

surrounding schools districts as a denial of a student's fundamental right to an equal education under the Connecticut Constitution. After 7 years of litigation, the Connecticut Supreme Court issued a precedent-setting ruling, finding, in July 1996, that Hartford students were being denied equal educational opportunity. Although the State has not yet determined how best to address this, it is certain that Professor Brittain's efforts will only result in improving education, not only in Hartford but throughout the State.

Professor Brittain will soon join the faculty at Texas Southern University's Thurgood Marshall School of Law, writing what I am sure will be a fascinating book about his involvement in the Sheff case. I know I join with his Connecticut friends and colleagues in wishing him well in this latest chapter of his extraordinary life, and hoping that we will some day welcome him back to our State.

AMERICA ONLINE NEEDS TO OFFER ITS SUBSCRIBERS INFORMED CONSENT ON TELE-MARKETING ISSUE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge America Online [AOL] to be up front with its customers over the issue of informed consent for telemarketing purposes.

An AOL subscriber myself, I was outraged when I learned the company planned to market its 8.5 million customers' telephone numbers to scores of telemarketing hucksters, without informing them or getting their consent. Under a siege of protests, the Internet provider canceled that plan but instituted another that still breaks faith with its subscribers. Now it plans to allow its own employees to make the telemarketing calls.

AOL still doesn't get it. Families sitting down to dinner do not want to be disturbed by unsolicited vendors. The company needs to make it clear to its customers up front what use it plans to make of their private information and then give them an easy option for protecting themselves from the unauthorized use of that data. And I emphasize "easy." If you've ever tried to opt out of AOL's marketing gimmicks, you know how hard it is. Good luck in even finding the option on the company's Web site.

What AOL should do is display a pop-up notification box informing subscribers of any new marketing schemes using customers' phone numbers and other personal information. This notification box should contain a simple yes or no option for customers to inform AOL of their decision whether to allow the company to release their personal information, or to permit AOL's own employees to market other companies' products to them.

AOL also needs to call itself to a higher standard. Originally, it said it was collecting its subscribers' phone numbers so it could call them if their account was tampered with or if their credit card was stolen—not for telemarketing purposes. Its revised plan amounts to a bait-and-switch tactic.

This whole saga is another example of how an incredibly useful and powerful medium can abuse the public trust. With power must come

responsibility. And if online companies aren't willing to police themselves, Congress may very well do it for them.

I have sponsored a bipartisan bill to safeguard the privacy of citizens' Social Security numbers and other personal information by restricting their marketability by credit bureaus, departments of motor vehicles, and the Internet. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1813, the Personal Information Privacy Act.

THANK YOU, SISTER CARLA
DOLCE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a champion of the poor and disenfranchised in Mississippi, Sister Carla Dolce. Sister Carla was born in New Orleans, LA, where she served as a co-director of the New Orleans Training Center for Community Organizers, School Administrator and Teachers. She has served as president of three high schools in Dallas, TX; St. Louis, MO; and Alton, IL.

Sister Carla began her work as a community developer in Tunica, MS, through the Sacred Heart Southern Mission. She was the catalyst for the Tunica Organization of Women [TOW] an organization of women of color. TOW, together with five other northern Mississippi women's groups, formed the North Mississippi Leadership Network which is associated with other groups in a regional and technical network.

Sister Carla was also instrumental in forming the Tunica Citizens Committee for Education, a biracial group to support public education in Tunica. She has also supported education by working with Northwest Community College, the YOU (alternative education) Program, developing a credit union workshop and parent participation mini conference sponsored by TOW in partnership with the Education for the Mid-South and the Agriculture Extension Services.

Sister Carla has served as the eyes, ears, and body of support for the ill-housed in Tunica. Working tirelessly to see that maximum of government programs and funds are delivered to Tunica residents. Together Sister Carla and I worked with the State and national offices of Rural Development to provide over \$600,000 in housing loans for new construction and repairs. In general, Sister Carla's efforts were to support movement for change that worked to assist the people in their efforts to bring benefits equitably to all citizens. Sister Carla Dolce, teacher, motivator, and bridge-builder is now leaving Mississippi to bring her love and attention to those in need in Illinois. We will miss her greatly. Mississippi's loss is Illinois' gain.

IN TRIBUTE TO AND IN MEMORY
OF DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and civil rights pioneer who died last Thursday. Mr. Speaker, Robert C. Weaver, had a life of many firsts. The great-grandson of a slave, and the son of a postal worker, Robert Weaver earned undergraduate, masters and doctoral degrees in economics from Harvard University. Dr. Weaver served as a college president, State rent administrator, this Nation's first Secretary for Housing and Urban Development—and first black member of any Cabinet—Presidential adviser, and chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Before the landmark decades of civil rights advances, Weaver was one of a small group of African-American officials in the New Deal era who, as part of the "Black Cabinet," pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt to strike down racial barriers in Government employment, housing, and education. Working for the U.S. Department of the Interior, and copious experience as an educator and economist led to Weaver's appointment as New York State rent administrator, making him the first African-American with a State cabinet rank.

Through a host of government and private jobs, Weaver emerged as a preeminent candidate to head a national cabinet department. But when President John F. Kennedy sought congressional support to create the Housing and Urban Development Department in 1961, and named Weaver to head it, the President encountered strong southern opposition and the plan was shelved.

From the time he became an aide to Interior Secretary, Harold Ickes in 1933, through his tenure at Housing and Urban Affairs in the late 1960's, Dr. Weaver was a crusader for civil rights, housing, and education. He was regarded as an intellectual, both pragmatic and visionary, who worked to improve the lives of blacks and other Americans both by expanding their opportunities and by bettering their communities.

After being a catalyst in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Dr. Weaver turned to education in 1968. He taught at Hunter College, Carnegie-Mellon University, New York University, and even became president at Baruch College. He was honored for his hard work and dedication with at least 30 honorary degrees from elite institutions like Columbia University, the University of Michigan, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Weaver was known as a man who was only interested in doing his job, rather than promoting himself. His lifelong toil got urban legislation on the books and nurtured our country's first commitment to improve the quality of life in our Nation's cities. All of us who believe we can build an even greater society, are forever indebted to him.

Dr. Weaver served as a beacon of light, wisdom, and fairness. His appointments paved the path for numerous African-Americans and were monumental to many other African-Americans who found lower barriers and increased opportunity in the last third of the 20th

century. He will always be remembered as a distinguished public servant, having always used his keen intellect and common sense to attack complex social problems. For this, Mr. Speaker, the entire country will mourn Robert Weaver's passing, but we will also celebrate his extraordinary life.

THE NO ELECTRONIC THEFT [NET]
ACT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the No Electronic Theft Act, also known as the NET Act. I commend the bill's author and my good friend, Representative BOB GOODLATTE of Virginia, for his leadership on this important copyright issue. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, I cannot overemphasize the importance of this legislation; in fact, I plan to schedule a hearing on the NET Act and the broader subject of copyright piracy later in the fall.

Industry groups estimate that counterfeiting and piracy of intellectual property—especially computer software, compact discs, and movies—cost the affected copyright holders roughly \$20 billion last year. Regrettably, the problem has great potential to worsen. The advent of digital video discs, similar to conventional compact discs but capable of storing far more material while rendering perfect secondhand copies, will only create additional incentive for copyright thieves to steal protected works.

The legislation introduced by Representative GOODLATTE will deter copyright piracy by further criminalizing the act in a firm but fair manner. The NET Act constitutes a legislative response to the so-called LaMacchia case, a 1994 decision authored by a Massachusetts Federal court. In LaMacchia, the defendant encouraged lawful purchasers of copyrighted software and computer games to upload these works via a special password to an electronic bulletin board on the Internet. The defendant then transferred the works to another electronic address and encouraged others with access to a second password to download the materials for personal use without authorization by or compensation to the copyright owners. While critical of the defendant's behavior, the court precluded his prosecution under a Federal wiretap statute, stating that this area of law was never intended to cover copyright infringement. The court's dicta indicated that Congress has tread cautiously and deliberately in amending the Copyright Act, especially when devising criminal penalties for infringement.

It is self-evident, Mr. Speaker, that this transgression—the unauthorized access to a company's products—has even greater potential to ruin small, start-up companies. Let us not forget that small businesses still comprise that sector of our national economy which provides the most employment opportunities for American citizens. Thousands of independent hackers motivated like LaMacchia will cause harm to our Nation's workers and the small businesses which employ them. LaMacchia's behavior was not trivial; it deserves to be criminalized.

Accordingly, the NET Act would proscribe the willful act of copyright infringement, either for "commercial advantage or private financial gain"; or by reproducing or distributing one or more copies of copyrighted works which have a retail value of \$5,000 or more. In direct response to LaMacchia, the legislation specifically encompasses acts of reproduction or distribution that occur via transmission, or computer theft. In addition, "financial gain" is defined as receiving "anything of value, including the receipt of other copyrighted works." This change would enable the Department of Justice to pursue a LaMacchia-like defendant who steals copyrighted works but gives them away—instead of selling them—to others. The legislation includes maximum statutory penalties of up to \$250,000 in fines and prison terms of 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, the public must come to understand that intellectual property rights, while abstract and arcane, are no less deserving of protection than personal or real property rights. The intellectual property community will continue its work in educating the public about these concerns, but we in the Congress must do our job as well by ensuring that piracy of copyrighted works will be treated with an appropriate level of fair but serious disapproval. Again, I congratulate Representative GOODLATTE for his leadership in this regard, and I look forward to working with him and other interested colleagues as we consider the NET Act in the near future.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SHAW

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend and a real talent. William Shaw, who helped shape the world around him for most of his 73 years, passed away recently. I know he will be sorely missed by all.

To me and my family, Will will be remembered as an especially close friend. Together with my father, former California State Senator Fred Farr, and the renowned photographer Ansel Adams, he established the Foundation for Environmental Design in the early 1960's. "We have art critics, music critics, theater critics, but we don't have any environmental critics. We need them badly, and I guess that's what you call us," Will is quoted as remarking in press reports at the time.

Indeed, a superb environmentalist and architect, Will is responsible for some of the most beautiful manmade scenery our Nation has. The recipient of the renowned Prix de Rome, Will's portfolio includes the school or architecture at Cal Poly in San Luis Obispo as well as the Buddhist Temple in Seaside and the restoration of the Highlands Inn and the Custom House. He was an outstanding member of his community and country.

Born William Vaughn Shaw in Los Angeles on August 12, 1924, Will had lived in Monterey since 1954, and for the past 13 years in Pebble Beach. He was cofounder and past president of the Big Sur Foundation as well as the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In addition, Will was past president of the Monterey History and Art Association

and the Community Foundation of Monterey County.

During this difficult hour, Mr. Speaker, my entire family wishes his wife, Mary, and half-brother, Steven the very best. Will will always remain in our hearts.

TRIBUTE TO YALTA DUNBAR

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Yalta Dunbar of Gunnison, CO, who will turn 100 on August 9 of this year. Ms. Dunbar has been a longtime resident of Gunnison and her knowledge and experience is a source of wisdom and guidance for all those around her. Her loving family will be putting on a celebration in her honor which will be held at the Elks Club in Gunnison.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Ms. Dunbar for the many years of service she has provided to her community and hope she serves as an inspiration to all of us.

Ms. Dunbar is the embodiment of hard work and healthy living which we pride ourselves on the western slope of Colorado. I wish her the very best on this special day and congratulate her on 100 fantastic years.

RECOGNITION OF ELDERLY
NUTRITION PROGRAMS

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, elderly nutrition programs are crucial to the senior citizens in the State of Rhode Island and throughout our country. These programs, either at meal sites or through home delivery, serve many important roles. In addition to providing meal recipients with a balanced meal, these nutrition programs often offer seniors the chance to socialize with their peers and provides them with much-needed personal contact with caring and dedicated volunteers of all ages.

Annually, in my State of Rhode Island, nearly 17,000 seniors receive healthy, balanced, and nutritious lunches at 1 of the 72 local meal sites spread throughout the State. Over 5,000 seniors also receive meal assistance from the home delivery program, operated in Rhode Island by Rhode Island Meals on Wheels.

One woman, who lives in my district in Warwick, RI, recently shared with me her feelings on the importance of one of these elderly nutrition programs. Virginia, who will be 80 years old this month, receives a meal from Meals on Wheels and feels that it is one of the finest services around.

She recently wrote to me saying:

I depend on and must have well-balanced food. The lunches I receive from the Meals on Wheels Program enable me to eat nutritiously and have given me a way to recover from my recent surgery.

The volunteers who deliver the luncheons are so kind, friendly and the hour I hear them in their van and my doorbell rings, it