

makes my otherwise sedentary life brighter up!

The food selections for the entire month are left at the beginning of the month, so I can anticipate my favorites. The noon hour is the highlight of my day, thanks to the friendly and kind volunteers who deliver my lunch.

She completes her letter by letting me know that she is concerned about the future of this program. She prays that she will never receive a notice that says, "Sorry, there will be no Meals on Wheels until further notice."

On behalf of the people who depend upon the elderly nutrition programs, I commend my colleagues for recognizing the importance of elderly nutrition programs by approving additional funding for elderly nutrition programs during debate on the Agriculture Appropriations bill. Furthermore, I respectfully request the conference committee to maintain and strengthen this commitment to our Nation's seniors by making sure critical funding for these programs does not dry up.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2203) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Klug amendment to cut \$90 million in duplicate road funding from ARC.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be clear from the start—I believe that we should eliminate all funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission. In many ways, the economic development projects that ARC funds are more egregious than the highway projects. Absent elimination, though, I believe the Klug approach makes sense for both sides, as it only cuts a small portion of duplicate funding from the program.

The passionate statements of ARC supporters today serves to underscore what Reader's Digest had to say about ARC just a few years ago—"You can't kill a good giveaway!" A look at ARC's past funding shows that the money largely follows important legislators, rather than needy constituents.

An excellent example is the Corridor H program in West Virginia. A proposed 114 mile Federal four-lane highway through the scenic West Virginia mountains, Corridor H would cost \$1.1 billion, with 80 percent of the money coming from Federal taxpayers. The costs of carving through 4,000 foot mountains contribute to a \$10 million per mile project cost. The West Virginia Department of Transportation's own traffic projections do not support the need for this project and over 90 percent of residents from neighboring Virginia opposed Corridor H in public hearings. Yet, the beat goes on for this Federal pork, partly due to millions of dollars of annual ARC funding.

The ARC was founded over 30 years ago on the "Field of Dreams" proposition that, if

you build a massive highway system with Federal bucks, economic growth would ride into town. Under that assumption, two-thirds of all ARC money spent since 1965 has gone into highway construction. The original estimated cost to Federal taxpayers was \$840 million, yet the 26 highway system is now slated to cost \$9 billion and won't be completed until 2060.

Mr. Chairman, this debate especially hits home for growth States like Florida struggling to get their fair share of highway funds. While Florida has seen dramatic increases in its population, ARC has rewarded States that are losing people with more and more Federal funds. According to their own annual reports, \$872 million in ARC grants for highways, out of a total of \$1.1 billion, has been spent in West Virginia between 1980 and 1992, despite the fact that the State experienced a population loss of 7.2 percent over that time. As we struggle to make ends meet with limited transportation funds, this type of largesse is simply unacceptable.

Mr. Chairman, I am not a fan of the ARC program. I believe that Great Society relics like ARC need to be shelved altogether. But if we are going to provide funding for ARC, we should at least extract some savings for the American taxpayer. We should at least prohibit States from double dipping when other States are struggling to make ends meet. The Klug amendment is a responsible, conservative approach that recognizes the reality of our limited resources while striking a blow for fairness. I urge its adoption.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MORTIMER ELKIND

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dr. Mortimer Elkind. Dr. Elkind is receiving the prestigious Enrico Fermi Award for his valuable contributions to cancer research. He is a cell biologist at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, which is in the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado. The Enrico Fermi Award recognizes extraordinary scientific research and is awarded through the U.S. Department of Energy.

Dr. Mortimer Elkind was born in Brooklyn, NY, and earned his Ph.D. in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD, and the Donner Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley. He also worked at the Brookhaven National Laboratory from 1969 to 1973, and then worked at Argonne National Laboratory until 1981. He was also Professor of Radiology at the University of Chicago. He is currently University Distinguished Professor at Colorado State University's Department of Radiological Health Sciences.

Dr. Elkind worked conjunctively with another Fermi Award winner, Dr. Withers to research the response of normal and malignant cells to ionizing radiation. Collectively, their work established a scientific basis for radiation therapy for cancer. Their work produced the "fractional hypothesis" which demonstrated the value of spreading out the radiation dose

treatment over time for the best effects. Dr. Elkind's work has significantly contributed to cancer treatment affecting almost 50 percent of cancer patients today in assisting them with care. This extraordinary work has tremendously impacted cancer research and I am proud of this service to the American people through his association with Colorado State University.

The effects of cancer on our society are extremely devastating, so it is Dr. Elkind's kind of dedication to research and mankind that illuminates the human spirit in America. Dr. Elkind is truly an American pioneer and I ask the Congress to join me in thanking him for his remarkable contributions to this country.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2203) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Klug amendment. As has already been stated, there are no funds for Appalachian highways in the Transportation appropriations bill that passed the House earlier this week.

This bill today, the Energy and Water appropriations bill, which has been so well crafted by the chairman, JOSEPH MCDADE and the ranking member VIC FAZIO, includes \$160 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC]. This bill represents a cut below the President's request and is less than half the amount appropriated 15 years ago. If non-Defense discretionary programs had been reduced like this, we would have a balanced budget this year.

It is important to note that since the ARC was created over 30 years ago, the economic condition in the Appalachian Region has significantly improved. Poverty rates have been cut in half, infant mortality has been reduced by two-thirds, and good paying jobs have been created through infrastructure improvements.

But our job is not done. Businesses are closing and others refusing to locate in northern Alabama due to the lack of a four-lane highway to connect the cities of Atlanta, Birmingham, and Memphis.

For job creation and safety issues this is an unacceptable omission from our National Highway System.

Economic growth is hampered because it is so difficult to transport goods and services between Birmingham and Memphis and throughout the northwestern part of Alabama.

The current inadequate two-lane route is extremely dangerous with a traffic incident or fatality occurring every month for the last 50 months.

The ARC provides needed funds for highways located in the Appalachian Region like Corridor X, which is the proposed four-lane

route from Memphis to Birmingham. These funds do not take resources away from the transportation trust funds, and are matched by each State.

I understand the concern of the gentleman from Wisconsin and support eliminating Federal programs that are inefficient and wasteful. However, a closer look at the facts will demonstrate that funding for the ARC is crucial for the infrastructure and economic development of many rural areas including my congressional district.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the Klug amendment and support H.R. 2203.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO ELECTRONIC THEFT [NET] ACT OF 1997

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the No Electronic Theft [NET] Act of 1997, along with three of my colleagues from the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary, Representatives COBLE, FRANK, and CANNON. I would like to thank not only Chairman COBLE and ranking member FRANK for supporting this important legislation, but also a new and very valuable member of the subcommittee, CHRIS CANNON of Utah.

This legislation will close a loophole in our Nation's criminal copyright law, and will give law enforcement the tools it needs to bring to justice individuals who steal the products of America's authors, musicians, software producers, and others. Additionally, the bill will promote the dissemination of creative works online and help consumers realize the promise and potential of the Internet.

The Internet is a tremendous opportunity. Its growth and development are contributing to the economic expansion we have enjoyed in the last few years. Its true potential, however, lies in the future, when students and teachers can access a wealth of high quality information through the click of a computer mouse, and businesses can bring the benefits of electronic commerce to consumers. Before this can happen, creators must feel secure that when they use this new medium, they are protected by laws that are as effective in cyberspace as they are on main street.

The NET Act of 1997 clarifies that when Internet users or any other individuals sell pirated copies of software, recordings, movies, or other creative works, use pirated copies to barter for other works, or simply take pirated works and distribute them broadly even if they do not intend to profit personally, such individuals are stealing. Intellectual property is no less valuable than real property. As an example of the problems that creators are currently facing, I have attached an article from the Electronic Engineering Times, discussing the theft of recordings on the Internet.

Pirating works online is the same as shoplifting a video tape, book, or computer program from a department store. Through a loophole in the law, however, copyright infringers who pirate works willfully and knowingly, but not for profit, are outside the reach of our Nation's law enforcement officials. This bizarre situation has developed because the authors

of our copyright laws did not and could not have anticipated the nature of the Internet, which has made the theft of all sorts of copyrighted works virtually cost-free and anonymous.

The Internet allows a single computer program or other copyrighted work to be illegally distributed to millions of users, virtually without cost, if an individual merely makes it available on a single server and points others to the location. Other users can contact that server at any time of day and download the copyrighted work to their own computers. It is unacceptable that today this activity can be carried out by individuals without fear of criminal prosecution.

Imagine the same situation occurring with tangible goods that could not be transmitted over the Internet, or an individual making millions of photocopies of a best-selling book and giving them away. Imagine copying popular movies onto hundreds of blank tapes and passing them out on every street corner, or copying your personal software onto blank disks and freely distributing them throughout the world. Few would disagree that such activities are illegal—that they amount to theft and should be prosecuted. We should be no less vigilant when such activities occur on the Internet. We cannot allow the Internet to become the "Home Shoplifting Network".

The NET Act of 1997 makes it a felony to willfully infringe a copyright by reproducing or distributing 10 or more copyrighted works, with a value of at least \$5,000, within a 180-day period, regardless of whether the infringing individual realized any commercial advantage or private financial gain. It also clarifies an existing portion of the law that makes it a crime to willfully infringe a copyright for profit or personal financial gain. It does so by specifying that receiving other copyrighted works in exchange for pirated copies—bartering, essentially—is considered a form of profit and is as unlawful as simply selling pirated works for cash. In other words, if you take a pirated work, such as a software program, and trade it on the Internet and eventually barter to the point where you have a \$5,000 portfolio of software, the bill considers such bartering to be a criminal act—just as if you had sold the stolen software for \$5,000. In addition, the NET Act expressly calls for victim impact statements during sentencing and directs the sentencing commission to determine a sentence strong enough to deter these crimes.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the world leader in intellectual property. We export billions of dollars' worth of creative works every year in the form of software, books, video tapes, sound recordings, and other products. Our ability to create so many quality products has become a bulwark of our national economy. By closing this loophole in our copyright law, the NET Act sends the strong message that we value the creations of our citizens and will not tolerate the theft of our intellectual property.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY TO COL. THOMAS DICKINSON OF BROWN COUNTY, OH

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, Brown County, OH will celebrate the 100th birthday of its oldest veteran, Col. Thomas Dickinson, tomorrow at the American Legion Hall in Georgetown. Colonel Dickinson has been an active member of the American Legion for 65 years and is a past commander of the Georgetown Post. His life story is a truly remarkable example of patriotism and service.

Colonel Dickinson tried for 18 months to enlist in the Army during World War I, but was told by Army doctors that his flat feet and bad heart would keep him out of the service. Nonetheless, he kept trying, and was finally allowed to enlist as a private in 1940—at the age of 43. He served in Europe during the war, in 1946, became Commissioner of Foreign Claims for Berlin. After leaving the military in 1947, he was recalled in 1949 and was sent to Korea in 1951, where he served as a public information officer. During his service in World War II and Korea, he earned 15 service medals, including the Bronze Star.

He retired from active duty in 1955, and began work as a legal adviser with the Army Corps of Engineers in 1960. His work with the Corps brought him to Georgetown, and he has kept his home in Brown County ever since, where he and his wife, Eloise, live on U.S. 52 along the Ohio River. I wish him an enjoyable 100th birthday and many more to come.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2169) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the transportation appropriations bill. First, I thank Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member SABO for their excellent work and dedication to the transportation needs of our country and my State.

I would like to address an issue important to my State. In Rhode Island we are in the process of rebuilding our economy. Restructuring our transportation system is critical to the success of that rebuilding. The funding provided in this bill will help Rhode Island in developing a world-class transportation system that includes rail, road, and air transportation.

I would like to mention one project that will have a positive impact on my State and New England. The project is the redevelopment of Quonset Point/Davisville, a 3,000-acre former naval facility in North Kingstown, RI, into a major industrial center in the Northeast.