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Citation: 2 William H. Manz Federal Copyright Law The Histories of the Major Enactments of the 105th 0 1999

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allows the President to waive the requirements of Subsection (f)(2)(A). Section (d) does not, however, allow the waiver of subsection (f)(1)(A), as that subsection modifies existing law, but imposes no "requirement."

The intent of Congress is clear and unambiguous. The provision under discussion, Section 117, is designed to send a message around the globe to those nations who sponsor terrorism. That message is straightforward—your assets are no longer protected from justice. The United States will no longer sit idly on the sidelines when our citizens and children are ruthlessly murdered in acts of state-sponsored terrorism. When a Court of competent jurisdiction has determined that a terrorist state has sponsored acts of terrorism resulting in the death or personal injury of a United States national, any and all of their assets in this country may be attached and executed to satisfy the judgment. The reality of significant financial loss to terrorist states will be a critical deterrent to further acts of terrorism targeted at the citizens of this country.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS J. MANTON

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Representative THOMAS J. MANTON for fourteen years of service to the citizens of the United States and New York City. Congressman MANTON departs Congress with the respect and admiration of his colleagues for his accomplishments and dedication to our nation.

Congressman MANTON's life truly is a shining example of the American Dream. He was born in 1932 to Irish immigrant parents and grew up in New York City. He graduated from St. John's University and St. John's Law School. After being admitted into the bar in 1963, Congressman MANTON served in the United States Marine Corps as a flight navigator and as an officer in the New York City Police Department. Eventually however, he practiced law as a senior partner in a Queens law firm.

Recognizing the chance to continue serving the public, Congressman MANTON successfully ran for the House of Representatives in 1984 and for seven consecutive terms has honorably served our nation. Since coming to this legislative body, he has served on the House Committees on Banking, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House Administration and, for the past ten years, on the Commerce Committee. Needless to say, he has had many achievements, including championing the passage of the Clean Air Act of 1990, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Financial Services Reform. Also, as Co-Chairman of the Congressional Ad-Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs, he has been a strong voice for bringing peace to Northern Ireland. Congressman MANTON was instrumental in the implementation of the McBride Principles and the recent Good Friday Irish Peace Accord.

Mr. Speaker, since entering this body six years ago, it has been an honor and privilege serving with Congressman MANTON. His work for the 7th District of New York has been outstanding, and his constituents can be proud of his tireless efforts on their behalf. I wish him success in his future pursuits and happiness in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MCREST

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize the achievements of a very special organization. For the past ten years, the Macomb County Rotating Emergency Shelter Team has been providing temporary emergency shelter for the homeless in Macomb County, Michigan. On November 5, 1998, community members, volunteers and host church participants will join in to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of this exceptional organization.

Prior to the opening of MCREST in 1988, many of the homeless from Macomb County were forced to go to other counties due to lack of shelter facilities. During their first year, eight churches participated in the program and could only provide for the very basic needs of the homeless. MCREST is unique in that the homeless are actually sheltered in each participating church, not a permanent shelter building. Bedding, beds, and all other equipment, supplies and materials needed to house the homeless, are actually transferred each week from church to church. These churches agree to open their facilities and their hearts to the homeless for a period of one week.

Throughout the years, MCREST has been a haven for the less fortunate members of society in Macomb County. While their goal is to no longer be needed because every person has a home, experience has taught them that the homeless will be with us for a long time to come. During 47 weeks of the year, MCREST and its participating member churches provide up to 65 shelter beds per night. In cooperation with other agencies, guests are offered medical screening and counseling. This humanitarian effort could not be accomplished without the tremendous dedication of over 5,000 church member volunteers.

I commend the work of MCREST and all member churches as they celebrate ten years of devotion to the homeless in Macomb County. Few people have the spirit and dedication to give to their community as they have given of themselves. I would like to congratulate MCREST and hope the goal of this organization can someday be realized.

BRUSSELS, ILLINOIS: A NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the residents of the tiny town of Brussels, Illinois for being named as a National Historic District. On October 4th, citizens of Brussels celebrated this honored event with displays reflecting the town's history and a festival where people dressed in period customs.

Brussels, which is located between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, has a unique and special quality that is missing in many cities today. In our time of highly advanced technology it is refreshing to see a community like Brussels cherished for its heritage and history.

Again, I would like to congratulate Mayor Sarah Kinder and the residents of Brussels, Illinois for making this town special, not only because of its great history, but because of its great people.

SONNY BONO COPYRIGHT TERM EXTENSION ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 1998, I inserted a brief statement in the RECORD regarding S. 505, the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act.

In my statement, I expressed strong support for the extension of the statutory term of copyright protection. I neglected to note how appropriate it was to name the bill after the late Sonny Bono. Although we on the Judiciary Committee are now fortunate to have MARY BONO amongst our ranks, I would like the record to reflect how much we miss Sonny. Members of Congress have very few bills named after them, and the Copyright Term Extension Act is a very fitting tribute to Sonny.

But while I am happy to have honored Sonny in such a manner, I am not happy about the gamesmanship that accompanied its passage. The Republican leadership—at the behest of certain large restaurants who object to paying royalties to musical creators whose music is performed in their establishments—kidnapped term extension and used it as a hostage. To liberate the hostage, we were forced to pay a high ransom by attaching a second bill—misnamed "fairness in music licensing"—that deprives just compensation to songwriters and composers, particularly those who write as individuals and small businesses.

In my statement, I referred to the combined bill as a "compromise," so I want to clarify my use of that term. I used the word compromise not to indicate that the substance of the music licensing provision was arrived at through a fair negotiation between the restaurants and musical creators. Rather, I used the term compromise in a procedural sense, to merely indicate that something had happened to allow S. 505 to pass the Senate, to come to the House floor, and to be acceptable to a large number of legislators. I used the word "compromise" as "a consequence of majority decision making" to paraphrase a former House number, Abner Mikva.

I did not mean to imply that the parties who ultimately must pay the ransom—the hundreds of thousands of songwriters, composers, music publishers and the performing rights organizations, BMI, ASCAP and SESAC, that so ably represent their interests—were willing signatories to the compromise. To the contrary, they were the hostages. They will now pay the price. They are the victims of the legislation and it would be unfair to characterize them, as we often do to victims of crime, as willing participants.

If Sonny Bono had been here, he would have reminded us of these facts. His reminder

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would probably not have saved the hostages, but he would have instructed us, with wit and humor, about what is right and what is wrong. He would have told us that we were wrong to pass the fairness in music licensing legislation.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4328, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the fiscal year 1999 budget agreement. However, I am disturbed by a provision in the bill that calls for a study—and declares a one year moratorium—on the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary's regulations to reduce fundamental unfairness in the nation's organ transplant network.

The issues of organ procurement and allocation are of particular importance to the African-American community. Yet, the current organ transplant network is founded on a system that discriminates against patients on the basis of where they live. It is biased, inequitable and particularly unfair to minorities. In fact, according to the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, African-Americans wait twice as long as white Americans for kidney transplants. In 1994, African-American patients waited more than 3 years for a kidney transplant, while white patients waited an average of 1 year and 8 months. Some of the disparity is due to biological matching problems. But not all of it. Minorities are clustered in urban areas with long organ transplant waiting lists.

This dire situation is magnified by—what renowned organ transplant surgeon and founder of the national minority organ/tissue transplant education program, Dr. Clive Callender commonly refers to as the "green screen." This is a barrier that prevents patients who lack fiscal resources from being added to the transplant waiting list. Many of them die without having been given the option of transplantation.

African-Americans and other minorities are not the only Americans who suffer as the result of an unequitable organ allocation system. Depending on where they live, some of our citizens wait five times longer than others for liver transplants, even though their medical conditions are similar. I believe that the current system, which makes life and death decisions on the basis of geography, is unfair and should be changed. I support the organ transplant regulations issued by the Department on the April 2nd. They provide the best opportunity to reduce geographic bias and put all Americans in need of transplantation, regardless of race or geographic status, on an equal playing field.

The HHS rule does not dictate medical policy. Rather, it simply calls upon the community of transplant professionals to devise uniform, fairer policies for the organ transplant network. It requires only that the medical criteria be used as the basis of any new policies for the organ transplant. Through this rule, HHS is taking a stand for fairness.

Mr. Speaker, it is for these reasons that I support the Department of Health and Human Services' rule on the organ transplant network. I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

HONORING LEE ROSENBERG

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lee Rosenberg, a retired home builder who for the last 14 years has dedicated himself to providing shelter and housing to homeless veterans and low-income families throughout the Baltimore area.

As the founder of Howard Homes, Mr. Rosenberg was a successful builder who retired and turned his attention to helping numerous non-profit and community organizations. He has earned the love and respect of the countless organizations he has assisted. They include The Enterprise Foundation, Maryland Homeless Veterans, Inc., Action for the Homeless, and Comprehensive Housing Assistance, Inc., an agency of the Jewish Community Federation of Baltimore.

Lee Rosenberg, a quiet, soft-spoken man, has dedicated himself to helping those less fortunate find affordable, quality housing. His skill, knowledge and energy has helped provide housing for thousands of Marylanders. He has done all this without a lot of attention or fanfare. As the Executive Director of Comprehensive Housing Assistance, Inc. once said, "Lee remains one of the best kept secrets in Baltimore."

His commitment to those who are less fortunate has helped transform our community. From helping low-income families become homeowners in the Sandtown-Winchester neighborhood of West Baltimore to helping the Jewish Historical Society become a viable presence in East Baltimore, he has helped transform distressed inner city neighborhoods into successful, stable communities with a future.

I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Lee Rosenberg for his dedication and commitment to helping those in need find affordable, quality housing. He knows that the true secret of success is helping others.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN ELIZABETH FURSE

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to retiring member, Representative ELIZABETH FURSE. I have known Representative FURSE since we both successfully campaigned to become members of the House of Representatives in 1992—amazingly only twenty years after she became a naturalized United States citizen.

Born in Nairobi, Kenya, Congressman FURSE has spent her entire life fighting the tough fight. As a young white adolescent, she spent her childhood on the outside of South African society. Living in a segregated nation, "fitting in" was an unattainable goal due to the fact that her mother was one of the founding members of the Black Sash, a woman's anti-apartheid organization. However, because popularity was not her goal, she has been able to achieve amazing things. For example, at the age of fifteen, she joined in the organization's very first demonstration, which resulted in the brutal beating of the protestors. While Ms. FURSE may have been scared often, more importantly she is inspired always.

Even though the politics and culture of South Africa have changed over the years, the dedication and spirit of Congresswoman FURSE have not. At the age of 17, Representative FURSE left South Africa as a part of her own personal boycott, and now she has the opportunity to return to help this same nation re-enter the global community. Furthermore, the gentlelady from Oregon spearheaded a push to name Cape Town as the site of the 2004 Summer Olympic Games, which would have had innumerable benefits to South Africa's economy. This kind of vision is not surprising considering that in 1996, Ms. FURSE led a twenty-six member trade delegation to South Africa.

As she begins to bring her life's work full circle back to South Africa with her bid to become that country's new Ambassador of South Africa, it is clear that she will be missed here inside the beltway as well as in her congressional district. As Congresswoman FURSE's colleague and her friend, I would like to say that it has been an honor and a privilege to have served with her in this body.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 12, 1998

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague Congressman BENJAMIN GILMAN and I introduced in the 105th Congress, H.R. 1240, a bill to provide pay parity for the 1400 Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) with other members of the federal executive branch workforce. The bill was referred to the Civil Service Subcommittee of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, chaired by Congressman JOHN MICA. Chairman MICA supported the bill by including it in the Subcommittee's draft Civil Service Reform Bill, which did not pass this Congress.

The provision to grant ALJs a cost of living adjustment (COLA) when federal employees in the General Schedule receive a COLA became necessary when ALJs as part of the Executive Schedule were denied regular COLAs when Members of Congress restricted COLAs for themselves. ALJs have had only two COLAs in the last eight years, even though they make salaries more like the general schedule employee, rather than the salaries of Cabinet Secretaries, Members of Congress or Federal District Court Judges. More importantly, the only merit-selected administrative judiciary in the world are forever prejudiced by the lack of annual COLAs because their retirement pay will be reduced as a result.

During this Congress, we learned a great deal about how unfair the treatment for ALJs is because they are included in the agency budget request for the COLA granted the executive workforce. This is not an appropriation

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