

comprehensive effort, one in six residents of the Mount Hope neighborhood lives in a building operated by the MHHC.

Since its founding, the MHHC has continued to enhance its abilities and expand its services to the community. In 1994, the MHHC opened a thrift shop. One year later, the Mount Hope Primary Care Center opened. And in 1996, the New Bronx Employment Service was inaugurated, followed by the Neighborhood Housing Service/MHHC Home Maintenance Training Center in 1998. And now MHHC is planning to develop a community center that will house programs for area youth like a Boys and Girls Club, affordable child care and a state of the art center for computer training.

Mr. Speaker, the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. is another fine example of a community organization dedicated to empowering Bronx residents and revitalizing the community, using a comprehensive, self-sustaining and long-term approach. Its success reminds all of us of the contributions local organizations have made to improving the lives of citizens in their respective communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. and in wishing them continued success.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY OF
DAVID HOFFMAN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to request that the testimony given by David Hoffman, President of Internews in Arcata, CA, be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Mr. Hoffman's valuable testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is as follows:

TESTIMONY TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS BY DAVID HOFFMAN, PRESIDENT, INTERNEWS

Electronic media are the most powerful force for social change in the world today. As Americans, we live and breathe in the information age. Media are central to our economy, our culture, our political system and our everyday lives.

But in many countries around the world, free media can by no means be taken for granted. In Russia, President Putin has prosecuted Victor Gusinsky, whose influential television network has been critical of the government. In Ukraine, Prime Minister Kuchma has been accused of ordering the murder of a dissident journalist. In China, the government selectively censors Internet web sites that challenge the official version of events. In Iran, dozens of newspapers have been banned and their editors thrown in jail. In Zimbabwe, journalists have been beaten and jailed. In Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, independent television stations have been suppressed.

And of course, former President Milosevic used state media as a propaganda weapon to foment hatred and violence in the Balkans. But with US government funds, Internews and other NGOs were able to provide critical support to independent broadcasters in Serbia that formed the nucleus of opposition to the Milosevic regime. In Serbia and many

countries around the world, independent media have been on the front lines in the fight for freedom and democracy.

With significant funding from USAID, Internews helped develop 1500 independent, non-governmental broadcasters in 23 countries. During the past ten years, we have also trained 16,000 media professionals.

IMPORTANCE OF OPEN MEDIA

In all these countries we have learned that open media are essential for holding free and fair elections, for exposing corruption and human rights abuses, for allowing the free exchange of ideas. American support of uncensored news outlets, therefore, should be at the top of our foreign policy agenda.

America's goal should be the development of a global "electronic commons" where everyone can participate in the global marketplace of goods and ideas, where everyone has access to multiple sources of information, where government regulation of the media is kept to a minimum, where the poor, minorities, women and every group that has been disenfranchised in the past will have a voice.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

This Committee and this Congress can be proud of their support for open media in the former Soviet Union, in the Balkans and most recently in Indonesia. But there are large areas of the world where open media have yet to take hold. In Africa, in particular, independent media are just in their infancy. We encourage the Committee to continue and expand its support of open media in developing countries.

We would like to share the key lessons that Internews has learned in our nearly twenty years of experience in the field of international media, and make one recommendation for the Committee to consider this year.

First, local indigenous media are the best counterweight to repressive regimes everywhere. They should be supported as an integral part of American foreign policy.

Second, support for local broadcast media is the most effective means for building open, civil societies and healthy market economies in line with democratic ideals. This support needs to be sustained for the long run until stable economies and civil societies are in place.

And third, in the developing world, locally-produced radio programs and other media coverage are unparalleled in their potential to effectively educate mass populations about urgent social problems such as HIV/AIDS.

We would urge the committee to give special attention to this last point.

ROLE OF MEDIA IN COMBATING HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA

At a time when the incidence of HIV/AIDS has reached catastrophic proportions in Africa, there is an important opportunity to harness the power of local media to reduce the spread of this disease. Over 17 million Africans have died of AIDS since the epidemic began in the late 1970s. In at least eight sub-Saharan African nations, infection levels in the general population are 15% or higher.

Yet local news coverage of this epidemic is often seriously flawed. African journalists do not usually specialize in one particular area, so their knowledge of the issue may be shallow and the language they use may inadvertently further stigmatize victims of HIV/AIDS. As a recent Time magazine cover story concluded, "Ignorance is the crucial reason the epidemic has run out of control."

By training local African journalists in how to cover this issue effectively and responsibly, as Internews has done in Russia and Ukraine, we can reduce the ignorance

and fear that exacerbate the suffering. One of the biggest challenges of the AIDS pandemic is in reaching young audiences with needed information before they become sexually active. By focusing a media campaign on pre-pubescent African children, we can begin to get ahead of the spread of this deadly virus.

Internews therefore requests that this Committee recommend funding in the amount of \$2 million for Internews to implement a media training program to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.

As elected officials; you know better than most the unequalled power of the media to inform and motivate the public. In Africa and the developing world, nothing is more effective than hearing local people on the radio speaking in their local dialect. If we can educate those voices about the true nature of the HIV virus, we can begin to change the attitudes and practices that have allowed this disease to run out of control.

WOMEN AND MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Women in the developing world have a special role to play in changing public health practices and on a wide range of social issues.

In his book *Development As Freedom*, Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen illustrates how increased literacy, education, job opportunities, property rights and political representation for women directly translate into reduced infant mortality rates, lower birth rates, cleaner water, reduced crime and overall national economic growth.

If we want to see the less developed countries emerge from the morass of poverty, disease and chronic warfare, there is nothing more important we can do than increase the political and social influence of women. One way to increase the influence of women in the developing world is to open up opportunities for women in the media.

Let us train a new generation of women journalists, producers and media entrepreneurs in Africa. Let us develop the capacity of women's NGOs to utilize the media to deliver their messages. Let us help start new radio programs that address the needs of women. For example, with a grant from USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives, Internews helped develop the first radio program in Indonesia specifically targeted to a female audience. This type of assistance delivered throughout Africa would have the power to transform the continent. A democratic, open media in Africa is both a moral and a political imperative.

ABOUT INTERNEWS

Internews® is an international non-profit organization that supports open media worldwide. The company fosters independent media in emerging democracies, produces innovative television and radio programming and Internet content, and uses the media to reduce conflict within and between countries.

Internews programs are based on the conviction that vigorous and diverse mass media form an essential cornerstone of a free and open society. Internews projects currently span the former Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and the United States.

Formed in 1982, Internews Network, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in California, with offices in 23 countries worldwide. The organization currently has offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Kosovo, France, Belgium, Israel/Palestine, Indonesia, East Timor, Thailand,

Iran, Rwanda, Tanzania, and the United States.

To support independent broadcast media, Internews has done the following (as of 12/31/00):

Since 1992, Internews has trained over 16,000 media professionals in the former Soviet Union, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Indonesia in broadcast journalism and station management.

The organization has worked with over 1500 non-governmental TV and radio stations since 1992.

Internews has also supported the development of 16 independent national television networks linking nongovernmental TV stations in the former Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia, and the West Bank and Gaza.

Internews has formed or helped support 19 national media associations around the world.

In 2000 Internews, working with local producers, created approximately 740 hours of television and radio programming. Internews' original programs reach a potential audience of 308 million viewers and listeners worldwide.

In addition, since 1994 Internews' Open Skies program has selected, acquired, versioned and distributed over 1000 hours of high-quality international documentary programming to independent television broadcasters in the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia.

Just since 1995, the company has provided over \$2 million in television and radio production equipment to nongovernmental media, in the form of grants or no-cost equipment loans.

Internews is primarily supported by grants. Funders include the US Agency for International Development, the Open Society Institute, the Government of the Netherlands, the European Commission, the United States Information Agency, the National Endowment for Democracy, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Financial Services, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and many others. The organization had a budget of \$15 million in 2000.

INTRODUCTION OF TRIBAL ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, in my role as the Ranking Democrat on the Resources Committee, today I am proud to be introducing the "Tribal Energy Self-Sufficiency Act" and am pleased to note that joining me as original co-sponsors are our colleagues DON YOUNG of Alaska, GEORGE MILLER of California, DALE KILDEE of Michigan, ENI FALCOMA of American Samoa, NEIL ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii, FRANK PALLONE, Jr. of New Jersey, ADAM SMITH of Washington, MARK UDALL of Colorado, BETTY MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and PATRICK KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Native Americans have, by far, the highest percentage of homes without electricity. Many homes on Indian reservations have either no electricity or unreliable electricity. I find this appalling and unacceptable especially in light

of the fact that at least ten percent of the energy resources in the United States are located on Indian lands. In a community which often receives lower than average wages, Native Americans pay a larger percentage of their income on energy needs than the rest of us.

In numerous instances Indian lands are criss-crossed with electricity transmission and distribution lines yet the Indian homes on those lands remain dark. Tribes often have no access to these lines and little authority over what energy they do receive. As we all know, this is not the case with the various local governments in the rest of the country.

As the House of Representatives prepares to consider legislation to further advance a national energy policy, we must not forsake the sovereign tribes to which the United States has a trust responsibility. In this regard, the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to provide Indian Country with the tools it needs to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

When enacted, this legislation will go a long way to promote energy development of Indian lands where it is wanted and badly needed. The "Tribal Energy Self-Sufficiency Act" contains a multitude of provisions relating to the production of energy resources on Indian lands, the development of renewable sources of energy, and access by tribes to transmission facilities largely by building upon programs that are already in place.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked to draft this comprehensive energy bill with the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, the Intertribal Energy Network and numerous energy and tribal experts representing well over 100 Indian tribes. While this legislation was developed with a great deal of input from Indian Country, it does not purport to include every single proposal or idea that was advanced. Rather, this measure is intended to reflect those areas where interested tribes are largely in agreement with refinements made as it is considered by the committees of jurisdiction during the legislative process.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION: TO RUN OR STAY MADE IN THE USA

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit that the following article from the Entertainment Law Review, by Pamela Conley Ulich and Lance Simmons, be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION: TO RUN OR STAY MADE IN THE U.S.A.

(Pamela Conley Ulich and Lance Simmons)

"Bye, Bye Miss American pie, drove in my Daimler to the movies to see a foreign-made flic; And good old actors were drinking whiskey and beer, singing this is the day, we're unemployed here, this will be the day we're unemployed here."

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization profoundly impacts traditional ways of conducting business, and the entertainment industry is not immune from the new economics drastically changing the world. Could Hollywood become "Hollyhasbeen"? Will television and theat-

rical motion pictures shot in the United States go the way of the American car and American-made clothing?

Runaway production has caused serious labor issues, including the dislocation of thousands of workers and jobs. In 1998, twenty-seven percent of films released in the United States were produced abroad, and an estimated 20,000 jobs were lost to foreign countries. Lower exchange rates, direct government subsidies and lower labor wages enticed American production companies to film in foreign locales. In 1998, the direct economic loss of runaway production was \$2.8 billion. When coupled with the loss of ancillary business, the losses likely totaled \$10.3 billion for 1998 alone. These losses juxtapose with the issues of free trade versus fair trade in an uneasy balance.

This Article considers why many television and theatrical motion pictures targeted primarily at U.S. audiences are not made in America. It also examines the economic impact resulting from the flight of such productions. Finally, it considers possible solutions in an effort to reverse the trend.

II. THE HISTORY OF "RUNAWAY PRODUCTION"

Runaway production is not a new phenomenon. In December 1957, the Hollywood American Federation of Labor ("AFL") Film Council, an organization of twenty-eight AFL-CIO unions, prepared a report entitled "Hollywood at the Crossroads: An Economic Study of the Motion Picture" This report addressed runaway production and indicated that prior to 1949, there were an "insignificant" number of American-interest features made abroad. However, the report indicated a drastic increase in productions shot abroad between 1949 and 1957. At that time four major studios—Columbia Pictures, Inc. ("Columbia"), Twentieth-Century Fox, Inc. ("Fox"), Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ("MGM") and United Artists, Inc. ("United Artists")—produced 314 films. Of these films, 159, or 50.6 percent, were shot outside the United States. It also revealed runaway films were shot primarily in the United Kingdom, Italy, Mexico, France and Germany. The report further identified factors that led producers to shoot abroad: (1) authentic locale; (2) lower labor costs; (3) blocked currencies; (4) tax advantages and (5) easy money and/or subsidies.

On December 1, 1961, H. O'Neil Shanks, John Lehnars and Robert Gilbert of the Hollywood AFL Film Council testified regarding runaway productions before the Education and Labor Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Employment. Shanks explained to the subcommittee:

"Apart from the fact that thousands of job opportunities for motion picture technicians, musicians, and players are being 'exported' to other countries at the expense of American citizens residing in the State of California, the State of New York, and in other States because of runaway production this unfortunate trend . . . threatens to destroy a valuable national asset in the field of world-wide mass communications, which is vital to our national interest and security. If Hollywood is thus permitted to become 'obsolete as a production center' and the United States voluntarily surrenders its position of world leadership in the field of theatrical motion pictures, the chance to present a more favorable American image on the movie screens of non-Communist countries in reply to the cold war attacks of our Soviet adversaries will be lost forever."

John "Jack" L. Dales, Executive Secretary of the Screen Actors Guild ("SAG"), and actor Charlton Heston also testified before this subcommittee. Dales stated:

"We examined and laid out, without evasion, all the causes [of runaway production]