

in November 1950 and was thereafter re-elected five times. In addition to the City of Evanston, her constituency included several affluent suburban communities north of Chicago. Mrs. Church's victorious proportions ranged from 66.0% to 74.1%, and in all six campaigns she polled the highest number of votes of any Illinois congressman. She was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and in her final term served as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Reid was initially elected to the House in November 1962. Her district was composed of five counties located between thirty and fifty miles west of Chicago. Reid was elected to five terms by sizeable margins and became the first Illinois congresswoman to serve on the powerful Committee on Appropriations. On October 7, 1971 Reid relinquished her seat in the House of Representatives to accept President Richard M. Nixon's appointment to the Federal Trade Commission.

The two most renowned Illinois congresswomen in recent years have been Republican Lynn M. Martin of Rockford and Democrat Cardiss Collins of Chicago. Martin and Collins began their active political careers in the nineteen seventies and have remained two of the most articulate members of their rival political parties.

After serving in both the Illinois House of Representatives and State Senate, Martin was elected to Congress in 1980. Her district for two decades had been represented by John D. Anderson, who in 1980 became an Independent candidate for President. A formidable vote-getter and an eloquent public speaker, Martin became the first Illinois congresswoman to be designed a member of the influential Committee on Rules and the woman to be chosen as Vice Chairman of the House Republican Conference. Although virtually guaranteed re-election to a sixth term in 1990, Martin instead engaged in an unsuccessful bid for the United States Senate. On December 4, 1990 Martin was appointed by President George Bush to the Cabinet-level position of Secretary of Labor.

Collins on June 5, 1973 won a special election to succeed her late husband, Representative George W. Collins. At that time Collins became the first Black congresswoman from the Midwest. Easily re-elected to nine additional terms, Collins after her 1990 victory was outranked in seniority by only sixty-seven of her four hundred and thirty-four House colleagues. Collins, serving an impoverished urban district, established herself as one of the most liberal Democrats in Congress. Between 1979 and 1981 she occupied the post of Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. Finally, as the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Government Operations, Collins chaired the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation.

The nine women from Illinois who served in Congress between 1920 and 1990 performed their duties in a conscientious manner. As members of such important committees as Banking and Currency, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations, and Rules, these congresswomen exerted influence over the fate of a substantial number and wide variety of major legislative measures. While two of these ladies failed in attempts to win races for the United States Senate, it was noteworthy that the nine congresswomen prevailed in thirty-four of thirty-five House elections. Both individually and collective the nine congresswomen from Illinois reflected high credit on their state and nation.●

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that early yesterday the United States signed an Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Agreement with the People's Republic of China.

Since 1992, the People's Republic of China has failed to live up to its obligation under the memorandum of understanding on intellectual property rights. Factories throughout China, especially in such southern and eastern provinces as Guangdong, continue to mass-produce pirated versions of American computer software, compact discs, CD-ROM's, and video and audio cassettes mostly for sale abroad. The United States Trade Representative estimates that piracy of audio-visual works runs close to 100 percent, while piracy of other technological items such as computer software runs around 94 to 100 percent. In addition, piracy of trademarks is rampant. This piracy is much more than a minor nuisance. The sale of these pirated items has cost U.S. businesses more than \$1 billion, a sum which threatens to increase exponentially as the number of pirated products swells. It endangers Americans jobs, as well as our primacy in software innovation.

While we understand that enforcing IPR in such a large country can be difficult, such an argument in relation to the People's Republic of China is somewhat specious in light of the fact that production is tolerated, if not actively encouraged in some instances, by Chinese municipal and provincial governments as well as the central authorities in Beijing. The United States Trade Representative has complained repeatedly about the problem and United States-China negotiators have been meeting for more than a year and a half in an effort to resolve it.

Still, the Chinese refused to stem the manufacture of these goods. Consequently, the United States Trade Representative proposed to impose punitive tariffs on about \$1 billion worth of Chinese goods if a satisfactory accord was not reached by February 26. The two sides negotiated right up to and past the deadline, and in the early hours Sunday reached a consensus.

The agreement has three principle goals: to take immediate steps to stem piracy of IPR material, to make long-term changes to ensure effective enforcement of IPR in the future, and to provide United States IPR holders with greater access to the Chinese market. As for the first goal, Beijing has pledged to implement a 6-month special enforcement period beginning March 1 during which time the Government will increase resources to target the 29 CD and laser disc factories known to be engaging in pirated production, and confiscate and destroy il-

legally produced output and the machinery used to produce it. Beijing has already signaled its willingness to work with us on this front; during the negotiations, the authorities shut down seven of the illegal factories including two of the most notorious—the Shenfei Laser Optical Systems Co. plant in Shenzhen, and a factory in Zhuhai. In addition, Beijing has proposed to tighten its customs practices to stem the exportation of illegal products.

As for long-term changes, the Chinese Government has pledged to ensure that Government ministries cease using pirated software—apparently pirated Microsoft products are very popular, even within the Trade Ministry. Furthermore, the Government will establish an effective IPR enforcement structure consisting of IPR conference working groups at the central, provincial, and local level to coordinate enforcement efforts, and to ensure that the laws are strictly enforced. Similarly, it will remodel its customs enforcement system after that of the United States. Lastly, China would create a title verification system, and would ensure that United States right holders have access to effective and meaningful judicial relief in cases of infringements.

Finally the People's Republic of China has pledged to enhance access to its markets for United States right holders. It will place no quotas on the importation of U.S. audio-visual products, and will allow U.S. record companies—subject to certain censorship concerns—to market their entire catalog. Finally, United States companies will be permitted to enter into joint ventures for the production and reproduction of their products in the People's Republic of China.

Mr. President, although I fully supported the position of the United States Trade Representative and would have fully supported the imposition of sanctions, ultimately imposing sanctions on the Chinese would have been a Pyrrhic victory. "When two dragons fight, the grasses are trampled"; a trade war would have had disastrous effects on countless U.S. businesses, as well as overall Sino-American relations. I'm glad that we have avoided that outcome, and am pleased with the resulting agreement. I would like to commend Charlene Barshefsky, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, for her hard work.

On March 8, our subcommittee will conduct a hearing on IPR in China and the Enforcement Agreement. I hope to learn about the agreement in detail from the United States Trade Representative's office, and to hear from representatives of private industry on their view of the accord. While the agreement is an important step forward, the true test will lie in its implementation; and we intend that the subcommittee will closely monitor compliance with the agreement over the coming months.●

P.S./WASHINGTON

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, readers of a newspaper column that I have written within the last 2 weeks were exposed to a tribute to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and a serious discussion about public opposition to homosexuals in the military.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I ask that they be printed in the RECORD. The columns follow:

THE HATERS TARGET HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

(By Senator Paul Simon)

When I was about nine years old, my father took me to hear Eleanor Roosevelt speak. Even as a nine-year-old, I knew she had sparked controversy. My father, a Lutheran minister, told me that she stood for helping those in great need.

Years later I had the opportunity to meet her a few times, and on one occasion to sit next to her at a dinner. A plainspoken woman of simple tastes but obvious conviction, she somehow stirred passionate opposition.

History now regards her as one of our finest first ladies.

I mention this because in a somewhat similar way, Hillary Rodham Clinton manages to generate strong feelings of disapproval from some. I confess I do not understand it.

I saw her leadership on the health care issue, and while some mistakes were made and the nation did not get health coverage for all our citizens, I have yet to meet anyone who sat in any of those meetings who did not come away impressed by her ability, her mastery of the subject, and her sincerity.

In one interview that has been published, she half-apologized for the way she has handled things.

She is not the person who should apologize; it is the mean-spirited haters who should reflect on their response.

There are those who expect the first lady to be present on official occasions, smile sweetly at the appropriate time, cut a ribbon for a new building or enterprise now and then but otherwise be devoid of opinion or influence.

That day has passed.

I have served under five presidents, beginning with Gerald Ford. All of their wives, starting with Betty Ford, are known to have played a role in public matters. Hillary Clinton has done it more openly.

Senator Bob Dole is the leading Republican candidate for President today. If he should be elected, Elizabeth Dole, a former cabinet member and now president of the American Red Cross, will not be some decorative figure sitting on the sidelines. "Liddy" Dole will make her presence felt on the national scene, if that situation arises, and I would want her to do that.

My wife, Jeanne Simon, has contributed significantly to what I have been able to do in public life, and I am grateful to her for that, and proud of her for that.

President Clinton brought to the White House someone whose leadership and base of conviction means much to all of us.

Her critics are noisier than her supporters. That is always the case.

But she should know that there are many of us who are grateful to her.

HOMOSEXUALITY AND MILITARY SERVICE

(By Senator Paul Simon)

"How can you support having homosexuals in the armed forces?" a visibly angry woman asked me after a town meeting recently. "Don't you believe in the Bible?"

I confess I am not much impressed by people who hate in the name of religion. But let

me answer her question partially, since I do not claim to be a theologian.

When I was a boy, my father never had to call me aside and say, "Paul, you ought to be interested in girls." I came by it very naturally. He had to give me other warnings!

Just as my interest in girls came naturally, that is not natural for a small percentage of men. There is evidence that there is a genetic basis for this difference among men, although the scientific research is less complete for women.

Regardless of the reasons for this difference, there are several issues that woman with the angry question should address.

If there is a military emergency and we have a draft, would you exempt anyone who says he is gay? The percentage of those claiming to be gay would suddenly escalate!

Because you mentioned the biblical basis for your beliefs, since the 10 Commandments mention adultery and not homosexuality, and adultery is condemned at least 40 times more than homosexuality in the Bible, should we keep anyone out of the service who has committed adultery? My recollection of my Army days is that would thin our ranks appreciably.

Or should we judge people by their conduct, not their genes? That makes sense to me.

When I was in the Army—long ago—I served in intelligence and we screened people for security clearances. Those who were gay were kicked out of the Army—that's a recent phenomenon—but they could not get security clearances because we judged that they could be blackmailed, certainly a proper judgment in the early 1950s.

But during those days, and during all of our previous wars, we had an armed service to be proud of, and it was inclusive.

There is also the problem of where you stop the practice of discrimination. If people cannot serve in the armed forces, what about the police force or fire department? What jobs would you let them have? Once you start the practice of discrimination, where do you stop?

I would finally ask that woman who is so righteously angry: What would you do if your son or daughter came home and told you that he or she is gay?

What would you do?

My guess is that even that hard heart would melt.

And become more understanding. •

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator BYRD, I ask unanimous consent that the Byrd amendments be voted in the following sequence: amendment No. 252, amendment No. 254, amendment No. 255, amendment No. 253, and amendment No. 258; further, that amendment No. 289 be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMENDING ROBERT D. REISCHAUER FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE CONGRESS AND THE NA- TION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of Senate Resolution 81 submitted earlier today by Senator DOMENICI and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 81) commending Robert D. Reischauer for his service to the Congress and to the Nation.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 81) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 81

Whereas Dr. Robert D. Reischauer served as Director of the Congressional Budget Office from March 6, 1989 to February 28, 1995;

Whereas he previously served in that office in its formative years from February 28, 1975 to April 1, 1981 as a Special Assistant, Assistant Director, and Deputy Director;

Whereas he has ably and faithfully performed the difficult duties of the Director's office serving all Members of the Congress with great professional integrity and dedication;

Whereas he has maintained the high tradition of that office by providing critical analysis and review of complex fiscal policy issues pending before the Congress;

Whereas he has provided the Congress and the American public with analysis of these complex fiscal policy issues with candor, objectivity, and clarity;

Whereas he has performed the duties of his office with remarkable diligence, perseverance, and intelligence often at great sacrifice to his personal life; and

Whereas he has earned the respect, affection, and esteem of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States commends Robert D. Reischauer for his long, faithful, and exemplary service to his country and to the Senate.

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9 a.m. on Tuesday, February 28, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and at that time the Senate resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1.

I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. in order for the weekly party caucuses to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.