

dated July 26, 1941, all personnel of the Philippine Army on active duty and all active units of the Philippine Army, less personnel and units already accepted for service with the United States Armed Forces, are hereby called into the service of the armed forces of the United States in the Philippines \* \* \*

Among the fierce battles fought was the battle at Bataan, which could not have been maintained without the valiant efforts of Filipino servicemen who constituted more than 75 percent of the troops and incurred a disproportionate number of deaths. During the Bataan Death March and subsequent internment, Japanese brutality toward Filipino soldiers far exceeded those of American prisoners. For example, approximately one-half of the 60,000 Filipino servicemen died at Bataan in contrast to one quarter of the 10,000 United States servicemen who lost their lives while imprisoned.

According to a June 1973 Philippine study entitled "The Status of Members of Philippine Military Forces During World War II," Filipino guerilla resistance movements arose prior to the May 7, 1942, surrender to the Japanese. These movements comprised of personnel from the Philippine Army, the Old Philippine Scouts and other units of the United States Army. These guerilla forces engaged in overly aggressive moves against the Japanese that resulted in heavy losses and the capture of many of the movement's leaders. From his headquarters in Australia, General MacArthur, in March 1943, instructed the guerillas to limit combat contact to the minimum necessary for self-protection, and to concentrate instead of improving organizational and intelligence-gathering abilities. During May 1942 to May 1944, the Japanese could only maintain control over the major cities and towns because guerilla forces controlled the countryside. Without the combat and support contributions of the guerilla forces before and during General MacArthur's return to the Philippines in October 1944,

the task of reoccupying the Islands would have been vastly more costly to the United States in terms of time, money, manpower, and casualties.

On October 28, 1944, Philippine Commonwealth President Osma issued Executive Order No. 21, which recognized the military service of guerilla forces as active service in the Philippine Army, the date of entry into such active service being the date of joining a recognized guerilla force. General MacArthur subsequently issued retroactive recognition orders dating back to the times when the various guerilla units began to fight, thereby bringing them within the terms of President Roosevelt's order calling Philippine forces into the service of the United States. Effective June 30, 1946, after cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands, the Philippine Army and its recognized guerilla units were released from service in the armed forces of the United States by military order of the President.

The Philippine Army and its recognized guerilla units, loyally and valiantly fought, suffered, and in many instances, died in the service of our country, in the same manner as other members of our armed forces during World War II. We must not ignore the recognition they duly deserve as United States veterans. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution which recognizes the valiant military service of the Filipino World War II soldiers.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleague, the senior Senator from Hawaii, to recognize and honor World War II Filipino veterans. The concurrent resolution we submit today is the first step in acknowledging the contributions made by Filipino veterans to the United States during World War II.

Few Americans realize the pivotal role Filipinos played during World War II. From 1898 to 1946, the Philippines were a U.S. possession. Although the Philippine Independence Act of 1934 established a 10 year timetable for independence and bestowed the Commonwealth of the Philippines with certain powers over internal affairs, its full independence was delayed until 1946 because of the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945.

Between 1934 and 1946, the United States retained certain sovereign powers over the Philippines. President Roosevelt invoked an executive order on July 26, 1941, which ordered the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the U.S. Army Forces of the Far East under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur.

Thousands of Filipinos served with United States military personnel in the Pacific during World War II. Of the nearly 142,000 Filipino veterans who fought during World War II, only 70,000 survivors remain today. From the Japanese landing at Lingayen to the liberation of the Philippines in 1944, Filipino Army units gave their all to repel Japanese forces. Filipinos forces marched alongside Americans in the Death March after the surrender at Bataan and Corregidor. Thousands of Filipinos continued to resist Japanese occupation and continued to assist the United States through intelligence gathering throughout the war.

In return for their service, Filipino veterans were granted benefits amounting to only fifty cents on the dollar compared to other veterans. President Truman objected to the restrictions on benefits for the Commonwealth Army veterans. The Filipino veterans who were called into service by the United States served just as honorably and faithfully as American veterans and deserve to be treated with respect and dignity.

Recognition of the Filipino veterans who served during World War II is long overdue and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—RELATIVE TO THE INTERNET

Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas approximately 18,000,000 people use the Internet and nearly 100,000,000 expect to use it by 1998;

Whereas the Internet is changing the way the world communicates, conducts business, and educates;

Whereas the Internet can lead to a more open democratic process if fully utilized by elected representatives;

Whereas many Members of the House of Representatives and Senate do not use electronic mail or World Wide Web sites;

Whereas an increase in the usage and knowledge by Members of the Internet will lead to better policy decisions regarding the Internet and better communications with the Internet community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) Congress should educate itself about the Internet and use the technology in personal, committee, and leadership offices;

(2) Congress should work in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion to facilitate the growth and advancement of the Internet;

(3) Congress should maximize the openness of and participation in government by the people via the Internet so that our constituents can have more information from and more access to their elected representatives;

(4) Congress should promote commerce and free flow of information on the Internet;

(5) Congress should advance the United States' world leadership in the digital world by avoiding the passage of laws that stifle innovation and increase regulation of the Internet; and

(6) Congress should work with the Internet community to receive its input on the issues affecting the Internet that come before Congress.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I am submitting a senate concurrent resolution along with an identical concurrent resolution to be submitted in the other body.

Yesterday, Wednesday, June 12, the committee I am proud to chair, the Senate Commerce Committee, held a subcommittee hearing on the vital importance of making strong encryption available so that future electronic services will come into being. Indeed, the very future of the Internet hangs in the balance with respect to the availability of strong encryption. But at that hearing, I noted that I'm an industrial age man trying to make sense of the current information age we now find ourselves in. I'm an industrial age legislator making decisions about information age issues.

This, of course, describes almost everyone else in the Senate and in the House, so at least I am not alone. But it is this dynamic, where industrial age legislators are making information age decisions, that has caused us to found the Congressional Internet Caucus.

We all know that the Internet will change beyond all imagining the way

we will all work and play. Already, tens of millions of Americans are using the Internet to communicate and to conduct important business. Cyberspace has even become important in politics, where it is now a vital tool in many areas.

Congress has to be computer and Internet literate if we are to be a Congress for the 21st century. This is why we have founded the Congressional Internet Caucus. It is our intention to try to help to provide for our other congressional colleagues navigation tools with which to find their way across the information landscape.

And that is why today we, the founding members of the Internet Caucus, are introducing this joint concurrent resolution on the Internet in both the House and the Senate today.

This House and Senate concurrent resolution urges our colleagues to get on-line and use the Net. It calls on Members of Congress to develop a better personnel understanding of the Net and how it operates. And, finally, it calls on Congress to start to use the Net in order to better communicate with the voters of this country.

The Internet and other information technology issues will only grow in importance as time goes by. Congress will be seeing more and more issues coming before it involving these new information technologies. We'd better be prepared.

This concurrent resolution is a good beginning step in that direction.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 262—RELATIVE TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. GREGG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 262

Whereas violations by the People's Republic of China of United States intellectual property rights cost the United States economy an estimated \$2,300,000,000 in 1995;

Whereas in 1991, 1992, and 1994, the office of the United States Trade Representatives initiated special section 301 investigations of the People's Republic of China's intellectual property rights violations, but did not impose sanctions;

Whereas in 1995 the People's Republic of China entered into an agreement with the United States that called for the closing of, or cessation of illegal activities in, factories that were pirating American videotapes, computer software, CD-ROMs, compact disks, and laser disks;

Whereas despite the terms of the 1995 Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, piracy of intellectual property rights has continued in the People's Republic of China;

Whereas while United States officials report that officials of the People's Republic of China have recently raided and closed a few factories engaged in piracy, in the past such actions have been cosmetic and only temporary; and

Whereas the United States Trade Representative has determined that the People's Republic of China tolerates the greatest volume of intellectual property rights piracy of all of the United States trading partners: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that sanctions should be imposed upon the

People's Republic of China for its failure to comply with the 1995 Intellectual Property Rights Agreement which it entered into with the United States and that such sanctions should remain in effect until the United States Trade Representatives certifies to the Congress that the People's Republic of China is complying with all of the terms of that Agreement by either—

(1) closing all factories that are engaged in piracy, or

(2) assuring such factories operate only pursuant to joint ventures or licensing agreements with United States companies.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I have been calling on the administration to impose sanctions on China if they do not live up to the intellectual property agreement that they willingly signed.

The fact of the matter is, they have approximately 31 factories that are turning out laser disks and CD's. They are supposed to destroy these factories. I spoke to the U.S. Trade Representative. They seem to be making some progress, but not enough.

And so, Mr. President, I will be pushing hard for these sanctions. As the MFN debate comes up, I will support MFN. I also am pleased to say Senator Judd GREGG is a coauthor of my sanctions resolution.

Mr. President, in January 1992 the United States and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding obligating China to strengthen its patent, copyright and trade secret laws and to improve the protection of United States intellectual property.

On April 30, 1994 the United States Trade Representative, or USTR, announced that while China had made significant progress toward implementing the 1992 agreement—by enacting new laws on intellectual property rights—China's enforcement of those laws was weak and sporadic.

In February 1995 the United States and China reached an agreement, signed in Beijing, in which China pledged to substantially reform its intellectual property rights and to improve market access. It is under this agreement, the 1995 Intellectual Property Rights Agreement, that the United States and China currently operate.

The USTR has determined that China's overall implementation of its obligations under the 1995 agreement fall far short of the requirements of the agreement.

The manufacture of pirated U.S. intellectual property, particularly computer software, compact discs, laser discs and videos, continues to be rampant. Moreover, China's efforts to stop the manufacture of pirated United States products has been utterly inadequate.

A delegation from the office of the United States Trade Representative traveled to China on Thursday June 6 and Friday, June 7, to reiterate to Chinese officials the United States' resolve in holding China to the commitments it made in the 1995 Intellectual Property Rights Agreement.

Ambassador Barshefsky is joining that delegation today and they will be meeting with Chinese officials in Beijing over the next several days.

The United States delegation, led by Ambassador Barshefsky, is seeking China's commitment to close compact disc plants producing pirated software, tighten customs controls on exports of pirated goods and to give greater access to the Chinese markets for United States music, film and computer software firms.

It is important to note that the USTR is not seeking new concessions on the part of the Chinese Government. Rather, Chinese officials made all of these commitments in the Intellectual Property Agreement signed last year.

It has been reported that Chinese officials have indicated progress could be made on most of the United States demands—closing compact disc factories producing pirated software and tightening controls on exports of pirated goods. However, Chinese officials have apparently said that United States demands of freer access to the Chinese publication, music and software markets may not be met.

Chinese officials have also balked at United States demands to open their markets and to allow United States companies to engage in joint ventures with Chinese companies to produce legitimate copies of music, films and books.

Yesterday China's propaganda department reported that it had ordered all CD plants opened in recent months, not approved by Beijing, closed. China reports that at least 12 plants have been closed.

Exactly how many plants have been closed, will be closed and most important will remain closed remains the subject of verification efforts by the USTR delegation and the subject of Ambassador Barshefsky's talks with Chinese officials.

Ambassador Barshefsky has said that "it remains to be seen whether the Chinese effort in this and other areas is sufficient to meet the terms of our agreement. I also want to ensure that there is an enforcement system in place to crack down on intellectual property piracy in the future."

Among the seven factories which were closed last spring when the agreement was initially signed, all but one has re-opened. There are currently about 31 factories, operating throughout China, churning out pirated United States computer software, compact discs, laser discs, videos, movies, and other products.

The USTR has recently estimated that United States companies lose more than \$2 billion annually as a result of the pervasive piracy of United States products in China.

The United States software industry estimates that piracy of computer software is in excess of 95 percent in China. The piracy of United States CDs, laser discs, cassette tapes, videos, and movies is close to 100 percent in many parts of China.

The USTR reports that in the past 2 years, Chinese companies have begun