

cable industry. Any satellite carrier that retransmits a television broadcast signal to subscribers residing within the local market of that signal must carry all the television stations in the local market to subscribers residing in the local market. This approach of "carry one, then carry all" is subject to the retransmission consent election of section 10 of the bill. Thus, a satellite carrier does not have to carry a local television broadcast station if the station elects retransmission consent rather than must-carry. The "local market" of a broadcast station is defined as the station's Designated Market Area, as determined by Nielsen Media Research.

Section 11 tracks the cable must-carry provisions of the 1992 Cable Act by relieving satellite carriers from the burden of having to carry more than one affiliate of the same network if both of the affiliates are located in the same local market. Local broadcasters are also afforded channel positioning rights, and are required to provide a good quality signal to the satellite carrier's principal headend in order to assert must-carry rights. Satellite carriers are forbidden from obtaining compensation from local broadcasters in exchange for carriage. Section 11 also provides a means for broadcasters to seek redress from the Federal Communications Commission for violations of the must-carry obligations.

## SECTION 12

Section 12 of the bill directs the Federal Communications Commission, within 45 days of enactment of the bill, to commence rule-making proceedings to impose network nonduplication protection, syndicated exclusivity and sports blackout protection on satellite retransmissions of television broadcast signals for private home-viewing. The regulations adopted are to be similar to those currently in force for retransmissions of television broadcast signals by cable systems. In adopting network nonduplication protection rules, the Commission is directed to adopt rules that permit satellite carriers to provide distant network signals to subscribers who reside within the designated market area of a network station affiliated with the same network but who cannot receive an over-the-air signal of the local affiliate, and further do not receive the local signal from a cable or satellite service. The purpose of this provision is to prevent local affiliates from asserting network nonduplication protection against subscribers who legitimately cannot or otherwise do not receive the local network affiliate signal. Thus, if the satellite carrier serving a subscriber provides him/her with the local affiliate for that designated market area, the satellite carrier may not also provide such subscriber with distant network signals affiliated with the same network.

## ON-LINE COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT LIABILITY LIMITATION ACT

## HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with Representative HOWARD COBLE (R-NC)—my good friend from North Carolina and Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property—the "On-Line Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act." I would like to thank Chairman COBLE for asking me to lead the ne-

gotiations between the various parties on this issue, and also for his support through this process.

The issue of liability for on-line copyright infringement, especially where it involves third parties, is difficult and complex. For me personally, this issue is not a new one: during the 104th Congress, then-Chairman Carlos Moorhead asked me to lead negotiations between the parties. Although I held numerous meetings involving members of the content community and members of the service provider community, unfortunately we were not able to resolve this issue.

At the beginning of the 105th Congress, Chairman COBLE asked me to again lead the negotiations between the parties on this issue. As a starting point, we asked the parties involved to submit written comments on H.R. 2180, the "On-Line Copyright Liability Limitation Act," introduced by Chairman COBLE and Chairman HENRY HYDE. We then used those comments as a basis for a discussion draft, which I had hoped to offer as a substitute to H.R. 2180 during Subcommittee consideration of the legislation.

Comments on the first discussion draft led to a second discussion draft, in which I, along with my staff, Chairman COBLE's staff, and Ranking Member BARNEY FRANK's staff, attempted to combine suggestions from both sides into a bill that the parties could support. While both sides attempted to work within the structure of H.R. 2180, it became clear to us that the path we were on would not result in a resolution of this issue.

The bill introduced today marks a new beginning of this process. The "On-Line Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act" is intended as a codification of the decision in *Religious Technology Center v. Netcom*, 907 F. Supp. 1361 (N.D. Cal. 1995), in which the Court held that an Internet access provider was not directly liable for copyright infringement committed by a bulletin board subscriber. While I do not yet have a proposal that I can say is supported by both sides of this debate, I am not currently aware of any opposition to the principles adopted by the Court in *Netcom*.

It is my hope that this new bill will encourage the parties involved in this issue to come together and agree on a solution. I do not see the introduction of this bill as the end of negotiations on the issue of liability for on-line copyright infringement; to the contrary, I believe that it will further the negotiations by beginning with basic principles on which the parties can agree. Undoubtedly both sides will want to see changes made to this legislation, and I am committed to continuing to work with the parties in the hope of reaching a successful resolution to this issue.

I would additionally like to discuss the importance of the World Intellectual Property Organization treaties, and the accompanying implementing legislation, which are critical to protecting U.S. copyrights overseas. The United States is the world leader in intellectual property. We export billions of dollars worth of creative works every year in the form of software, books, videotapes, and records. Our ability to create so many quality products has become a bulwark of our national economy, and it is vital that copyright protection for these products not stop at our borders. International protection of U.S. copyrights will be of tremendous benefit to our economy—but we

need to ratify the WIPO treaties for this to happen.

Mr. Speaker, this is a critical issue to the development of the Internet, and I believe that both sides in this debate need each other. If America's creators do not believe that their works will be protected when they put them on-line, then the Internet will lack the creative content it needs to reach its true potential. And if America's service providers are subject to litigation for the acts of third parties at the drop of a hat, they will lack the incentive to provide quick and efficient access to the Internet.

The "On-Line Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act" will not solve every problem posed by the content and service provider communities. I do believe, however, that this bill is a good first step towards reaching consensus on this issue, and I encourage the parties involved to work together to create a mutually beneficial solution.

## TRIBUTE TO MARY ZANDER

## HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mary Zander, Sterling Heights City Clerk, on the occasion of her retirement from the City of Sterling Heights, Michigan.

Ms. Zander served her City for twenty years as the City Clerk. During her two decades of dedicated service, the City of Sterling Heights has grown from a population of 61,000 in 1967 to 123,000 in 1997, now the sixth largest city in the state. Ms. Zander's leadership was critical during this period of both incredible population growth and technological advancements which have revolutionized the local clerk's office.

Ms. Zander was the Director for the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, a distinguished position that only one other clerk in the world has served in for two terms. She also received special recognition as "Clerk of the Year" from the Michigan Municipal League. As President of the Michigan Municipal League's Clerks Association, First Vice-President of the Michigan Association of Clerks and a lifetime member of the Academy of Advanced Education, Ms. Zander was a leader in her field.

Mr. Speaker, in an era of valuing efficient, customer-oriented government, Mary Zander's work for the City of Sterling Heights deserves our recognition. I am pleased to join with the residents of Sterling Heights, as well as local government officials, in thanking Mary Zander, my friend and the friend of so many others, for her years of dedicated and personal service and in extending best wishes for a healthy and happy retirement.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

## HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the

greatest gift we can give to our children—the gift of a strong and viable education.

Both my parents being educators, I grew up surrounded by reminders of how important public education is in America. As a parent myself of three school-aged children attending public schools in Fort Collins, I understand the value of liberal access to community schools and academic professionals.

Indeed, the reason I have devoted nine years in the Colorado State Senate and my first year in the United States Congress to improving the quality of local public schools is because I am convinced my parents were right. The future strength of the Republic lies in the hands of a well-educated citizenry.

Clearly, parents bear the primary responsibility for educating their children. Public school districts were established by states to assist, and it is at the state level, and under state constitutions that public school systems are properly organized. In Colorado, the management of public schools is entrusted to 176 locally-elected boards.

As a member of the House Committee on Education and the Workplace, I face routinely those who would dismantle America's traditions of local control and parental authority with respect to educating kids. Their preference always seems to entail centralizing education authority in Washington, D.C. as a way to address any shortcomings of America's schools.

The White House, for example, is working to abandon independent standardized testing in favor of a government-owned national test. The administration has already engaged the early stages of developing a national curriculum.

The Federal government actually has no Constitutional authority to manage public schools, but it gets around that barrier by handing out lots of cash. With every federal dollar comes strings. Of course, no school is forced to take the money, but few can resist.

Deploying such strategies, the federal government has found ways to influence almost every aspect of public schooling from the design of new school buildings, to the qualifications of teachers, to students' diets. Rarely do these tactics improve the quality of education, but more often only suppress the ability of local schools and teachers to do the jobs for which they are best trained.

My strenuous objections to various schemes to centralize education authority in Washington have at times been misinterpreted by my political foes to suggest I am somehow "anti-education." Quite the opposite is true.

My firm resistance to federalizing public schools is based entirely on my belief that public schools should be decentralized, local, parent-drive, student-centered, efficient institutions which offer competitive services enabling students to be the world's best.

We would all do well to remember that the most valuable gift we can give to any child is a quality education. As both a father, and a member of Congress, ensuring an effective public school system will continue to be among my chief objectives.

IN COMMEMORATION OF SAINT  
DAVID'S DAY

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Saint David, the Welsh Patron Saint. Many of my friends and colleagues may not know that I am of Welsh descent—but then again maybe my name, Lewis, gives me away. I am very proud of the Welsh blood running through my veins. What American wouldn't be if he knew just how many great Americans were also Welsh! Let me take a moment to share some interesting facts with you.

Did you know that twenty percent of our Pilgrim Fathers were Welsh? Almost fifty percent of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence were also Welsh or of Welsh heritage—as were nine of the Presidents of the United States, including John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. There are just too many great Welsh-Americans to name!!

Another interesting fact I would like to share with you pertains to Saint Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. Did you know that Saint Patrick was really a Welshman? As a boy of sixteen, Patrick was taken from the Welsh village where he was born by an Irish slave trading party. He was a slave in Ireland until the age of twenty-two, when he escaped and returned to Wales. Later, he became a priest and was sent back to Ireland where the Welshman Patrick became revered as Saint Patrick of Ireland.

When you are in Washington, D.C., the more athletically-inclined Welsh among you might like to hike half-way up the stairs in the Washington Monument to read an inscription there: "Fy Iai, Fy Ngwlad, Fy Nghenedl, Wales—Cymru Am Byth." My language, my country, my nation, Wales—Wales forever!

On March 1st, Welsh Americans across the Nation will honor the birth of Saint David, the Patron Saint of Wales. At the Welsh Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, the Welsh Choir of Southern California will give its premiere performance, conducted by famous, Welsh-born Hollywood composer Michael Lewis! I know that this concert will be a treat for all who hear it. I only wish I could be present!

I would say to my colleagues, let us all remember that March 1st is the birthday of Saint David, the Patron Saint of Wales.

COMMENDING THE SCHOOLS OF  
BASEL, SWITZERLAND, ON THE  
HOLOCAUST EDUCATION PRO-  
GRAM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in commending the public schools of the Canton and City of Basel, Switzerland, on the comprehensive program of Holocaust education which has been adopted for their public schools.

Much has been written and said about the outrageous behavior of some Swiss banking executives with regard to deposits of gold and other valuables by Holocaust victims during the period before and during World War II, but little attention has been focused on the outstanding degree to which the people of Basel and other Swiss cities and cantons have assumed the responsibility of teaching Swiss children about the horrors of the Holocaust. By making this a communal priority, they have determined to never let such atrocities take place again.

The schools of Basel address the subject of the Holocaust with children of all ages, at all academic levels and in a wide variety of disciplines, primarily in history and in German language and culture classes. In the *Wieterbildungsschule* (elementary schools), young people learn about the fate of children in the Third Reich, the resistance efforts against Nazi occupation, and other introductory topics ranging from a basic understanding of anti-Semitism to the existence of ghettos, concentration camps, and Hitler's Final Solution.

In the secondary level (Grades 5–9) adolescents encounter a wealth of documentary material dealing with anti-Semitism and the murder of the Jews, including *The Diary of Anne Frank*, the new reader *Bilder in Kopf* (Pictures in the Head), and numerous short stories which provide an assortment of different approaches to the Holocaust. In *Gymnasiums* (high schools), older student face an even more comprehensive and substantive treatment of the topic. They survey various theories dealing with the development and forms of anti-Semitism, as well as an analytical and unprejudiced look at their own country's position during World War II. Such syllabus topics include thoughtful subjects such as "The Refugee Question in the Second World War and Neutrality."

Mr. Speaker, the people of Basel have recognized the truth of the oft-quoted Santayana observation, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." Their schools are helping to raise a new generation of citizens unfettered by hatreds and prejudices of the past, a people that can use the painful lessons of decades ago to engender tolerance and understanding in the future. It is my pleasure to recognize and to commend the fruitful efforts the people of Basel.

TRIBUTE TO SAM JOHNSON "OP-  
ERATION HOMECOMING" 25TH  
ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 12, 1998*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today, Thursday, February 12, 1998 marks the 25th anniversary of Operation Homecoming, the day on which the first group of heroes whose experience as prisoners of war ended as they were released from captivity in North Vietnam. Our colleague, Representative SAM JOHNSON was one of those heroes.

SAM JOHNSON began his 29-year career in the United States Air Force after realizing his love for adventure and his love of flying. Although his training prepared him for the war,