

and entrepreneurs is left in the hands of those who earned it; the taxpayer. A lower cost of government expands economic freedom for all Americans. A lower cost of government increases personal choice and control. A lower cost of government allows those participating in the economy to choose what to consume, how much to save or invest. Ultimately, a lower cost of government allows every American to improve their quality of life and to spend more of their hard earned money on the things most important to themselves and their family.

THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
PROTECTION ACT

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today is world Anti-Counterfeiting day.

Countries around the globe will highlight the growing problem of counterfeiting and the efforts by law enforcement and private industry to combat intellectual property theft.

Today I introduced a bill to address counterfeiting and copyright piracy. The Intellectual Property Protection Act will help protect American innovation and creativity.

The Intellectual property industry employs 4.3 million Americans, making it one of the largest sectors of the American economy—and a sector threatened everyday by copyright piracy.

Copyright piracy is illegal and puts Americans at risk of losing not just their jobs and economic well-being, but their safety, as well. The profits seized by these criminals are often used to fund other illegal activities, including terrorism.

News stories have revealed that terrorist organizations receive hundreds of millions of dollars through pirate operations. For example, police in Argentina and Paraguay uncovered a pirate CD business that has used its profits to underwrite terrorist activities for Hezbollah. The more we crack down on piracy, the more we dry up financial resources for terrorist operations.

Under current law, we can prosecute someone for trafficking in fake labels for a computer program, but we cannot prosecute someone for faking the hologram used by the software maker to verify that the software is genuine.

For instance, if a person manufactures fake covers for counterfeit CDs, he or she can be prosecuted. However, if that same person creates fake holograms to make buyers believe that the CDs are authentic, there is no recourse.

We have criminalized trafficking in counterfeit documentation and packing of software programs, but not music and other products.

The Intellectual Property Protection Act will criminalize the counterfeiting of authentication features, like holograms. In addition, the bill will expand criminal law, which currently only criminalizes trafficking in counterfeit documentation and packaging for software programs, to include documentation and packaging for music, motion pictures, and other audiovisual works.

This bill also will provide relief for victims of intellectual property crimes. Many of these

crimes go unprosecuted today, leaving victims of these thefts without a way to recover their losses.

Last year, the retail software industry lost \$1.8 billion and the business software industry lost \$11 billion in revenue because of piracy. The motion picture industry lost \$3 billion in potential worldwide revenue and the recording industry lost \$4.3 billion worldwide due to piracy. These are staggering figures—especially considering there is no way to recover this lost revenue.

The legislation provides a private cause of action with a 3-year statute of limitations for victims to recover damages in federal court. In addition, if a person violates the anti-counterfeiting laws a second time within three years, treble damages will be available.

We must protect and encourage American originality and innovation. This bill goes a long way towards doing that.

RECOGNIZING THE HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HACU) NATIONAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) National Internship Program and its federal and private-sector partners in providing Hispanic college students with invaluable real world working experiences that have allowed these students to make more educated career choices.

Over the past ten years, the HACU National Internship Program (HNIP) has introduced more than 3,800 Hispanic college students to meaningful paid internships with federal and corporate partners during the spring, summer and fall. This has become the largest Hispanic college internship program in the United States.

The HACU National Internship Program exposes these students to public and private sector career opportunities and specifically helps address the historic under-representation of Hispanics in the federal work force. Many former interns are now full-time federal employees and managers, proving that the program truly is making a difference.

On July 10, 2002, the HACU National Internship Program will celebrate its 10th Anniversary at a "Red, White y Azul—Investing in the American Dream," Gala in Washington, D.C. This gala will showcase the achievements of former and current interns as part of a summer-long series of special events marking this remarkable program's first 10 years.

The HACU National Internship program began in 1992 with 24 interns. In 2001 alone, the program provided paid 10- and 15-week internships to 632 interns working at 19 federal agencies and five private corporations in Washington, D.C., and at locations throughout the United States. By the end of 2002, the program likely will set another record in the numbers of participating interns from throughout the country.

This competitive program selects top students from among HACU's 318 member and

partner colleges and universities, which collectively serve more than two-thirds of all Hispanic students in higher education. This program provides meaningful work experiences to these students by matching their skills and career goals with the objectives of federal and corporate partners, enabling these students to make more informed career choices.

Based on formal program evaluations from students and supervisors, the HACU National Internship Program boasts a proven track record in positively addressing the underrepresentation of Hispanics in the federal work force. Ninety-five percent of students surveyed in 2001 rated their internship experience in the federal government as "excellent." More importantly, 73 percent of the 2001 summer students stated that they are interested in pursuing a career in federal service. Of those students, 82 percent said it was a direct result of their internship experience.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret that Hispanics remain the only under-represented ethnic group in the federal government. As you know, Hispanics currently comprise 11.9 percent of the civilian labor force but only 6.7 percent of the permanent federal workforce. Recent reports also estimate that within the next five years, more than 50 percent of the current federal work force will become eligible to retire.

As the youngest and now largest ethnic population, Hispanics already make up one of every three new workers in the overall workforce, and by 2050 are projected to make up one of every two new workers. Thus, the HACU National Internship Program directly addresses both the historic under-representation of Hispanics in the federal labor force and the need to address the coming shortage of public service sector employees overall.

In addition, this program fully supports White House Executive Order 13171, which requests that federal agencies increase their outreach to the Latino community and support programs that help address the continuing under-representation of Hispanics in federal workforce ranks. The HACU National Internship Program is Point Four in the Office of Personnel Management Nine-Point Hispanic Employment Initiative as an effective, proven tool to recruit well-qualified Hispanics into the federal government.

I salute those who have made the HACU National Internship Program a success. Their efforts will continue to open the doors to opportunity for new generations of exceptional students while enhancing the diversity of our workforce.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE CITIZENS OF OTTAWA COUNTY ON THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW PERRY'S MEMORIAL VISITORS' CENTER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to those dedicated individuals from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District who made this new visitors' center at Perry's Memorial a reality.

Mr. Speaker, The new visitors center at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial

is a welcome addition to this to this wonderful park, and one that has been long sought.

The monument itself has long stood as an inspiring reminder of the enduring peace of nearly two centuries between the United States and Canada. It is a moving and educational destination for thousands of families.

The park and monument commemorate one of the most important and decisive battles in American history. The victory of Commodore Perry and American naval forces over the British off the shores of this island changed the course of American history, and facilitated the westward movement of our nation across the continent. It ushered in an unprecedented period of peace and friendship.

The visitors' center for the first time provides a means of explaining to visitors the significance of these events. It is the culmination of the efforts of many over a period of years. Some years ago I met with the leaders of the Perry Group, citizens joined together to promote this park, to begin discussions regarding the need for this center and how to achieve it. I commend the group and its strong leaders such as Judge George Smith and Ann Heidenreich Fisher for their tireless and successful work.

I was fortunate to obtain approximately two million dollars in federal funds so that this project could come to fruition, and I wish to thank my colleague, Congressman RALPH REGULA, for his invaluable help in making it happen. I also commend the superintendents at the park during this period for their efforts in support of this center, including our current Superintendent Ralph Moore, and his predecessors Dick Lusardi and Phyllis Ewing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the diligent effort and unwavering spirit of those individuals determined to see this project through to completion. Our communities are served well by having such honorable and giving citizens who care about the education that future generations receive so that our historical landmarks are preserved well into the future. I am confident that this new visitors' center will serve as an educational tool for all, and be our link to a piece of American, and Ohio, history.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 24, 2002 I missed the following votes. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on the following votes:

Rollcall Vote No. 249—H.R. 3937, a bill to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Rollcall Vote No. 250—H.R. 3786, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Boundary Revision Act of 2002.

Rollcall Vote No. 251—H.R. 3971, a bill to provide for an independent investigation of Forest Service firefighter deaths that are caused by wildfire entrapment or turnover.

Rollcall Vote No. 252—H.J. Res. 95, Designating an Official Flag of the Medal of Honor and Providing for Presentation of that Flag to each Recipient of that Medal of Honor.

REAFFIRMING OUR SUPPORT FOR NATO AND ENLARGEMENT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a Resolution which addresses the importance of NATO, its future, enlargement and continued U.S. support for the Alliance.

In just five months, the Heads of State and leadership of NATO will meet in Prague to, among other things, discuss the future of the Alliance and its capability to address new and emerging threats and to make a decision on the enlargement of the alliance. It has been eight months since the House of Representatives debated NATO enlargement and overwhelmingly passed the Gerald Solomon Freedom Consolidation Act.

Since then, there has been a great deal of debate within the Bush Administration, within the international community of experts and among the NATO partners with respect to NATO's future.

But since we last discussed whether new members should be invited into NATO, I felt we should take a moment to discuss exactly what type of alliance we will be inviting new members to join and what we believe the role of this alliance should be in the future. I also wanted to address the relationship between NATO and Russia which many Members raised during the House debate on the Solomon bill last November.

To that end, as Chairman of the Europe Subcommittee I held three comprehensive hearings on the question of NATO and enlargement. We heard from outside experts, we met with the Ambassadors of the ten candidate states and we heard from the Bush Administration and our SACEUR. The resolution I am introducing today is the work product of those hearings and all the other meetings and briefings which have taken place in between.

Clearly, NATO must maintain its political purpose and military coherence.

In this context, I disagree with those who believe that in this post-Cold War and post-September 11 era, NATO may no longer be relevant to the overall security of the United States.

NATO is indeed relevant to the U.S. NATO remains the foundation of American security policy in Europe. NATO has proven to be a strong and viable alliance preserving the collective security of Europe for over 53 years.

Back in 1949, when the Senate debated the ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty there was concern about what Article 5 would commit the U.S. to do in Europe. Isn't it ironic that the first time in 53 years Article 5 was invoked, as it was on September 12, it was invoked by our allies in defense of the U.S.

NATO was relevant in ending the brutal conflicts in both Bosnia and Kosovo. Today, our NATO Allies provide eighty percent of the military forces remaining in those countries. And, NATO, working with the European Union, was instrumental in helping resolve the problem in Macedonia before things got out of hand.

Since September 11, NATO's relevance has been clear with respect to the campaign against global terrorism and the war in Afghanistan. Although the Afghan campaign was

never a NATO operation, fourteen of our allies from NATO, with some 5,000 troops are operating today side-by-side with U.S. military forces in Afghanistan as many of them have been since the first days of the conflict. Just last week command of the International Security Force transferred from British forces to Turkish forces, both NATO partners. Where would the U.S. effort be if these NATO partners considered themselves too irrelevant to help keep the peace in Afghanistan. Whose 5,000 troops would be patrolling the streets of Kabul if not for NATO forces.

I also disagree with those who believe that unless NATO is willing to undergo major restructuring to become a global rapid reaction force in the war on terrorism, it can no longer be relevant. Global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction are challenges worthy of NATO concern and capability to act against and NATO must seriously address these issues between now and Prague. But at the Ministers meeting in Reykjavik in May and the Defense Ministerial in June, NATO leaders did address the realities of the new and emerging threats and have committed, with strong U.S. support, to build the capabilities necessary to address them. For many, NATO does not have to be present in places like the Philippines, or Sudan or Kashmir or even Iraq to be relevant. These matters, while important, should not be seen as the only issues which define NATO for the future.

With respect to Russia, I believe the concerns expressed by some of our Colleagues last November and since then had great merit and needed to be clarified by NATO. At the Iceland summit, the U.S. and NATO initiated a new relationship with Russia which resulted in the formation of a new NATO-Russia Council which was inaugurated in June at the Rome summit between NATO heads of state and Russia President Putin. I believe this new relationship represents a breakthrough in NATO-Russia relations and should address the concerns of many.

Finally, an essential aspect of NATO is the welcoming of new members into the alliance.

I believe enlarging NATO does contribute to the overall security of the United States because membership in NATO does enhance overall European stability and security. We are encouraged by the number of applicants for NATO membership and their dedication and enthusiasm to achieving that goal. As we all know, there are ten applicant countries who have decided that NATO is certainly relevant to them and an organization in which they wish to be a member. But, NATO membership for them is more than joining a military alliance. For them, it will be a validation of their return to being democratic, European and pro-western states. The process under which these applicants are being evaluated, called the Member Action Plan, has been a useful tool for us to analyze their own commitment to meeting the political, economic and military standards expected of all members of the Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, my resolution addresses all of these issues in a comprehensive way. Our Subcommittee intends to mark this resolution in the Fall and will consider endorsing candidate countries for NATO membership at that time and based on the best information we have on their readiness to contribute to the overall security of the Alliance. It is my hope that the House Leadership will then make time