

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to tornado warnings, my flight was diverted to Philadelphia, and I was unavoidably detained on September 24, 2001. As a result, I missed Recorded Votes #349 (H.R. 717, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Childhood Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001), and #350 (H.J. Res. 65, Continuing Appropriations for FY2002).

I ask that the RECORD reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all of the above motions on September 24, 2001.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ADAMS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the bravery and military service of William Adams, a great American who currently resides in Montrose, Colorado. William Adams learned very important lessons about life and death when he was faced with the challenges of self-preservation and patriotism in the South Pacific during WWII.

At the young age of nineteen, William Adams, along with the rest of his advance landing unit of the 4th Marines landed on Saipan. There he struggled through one of the bloodiest campaigns his Division had seen and finally took control of the small island. By the end of the battle, 3,400 American soldiers had lost their lives. William managed to survive several other battles including the invasions at Tarawa and Tinian. He finished his tours in the South Pacific having been wounded three times and being awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. William is a proud servant of his nation, exemplified by several accounts of bravery including putting his own life on the line to rescue a fellow soldier.

William is no longer the young man who landed the many shores of the Pacific Theater to defend freedom and liberty in the United States. Amidst all of the violence and death, William Adams returned to the United States although many of his friends did not. William now lives a peaceful life as a resident of Colorado but the sacrifices he made while serving our nation will never be forgotten. Mr. Adams fought selflessly for the ideals and protection of all Americans. He helped to ensure that our freedoms and way of life would live on. It is my pleasure to honor William Adams for the great sacrifices that he has made and assure him that his countrymen are grateful for his service.

SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of reauthorizing the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program. Continuing this program will encourage the development of small businesses and help strengthen our economy.

I have been a long time supporter of this program. It helps small businesses, including minority and women owned businesses, to participate in the research and development of new technologies. Various businesses in my district have benefitted from the STTR program as they work with the many research institutions and federal agencies located in the Washington region.

The STTR program has been successful since the launch of its pilot program in 1992. This success was recognized as funding for the pilot program was twice reauthorized in 1994 and 1996. Now, we can make this a permanent program and encourage participating agencies to implement outreach programs to small businesses and research institutions that will enhance the STTR program.

The STTR program has helped small businesses benefit the economy by encouraging technology innovations and job creation. This program has been credited for promoting collaborative efforts in research and development. Under this program, small businesses are exposed to the scientific knowledge available at our nation's research institutions. In addition, the STTR program helps move academic theories from research institutes to viable commercial use that benefit our nation and the world.

Furthermore, in a recent GAO report that examined 102 projects under the STTR program, companies and research institutions indicated that they felt both contributed significantly to the research and development of new technologies. Their collaborative effort contributed to the construction and testing of prototypes and in providing equipment and facilities. Most of these projects were successful. For those projects that were discontinued, companies indicated insufficient funding for further technical development as a basis for terminating their projects.

This piece of legislation, encourages the continued viability of the STTR program. The legislation increases the percentage of the extramural budget required to be expended by agencies participating in the program from 0.15 percent to 0.3 percent. The permanent nature of the program is acknowledged by striking the word 'pilot' as previously used to describe the program. Also, the amount a small business can receive under a Phase II award increases from \$500,000 to \$750,000, in line with the Phase II awards of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

In addition, the legislation requires participating Federal agencies to collect and maintain information. This will allow for a quick oversight of the program's progress. Also, the information would be kept in similar databases

that agencies have already created to monitor the SBIR program.

By passing this legislation we will endorse a program that has been successful since 1992. The STTR program will ensure that the partnership between research institutions and small businesses, which adapts research technologies for commercial use, continues till at least 2008.

Therefore, I urge all members to support this legislation that encourages the development of small businesses and the continued cooperation between federal agencies and small businesses in the research and development of new technologies that benefit the nation.

GENE AUTRY DAY FESTIVAL IN TIOGA, TX

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the first annual Gene Autry Day Festival this weekend, September 28 and 29, 2001, in Tioga, Texas, in the Fourth Congressional District. Tioga is Gene Autry's hometown, and I join all those in Tioga and Grayson County, as well as friends and admirers throughout the Nation, in celebrating the life of this legendary American.

Gene Autry was born on a ranch near Tioga, Texas, on September 29, 1907, to Delbert and Elnora Autry. Gene's grandfather, William T. Autry, was a Baptist preacher who taught Gene to sing when he was five years old. At the age of twelve, Gene bought his first guitar from a Sears and Roebuck catalog for eight dollars. In his autobiography, *Back in the Saddle Again*, Gene noted that by his fifteenth birthday he was comfortable singing and performing before audiences at school and around his hometown.

At a young age, Gene began working as a telegraph operator at the old Tioga railroad depot, where he reportedly sang and played for local townsfolk and passengers on the railroad. By the late 1920s, Gene was working as a telegrapher for the railroad in Oklahoma. While singing and playing in the office one night, Gene was discovered by the great cowboy humorist, Will Rogers, who recommended that he try performing on the radio. And thus began a career that would span more than 60 years in the entertainment industry and that would bring fame and fortune to this young man from Tioga, Texas.

Gene Autry was successful in radio, recordings, motion pictures, television, rodeo, and live performances. He is the only entertainer to have five stars on Hollywood's Walk of Fame—one each for radio, records, film, television, and live theatrical performance, including rodeo. Gene appeared in 94 feature films and made 635 recordings, over 300 of which he wrote or co-wrote. Some of his best known movies are based on his hit records, including *South of the Border* and *Back in the Saddle*. He sold over 60 million records, including more than a dozen gold records and two platinum records, *Here Comes Santa Claus* and *Peter Cottontail*. Another record, *Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer*, remains the second best selling single of all time, with sales totaling more than 30 million. From 1950 to 1955

Gene produced and starred in The Gene Autry Show and produced other popular television series as well.

In addition to his success in the entertainment industry, Gene was successful pursuing another passion—a love of baseball. In 1961 he purchased the American League's California Angels (now the Anaheim Angels) and held the title of Vice President of the American League until his death in 1998.

Gene Autry was always proud of his hometown, Tioga, and he would have been honored by this Festival and by the efforts of local citizens in memory of him. Proceeds from activities associated with the Gene Autry Day Festival will be used to build a Tioga Heritage Museum, featuring Gene Autry, and to benefit Boys & Girls Clubs through United Way of Grayson County. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the citizens of Tioga for planning this tribute to their hometown hero and to a legendary American whose contributions to our culture will long be remembered and appreciated—the late, great Gene Autry.

CHILLING INDICATORS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACK

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in the events that have followed the tragic attack on our Nation, we have seen a flurry of activity in both responding to the attack, and attempting to uncover the network, financing, and planning behind the attack. Though I believe our law enforcement and intelligence agencies understand and are closing the apparent gaps that may have aided the terrorist's ability to launch the attack on September 11, there is a recent piece in the September 21 edition of Washington Times that gave me pause.

The Inside the Beltway column titled "Signs in Cyberspace" alleged that indications of the impending attack might have existed in certain registered domain names, recently expired, on the Internet. Some of the domain names quoted in the article were:

worldtradetowerattack.com;
nycterroriststrike.com;
pearlharborinmanhattan.com; and
terroristattack2001.

It is indeed chilling that no one appears to have taken notice until it was too late. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that our federal agencies, along with Congress, continue to take a hard look at where our intelligence system failed and make the difficult and necessary decisions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 2001, 1 missed rollcall vote No. 349 and rollcall vote No. 350 due to a delay in my flight. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 717 and "yes" on H.J. Res. 65.

IN RECOGNITION OF SISTER JOAN
MCKEE FOR HER 50 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO THE SISTERS OF
CHARITY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sister Joan McKee, who, on Sunday, September 30, 2001, will be honored at a special ceremony for her 50 years of service to the Sisters of Charity organization. The Sisters of Charity organization assists in ensuring adequate access to quality social services and educational opportunities for the poor and disadvantaged. The ceremony honoring Sister McKee will take place at Saint Joseph's Church in Jersey City, New Jersey.

A native of Jersey City, New Jersey, Sister McKee is a graduate of St. Mary's Elementary School and St. Dominic's Academy.

Throughout her career, she has demonstrated a remarkable ability to assist those in need. As a schoolteacher and school administrator for 50 years, she has instructed and counseled thousands of poor and underprivileged students in the Jersey City school system. Countless school children throughout Jersey City have prospered and excelled academically under Sister McKee's guidance and supervision.

Later this year, Sister McKee will officially retire as Principal of Saint Joseph's Elementary School in Jersey City. During her years as Principal of Saint Joseph's, she has implemented and coordinated several education initiatives that have fostered and enhanced the intellectual and learning capabilities of Jersey City students. Sister McKee's 22 years as Principal of Saint Joseph's ranks as one of the longest tenures for a school administrator in Hudson County history.

Outside of her teaching and administration obligations, Sister McKee has served as an essential contributor to the viability and successes of the Jersey City community. She has actively participated in programs dedicated to assisting disadvantaged women get back on their feet. In addition, she has donated her time to projects dedicated to providing quality social services to the needy.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sister Joan McKee for her tireless work on behalf of the community of Jersey City, New Jersey.

VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I am asking that these statements be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I be-

lieve that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

REGARDING NAPSTER

(By Hydie Buchanan)

I am here today to talk about whether it is right to shut down Napster over the record companies' feeling it infringes on the copyrights of artists.

This case first started in April 1999 when the recording industry brought a lawsuit against Napster, saying that Napster violated copyrighted material. Since then, just recently, district courts ruled that Napster has to put blocks on copyrighted material, which Napster has complied with.

However, although it is against Napster's file-sharing rules to change file names to get around the copyrighted blocks, people change a song, they add letters or numbers to the file name, and therefore it can pass the block. And although Napster says that they will warn people and then kick them off the Napster community, there is over 500,000 users, so it is kind of hard to keep track of them all.

It's not that many artists are intimidated by Napster. Many artists actually support Napster. It is the recording industry that thinks they are losing profits, when, in all reality, profits were up in 1999 because of Napster.

I have a few quotes to share about artists who support Napster. Dave Matthews Band, in July 2000, said: "There are a lot of bigger problems in the world than whether Napster succeeds or fails. I don't think there is a malice coming out of Napster. We allowed people to tape our concerts from the beginning, and the record company questioned us about allowing that."

My thinking was that it only makes people want to buy more, and increases the devotion of people who are really going to listen to us." Which, in this case, shows that he supports Napster because it promotes the music, not takes away profits, but actually increases them.

Another quote: "We're not afraid of the Internet. We think it is a very cool way to reach our fans. If a band sells 12 million albums, what are we supposed to say? 'Oh, maybe we could have sold 13 million if we had just been Internet Nazis.'"

At a certain point you have to say, Let the people have the music."

Dexter Holland, from Offspring: "Many of the bands that support Napster are maybe not the manufactured bands created as boy bands, the popular music of today." A lot of people think that Napster doesn't infringe on copyrights. And it really doesn't. Napster does not copy the MP3s. The people that are on Napster, they're the ones that create the MP3s, either from the program that they downloaded off the Internet or burning the—ripping the CD onto their hard drive. So, really, it's not Napster. They just created a community where people can swap everything, and that is not necessarily so wrong.

A lot of people that use Napster use it as a way to find out more about an artist. Like, say they hear one song on the radio and they want to hear more about the band before they go out and buy the CD. So that's actually helping the profits. So, really, the recording industry, they shouldn't stop people from doing that, because it is promoting the music.

Also, Napster is not the only company of its sort. There are many other file-sharing companies out there, such as Scour or Livewire, that also have the same sort of system with filesharing. It is also the same thing as, say, burning a CD for your friend, or recording a tape of songs off the radio. It is all the same thing. And, sure, they said