to see that this issue is addressed before the end of this Congress. This is fair legislation that takes into account the best interests of the dairy industry in all regions.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF
HON. TAMMY BALDWIN
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain the reasons I voted against the Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report. This bill has both good and bad parts. But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the bad outweighs the good.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains disastrous dairy policy. It allows the Northeast Dairy Compact, a pricing scheme that gives dairy farmers in the six Northeastern states higher prices for their milk, to continue for two more years. The House has never debated nor voted on this policy, which places Wisconsin dairy farmers at a disadvantage. It is wrong to add this measure to this must-pass legislation without debate. This bill also reverses what Congress asked the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to do in 1996—reform the antiquated milk market order system. For over sixty years, Wisconsin farmers have struggled with the inequity of the current pricing system, which sets milk prices according to the distance from Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The USDA, doing Congress' will, revamped the current pricing system to be more fair, and more market oriented. But in this bill, Congress has reversed itself, and allowed the unfair, depression era status quo to prevail.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does contain some of the important priorities that I strongly support. I wish they had not been packaged with the objectionable items that forced me to vote against the bill. The bill provides funding for the class size initiative that permits the hiring of 100,000 new teachers so that our children can have smaller, more effective classes. It also provides funding for the COPS program which puts more neighborhood police officers in our communities. These are both important programs that provide necessary resources to our local communities. I also regret that I was unable to vote to restore the Medicare cuts that were included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to next year's session, when I hope we will take up some of the unfinished business of this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, November 18, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while attending to matters away from the Capitol and missed roll call vote 598. Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on this roll call vote. I am requesting that the RECORD appropriately reflect the aforementioned on the roll call vote.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF
HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus bill and commend the House leadership—the Majority Leader, and the Majority Whip—as well as Chairman Young—for their untiring efforts to finalize this package and for their willingness to include in it certain authorization measures. I also extend a heartfelt thanks to Bill Inglee, Brian Gunderson and Susan Hirschman for their efforts on our behalf.

In particular, the package includes the authorization for the important UN reform and arms sales program, as well as other significant programs such as a five year authorization for a greatly enhanced embassy security program, to protect American personnel and facilities abroad and a 10 year authorization for Radio Free Asia—or freedom broadcasting—to Asia.

The particular legislative vehicle by which this is accomplished is the inclusion by reference in this bill of H.R. 3427, introduced on the legislative day of November 17 by the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), as well as by the distinguished ranking Democrat on that subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the distinguished Full Committee ranking Democrat, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and myself.

H.R. 3427 reflects the House and Senate agreements reached on H.R. 2415 and S. 886 (the Senate amendment to H.R. 2415). The compromise bill accommodates numerous requests of the Administration. The International Relations Committee worked hard to produce a bipartisan bill in concert with our colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We are pleased to have it included in this package.

H.R. 3427 is a substitute for a conference report or an amendment between the Houses to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

The original Senate version of H.R. 2415 was S. 886, which was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on March 28, 1999 (S. Rept. 106–43) and which passed the Senate, amended, on June 22, 1999.

H.R. 2415 passed the House, amended, on July 21, 1999. It was not reported by our Committee but was sent directly to the floor by action of the House pursuant to a special Rule. H.R. 2415 was a successor to H.R. 1211. H.R. 1211 was reported by the Committee on International Relations on March 29, 1999 (H. Rept. 106–122).

The legislative history of H.R. 3427 in the House is the legislative history of H.R. 2415 and H.R. 1211 in the House as far as is applicable. In particular, H. Rept. 106–122 should be considered as part of the legislative history of H.R. 2415, H.R. 3427, and this omnibus bill.

Among the very difficult decisions made on this bill was a decision to drop Section 725 of the Senate bill S. 886 which recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. I strongly supported the four subsections, which would have: (1) provided funds for the construction of a U.S. embassy in Jerusalem; (2) required that the consulate in Jerusalem be placed under the supervision of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel; (3) required that official U.S. government documents which list countries and their capital cities identify Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; and (4) permit the place of birth on a birth registration or passport issued to a U.S. citizen born in the city of Jerusalem to be recorded as Israel.

These four provisions are extremely important efforts which recognize the reality that Jerusalem is, and will always remain Israel's eternal capital. I therefore strongly regret that the Administration demanded that these provisions be dropped from the final agreement, but assure my colleagues that our efforts to see these four provisions enacted into law will not wane.

DEDICATION OF THE MONSIGNOR OSCAR LUJAN CALVO MUSEUM

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 22, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as you know, December 7, 1941, and the Attack on Pearl Harbor mark our nation's entry into World War II. This year our celebrations will also include an historic first: the Archdiocese of Agana will dedicate its new museum and gift shop and the Roman Catholic feast of the Immaculate Conception, the patron saint of the United States.

This year, on December 8th, we in Guam will again celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. We will recall the Japanese Invasion of Guam and we will give thanks for our deliverance and for the peace that has reigned on our island since the end of World War II. This year our celebrations will also include an historic first: the Archdiocese of Agana will dedicate its new museum and name it in honor of a native son, the Very Reverend Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo, the third Chamorro to be ordained as a Roman Catholic priest and the only one to date to reach his 58th anniversary in the priesthood.

It is a fitting tribute to a man who has spent his life in the service of his faith, his country and his community, to honor his memory in this way—by dedicating a museum in his name.

Monsignor Calvo was born in Guam on June 2, 1921. He was the son of a Guam steel worker and insurance salesman. After graduating from the University of San Francisco, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1948 and served his home community of Tamuning for over fifty years. His son Paul Calvo is a United States government official.

Later Monsignor Calvo served as an assistant pastor in Saipan; and as pastor of the Saint Joseph’s parish in Adelup. Monsignor Calvo’s commitment to the people of Guam is exemplified by his love for his island, which he referred to as a country of 100,000. He is very proud of Guam’s history and heritage, and has been a tireless advocate for the rights of all Guam residents.

The museum will house many of the historic documents, books, publications, photographs, and artifacts that he has carefully collected and lovingly preserved over many, many years. Known more commonly as Pale “Oscat, and more affectionately
as "Pale' Scot," Monsignor Oscar Lujan Calvo is himself an historic figure not only in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Guam but also in the history of Guam itself.

Born in Hagatna on August 2, 1915, Monsignor Calvo first attended school in Guam and, at age thirteen, entered the San Jose Preparatory Seminary in the Philippines. He returned home thirteen years later and was ordained on April 5, 1941, joining Father Jose Palomo and Father Jesus Duenas, the only other Chamorros in the Catholic priesthood. He celebrated his first Mass on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1941. Eight months later, on December 8, Japanese Imperial Forces attacked Guam.

In an interview several years ago, Monsignor Calvo related many of his experiences during the Japanese Occupation of Guam, including conducting secret Masses in direct defiance of occupation regulations forbidding him and Guam's two other priests, either of the cloth, Father Jesus Baza Duenas and Baptist minister, the Reverend Joaquin Sablan, from practicing their faiths. In that interview, Monsignor Calvo spoke about his concern for the many valuable church records and artifacts at the Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral in Hagatna. When the occupying forces began to use the cathedral for their own purposes, Monsignor Calvo secretly removed the church valuables to a safer location away from the capital city. After the war, he went to retrieve them, only to discover that the secret hiding place and all it contained had been destroyed in intense American bombardment of Guam. Lost forever were the records of births, deaths and marriages dating back to the 1700s. Perhaps it was the sorrow over this immense loss that inspired Pale' Scot to become such an avid collector of artifacts and written materials about Guam and its people.

Whatever the reason may be, Monsignor Calvo bore no animosity toward the Americans who fought valiantly to recapture Guam, destroying much in the process, nor toward the Japanese who, in the destruction of fact, the good monsignor worked hard after the war to heal the wounds. Despite criticisms from U.S. veterans groups, he played a major role in the establishment of the Guam Peace Memorial Park, funded entirely by private Japanese donations and dedicated in tribute to Japanese and Chamorro war dead. In recognition of his efforts to promote peace, friendship and goodwill, the Japanese Government conferred upon him its distinguished Order of the Rising Sun with gold and silver rays. He was the first American to receive this prestigious award.

Monsignor Calvo also has been an Honorary Papal Chamberlain since 1947. He is a knight in the Sovereign Military Hospitalier Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta, with the title of Magistral Chamberlain, and of Malta, with the title of Magistral Chamberlain.

We are inspired by your advocacy and deeply appreciative of your courage and deeply appreciative of your service to our island.

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HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
SPEECH OF
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1999

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the measures included in the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 (IPCORA). This legislation, among other things, makes certain technical changes in several sections of the Copyright Act, including sections 111 and 119. These two sections of current law provide compulsory copyright licenses, which enable cable systems and satellite carriers to retransmit copyrighted material from broadcast signals without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners. I rise to emphasize one change that this legislation does not make. Nothing in IPCORA changes the definitions concerning who is entitled to claim a compulsory license. Section 111(f) contains a definition of "cable system," and section 119(d)(6) contains a definition of "satellite carrier." IPCORA does not change these definitions.

In particular, neither definition encompasses digital online communications services, which may seek to retransmit broadcast material over the Internet. These services are not eligible for either of these compulsory licenses. It is clear that such services do not fit either definition I have referenced. Indeed, Internet and online services are profoundly different from the cable systems and satellite carriers which these provisions are intended to benefit. To cite just one crucial difference, cable systems and satellite carriers serve defined and delineated geographic areas within the United States, and their entitlement to retransmit under these compulsory licenses applies only within those areas. Internet and online services, by contrast, have worldwide reach, and can deliver programming to any spot on the globe the Internet reaches. It is obvious that a compulsory license designed for a local, geographically limited service cannot fairly be applied to a worldwide distribution channel.

An earlier version of IPCORA contained technical amendments spelling out that digital online communications services are not eligible for compulsory licenses under either section 111 or section 119. Because some objections were raised by some online services to these amendments, it has been decided to omit them. Some may ask whether this omission has any legal significance. The answer is no. To my knowledge, no court, no administrative agency, no authoritative commentator has ever stated or even implied that digital online services qualify as either "cable systems" for purposes of section 111, or as "satellite carriers" for purposes of section 119. In fact, the Register of Copyrights, whose agency administers both these licenses, has repeatedly stated the opposite. Since IPCORA does not change these definitions, it does not change that conclusion, with or without the amendments that caused a few online services such concern.

HON. MAX SANDLIN
OF TEXAS
SPEECH OF
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1999

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, today is a very sad occasion and I would like to ask for a moment of silence on the House floor to honor the passing of a good friend of mine, Mr. Manuel Cardoza.

Though we are saddened by his passing from us Thursday afternoon, and I know that his precious wife Mary and his sons, Dennis and Bobby will miss him terribly, I am equally comforted in the knowledge that Manuel passed on to a better place.

Mr. Speaker, I’ve known the Cardoza family for a good many years. They are a living legacy of the American Dream. Manuel’s parents came to the United States from the Island of Pico in the Azores as immigrant farmers and made the most of the opportunity they found there.

A lifetime resident of California’s great Central Valley, Manuel and Mary were long time residents of Atwater, after Manuel was born in Hanford. He farmed with his father and brother until 1945 when he left the family farm to serve in the US Maritime Service. In 1947 he returned to Atwater and farming until 1960 when he built Bellevue Bowl. He served as a director of the Merced County Mosquito Abatement Board for 30 years and held memberships in the Atwater Rotary Club and Merced Elks Lodge.

Manuel is survived by his wife Mary, his sons Bobby and Dennis and three grandchildren, Jim, Tommy and Brittany.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Manuel Cardoza.