

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM AND ITS WINNING PERFORMANCE IN THE 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the looks on the faces of the little girls gazing up with hero worship to the U.S. Women's Soccer Team made an awful lot of struggles that we have gone through worthwhile. When Title IX was first written and passed in the Congress, there was a great furor about it. The idea of opening athletics to women was almost anathema. We have seen now what a wonderful opportunity we have given; that girls in school know that they too can achieve in sports and that they too can be part of that wonderful experience of being a member of a winning team.

Title IX has helped us to reduce the inequality and the differences in Americans and says to everybody, "You too can be a winner."

I commend to my colleagues the following article from my local paper, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, July 11, 1999]

GIRLS EXPAND SPORTS HORIZONS

(By Bob Chavez)

Chelsea Kilburn was having too much fun. She not only shed her blocker to reach the quarterback, but her tackle included an "emphasis" that would draw a flag in any organized football game.

Good thing for her this was just a clinic. It's also a good thing that the quarterback was just a stuffed pad.

"I love tackling and that swimming thing," the 13-year-old from Rochester said, referring to the moves taught to her by former Buffalo Bills longsnapper Adam Lingner at yesterday's Girls Sports Festival at Frontier Field.

More than 400 girls attended the festival, in its second year. Robin Guon, who works for Monroe County Sports Development, said the event undoubtedly was a success.

"We got such positive feedback from last year that we decided to do it again," explained Guon, who said attendance was up by about 100 girls this year. "We would like this to be an annual event."

Girls ages 8 to 14 participate in up to six of the 17 sports offered. Some girls selected sports they liked. Others, like Irondequoit's Kristin Deiore, picked lacrosse.

"I just wanted to see what it was like," said Deiore, 11. "It's pretty hard, but I like it."

Emma Hardy, 9, of Penfield tried lacrosse because her friends play on a team. She'd like to do the same some day, but throwing the ball presents quite a challenge.

"Probably because I'm so bad at it," she said. "My dad tells me to watch the ball but it can be so frustrating. But he tells me how to do things correctly and sometimes I just have to concentrate harder."

The best part of the day for Hardy was the chance to try her hand at games she had never played.

"I like all sports and this day is great," she said. "Some of (the games) were new to me. But I tried them and I actually liked them."

Emily Thomas, 10, of Chili had a tough time deciding her favorite, but ultimate frisbee was right near the top of the six sports she tried.

"It was fun to throw the frisbee to other people and I like to learn new things," she said, adding that lacrosse was a close second to frisbee.

Alissa Coates of Honeoye Falls preferred the more physical games. Her list included stops for taekwondo, karate and boxing.

"I learned different kicks and punches," she said. "I also learned different finger locks. It was all new and it was nothing like the taekwondo I learned in school."

Devon Monin, 11, of Rochester was at the baseball clinic, but could not stop talking about all she learned about football.

"You get to tackle and pass the ball a lot," she said. "I also learned that there are a lot of positions. I didn't know there were so many."

Given the choice, she'd play defensive line. "It's not exactly in the middle and it's not exactly outside," she said of why she liked the position. "You get to play a lot of both."

As much fun as Kilburn had learning to read blocks to sack the quarterback, she was just as glad to have the opportunity to learn.

"It was really good," she said. "I knew nothing about any other sports, but I learned a lot. Now when I watch football with my brother, I'll actually know what I'm talking about."

CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS FOR ITS ROLE IN ACHIEVING PEACE ON THE ECUADOR/PERU BORDER

**HON. MAC COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the nations of Ecuador and Peru for ending their half-century-long border dispute. I also rise to offer congratulations to the United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA) for its important role in resolving this conflict.

Col. Glenn Weidner, the current commandant of the school and a graduate of and former instructor at the USARSA, guided the operation that supervised the cease fire, separated the combatants, demobilized over 140,000 troops, established the demilitarized zone, and negotiated the continuation of the mission, incorporating observers of the two parties. That trajectory laid the basis for the three-year diplomatic effort to settle the underlying border issue. Assistant Secretary of State Alex Watson presented Colonel Weidner special recognition for his "contributions to diplomacy". Colonel Weidner credits the success of his mission in large part to the skills he learned at USARSA in 1986-1987 and the enhanced credibility he enjoyed because of his link to the school.

Of the six officers key to the success of the Peru/Ecuador mission, three were former USARSA students/instructors. The "school tie" provided a higher degree of common understanding and increased confidence upon which to proceed. There were also USARSA grads among the observers and the officers of the two parties with whom they dealt on a daily basis to verify the peace.

Finally, Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, the U.S. diplomat recognized and decorated by Presi-

dents Fujimori and Mahuad as playing a key role in the final settlement, is a strong supporter of the school, and has agreed to serve on the new Board of Visitors.

I find it ironic that this very week, even as we congratulate Peru and Ecuador on their newfound peace, a small but vocal group of extremists continues to mislead the American people and members of this body about the role the USARSA plays in the post-Cold War era. Graduates of the U.S. Army School of the Americas are working daily to enhance peace and security in Latin America and to solidify the democratic transformation that has occurred there. I congratulate the USARSA for its important role in bringing peace to the Ecuador/Peru border and urge my colleagues to recognize the school for what it really is—a meaningful tool for establishing peace and democracy in our own back yard.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL STEPHEN D. BULL III

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Colonel Stephen D. Bull III upon his retirement from the United States Air Force. Colonel Bull has been a part of the Air Force virtually all of his life, as he was born on Burtonwood Air Force Base in the United Kingdom in 1951. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June 1973, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force.

Colonel Bull went on to serve his country in several capacities: as a C-130 instructor navigator, a B-52 Offensive Avionics Acquisition Officer, a Strategic Weapons Officer for Bomber Weapons, and as Deputy Chief of the Weapons Systems Division of the U.S. Air Force.

In June 1992, he earned a Master of Arts Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. After earning his Masters Degree, he was assigned as Executive Officer, Plans and Policy Division, International Military Staff at NATO Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium. He served there as the Chief of Staff for three international general/flag officers responsible for strategic planning, nuclear policy, arms control and disarmament, military cooperation programs and force planning.

Since 1994, Colonel Bull has served as the Chief, Programs and Legislative Division, Directorate of Legislative Liaison, Secretary of the Air Force in Washington, D.C. In this position, he has been responsible for advocating Air Force programs, policies, and proposed legislation to Congress on issues involving aircraft and safety investigations, military construction, force structure, base closure, personnel, environment, services and contracts. His legislative expertise has only been matched by his ability to foster answers for our constituents.

In my district he was able to facilitate the resolution to a constituent inquiry which had lingered for over ten (10) years. Through his leadership this problem was resolved positively for both my constituent and the Air Force. He has built a team of congressional liaisons without equal in their mastery of international issues essential to the success of

Congressional delegations. His knowledge of Air Force issues and policy and his commitment to the United States Air Force is impressive and will be missed by Members who, like me, have found him to be unfailingly helpful whenever his assistance was requested.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Colonel Bull, his wife Carol, and his two daughters, Cristina and Lauren, for his service to the Air Force and to our nation, and extend our best wishes for his retirement.

HONORING ROBERT A. MUNYAN,  
PRESIDENT, IBEW LOCAL 1289

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor a man who has spent the last 43 years of his life representing the interests of working men and women in Central New Jersey.

Robert A. Munyan, today, retires as President and Business Manager of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 1289.

For the last several decades, Robert Munyan has spent a majority of his time improving the quality of life for thousands of workers in the State of New Jersey. Throughout his career in organized labor, Mr. Munyan has held numerous positions for Local 1289, culminating with his election as President and Business Manager in 1980.

Mr. Munyan has played an essential role in IBEW contract negotiations, helping shape the New Jersey Master Energy Plan, and protecting workers' rights in the New Jersey State Energy Deregulation Bill. He continues to be a constant supporter of organized labor and works to ensure that all workers have a voice.

With Robert Munyan's retirement, IBEW Local 1289 is losing a worker, a family man, and a leader. I want to offer Mr. Munyan my congratulations and thanks for his outstanding career of service. It is with men like Robert Munyan that our nation's labor movement is such a huge success. He will be sorely missed.

COSPONSOR H.R. 2560

**HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 20, 1999*

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2560, the "Child Protection Act of 1999." This bill would require that filters that block obscenity and child pornography be placed on all computers with Internet connections that minors can access which have been purchased with Federal funds. Here is a copy of my "Dear Colleague" and a copy of the Congressional Research Service opinion that says this approach is constitutional. It is important that we protect our children from obscenity and child pornography.

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN FROM OBSCENITY!!!

DEAR COLLEAGUE: There are over 30,000 pornographic Internet web sites. 12-17 year old

adolescents are among the larger consumers of Porn (U.S. Commission on Pornography) Transporting obscenity on the Internet is a Federal crime. (Punishable by a fine and not more than 5 years in prison for the first offense and a fine and up to 10 years in prison for the second offense, plus a basic fine of up to \$250,000. 18 USC 1462)

In 1998, Congress tried to protect children from obscenity with the "Child Online Protection Act." That legislation attempted to protect our children by requiring adult identification before admission to a site. The court has blocked this since some adults may not have appropriate identification and might be denied access. Our children are still in danger.

If we cannot protect our children from the obscenity on websites, the only solution is to protect them when they use the Internet. In 1998, the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations subcommittee adopted an amendment which would protect our children from obscenity on the Internet. This provision was supported by every member of the subcommittee, both Democrat and Republican. The roll call vote was unanimous.

This legislation requires a school or library which receives Federal funds for the purchase of computers or computer-related equipment (modems, LANs, etc.), to install an Internet obscenity/child pornography filter on any computer to which minors have access.

Because the filters are not yet perfect, and might inadvertently block non-obscene websites, the provision allows access to other sites with the assistance of an adult. The filter can be turned off with a password, for example, for that one session; the filters routinely turn back on automatically after that user exits the Internet. The filter software is required only for computers to which minors have access, so, for example, it would not restrict a teacher's computer in their personal office, or any computer in a strictly-adult section of a library.

If the filtering software is not installed, the school or library involved would have funds withheld for further payments toward computers and computer-related services, until they comply with the law.

State agencies, who have oversight of the appropriated funds, are responsible for approving software to comply with this legislation. There is no authority for the Department of Education to dictate this selection. The Department of Education only has authority to determine the accepted software packages usable by Indian Tribes and Department of Defense schools and libraries. This is designed to assure local control, and to foster competition in the software market.

The Supreme Court has determined that obscenity is not constitutionally-protected speech. This legislation will not curtail anyone's constitutionally-protected speech.

If you have questions or to cosponsor, call Dr. Bill Duncan (Rep. Istook) at 5-2132.

ERNEST J. ISTOOK, Jr.,

*Member of Congress.*

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 1999.

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Ernest J. Istook, Attention: Dr. William A. Duncan

From: Henry Cohen, Legislative Attorney, American Law Division.

Subject: Constitutionality of Blocking URLs Containing Obscenity and Child Pornography.

This memorandum is furnished in response to your question whether a draft bill titled the "Child Protection Act of 1999" would be

constitutional if it were implemented by blocking URLs known to contain obscenity or child pornography. The draft bill would apply to any elementary or secondary school or public library that receives federal funds "for the acquisition or operation of any computer that is accessible to minors and that has access to the Internet." It would require such schools and libraries to "install software on [any such] computer that is determined [by a specified government official] to be adequately designed to prevent minors from obtaining access to any obscene information or child pornography using that computer," and to "ensure that such software is operational whenever that computer is used by minors, except that such software's operation may be temporarily interrupted to permit a minor to have access to information that is not obscene, is not child pornography, or is otherwise unprotected by the Constitution under the direct supervision of an adult designated by such school or library."

The First Amendment provides: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." The First Amendment does not apply to two types of pornography: obscenity and child pornography, as the Supreme Court has defined them.<sup>1</sup> It does, however, protect most pornography, with "pornography" being used to mean any erotic publication. The government may not, on the basis of its content, restrict pornography to which the First Amendment applies unless the restriction is necessary "to promote a compelling interest" and is "the least restrictive means to further the articulated interest."<sup>2</sup> It was on this ground that a federal district court struck down a Loudoun County, Virginia, public library policy that blocked access to pornography on all library computers, whether accessible to adults or children.<sup>3</sup>

The Loudoun County case involved a policy under which "all library computers would be equipped with site-blocking software to block all sites displaying: (a) child pornography and obscene material; and (b) material deemed harmful to juveniles . . . To effectuate the . . . restriction, the library has purchased X-Stop, commercial blocking software manufactured by Log-On Data Corporation. While the method by which X-Stop chooses to block sites has been kept secret by its developers, . . . it is undisputed that it has blocked at least some sites that do not contain any material that is prohibited by the Policy."<sup>4</sup>

The court found "that the Policy is not narrowly tailored because less restrictive means are available to further defendant's interest . . ."<sup>5</sup> One of these less restrictive means was that "filtering software could be installed on only some Internet terminals and minors could be limited to using those terminals. Alternately, the library could install filtering software that could be turned off when an adult is using the terminal. While we find that all of these alternatives are less restrictive than the Policy, we do not find that any of them would necessarily be constitutional if implemented. That question is not before us."<sup>6</sup>

X-Stop, as the court noted, blocks sites. If this means that it blocks URLs that are known to display child pornography and obscenity (and material deemed harmful to juveniles), as opposed to blocking particular material, on all sites, that constitutes child pornography or obscenity, then it would be the sort of software that you ask us to assume would be used to implement the draft bill. The draft bill, however, would be implemented by one of the "less restrictive

Footnotes appear at end of memorandum.