

the Cleveland AFL-CIO. In 1968 he was elected Vice President of the Cleveland Local of the National Postal Union, a predecessor of the APWU. In 1971, after serving on the committee that merged five unions to create the American Postal Workers Union, he was elected Director of Research and Education of the Ohio State APWU. In 1972, he was appointed to the national APWU's Human Relations Committee.

In 1975, Mr. Burrus joined with the presidents of the APWU locals in New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit to form the APWU Presidents Conference. He was elected chairman in 1978. During his tenure, he led a movement to reject the 1978 tentative collective bargaining agreement, resulting in a re-negotiation of the wage package.

Mr. Burrus began working for the United States Post Office in 1958 as a distribution clerk.

In 1980, Mr. Burrus was appointed to the Ohio Advisory Board of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and in 1984, he was elected to the National Board of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Mr. Burrus served on the Board of Directors of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame. He serves as a member of the Executive Board of the National Coalition of Black Voter Participation. In May 2002, *Ebony* magazine named Mr. Burrus one of the 100+ Most Influential Black Americans.

Mr. Burrus is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union Network International, a global federation of unions that represent postal workers and other service workers. He also serves on the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health.

William Burrus was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. After graduating with honors from Lincoln High School, he attended West Virginia State College. He served in the 101st Airborne Division and 4th Armored Tank Division of the United States Army.

Mr. Burrus is married to Ethelda Burrus. He has four daughters: Valerie, Doni, Kimberly and Kristy, one stepson, Antwon, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He resides in southern Maryland.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Burrus, a great American labor leader.

IN HONOR OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY MUSEUM AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 2, 2002*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Southern California Railway Museum at Fullerton, California.

Railroads have played a major part in how the west was won. The history of the American railroad is an amazing story, rich in colorful characters and anecdotes. It is also a history of amazing feats of strength and courage: The railroad was built by men who had to face many obstacles. More than 20,000 men built the Transcontinental Railroad which linked the East Coast with the West Coast. In truth, the story of the Transcontinental Railroad is one of the most heroic in American history.

Some of the dangers that the railroad workers faced were long 12 hour work shifts, sear-

ing summer heat, Indian attacks, and most dangerous of all, the lawless and violent makeshift towns that erupted at the end of the line. Most of the workers were immigrants with over 10,000 Chinese workers. Other nationalities included Irish, German, Dutch and Czechoslovakian. In addition, thousands of Civil War veterans worked on the Union Pacific.

The United States had long been divided by its 3,000 mile cross country distance. In order to reach the West Coast of the United States, travelers had to venture around Cape Horn, South America. It was a perilous journey filled with great trepidation. The other route to California meant crossing miles of land through dangerous Indian country or even facing the perils of starvation, weather, and accidents.

In 1862, the Congress passed the first of several Railroad Acts, finally choosing a route from Omaha to Sacramento. With the foundations in place for a route across the States, and with the design expertise of genius Theodore Judah, a brilliant young engineer who found a way to lay tracks across the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, the race to build the Transcontinental Railroad across the country had begun.

Two companies began the transcontinental construction of the tracks which the "Iron Horse" would travel—The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. On May 10, 1869, the two railroads met in Promontory Point, Utah, for the official ceremonies where a gold spike was driven into the ground to commemorate the six years of hard, grueling work which culminated in the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad.

The railroads have since played a very important, crucial part in the expansion of the West, both in population and economic opportunities. In addition, the railroads have long captured the imaginations of young and old alike, who are mesmerized by the sound of a train whistle and the beautiful powerful trains which are truly a part of American history and folklore.

Please join with me today in recognizing the importance of keeping the history of the railroad alive and to promote the education of America's children in the great traditions of the railroad. I commend the Southern California Railroad Museum in Fullerton, California, for its many contributions to the preserving the important historical artifacts detailing America's railroads and for teaching the children in our community about their American legacy.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE "FREELANCE WRITERS AND ARTISTS PROTECTION ACT OF 2002"

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 2, 2002*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the advent of the Internet has created an entirely new market for the distribution of creative content, such as music, movies, news articles, and photographs. The desire for instant information has made it more important than ever to get that work out to millions of people quickly and to have the rights to the distribution of articles and graphics cleared immediately.

As we saw from last year's New York Times v. Tasini case, however, the creators of infor-

mation—freelance writers, illustrators, cartoonists, graphic designers, and photographers—often have not shared in the benefits of this new market. In some cases, large media conglomerates often force creators to sign away the rights to their works through "take it or leave it"—or adhesion—contracts if they wish to have them published and distributed.

Individual writers and artists don't stand a chance of negotiating favorable terms and fees when they must go up against media giants. And because many creators are not "employees" of the publishers, the antitrust laws forbid them from bargaining as a unit or even sharing information about the pricing of their work. Each freelancer must, therefore, go it alone and negotiate individually with the publishers who control the media outlets.

I believe that copyright protection should benefit individual creators—not only media corporations. To remedy the imbalances between the media giants and freelance creators, Congressman Cannon and I are introducing the "Freelance Writers and Artists Protection Act of 2002."

First, this legislation gives freelance writers and artists an antitrust exemption so they can present a united front against the big media companies who have been forcing them to sign nonnegotiable contracts that surrender all their rights. In doing so, the bill makes it easier for freelancers to bargain fairly for their rights as a collective.

In addition, because of the speed and nature of the publishing industry, these same freelance writers and artists often do not have time to have their works protected under the copyright laws before the publications they go into are printed. As a result, the creators may not receive relief under the copyright laws if their works are stolen. The bill remedies this by automatically protecting the individual works when the publication receives copyright protection.

Finally, this bill addresses the problem of the theft of creative works that have not been released. There are creators who decide not to release an article, book, movie, or song, but others steal them and infringe on the creators' rights. The criminal copyright law penalizes those who infringe works having a retail value of \$1,000 or more, but works that have not been released are not protected because they have no retail value. They are, however, valuable to their creators, and we need to close the loophole in the law that allows the theft of these unreleased or unpublished works. For that reason, the bill amends the law to say that the theft of unpublished works also can be a criminal offense.

I hope this bill can be the start of productive discussions in the House and particularly in the Judiciary Committee about how we can enhance the power of freelance writers and artists and how we can protect their work.

### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS GALLO, SR.

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 2, 2002*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am deeply saddened to share the news of the passing of Thomas Gallo, Sr.

Thomas Gallo, Sr. was born on June 1, 1923 to Natale Gallo and Mary Gisappa. One of four brothers and a sister, he leaves Mary Rose Maley, Adeline Grosbeck, and Virginia Dunlap. He also leaves three sons, Natale Gallo, Thomas Gallo, Jr. and Timothy Gallo.

Thomas was the founder and owner of the McDonald Welding and Machine Co, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Thomas was also a U.S. Army Veteran, having served during WWII.

Thomas Gallo Sr. will be sorely missed in the McDonald community. He touched the lives of many people, and was adored by all who had the privilege to know him. He was a great community leader, husband, father, and friend. I extend my deepest sympathy to his friends and family.

**MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES  
ON H.R. 2215, THE 21ST CENTURY  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AP-  
PROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION  
ACT**

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 1, 2002*

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my good friend DIANA DEGETTE's Motion in support of making the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) permanent. Today, in the US, nearly 25% of women report having been physically and/or sexually assaulted by intimate partner at some point in their lifetime and 1 in 6 women has experienced a rape or attempted rape in their lifetime.

The Violence Against Women Office, created in 1995, leads a national effort to stop domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Last year they administered over \$270 million in grants to states so that local prosecutors and police departments can respond to violent crimes. VAWO has worked with law enforcement and victim advocates in developing grant programs that support emergency shelter and legal aid.

They have ensured the training of judges, law enforcement personnel and prosecutors to help them respond to victims of stalking, domestic violence, and sexual assault. This office ensures that federal dollars dedicated to anti-domestic violence programs are spent in the best possible and most effective way.

Currently, the Violence Against Women Office is a part of the Office of Justice Programs. However, VAWO can not serve as the leader of promoting effective programs serving victims of domestic violence and sexual assault policy if it is just a check-writing office.

That is why it is imperative to make the Violence Against Women Office an independent office. This office needs and deserves to have a Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed Director, in order to ensure that these issues continue to have a high profile on local, state, deferral and international levels.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today: If you think that Violence Against Women is a serious issue, if you think that it deserves serious attention, then give it the priority and attention it deserves.

Make the Violence Against Women Office an independent office with the ability to make

policy and assist other governmental agencies in their work on violence against women.

I encourage my colleagues to pass the motion to instruct.

**ENRON'S PAWNS: HOW PUBLIC IN-  
STITUTIONS BANKROLLED  
ENRON'S GLOBALIZATION GAME**

SPEECH OF

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 2, 2002*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, following are excerpts from "Enron's Pawns: How Public Institutions Bankrolled Enron's Globalization Game"—Sustainable Energy & Economy Network, Institute for Policy Studies, March 2002.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Many public officials have described Enron's demise as the product of corporate misbehavior. This perspective ignores a vital fact: Enron would not have scaled such grand global heights, nor fallen so dramatically, without its close financial relationships with government agencies.

Since 1992, at least 21 agencies, representing the U.S. government, multilateral development banks, and other national governments, helped leverage Enron's global reach by approving \$7.219 billion in public financing toward 38 projects in 29 countries.

The now-fallen giant, until recently the country's seventh largest corporation, marched into risky projects abroad, backed by the "deep pockets" of government financing and with the firm and at times forceful assistance of U.S. officials and their counterparts in international organizations. Enron's overseas operations rewarded shareholders temporarily but often punished the people and governments of foreign countries with price hikes and blackouts worse than what California suffered in 2001, causing social unrest and riots that were sometimes brutally repressed. For example:

In the Dominican Republic, eight people were killed when police were brought in to quell riots after blackouts lasting up to 20 hours followed a power price hike that Enron and other private firms initiated. The local population was further enraged by allegations that a local affiliate of Arthur Andersen had undervalued the newly privatized utility by almost \$1 billion, reaping enormous profits for Enron.

In India, police hired by the power consortium of which Enron was a part beat non-violent protesters who challenged the \$30 billion agreement—the largest deal in Indian history—struck between local politicians and Enron.

The president of Guatemala tried to dissolve the Congress and declare martial law after rioting ensued, following a price hike that the government deemed necessary after selling the power sector to Enron.

In Colombia, two politicians resigned amid accusations that one was trying to push a cut-rate deal for Enron on the state-owned power company.

While all this was occurring, the U.S. Government and other public agencies continued to advocate on Enron's behalf, threatening poor countries like Mozambique with an end to aid if they did not accept Enron's bid on a natural gas field. So linked was Enron with the

U.S. Government in many people's minds that they assumed, as the late Croatian strongman Franjo Tjudman did, that pleasing Enron meant pleasing the White House. Tjudman hoped that compliance with an over-priced Enron contract might parlay into an array of political favors, from softer treatment at The Hague's War Crimes Tribunal to the entry of his country into the World Trade Organization.

Only when Enron's scandals began to affect Americans did these same government officials and institutions hold the corporation at arm's length. And only when Enron leadership revealed their greed on home turf did it become the biggest corporate scandal in recent U.S. history.

**KEY FINDINGS**

After a detailed study of Enron's overseas activities over the past decade, Institute for Policy Studies researchers have reached the following four conclusions:

**1. U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WERE THE LARGEST  
BACKERS OF ENRON'S ACTIVITIES ABROAD**

From 1992 to 2001, U.S. Government agencies—the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Export-Import Bank, Maritime Administration, and Trade and Development Agency—cleared Enron's path with \$3.68 billion in approved support for 25 projects. OPIC is the clear leader in public financing for Enron, approving over \$2.6 billion in risk insurance for 14 projects. Adding to this the U.S. share of financing for multilateral development banks brings the total amount of U.S. taxpayer support for Enron's overseas operations to over \$4 billion.

**2. THE WORLD BANK GROUP WAS AN IMPORTANT  
CATALYST OF ENRON'S GLOBAL EXPANSION**

The U.S. government wields strong influence over the policies and projects of multilateral development banks (MDBs), particularly the World Bank Group. Despite some reluctance to support several obviously overpriced deals, the Bank did provide \$761 million in support for Enron-related overseas projects from 1992 to 2001. Beyond direct support for specific projects, it also provided Enron an entrée to many developing countries by pushing its agenda of privatization and deregulation of the energy and power sectors as conditions of further loans. Other MDBs, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), also were important financial backers of Enron. The IDB approved slightly less financing (\$752 million) than the World Bank Group from 1992 to 2001.

**3. WHEN THE WORLD BANK OR U.S. TAXPAYER-BACKED  
INSTITUTIONS DECLINED TO SUPPORT AN ENRON  
PROJECT ON FINANCIAL OR POLITICAL GROUNDS, A  
RAFT OF OTHER EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES (ECAs)  
AND REGIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EAGERLY  
STEPPED INTO THE BREACH**

Enron-related projects obtained support from national and international public institutions that have no ties to U.S. taxpayers. This alphabet soup of ECAs and MDBs—obscure and often-secretive agencies with acronyms like JBIC, CDC, KfW, SACE, EIB, ADC, OND, COFACE, and CIDA—approved \$2 billion toward Enron's global expansion.

**4. ENRON'S COLLAPSE CALLS INTO QUESTION THE POL-  
ICY OF DEREGULATION THAT ENRON, TOGETHER WITH  
ITS PARTNERS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,  
THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO), THE INTER-  
NATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) AND WORLD BANK,  
AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR HAVE ADVOCATED**

Prodded by the Reagan administration in the 1980s, the World Bank and IMF have