

in November 1950 and was thereafter re-elected five times. In addition to the City of Evanston, her constituency included several affluent suburban communities north of Chicago. Mrs. Church's victorious proportions ranged from 66.0% to 74.1%, and in all six campaigns she polled the highest number of votes of any Illinois congressman. She was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and in her final term served as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Reid was initially elected to the House in November 1962. Her district was composed of five counties located between thirty and fifty miles west of Chicago. Reid was elected to five terms by sizeable margins and became the first Illinois congresswoman to serve on the powerful Committee on Appropriations. On October 7, 1971 Reid relinquished her seat in the House of Representatives to accept President Richard M. Nixon's appointment to the Federal Trade Commission.

The two most renowned Illinois congresswomen in recent years have been Republican Lynn M. Martin of Rockford and Democrat Cardiss Collins of Chicago. Martin and Collins began their active political careers in the nineteen seventies and have remained two of the most articulate members of their rival political parties.

After serving in both the Illinois House of Representatives and State Senate, Martin was elected to Congress in 1980. Her district for two decades had been represented by John D. Anderson, who in 1980 became an Independent candidate for President. A formidable vote-getter and an eloquent public speaker, Martin became the first Illinois congresswoman to be designed a member of the influential Committee on Rules and the woman to be chosen as Vice Chairman of the House Republican Conference. Although virtually guaranteed re-election to a sixth term in 1990, Martin instead engaged in an unsuccessful bid for the United States Senate. On December 4, 1990 Martin was appointed by President George Bush to the Cabinet-level position of Secretary of Labor.

Collins on June 5, 1973 won a special election to succeed her late husband, Representative George W. Collins. At that time Collins became the first Black congresswoman from the Midwest. Easily re-elected to nine additional terms, Collins after her 1990 victory was outranked in seniority by only sixty-seven of her four hundred and thirty-four House colleagues. Collins, serving an impoverished urban district, established herself as one of the most liberal Democrats in Congress. Between 1979 and 1981 she occupied the post of Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. Finally, as the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Government Operations, Collins chaired the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation.

The nine women from Illinois who served in Congress between 1920 and 1990 performed their duties in a conscientious manner. As members of such important committees as Banking and Currency, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations, and Rules, these congresswomen exerted influence over the fate of a substantial number and wide variety of major legislative measures. While two of these ladies failed in attempts to win races for the United States Senate, it was noteworthy that the nine congresswomen prevailed in thirty-four of thirty-five House elections. Both individually and collective the nine congresswomen from Illinois reflected high credit on their state and nation.●

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that early yesterday the United States signed an Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Agreement with the People's Republic of China.

Since 1992, the People's Republic of China has failed to live up to its obligation under the memorandum of understanding on intellectual property rights. Factories throughout China, especially in such southern and eastern provinces as Guangdong, continue to mass-produce pirated versions of American computer software, compact discs, CD-ROM's, and video and audio cassettes mostly for sale abroad. The United States Trade Representative estimates that piracy of audio-visual works runs close to 100 percent, while piracy of other technological items such as computer software runs around 94 to 100 percent. In addition, piracy of trademarks is rampant. This piracy is much more than a minor nuisance. The sale of these pirated items has cost U.S. businesses more than \$1 billion, a sum which threatens to increase exponentially as the number of pirated products swells. It endangers American jobs, as well as our primacy in software innovation.

While we understand that enforcing IPR in such a large country can be difficult, such an argument in relation to the People's Republic of China is somewhat specious in light of the fact that production is tolerated, if not actively encouraged in some instances, by Chinese municipal and provincial governments as well as the central authorities in Beijing. The United States Trade Representative has complained repeatedly about the problem and United States-China negotiators have been meeting for more than a year and a half in an effort to resolve it.

Still, the Chinese refused to stem the manufacture of these goods. Consequently, the United States Trade Representative proposed to impose punitive tariffs on about \$1 billion worth of Chinese goods if a satisfactory accord was not reached by February 26. The two sides negotiated right up to and past the deadline, and in the early hours Sunday reached a consensus.

The agreement has three principle goals: to take immediate steps to stem piracy of IPR material, to make long-term changes to ensure effective enforcement of IPR in the future, and to provide United States IPR holders with greater access to the Chinese market. As for the first goal, Beijing has pledged to implement a 6-month special enforcement period beginning March 1 during which time the Government will increase resources to target the 29 CD and laser disc factories known to be engaging in pirated production, and confiscate and destroy il-

legally produced output and the machinery used to produce it. Beijing has already signaled its willingness to work with us on this front; during the negotiations, the authorities shut down seven of the illegal factories including two of the most notorious—the Shenfei Laser Optical Systems Co. plant in Shenzhen, and a factory in Zhuhai. In addition, Beijing has proposed to tighten its customs practices to stem the exportation of illegal products.

As for long-term changes, the Chinese Government has pledged to ensure that Government ministries cease using pirated software—apparently pirated Microsoft products are very popular, even within the Trade Ministry. Furthermore, the Government will establish an effective IPR enforcement structure consisting of IPR conference working groups at the central, provincial, and local level to coordinate enforcement efforts, and to ensure that the laws are strictly enforced. Similarly, it will remodel its customs enforcement system after that of the United States. Lastly, China would create a title verification system, and would ensure that United States right holders have access to effective and meaningful judicial relief in cases of infringements.

Finally the People's Republic of China has pledged to enhance access to its markets for United States right holders. It will place no quotas on the importation of U.S. audio-visual products, and will allow U.S. record companies—subject to certain censorship concerns—to market their entire catalog. Finally, United States companies will be permitted to enter into joint ventures for the production and reproduction of their products in the People's Republic of China.

Mr. President, although I fully supported the position of the United States Trade Representative and would have fully supported the imposition of sanctions, ultimately imposing sanctions on the Chinese would have been a Pyrrhic victory. "When two dragons fight, the grasses are trampled"; a trade war would have had disastrous effects on countless U.S. businesses, as well as overall Sino-American relations. I'm glad that we have avoided that outcome, and am pleased with the resulting agreement. I would like to commend Charlene Barshefsky, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, for her hard work.

On March 8, our subcommittee will conduct a hearing on IPR in China and the Enforcement Agreement. I hope to learn about the agreement in detail from the United States Trade Representative's office, and to hear from representatives of private industry on their view of the accord. While the agreement is an important step forward, the true test will lie in its implementation; and we intend that the subcommittee will closely monitor compliance with the agreement over the coming months.●