

we put some checks and balances in the system.

Mr. President, I think this is a great step for the small business people of this country, and I am proud that the sponsors of the bill have done such a terrific job on a bipartisan basis to help the small business people of our country compete.

Mr. President, I will stop here because I know that at 9:45 they are going to propose another amendment. But I just want to thank the managers of the bill, the sponsors of the bill, and the leadership for taking this very important step to free our businesses to compete in the international marketplace and for our small businesses to be able to grow and prosper and create the jobs that are going to keep this economy vital for the new people and to keep the young people graduating from high school and college employed. That is the goal, Mr. President.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

HONORING THE HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF PAUL H. HENSON

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, today I am proud to honor a man who has distinguished himself in business, as a civic leader, a caring neighbor, and a friend to those in need. Mr. Paul H. Henson will soon be awarded the International Humanitarian Award by the CARE Foundation at its 50th Anniversary International Humanitarian Award dinner. Mr. Henson was nominated for the award for his sustained support of humanitarian causes, for his community foresight, and for his business ingenuity. It is with much pleasure that I add my voice to the scores of others praising Mr. Henson for his efforts to aid the world's poor and help them achieve social and economic well-being.

Mr. Henson began his successful career in the telecommunications industry as a groundman for the Lincoln Telephone Co., in his native State of Nebraska. After attaining the position of chief engineer, Mr. Henson moved to United Telecom—now Sprint—in Kansas City. In 1964, at the age of 38, he became president of United and began to implement an aggressive leadership and expansion strategy to transform the predominantly rural telephone company into an international communications force. Henson presided over the construction of the first—and still the only—nationwide 100 percent digital, fiber-optic network and made it the centerpiece of the company's long-distance strategy. After his leadership of Sprint for 25 years, the company now claims over 6 million local telephone customers, 97 percent of which are digitally switched.

Mr. Henson currently serves as chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee of Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc. He has also formed Kansas City Equity Partners, L.C., a venture capital fund dedicated to providing seed capital and manage-

ment assistance for entrepreneurial activities.

Paul H. Henson's distinguished business career and his reinvestment in the community through support of the humanitarian initiatives championed by the CARE Foundation have rightly earned him the distinction of being awarded the Foundation's International Humanitarian Award.

IN MEMORY OF WHITE EAGLE

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, last Friday, the operatic tenor White Eagle passed away at age 43. My wife, Harriet and I join with countless others from around the world in expressing our condolences to his friends and family. Our Nation has lost an exemplary individual who had an extraordinary voice.

White Eagle was a Lakota. His Lakota name was Wanbli ska. He first sang in public in his father's church. He was only 5 years old. It was the voice of the great Mario Lanza that inspired the young White Eagle to become an opera singer. In 1985, he graduated from the Merola Opera Program at the San Francisco Opera. He went on to perform with the Pennsylvania Opera Theater, the Florentine Opera, the Western Opera Theater, the Cleveland Opera, and the Skylight Comic Opera.

Many of my friends and colleagues here in Washington should remember well White Eagle's rich tenor voice. In 1989, White Eagle performed the finale at the Inaugural Gala for President George Bush. Two years later, the President and I had the opportunity to hear and appreciate his extraordinary talent at the Golden Anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. And in 1993, he debuted in Carnegie Hall, and was inducted into the South Dakota Hall of Fame as Artist of the Year.

I am pleased that a scholarship fund has been established in his name. It is a fitting remembrance of his spirit, his leadership, and his legacy as a role model for native American youth.

It is said that a man's talents are a mere extension of his soul. That is certainly true of White Eagle. The strength, the beauty, and the richness of his voice were a reflection of his character, and the values of the Lakota Sioux—the values of bravery, integrity, wisdom, determination, and generosity. His voice moved us all.

Mr. President, White Eagle exemplified those values yet again when, in 1990, he was diagnosed with AIDS. After he made his illness public, he became a tireless advocate for AIDS awareness. His role as advocate was equal to his role as artist, because through his voice, through his message, he brought people together. His last years are a reminder to each of us of the capacity in ourselves to reach out to family and friends in times of human struggle and suffering.

White Eagle left us in the manner he lived among us—with dignity and brav-

ery. He has left us richer for his courage and perseverance. For all the extraordinary gifts he possessed and shared with us, we are grateful. We will miss him.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF COPYRIGHT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the act of 1870 which established our first central national copyright registration and deposit system by bringing it into the Library of Congress. Last Saturday marked the anniversary of the act being signed into law and today Librarian of Congress James Billington and Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters are hosting a program to honor the employees of the Copyright Office for the work they do both for our national copyright system and the Library.

Article I of the Constitution grants Congress the power to "promote Science * * *", or knowledge, by granting authors, for a limited time, exclusive rights in their writings. The intent of the Framers was to increase the knowledge of the people by encouraging authors to create works. The first copyright law, enacted in 1790, reflected that purpose in its title: "An act for the Encouragement of Learning * * *". The 1790 act also established a system of copyright registration where a person wishing to register a work did so in the nearest Federal court and sent a copy of the work to the Secretary of State in the Nation's Capital.

The registration statute changed somewhat after 1790, but it was not until 1870 that Congress passed legislation which established the Library of Congress as the first central agency which would both perform the copyright registration function and serve as the custodian of copyright deposits in the United States.

The 1870 act allowed for a national system of copyright registration with improved efficiency for the Federal Government, for authors and artists, and for publishers. Works submitted for copyright registration were sent to one location and could be carefully recorded and cataloged. For the first time, a copy could be used as both a record of registration and as a resource available to future generations of Americans.

In addition to strengthening our copyright registration system, the 1870 act also ensured that the Library of Congress would be the recipient of the tremendous amount of material submitted for copyright registration. The 1870 act put the Library on a path to becoming the greatest repository of knowledge in the world. To this day, the Library relies on the works it receives through copyright.

The Copyright Office, a part of the Library, provides Congress with non-partisan analysis of copyright law and implements all aspects of this law. It