

then Soweto City Council on the question of rent boycotts. She was also nominated by a number of international figures for the post of rector of the University of Edinburgh. In 1989, she was part of a delegation which visited President Bush and Mrs. Thatcher to brief them on the situation in South Africa. In October, her husband and other leaders were released from jail.

Since the landmark year of 1990, she has continued to be in the forefront of South Africa's continued challenges, serving as Deputy President of the ANC Women's League and as a member of the National Executive of the ANC. In 1993, she served as President of the World Peace Council in Basie, Switzerland before becoming a member of Parliament. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mrs. Sisulu, a valiant woman who has charged countless lives for the better, as she celebrates her 80th birthday this week.

BROAD-BASED SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE BADGE FRAUD PREVENTION ACT (H.R. 4282)

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the Police Badge Fraud Prevention Act (H.R. 4282) and the broad-based support it is drawing from our nation's law enforcement community. This measure bans the interstate or foreign trafficking of counterfeit badges and genuine badges. When the measure is reintroduced in January, it will include exceptions for cases where the badge is used exclusively in a collection or exhibit; for decorative purposes; or for a dramatic presentation such as a theatrical, film, or television production.

A counterfeit badge or a fraudulently obtained real badge can allow a criminal to deceive someone into opening the door to their home or the window of their car. The use of badges in home-invasion robberies and other crimes has damaged the trust people have in men and women in uniform. Law enforcement organizations, both nationwide and in my home state of California, have recognized this and have endorsed this legislation. I submit their endorsement letters to be included in the RECORD. I encourage all Members to consider co-sponsoring this legislation when the 106th Congress reconvenes.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM,
Washington, DC, July 24, 1998.

Hon. STEPHEN HORN,
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORN, I am writing to advise you of the strong support of the more than 272,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police for H.R. 4282, the "Police Badge Fraud Prevention Act."

Your bill complements existing State statutes against impersonating a law enforcement officer with respect to the possession or use of counterfeit badges or illegally obtained real badges. The American public knows and recognizes the brave men and women in our nation today by the badge they carry. They know they can count on them when they are in trouble or in need of

help. Your bill takes a necessary step to ensure that the public can continue to place their faith and trust in law enforcement officers and not be deceived by those with criminal intent.

On behalf of Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, I want to extend my thanks for your leadership on this issue. If there is anything I can do to assist you in the passage of this legislation, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco at my Washington office.

Sincerely,

GILBERT G. GALLEGOS,
National President.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
POLICE OFFICERS
Alexandria VA, May 15, 1998.

Hon. STEPHEN HORN,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORN, The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) is an affiliate of the Service Employees International Union, the third largest union in the AFL-CIO. The IBPO is the largest police union in the AFL-CIO.

On behalf of the entire membership of the IBPO I want to thank you for introducing a bill that would make it a crime to deal counterfeit badges of state and local law enforcement agencies.

The IBPO has heard numerous incidents where criminals obtain police badges which allows them to pursue illegal activities. Many of these badges can be purchased by Internet and mail-order sales. We appreciate your legislation will ban the interstate or foreign trafficking of counterfeit badges and genuine badges.

A police officer's badge means much more than another form of identification. To see it used for criminal intent is a slap in the face to every police officer in this country.

The IBPO endorses your bill and looks forward to working with you to see this bill become law. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

KENNETH T. LYONS,
National President.

CALIFORNIA
PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION,
Sacramento, CA, October 7, 1998.

Hon. STEVE HORN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORN: The California Peace Officers' Association strongly supports HR 4282, which would curb the sales of phony police badges in the United States. Law enforcement is faced with the possibility of a criminal using a phony badge to commit a crime. These impersonators have made women become fearful of stopping for legitimate police officers because of crimes impersonators have committed using phony police badges. Law enforcement officers have only one visual thing to prove who they are to the public, and that is the badge.

Mail order badge suppliers have cheated the public out of their confidence in the police by selling to anyone with the correct amount of money, the very symbols of trust and safety which identify the law enforcement officer. Police and sheriff badges should only be sold to authorized law enforcement personnel, and then only after the company ensures that the agency is a bona fide entity.

Please register our support of this very important legislation.

Sincerely,

JOHN LOVELL,
Government Relations Manager.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT,

San Bernardino, CA, September 22, 1998.

Hon. STEVE HORN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORN: The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department strongly supports HR 4282 which would curb the sales of phony police badges in the United States. Every day law enforcement is faced with the possibility of an impersonator eroding the public's trust by using a phony badge to commit a crime. Women have become fearful of stopping for red lights on police vehicles because of crimes committed using red lights to stop their victims. Law enforcement has only one thing to prove, who they are visually to the public, and that is the badge.

Mail order badge suppliers cheat the public out of their confidence in the police by selling to anyone with the correct amount of money, the very symbols of trust and safety we are taught as children to look to for help. Police and sheriff badges should be sold only to authorized law enforcement personnel, and then only, after the company ensures that the agency is a bona fide entity.

Please register our support of this very important legislation.

Sincerely,

GARY S. PENROD,
Sheriff.

CITY OF SIGNAL HILL
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Signal Hill, CA, August 6, 1998.

Congressman STEPHEN HORN,
c/o Connie Szielb, District Director, 38th District
of California, Lakewood, CA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HORN: I would like to take this opportunity to thank you very much for introducing HR 4282—the Police Badge Fraud Prevention Act. I believe it will go a long way to stem this ever increasing problem and help protect the citizens within our community and throughout the United States.

I will be contacting police organizations in California for support of this bill and, hopefully, they will be sending you letters of support very soon.

I have enclosed a copy of the program from Fox Channel 11 News on counterfeit badges which aired on Monday, July 27, 1998, at 10:00 p.m. It provided some excellent publicity on this problem and on HR 4282.

Once again, I would like to thank you and your staff for your quick response to our concerns and your continued support of law enforcement.

Sincerely,

DAVID M. SINGER,
Chief of Police.

CALIFORNIA NARCOTIC
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION,
Santa Clarita, CA, October 15, 1998.

Re: HR 4282—Letter of Support

Stephen Horn
U.S. Representative, 38th District
Washington DC.

DEAR MR. HORN: The California Narcotic Officers Association's (CNOA) 7,000 members, comprised of men and women, are California's first line of defense against the proliferation of illegal drugs. CNOA has historically provided opinion and expertise to the legislature based upon our experience and training as drug enforcement professionals.

CNOA supports House Resolution 4282 which you authored. Mail order badge suppliers who sell to anyone for money facilities vicious crimes that occur in our society such as home invasion robberies. Badges should only be sold to bonafide entities.

Please accept this letter as our Association's support for this very important legislation. We thank you for taking the leadership on this issue.

Sincerely

ROBERT S. ELSBERG,
Legislative Chairman.

LEN SWINEHART'S BIRTHDAY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, it isn't often that someone can celebrate their 50th birthday and help pass a 4,000-page appropriations bill. Len Swinehart has been a hardworking, knowledgeable and effective member of the Speaker's staff. He has specialized in budget and appropriations issues and he has effectively represented the taxpayers of America. For the last two weeks Len has been immersed in monitoring the details of this massive \$500 billion budget. Tonight he will be able to celebrate his first half century and a job well done. Happy birthday Len and thank you.

PROTESTING SECTION 103 OF DIVISION A OF THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a measure to correct H.R. 4328 by striking section 103 of division A. As passed now, section 103 of division A will cost American taxpayers \$1 billion because it permits the Tennessee Valley Authority to refinance some of its \$30 billion debt through the Federal Government.

I have thought for a long time that New Jersey taxpayers should not have to help pay to subsidize electricity for the Tennessee Valley which is one reason why I have fought to end the Federal Government's subsidies for TVA. But compared to TVA's refinancing deal, the non-power program subsidy was peanuts. Taxpayers will be footing the bill for this backroom deal and the cost is over \$1 billion.

Striking out this section would wipe out the hidden provision to allow TVA to refinance its billions of dollars of debt through the Federal Government at the cost of U.S. taxpayers.

Since the New Deal, TVA has asked for and received the Federal Government's help to control flood waters in the Tennessee Valley, but when it comes to the flood of Federal dollars for the TVA, they just say "let it flow." This refinancing scheme and extra funding is not fair to taxpayers in New Jersey and all around America and it is against the expressed will of Congress.

I led the efforts to zero out this annual Federal subsidy contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill. Both House and Senate Appropriators agreed with me, and this year we cut the \$70 million subsidy in the FY99 Energy and Water Appropriations bill already signed into law by the President.

But in a last-minute deal, two amendments slipped into the Omnibus bill which will cost

the taxpayers. One amendment would provide \$50 million for the TVA's non-power programs in 1999. But another provision would cost taxpayers much more than the \$50 million or even the original \$70 million for TVA's non-power programs. The second TVA provision also attached to the Omnibus bill would permit TVA to refinance some of its \$30 billion debt through the U.S. Treasury's Federal Financing Bank. If passed, TVA would be allowed to borrow \$3.2 billion from the Federal Government and taxpayers would be forced to pay for the \$1 billion cost of this refinancing.

Despite the vehement protests of appropriators and authorizers, the legislation allows this giant utility to refinance its debt without paying the contractually-required prepayment penalty.

TVA is already \$30 billion in debt, pays no taxes, enjoys access to low-cost capital, and avoids scores of Federal laws and State regulations. The taxpayers must not be burdened further by TVA.

COMMERCE COMMITTEE CONCURS WITH H.R. 3494

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 20, 1998

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3494, "the Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998." Several days ago, the House concurred with amendments made to H.R. 3494 by the Senate. The legislation is now being prepared for the President's signature.

In general, H.R. 3494 amends current law to strengthen the provisions that protect children from sexual predators. The amendments are needed to ensure that our laws keep pace with technology and that we do all we can to maintain the innocence of our children. While the actions of sexual predators are inexcusable, subjecting our children to this sick and harmful behavior is morally unacceptable. These practices are degrading and undermine the fabric of our society. H.R. 3494 will help put an end to such practices.

The Commerce Committee has been integrally involved in a similar effort to protect children. The Commerce Committee has worked in the past with the Judiciary Committee to craft similar legislation. Thus, the Committee was pleased to see the development of H.R. 3494 as it proceeded through the legislative process and chose not to raise jurisdictional issues that may have prevented the legislation from moving forward. It is important, however, to highlight our jurisdictional interest in this important matter.

I note that at least two sections of H.R. 3494, sections 401 and 901 fall within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee. Section 401 imposes a new prohibition on the transfer of obscene material to minors (under the age of 16). The scope of this provision would cover all transfers of such material, including via mail or telecommunications networks. Congress has already addressed this matter when it enacted section 223(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by title V of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (also known as the Communications Decency Act), which was jointly written by Members of the Commerce and Judiciary Committees.

Section 223(a) provides that whoever makes any comment, request, suggestion, proposal, image or other communication which is obscene or indecent, knowing that the recipient of the communication is under 18 years of age, shall be subject to criminal fines and penalties. While certain parts of section 223 have been successfully challenged in the court system, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this provision relating to transmittal of obscene material. Thus, it seems that section 401 of H.R. 3494 would overlap with the provisions of section 223(a), providing an additional tool for prosecutors to use. In doing so, it should be clear that whether a prosecutor uses section 223(a) of the Communications Act or section 401 of H.R. 3494 to address the increasing problem of the availability of obscene material to minors available through a telecommunications device, the Commerce Committee retains oversight responsibility.

Section 901 provides for the Attorney General to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of computer-based technologies and other methods to address the problem of access to pornography by children. The provision requires the study address a number of issues, including the present-day computer-based technologies for controlling electronic transmission of pornographic images, research needed to develop effective computer-based technologies for such purposes, potential limitations of computer-based technologies for such purposes, and operational procedures necessary to ensure the computer-based technologies are effective.

Over the last few years, the Commerce Committee has addressed computer-based technologies, including software screening programs and computer-based age verification technologies. In fact, section 901 is similar to the provisions added to H.R. 3783, the Child Online Protection Act (COPA), which recently passed in the House, to limit access to pornographic material by children. Section 104 of H.R. 3783 establishes a Commission composed of government and industry experts, including representatives in the business of providing Internet filtering and blocking services and software, Internet access services and Internet labeling or ratings services.

The purpose of the Commission is to study methods to help reduce access by minors to material that is harmful to minors on the Internet. The Commission is tasked with submitting a report to Congress which will include: (1) a description of the technologies and methods identified by the study and the results of the analysis of each such technology and method; (2) the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission regarding each such technology or method; (3) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions to implement the conclusions of the Commission; and (4) a description of the technologies or methods identified by the study that may meet the requirements for use as affirmative defenses provided under other provisions of law.

I believe the Commerce Committee and the Judiciary Committee have arrived at complementary solutions. The study authorized by H.R. 3494 would fit well within the study authorized by H.R. 3873.

While I am hopeful that H.R. 3783 will become law this Congress, it should be recognized that the Commerce Committee intends