

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, on March 28th and 29th, I was with my wife Barbara who underwent major surgery at John Hopkins University Hospital, and was unable to vote in favor of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. I am pleased that this legislation was adopted by the House to provide needed funds to restore critical national security readiness items that must be replenished, due to the military's high operating tempo in Kosovo and other contingency operations around the world.

Had I been present, I would have cast my vote accordingly: Roll 81—(Rule)—yes; roll 82—(Sanford Amendment)—no; roll 83—(Toomey Amendment)—yes; roll 84—(Obey Amendment)—no; roll 85—(Lewis Amendment)—yes; roll 86—(Ramstad Amendment)—no; roll 87—(Gilman Amendment)—yes; roll 88—(Fowler Amendment)—yes; roll 89—(Kasich Amendment)—yes; roll 90—(Weldon Amendment)—yes; roll 91—(Stearns Amendment)—yes; roll 92—(Paul Amendment)—no; roll 93—(Tancredio Amendment)—yes; roll 94—(Motion to Recommit)—no; and roll 95—(Final Passage)—yes.

TRIBUTE TO MACON-BIBB COUNTY
LEGISLATOR FRANK CHAPMAN
PINKSTON, SR.

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a great American and Georgian, Frank Chapman Pinkston, Sr., who died Monday, March 27, 2000.

Mr. Pinkston was an inspiration to all of us. As a leader and public servant, he believed strongly in the citizens of Georgia and the meaning of loyalty. He worked hard every day to improve our communities and enhance the lives of our neighbors. He served the people of Georgia by giving 100 percent in every endeavor, placing his faith in God, his family, and his country. He will be greatly missed by the people of Georgia and his accomplishments will long be remembered.

Mr. Pinkston was born on February 9, 1923 in Ludowici, GA. He was married to the former Lucille Park Finney for 52 years and graduated from Mercer University and the Walter F. George School of Law, Mercer University in 1947. He was a veteran of the U.S. Army, serving from 1943–1946, serving in the European Theater and participating in the Allied Invasion of Normandy. Mr. Pinkston received five battle stars and was a retired Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate General Corps. Since 1947, Mr. Pinkston had been an attorney, specializing in wills, trust and probate.

Elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968, Mr. Pinkston served continuously in that body until 1992. He was Chairman of the Banks and Banking Committee from 1974 to 1992 and a member of the Rules, and Appropriations Committees. He re-

wrote Georgia's banking laws and shaped Southern regional banking. He was elected in 1992 as the Eighth Congressional District representative on the State Transportation Board and was re-elected to that position in 1995 and in January 2000. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board from April 1998 until April 1999 at which time he was elected as Chairman, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Pinkston was a member of Ingleside Baptist Church, serving on the Board of Directors of the Macon Rescue Mission, New Town Macon, and the Executive Committee of the Macon-Bibb County Road Improvement Program. He also served three terms on the Board of Trustees of Mercer University, The President's Council of Mercer University, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Middle Georgia Council on Drugs.

Mr. Pinkston received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award from Mercer University in 1987 and an honorary Doctor of Law Degree from Mercer University in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Mr. Pinkston on many projects over the years. During his 24 years in public service, he helped lead the development of the Tom Hill Sr. Boulevard/Arkwright Road area, and several of Macon's museums. Mr. Pinkston's proudest achievement was establishment of the medical school at his alma mater, Mercer University. One of his many projects that, unfortunately, he was not able to see through to completion was the Fall Line Freeway.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in honor of Mr. Pinkston and his many accomplishments in Georgia, local, State, and Federal legislators working on this project will name a portion of the Fall Line Freeway the Frank Pinkston Freeway. I believe this tribute would be a further reminder of his legacy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, due to the severe weather which struck Fort Worth, Texas, last week, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 81 through 95.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "Aye" on rollcall vote 81; "no" on rollcall vote 82; "aye" on rollcall vote 83; "no" on rollcall vote 84; "aye" on rollcall vote 85; "no" on rollcall vote 86; "aye" on rollcall vote 87; "aye" on rollcall vote 88; "no" on rollcall vote 89; "aye" on rollcall vote 90; "no" on rollcall vote 91; "no" on rollcall vote 92; "no" on rollcall vote 93; "no" on rollcall vote 94; and "aye" on rollcall vote 95.

MICROSOFT ANTITRUST VERDICT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 3, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, America and the world are reacting to today's decision by U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson that Microsoft, among other things, violated federal

antitrust laws when it bundled its Internet browser and its Windows operating system. In particular, a lot of focus is being placed on the way the financial markets are reacting to this decision and its impact on consumers of technological goods and services.

I am not in a position at this point to comment on the Judge's decision or on who is to blame for the settlement discussions failing to achieve a solution acceptable to the parties. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ensure that we do not overlook many of the tremendous benefits that Microsoft has given to America, and African Americans in particular.

No one can seriously dispute that the Microsoft phenomenon has had a profound impact on the way every American lives today. When Microsoft and IBM led the personal computer revolution in the early 1980s, helping to make this powerful tool affordable to many American families, no one could have dreamed that we would be where we are today. The Internet and the potential of e-commerce simply could not have been imagined.

Today, the personal computer with the user-friendly Windows operating system is a way of life for many of us. We are just beginning to fully realize the great improvements in our educational achievement, our economy growth and our personal enjoyment that we owe to the personal computer and Microsoft. I hope that we never forget the tremendous contribution Microsoft has made to our way of life, no matter the outcome of this proceeding.

I also want to point out that Microsoft and its Chairman, Bill Gates, are outstanding corporate citizens whose record of charitable giving should not be ignored. Together, Bill Gates and Microsoft have donated over \$200 million to the United Negro College Fund and other organizations helping to educate future generations of Americans. They also have taken great steps to help bridge the "digital divide," the gap between those with access to the Internet and information technologies and those without it. They have donated over \$200 million in software to public libraries, Boys & Girls Clubs, and made "Connected Learning Community" grants to community-based non-profit organizations in cities across the United States.

Mr. Chairman, our antitrust laws are creatures of the early 20th century, designed to address "robber barons" and railroads. As the lessons learned from the AT&T litigation showed us, these laws were not easily adapted to the economic realities of telecommunications in the 1970s. The Microsoft litigation shows the problems inherent in applying these old laws to the electronic marketplace of the third millennium. Microsoft was a pioneer in an industry that did not exist twenty years ago, and it may ultimately pay a penalty as our legal system attempts to grasp this new, dynamic industry.

What happens to Microsoft in the coming months will have an important impact on other technology companies, and will frame the shape of 21st century commerce. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the right form of regulation, if any, should be and how the antitrust laws should apply in this new age. I encourage Congress to begin to look at this issue, as well as addressing the growing digital divide, to ensure that the great revolution that Microsoft helped begin does not falter.