

established a foundation with his own money, dedicated to rebuilding those churches regardless of the creed or ethnicity of the congregations. His plans also include the restoration of the old Jewish cemetery in the village of Vorosmart, an ancient Hungarian settlement in Croatia going back over a millennium. The cemetery suffered no war damage, but it suffered vandalism during the invasion and is generally in a neglected state.

Mr. Novalic was not asking for money in this country, as he told me he wanted to establish a record of accomplishment using his own funds before he would ask for others to contribute. He was here to seek moral support and to inform Americans who care about the fate of that region of the objectives of the Novalic Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Novalic for his noble idea and wish every success for his foundation. I wanted my colleagues to know that for every act of destruction, of seeding hatred, someone, somewhere is working selflessly on construction, on restoring ethnic harmony and tolerance. I hope the United States will remain allied to such people and give their efforts all reasonable support.

MACOMB COUNTY BIKE PATH: SHOWING THE POWER OF PART- NERSHIPS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, at a time when people all across America are looking for new ways to work together for the betterment of our communities, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to a project in my Congressional District that is a shining example of the power of partnerships.

A few years ago, I and others in our area worked together to establish the Macomb Bike/Hike Path. The idea behind the bike path was a simple one—to give people in Clinton Township a recreational resource to use and enjoy. The establishment of the bike path was a community effort, one which brought together the Federal Government, county government, and our neighbors to work together for a common goal.

Simply put, the Macomb Bike Path has been a tremendous success. It is heavily used by joggers, dog walkers, and many others who value it as an important recreational resource. And while many people use the bike path, until last year it was just that—an asphalt path running through a sparse tract of land.

Last year, however, Detroit Edison, as part of their ongoing efforts to improve our environment, agreed to contract with Cal Fleming Landscaping and Metropolitan Forestry Consultants to plant 114 trees along an empty stretch of the Macomb Bike Path. These trees, which are valued at \$20,000, include some of the most beautiful kind imaginable, including green ash, red oak, red and amur maples, and flowering crabapple trees.

This donation has gone a long way toward enriching and beautifying the bike path for our community and its residents. On one of my recent trips back home to Michigan, I walked the newly-renovated path and marveled at the beauty of the newly blooming trees.

Also helping out in our efforts to improve the path and care for these trees is the Macomb County Road Commission, the Boy Scouts of America Troop #157, the Bearing Burners Auto Club, the Lake Pointe Nursing Center, the Tree People Community Group, and the Inter-County Drainage Board.

Mr. Speaker, many people worked together to make this project a reality, but I want to give special recognition to several people from Detroit Edison and their contractors: Peggy A. Sorvala, John A. Cretti, Ronald L. McIntyre, Roberta C. Urbani, Paul Stricher, Cal Fleming Landscaping and David Breedlove.

I also would like to recognize Detroit Edison Chairman John Lobbia for his leadership in making projects like this one a reality.

The contributions of these men and women are a shining example of public service. They are truly people who promote and act on the values of our community and have a genuine concern for the people they serve. Their work on the Macomb Bike/Hike Path is an excellent example of what can be accomplished when government, citizens and private industry work together.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of May 22, 1996, I was recorded in the affirmative for rollcall vote 190. I should have been recorded in the negative.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM BUNN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, due to a thunderstorm, my plane was approximately 2 hours late arriving at National Airport on May 21, 1996. Because of this delay, I was unable to cast my vote on vote numbers 180, 181, and 182.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on vote 180, nay on vote 181, and yea on vote 182. I ask unanimous consent to have these votes entered into the RECORD at the appropriate place.

SALUTE TO REV. DR. REPSIE M. WARREN OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Rev. Dr. Repsie M. Warren, founder and pastor of the Society for Helping Church to congratulate her on her many years of service to the Philadelphia community.

Reverend Warren, educated at Elizabeth City State University, Philadelphia Antioch University, Philadelphia Lutheran Theological

Seminary, and New York Theological Seminary, began her tenure with the Society for Helping Church over 20 years ago. Rev. Warren established the Society for Helping Church in 1976, and the Society for Helping, Inc., a Social Service Agency for the deaf and hearing impaired, in 1977, where she serves as executive director. Reverend Warren has dedicated her life to improving the plight of the people within the Philadelphia community.

Reverend Warren is also an outstanding educator. Since her retirement from teaching in the Philadelphia Public School System, she has become an activist concerned about quality education. Reverend Warren has played a vital role in many programs in the Philadelphia community as the vice chair of the Black Clergy of Philadelphia & Vicinity, Inc. and vice president of the Southeastern Region of One Church One Child. Reverend Warren has been active in religious and community projects, holding memberships in various organizations for community enrichment.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in congratulating Rev. Dr. Repsie M. Warren for her many years of service with Society for Helping Church and the Philadelphia community. I wish the Reverend Warren and the Society for Helping Church the very best as they continue their service to the Philadelphia community.

INTRODUCTION OF ADMINISTRATION'S RETIREMENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, this bill we are introducing today is a good bill. It contains many provisions that will accomplish positive results in our retirement system. It will increase the number of families and individuals who can contribute to their retirement savings through an IRA by approximately 20 million. In addition, it will make retirement benefits available to approximately 10 million small businesses and their employees.

There has been growing concern about the adequacy of the pool of retirement savings available for our aging baby-boom generation. Some studies have indicated that the members of this group are saving at only one-third the rate they will need to retire at a standard of living which is similar to their current standard. This legislation certainly will expand the opportunity for these workers to increase their retirement savings. Also, younger workers could begin saving for retirement at an earlier age under the optional waiver of the initial waiting period for qualification to participate in their employer's plan.

In addition, the simplified 401(k) plan small businesses would be able to offer to their employees under this bill would allow many part-time workers to set aside retirement funds. Under this provision, any worker who makes at least \$5,000 for 2 consecutive years would be eligible. This would include many women who are in the work force on a part-time basis because of family responsibilities. Also, a great number of workers maintain part-time hours at some point in their careers for different reasons. This bill would allow them to

continue to save for retirement. This is a major step in the right direction. I applaud this effort.

Last year, the Republicans included a provision in their Balanced Budget Act which would have allowed employers to raid the retirement funds of their employees. President Clinton specifically mentioned that provision, among others, including Medicare and welfare, as a reason for vetoing the bill. This bill contains provisions that are designed to deter employers from engaging in such behavior. This emphasizes our strong commitment to protect and preserve the pensions of hard-working individuals.

Another good feature of this bill is the provision that would ensure that workers of companies which go out of business or workers who left an employer many years earlier would be able to collect their retirement benefits from these employers through the Pension Benefit Corporation [PBGC]. PBGC will act as a clearinghouse for the terminated plans of these employers. This will help many of our workers who otherwise may have no other way of collecting these funds. This provision will have a very positive impact on many workers at a time when they need it most. I strongly support this effort.

I have always supported portability in our pension system. I am very pleased to see that the administration will be taking additional steps to improve the ability of an employee to take his or her retirement account to a subsequent employer. I welcome this effort.

In conclusion, I reiterate my support for this bill, and I look forward to working toward making its goals become reality.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE ON ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker: It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute Albertus Magnus College on its 70th Anniversary.

Albertus Magnus was founded in 1925 by the Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio. It was the first Catholic residential liberal arts college for women in New England.

The College has established a tradition of setting precedents in educational innovation. The New Dimensions Program was established in 1994 and enables students to work and maintain family commitments while obtaining a degree in business administration in only two years. The Tri-Session Plan was implemented in 1993 and allows students to complete their degree program in three years by attending three sessions per academic year instead of two. Although the program is intense and academically rigorous, students are able to save valuable time and money. The program has been cited by leading educators as model to control the ever-rising cost of a college education. These are only two examples of the College's mission to make a liberal arts education both intellectually challenging and accessible.

Throughout all the changes and reforms, Albertus Magnus has remained steadfast in its commitment to the pursuit of knowledge and

the liberal arts. Albertus Magnus is dedicated to guiding undergraduates on their academic and intellectual journey. The College strives to provide students with the tools to build their own paradigm for understanding and interpreting the world. Students are taught to engage in the analytical process as they try to understand and then question traditional schools of thought. Graduates of Albertus Magnus leave with the knowledge that life is a journey and that they must never cease to question and explore what they believe to be true.

I am pleased to wish Albertus Magnus congratulations on the 70th Anniversary. I am confident that under the strong leadership of President Julia McNamara the College will move into the 21st century at the forefront of education.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 16 and Wednesday May 21, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 176 and 184.

Had I been here, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 176, and "yes" on rollcall 184.

I ask unanimous consent to have my statement appear in the appropriate place in the record.

TRIBUTE TO DR. IAN EDWARDS

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the recent travels of Dr. Ian Edwards, president of Toastmasters International.

Dr. Edwards' trip in early May was the first ever presidential visit to the Toastmasters National Capitol District 27. He was elected president of Toastmasters International in 1995 and has been a Toastmaster for over 18 years.

Dr. Edwards and his family currently live in west Des Moines, IA and I am pleased to have such an accomplished public speaker in my district.

THE DATABASE INVESTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ANTIPIRACY ACT OF 1996

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Database Investment and Intellectual Property Antipiracy Act of 1996, a bill to encourage continued investment in the production and distribution of valuable new databases.

Electronic databases, and other compilations of factual material, are absolutely indis-

pensable to the American economy on the verge of the new century. These information products put a wealth of data at the fingertips of business people, professionals, scientists, scholars, and consumers, and enable them to retrieve from this haystack of information the specific factual needle that they need to solve a particular economic, research, or educational problem. Whether they focus on financial, scientific, legal, medical, bibliographic, news, or other information, databases are an essential tool for improving productivity, advancing education and training, and creating a more informed citizenry. They are also the linchpin of a dynamic commercial information industry in the United States.

Developing, compiling, distributing, and maintaining commercially significant databases requires substantial investments of time, personnel, and money. Information companies must dedicate massive resources to gathering and verifying factual material, presenting it in a user-friendly way, and keeping it current and useful to customers. U.S. firms have been the world leaders in this field. They have brought to market a wide range of valuable databases that meet the information needs of businesses, professionals, researchers, and consumers worldwide. But several recent legal and technological developments threaten to cast a pall over this progress, by eroding the incentives for the continued investment needed to maintain and build upon the U.S. lead in world markets for electronic information resources.

Here in the United States, the 1991 Supreme Court decision in *Fiest Publications v. Rural Telephone Service Co.* marked a tougher attitude toward claims of copyright in databases. While reaffirming that most—although not all—commercially significant databases satisfy the "originality" requirement for protection under copyright, the Court emphasized that this protection is "necessarily thin." Several subsequent lower court decisions have underscored that copyright cannot stop a competitor from lifting massive amounts of factual material from a copyrighted database to use as the basis for its own competing product. Database producers are concerned that some of these cases may also cast doubt on the ability of a database proprietor to use contractual provisions to protect against unfair competition from such "free riders."

In Europe, a 6-year legislative process culminated earlier this year in the issuance of a European Union Directive on Legal Protection of Databases. Among other things, the Directive creates a new, non-copyright form of legal protection for databases, to supplement copyright. But it denies this new protection to U.S.-originated databases unless the United States is found to offer "comparable" protection to European databases. When fully implemented in 1998, the European Directive could place U.S. firms at an enormous competitive disadvantage throughout the entire European market.

At the World Intellectual Property Organization, a growing international consensus supports development of a new international treaty on noncopyright protection for databases, with the possibility of action as early as December 1996. Indeed, this week in Geneva, U.S. negotiators are putting forward a draft for such an international instrument.

In cyberspace, technological developments represent a threat as well as an opportunity