

competition in the airline industry. For that reason, it makes good sense that such arrangements be reviewed. The bill would direct the Secretary to issue a study on the ability of and proposals for new entrant air carriers and those with limited access at major hub airports to obtain gates and other facilities at airports on terms substantially equivalent to the terms provided to the major carriers already using airport facilities. The airfield must become a level playing field for competition.

It is important that the American public have access to useful information about the market and who in the industry is providing the best consumer value. Various studies by the General Accounting Office and private organizations have shown that concentration in the domestic airline industry is at extraordinarily high levels and continues to grow. Where such concentration exists, fares have increased with a significant impact on residents and businesses in those communities. In order to evaluate consumer value and review potential implications of market concentration at hub airports, the bill would require the Secretary to prepare two quarterly reports for the public. One would rank the top and bottom ten domestic routes with regard to their average cost to the passenger, and the second would rank the large hub airports by market concentration and identify the market share of each airline operating at each of those airports. As has been said, sunlight is the best disinfectant; let's let it shine on the airline industry.

At best, the promised benefits of deregulation have not been fully realized. The traveling public is still captive to monopolized routes and airports. Indeed, since 1978, the Nation has endured unregulated monopoly on many routes and airports. Indeed, since 1978, the Nation has endured unregulated monopoly on many routes. While I fully support the goals of competition, two decades of experience reveal consolidation, diminished choice, and higher prices in many markets. To the extent that deregulation has failed, the Congress should respond and correct its course. Full and fair competition is what consumers demand and deserve. When any carrier dominates a hub, it can lose its edge and the incentive to meet consumer needs. This ought not be the case. The Congress has the opportunity to act now to remedy the defects in the law that permit our constituents to be exposed to undue and intolerable grief.

The American public has been held hostage by the poor service and excessive fares at the hands of the cartels in the air for too long. That is why I am pleased to introduce this bill to generate legitimate competition and secure appropriate protections for the country's airline passengers. To my friends in the airline industry, I want to observe that one airline executive recently told me that a good airline should be doing these things anyway. While the airlines may feel their best option is to fight and hope to block this bill in Congress, I believe it would be vastly preferable to start working to solve these problems on their own. As with any problem, the first step on the road to recovery is to stop denying and start accepting. Today, the major airlines are the guests of honor at my "intervention."

The "Passenger Entitlement and Competition Enhancement Act" is common sense legislation that responds to the call for fair play and substantial justice in the airline industry. I applaud the efforts of my colleagues who are

helping to advance the message of our constituents, which I began to carry last year, and ask that they join me at their earliest opportunity.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT D. COCHRAN

##### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise in tribute to Mr. Robert D. Cochran who will retire after more than thirty years of public service as a member of the Southgate Recreation and Park District Board of Directors in Sacramento, California.

Mr. Cochran has made an outstanding contribution to the Southgate Recreation and Park District. As a dedicated board member, he has ensured that this special district operates efficiently and has advocated the need for updates to many of its policies and procedures.

From 1971 until 1974 Mr. Cochran served on the Board of Directors of the California Association of Recreation and Park Districts. He has also been active in the Sacramento Council of Recreation and Park Agencies.

In 1995 Mr. Cochran was recognized as a Distinguished Board Member by the California Special Districts Association. He was nominated for that honor by the very employees and board members with whom he serves in the Southgate Recreation and Park District.

As a senior board member of an organization which oversees 35 parks and millions in assessment dollars, Mr. Cochran's contributions to his community have been invaluable. I salute his tireless commitment to public service.

Mr. Cochran's remarkable work has earned him re-election to the Southgate Recreation and Park District Board of Directors every term since 1970. His staying power is a testament to his efficacy as a special district trustee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing Robert D. Cochran every success in all of his future endeavors in Banning, California.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF MS. MARSHA SHARP

##### HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I am most honored to rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to Ms. Marsha Sharp, head coach of the Texas Tech University Lady Raiders basketball team, for being inducted into the Texas Women's Hall of Fame. Coach Sharp was selected as one of only seven women to receive this prestigious honor, which I know she richly deserves.

Coach Sharp is in her 17th season as head coach of the Texas Tech Lady Raiders. Her professionalism, love of the game, remarkable coaching talents, and winning attitude have left her only five victories short of 400 victories while at Texas Tech, and a record of 395-128. Coach Sharp is widely respected by her players, her colleagues, and Lady Raider fans.

Throughout her career at Texas Tech, Coach Sharp has been recognized for her outstanding coaching abilities by other associations. She was the 1998 Big 12 Coach of the Year in women's basketball. In 1993, the Texas Tech Lady Raiders forged ahead to bring home the coveted NCAA national championship title, and Coach Sharp, the force behind the success, was named the National Coach of the Year in 1993 by the Women's Basketball News Service and the Columbus, Ohio Touchdown Club. She received the same honor in 1994 from the Women's Basketball Coaches Association. While Texas Tech University was still in the Southwest Conference, she was named the women's basketball coach of the year an impressive seven times.

Away from the game, Coach Sharp has served on the WBCA Board of Directors, Converse Coach of the Year Committee, Kodak All-American Selection Committee, NCAA Regional Selection Committee, Southwest Conference Tournament Committee, and Texas Girls Basketball Association Committee. She presently serves as the director for the Lady Raider Basketball Camps, and is actively involved with Special Olympic Celebrity fund raisers and the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon. Coach Sharp is dedicated not only to her team and Texas Tech University, but to the entire Lubbock community.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize and congratulate Ms. Marsha Sharp on here unsurpassed achievements and contributions that have earned her the distinct honor of being inducted into the Texas Women's Hall of Fame.

#### THE MADRID PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION ACT

##### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act. This implementing legislation for the Protocol related to the Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks was introduced in the past three Congresses. While the Administration has still not forwarded the treaty to the Senate for ratification, the introduction of this legislation is important in that it sends a signal to the international community, U.S. businesses, and trademark owners that the Congress is serious about our Nation becoming part of a low-cost, efficient system for the international registration of trademarks.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administers the Protocol, which in turn operates the international system for the registration of trademarks. This system would assist our businesses in protecting their proprietary names and brand-name goods while saving cost, time, and effort. This is especially important to our small businesses which may only be able to afford world-wide protection for their marks through a low-cost international registration system.

The Madrid Protocol took effect in April 1996 and currently binds 12 countries. Without the participation of the United States, however, the Protocol may never achieve its purpose of providing a one-stop, low-cost shop for trademark applicants who can—by filing

one application in their country and in their language—receive protection by each member country of the Protocol.

There is opposition neither to the legislation, nor to the substantive portions of the treaty. The State Department continues its attempts to resolve differences between the Administration and the European Union regarding the voting rights of intergovernmental members of the Protocol in the Assembly established by the Protocol. More specifically, the European Union receives a separate vote in addition to the votes of its member states. While it may be argued that the existence of a supra-national European trademark issued by the European Trademark Office justifies this extra vote, the State Department views the provision as antithetical to the fundamental democratic concept of one vote per state. The State Department also has raised concerns that this voting structure may constitute a precedent for deviation from the one-state-one-vote principle in future international agreements in other areas.

These differences need to be settled before the Secretary of State will recommend to the President that a ratification package be presented to the Senate. The State Department is working closely with the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary, which I chair, to formulate a proposal to the European Union, and subsequently to the members of the Protocol, to amend the Assembly voting procedures in a way which would provide for input by the European Union without circumventing the one-member-one-vote principle.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to move this legislation forward at this time to encourage negotiations between the State Department and the European Union; and to assure American trademark holders that the United States stands ready to benefit from the Protocol as soon as it is ratified.

#### IN HONOR OF FOUR OUTSTANDING JERSEY CITY POLICE OFFICERS

##### **HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of James Crampton, Paul Pawchak, Jr., Edward Bergin, and John Riggs; four outstanding Jersey City police officers who are retiring from the force after 25 years of service to their community.

Before being appointed to the Jersey City Police Department, Officer James Crampton proudly served our country in the Navy and served as a Patrolman in the Plainfield Police Department. Over his remarkable career, Officer Crampton earned twelve Excellent Police Service Awards, one commendation, and one POBA Valor Award. James Crampton was also recognized by Police Director Michael Moriarty for his excellent work on the Wegman Parkway homicide and was commended by Police Chief William J. Thynne for apprehending a dangerous criminal.

Officer Paul Pawchak Jr. has served with distinction for over twenty five years on patrol, as a Police Academy instructor, on the Narcotics Unit and as a member of the Neighborhood Task Force Unit. His achievements include three commendations, five Excellent Po-

lice Service Awards, and one POBA Valor Award. Officer Pawchak has also earned multiple training certificates from the Department of Justice, the New Jersey State Police, and the Jersey City Police Department.

Officer Edward Bergin has enjoyed great success as a police officer, but he has also been recognized for his community service. In particular, he has been commended by the Jersey City Chief of Police for his work on National Night Out and relief efforts following Hurricane Georges. Officer Bergin has also received two commendations, five Excellent Police Service Awards and one POBA Valor Award.

During Detective John Riggs' successful career he has served on patrol and on the Crimes Against Property and Special Investigations Units. Many of this country's most profitable companies owe a large debt to Detective Riggs for his remarkable efforts to investigate property crime. The companies which have commended his work include Rolex Watch USA, Inc., for enforcing trademark infringements; Bell Atlantic and AT&T for breaking a stolen phone ring; and Twentieth Century Fox, Universal, Walt Disney and Paramount Pictures for the apprehension of individuals associated with motion picture theft. Detective Riggs has also distinguished himself through his work on security detail for both the President and Vice President. John Riggs has earned seventeen Excellent Police Service Awards, five commendations, and one Combat Cross.

These four officers have served Jersey City and my district proudly for 25 years. I am sure I speak for the entire Congress when I say thank them for their work and wish them the best in their retirement.

#### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT— WHY WE NEED TO STAY THE COURSE

##### **HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, 1999, I had the privilege to address all of America's National Guard Adjutants General here in Washington. I spoke about the need for America to stay engaged in the world. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT—WHY WE NEED TO STAY THE COURSE

It has been more than ten years since the fall of 1988, when the communist government of Poland agreed, under great popular pressure, to permit free elections—elections which ultimately led to the “velvet revolution” throughout Eastern Europe. It has been nine years since the historic fall of 1989, when the border between Hungary and Western Europe opened, and thousands of East Europeans first swept aside the Iron Curtain and then brought it crashing down. It has been eight years since the two Germanies agreed to reunification, and seven years since the Soviet Union disintegrated.

For the United States, the events of a decade ago were the beginning of the end of long struggle—a struggle that was characterized by terrible sacrifices in Korea and Vietnam; by periods of great national confidence and occasional episodes of uncertainty; by debates in the halls of Congress that were

sometimes historic and solemn and sometimes partisan and shrill; and, above all, by a widely shared sense of national purpose that endured despite occasionally bitter internal divisions.

The constancy with which the United States carried out its global responsibilities over the long course of the Cold War is a great testimony to the character of the American people and to the quality of the leaders who guided the nation through often trying times. In spite of the costs, in the face of great uncertainties, and despite grave distractions, our nation showed the ability to persevere. In doing so, we answered the great question about America that Winston Churchill once famously posed—“Will you stay the course?” he asked, “Will you stay the course?” The answer is, we did.

Today, I think we need to raise a similar question once again, but this time for ourselves and in a somewhat different form. Churchill's question, “Will you stay the course?” implied that there might some day be an end to the struggle, as there was, indeed, to the Cold War, though no one foresaw when and how it would come. Today the key question is perhaps more challenging, because it is more open-ended. It is “Will we stay engaged?”

The term “engagement,” to be sure, has not yet captured as broad a range of support among political leaders and the public as those who coined it, early in the Clinton Administration, evidently hope it would. But neither did the notion of “containment” capture broad public support until several years after it was articulated during the Truman Administration. Indeed, some political leaders who later championed containment as the linchpin of our security initially criticized the notion as too passive and even timid.

“Engagement,” while not yet widely embraced as a characterization of our basic global posture, seems to me to express quite well what we need to be about today—that we need to be engaged in the world, and that we need to be engaged with other nations in building and maintaining a stable international security system.

Engagement will not be easy to sustain. Indeed, as has become clear in recent years, it will be as challenging to the United States to remain fully engaged today as it was to stay the course during the Cold War.

We now know much more about the shape of today's era than we did eight or four or even two years ago.

We know that we have not reached the end of history.

We know that we face challenges to our security that in some ways are more daunting than those we faced during the Cold War.

We know that it will often be difficult to reach domestic agreement on foreign affairs because legitimate, deeply held values will often be hard to reconcile.

We know that we will have to risk grave dangers and pay a price to carry out our responsibilities, and because of the costs, it will sometimes be tempting to think that we would be more secure if we were more insulated from turmoil abroad.

We know that we will have to struggle mightily not to allow domestic travails to divert us from the tasks that we must consistently pursue.

But we also know that our political system, which encourages open debate, and which constantly challenges leaders to rise to the demands of the times, gives us the opportunity, if we are thoughtful and serious about our responsibilities, to see where our interests lie and to pursue our values effectively.