated \$13 million a year selling fake Cartier and Rolex watches. This revenue stream financed other criminal activities, from extortion to murder.

Despite these facts, the risk of arrest, prosecution and incarceration for counterfeiting is slight. Counterfeiting operations have become

highly sophisticated, well-financed, mobile and international in scope. These criminal networks have distribution systems as diverse as any modern corporation. Counterfeiters know that although criminal penalties exist on the books, because of the inadequacy of the criminal penalties and prosecutors' misperceptions about the gravity of the crime, criminal actions are rarely initiated against counterfeiters. As for private enforcement actions, trademark and copyright owners are consistently frustrated by an inability to recover any meaningful damages.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will help law enforcement officials contend with the sophisticated nature of modern counterfeiting. First, it increases criminal penalties by making trafficking in counterfeit goods or services a RICO offense, consequently providing for increased jail time, criminal fines, and asset forfeiture.

Second, the legislation allows greater involvement by all levels of Federal law enforcement in fighting counterfeiting, including enhanced authority to seize counterfeit goods and the tools of the counterfeiters' trade.

Third, it makes it more difficult for these goods to re-enter the stream of commerce once they have been seized.

Fourth, our bill also adds teeth to existing statutes and provides stronger civil remedies, including civil fines pegged to the value of genuine goods and statutory damage awards of up to \$1,000,000 per mark.

The Anticounterfeiting Consumer Protection Act of 1995 will provide law enforcement officials with the tools they need to fight back, and to protect American business and the health and safety of American consumers. The time has come to make sure that our fight against counterfeiting is as sophisticated and modern as the crime itself.

TRIBUTE TO BILL CRIVELLO

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bill Crivello, of Cudahy, WI, who was recently named 1995 Veteran of the Year by the Allied Veterans Council of Cudahy. Bill will be honored Saturday, November 4, at the Polish Legion of American Veterans Memorial Hall, in Cudahy.

I want to take this opportunity to tell you, and my distinguished colleagues, a little about Bill and his efforts on behalf of America's veterans.

Enlisting in the Air Force when he was just 17 years old, Bill served with distinction in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. His military service obviously had a profound affect on Bill, now an active member of the Polish Legion of American Veterans [PLAV], the Disabled American Veterans [DAV], the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW], the American Legion, the American Veterans, and the Air Force Sergeants Association [ASA].

The veterans of southeastern Wisconsin are proud of Bill Crivello as a volunteer for parades and other patriotic events, to ensure that today's generation, and many generations yet unborn, appreciate the sacrifices made by the men and women of the U.S. military over

the years. And, in recognizing these sacrifices, that all Americans today to exercise their democratic rights, including free speech, and the right to vote.

The Allied Veterans Council of Cudahy has made a wise choice naming Bill Crivello Veteran of the Year. Bill, his wife, Gertrude, and their children and grandchildren should all feel a sense of pride in receiving this honor.

Bill, on behalf of our area's veterans, and your friends and neighbors, I encourage you to keep up the great work. As you are proud of our veterans, they, too, are quite proud of you.

ASSEMBLYMAN ARTHUR ALBOHN:
PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to a good friend and former colleague, Assemblyman Arthur Albohn of Hanover Township who is retiring from the New Jersey General Assembly after 16 years of dedicated service.

Having served with Art in the Assembly for 11 of those years as the junior member of the 25th Legislative District, I must say that it was difficult referring to oneself as a fiscal conservative while sitting next to him in the Assembly Chamber. Art has voted "no" on so many spending bills during his career that he makes the 104th Congress look like the previous forty. In the process, he earned the respect of his colleagues, the appreciation of his constituents and the admiration of all New Jerseyans.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1979 after serving on the Hanover Township Committee for 27 years, including 5 terms as Mayor, 18 years as the Director of Finance and 12 on the Sewerage Authority.

However, Art's forte was developed earlier in life during his education in New York. Born in Queens, Art graduated from Columbia University and earned an additional degree in Chemical Engineering. Since that time, Art had worked in chemical engineering and management consulting for Goodyear, Rayonier, Celanese and more recently retired from the Komline-Sanderson Engineering Corporation of Peapack-Gladstone.

Art has utilized his proficiency in this field while serving as Chairman of the Assembly Solid and Hazardous Waste Committee and as a member of the Assembly Local Government Committee and New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology. As former colleagues in the Assembly, Representatives JIM SAXTON, DICK ZIMMER, BOB FRANKS, FRANK LOBIONDO and BOB MENENDEZ can each attest to Art's commitment to legislation based on common sense and sound science.

Anyone who knows Art Albohn knows that he could not have been so successful without the love and support of his wife of 51 years, Regina, who has been at his side and often out in front during his political career. As far as we know, Regina is the only person to whom Art has never said "no"!

Although they will want to spend time with their three children and two grandchildren, I have no doubt that Art and Regina will remain

active in public life and still have much to contribute to the quality of life in Morris County, NJ. I, for one, will still count on his friendship and good counsel. I will miss him as a fellow elected official, his strong, independent views, his dry humor and unfailing dedication to the Jeffersonian proposition "that government which governs least, governs best."

HEALTH OF OUR CITIZENS AT
RISK

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, we are not making health care policy. We have taken a number, randomly selected by the Budget Committee, and devised a mechanical computation to reach an arbitrary \$270 billion goal. In the process, we have placed the health of our citizens severely at risk.

The United States is renowned for its health care. Our hospitals are considered the finest in the world. This is because we, in America, place a unique value on each, individual life. It doesn't matter who you are, how old you are, or what you have chosen to do with your life—everyone deserves quality health care.

Under the Republican plan, this value will be challenged. Hospitals will no longer have the resources to provide quality care, and ill people of all ages will lack the security of knowing that everything possible is being done for them.

Moreover, the elderly will not be able to live out their final years in comfort. The vast majority of senior citizens in this country are not wealthy, and new costs imposed on necessary medical services will be prohibitively expensive. The question we must answer is whether a civilized society has a role to play in improving the lives and health of its older members. In the past, we have answered this question in the affirmative; today, the Republicans have a different response.

The Medicare system has been subject to careful reform virtually every year since its inception. These changes have been deliberate and grounded in thoughtful policy. Reforms have been made with the health of American citizens in mind.

I am saddened to see that the bill before us is not based on the same honorable values. Instead, it represents a mathematical solution to a cold, mechanical \$270 billion challenge. Calculations were made devoid of reason, research, and compassion. Quality health policy played no role. Our elderly and all American people deserve more.

FIRST ANNUAL PART-TIME
PROFESSIONALS' DAY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of the First Annual Part-Time Professionals' Day. This day was brought to my attention by the Association of Part-Time Professionals, a na-

tional nonprofit organization that is a leading authority on flexible work options. The First Annual Part-Time Professionals' Day recognizes the nearly 4.6 million men and women who currently work in part-time professional jobs.

Part-time workers comprise a diverse segment of the work force which includes men and women in search of nontraditional employment schedules to accommodate changing high-tech work environments and family priorities. These individuals include parents seeking better balance between work and family needs, retirees interested in continuing employment, students, and others pursuing outside interests such as volunteer opportunities in our communities.

More than 80 percent of the Association of Part-Time Professionals members live in the Washington metropolitan area. These members and others represent a growing segment of the work force which I am honored and delighted to recognize as valuable professionals in the American workplace.

STUDENT LOAN PROPOSAL HURTS
MIDDLE CLASS

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 19, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, last month the education committees of both bodies of Congress reported their respective versions of the budget reconciliation bill. Unfortunately, these proposals would harm our investment in education. Although the proposals are slightly different, their impact is the same: They will raise the cost of college and ultimately deny access to higher education to thousands of American families.

Instead of making a college education more accessible and affordable, the budget reconciliation proposals would cut more than \$10 billion from student loans over the next 7 years. One proposed change to the student loan program is a new tax on colleges and universities based on the volume of guaranteed loans used by their students. Twenty million students enrolled at more than 7,000 schools would be adversely affected by this proposal each year.

The proposed student loan tax would force schools to increase tuition or cut back in other services to pay for this fee. Such a tax not only penalizes students, but also unfairly impacts schools that admit students who need financial assistance. College students and their families now have more debt than ever before, and it has become increasingly difficult for students and their families to afford college. For many middle-income families college soon will be out of reach financially.

I strongly oppose the proposed changes and other savings taken from the Student Loan Program which would increase the tax burden of the middle class. As written, the student loan changes represent yet another slap at middle-class working Americans who must rely on Federal student loan programs to help finance their children's college education.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting in the RECORD an editorial written by the president of the University of Notre Dame, Rev. Edward A. Malloy, which appeared recently in the Chicago Tribune. Rev. Malloy