

given day you can find life in her office with a group of young people talking about life issues and ways of dealing with such issues. For those not attending school, she works diligently at finding them placements in GED and/or job training programs. She further supports the youth in her community by attending open school meetings with teachers, and by enrolling some in karate school, often negotiating fees with the Sensei so that "her children", as she frequently calls them, will have a place to go and not get caught up in what the streets do not have to offer.

Life credits her love for the work that she does to her Creator and her daughter Jahdai. She is also inspired by her son, Malchijah, who departed this life several years ago.

Mr. Speaker, life Charles has dedicated her life to the betterment of her community. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

A TRIBUTE TO NINA COAKE FOR 55 YEARS OF FOSTER PARENTING

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 2004*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to Nina Coake of San Bernardino County, California, who has been mother to 1,152 children over the past 50 years, and helped create one of the most successful foster parent systems in the Nation along the way.

Nina and Vernon Coake took in their first two foster children in 1943, and then in 1945 built a 10-room home to provide care to many more abused, neglected and drug-addicted children. She cared for as many as six at a time constantly until she retired at age 81.

Foster parents are special people, Mr. Speaker. The Coakes told the county's Child Protective Services that they would take in children at any hour of the day, any day of the week. They understood that watching over these troubled children requires constant vigilance and love. Many have been abandoned, molested or physically abused, and it takes an exceptional person to find a way to make these young people understand that someone cares for them.

The Coakes opened the first shelter care home in 1976, and their work ultimately allowed the county to close its dependency lock-up section at juvenile hall. In 1996, Nina Coake began caring for medically fragile infants and small children, taking in severely drug-exposed and abused infants and seeing them through drug withdrawal episodes and healing broken bones.

Nina Coake has been a leader in foster parent groups, serving as president of the San Bernardino County Foster Parent Association for 10 years, and in a variety of statewide roles, ultimately becoming president of the California State Foster Parent Association for four years.

She was a leader in convincing the county to require 20 hours of foster parent training—more than twice the State-mandated 8 hours. She has presented numerous workshops at local colleges, as well as 25 statewide training

conferences—including chairman of three statewide meetings. Two years ago, she was the primary foster parent representative in a statewide group that helped redesign the California Child Welfare System.

Mr. Speaker, Nina Coake was named Loma Linda University Medical Center's Hometown Hero in 2001, and on May 18 this year will be celebrated at a county luncheon in her honor. Please join me in thanking her for all her years of loving dedication to the children most at need in our society, and wish her well in her future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 2004*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of May 12, 2004, I was absent for several votes because President Bush requested my presence at the White House for an extremely important meeting about the situation in Iraq and other national security issues.

I regret that I missed the votes. However, had I been present, I would have voted:

Vote No. 165, Motion to Recommit With Instructions—H.R. 4280 "nay."

Vote No. 166, Final Passage of H.R. 4280, "yea."

Vote No. 167, H. Con. Res. 378, "yea."

Vote No. 168, H. Con. Res. 409, "yea."

THE STOP COUNTERFEITING IN MANUFACTURED GOODS ACT

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 13, 2004*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation—the Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act—that addresses the mounting problem of counterfeit manufactured products. I hope my colleagues will join me in passing this bill at the earliest opportunity.

The size and scope of counterfeit manufactured goods around the world is growing every day. In fact, the International Chamber of Commerce estimates that seven percent of the world's trade is in counterfeit goods and that the counterfeit market is worth \$350 billion.

Not only are these counterfeit goods a documented health and safety risk for consumers here and abroad, but these counterfeit goods also impact our economy by stealing sales from legitimate American manufacturers and costing Americans high-paying manufacturing jobs.

In fact, the U.S. Customs Service has estimated previously that counterfeiting has resulted in the loss of 750,000 jobs and costs the United States around \$200 billion annually. Counterfeit automobile parts alone cost that industry over \$12 billion. It is estimated that if these losses were eliminated, the auto industry could hire 200,000 additional workers.

The plight of manufacturers in this country has received a great deal of attention in recent months, and rightfully so. The plight is real.

Manufacturers in this country are the most efficient and technologically advanced in the world, but they face many challenges. In the face of massive global competition, the biggest problems facing manufacturers are the costs they can't directly control, and harm the environment in which they compete. As policy makers, I believe we should focus on improving that environment, and cracking down on those companies who break the rules in the United States and abroad is one way that should garner strong bipartisan support.

The Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act does this by strengthening the federal trademark law used to prosecute counterfeiters. It has three key provisions.

First, the bill provides for the mandatory destruction of the equipment used to manufacture and package counterfeit goods. Under current law, counterfeiters can have their illegal goods seized, but retain the equipment they used to make them. I think we can all agree that we should not leave counterfeiters in business, and this provision will help us in that effort.

Second, the bill clarifies that Title 18, Section 2320, prohibits trafficking in counterfeit labels, patches, and medallions that are unattached to any goods. Sophisticated counterfeiters have sold counterfeit versions of the trademarks themselves in the form of patch sets or medallions that can later be attached to generic merchandises and given the appearance of a genuine product. This is counterfeiting and should not stand.

Finally, the bill offers greater protection for "famous" marks by removing the requirement that the spurious trademark be used in connection with goods or services identical to those for which the spurious mark is already registered.

One important example of why this last provision is necessary is the famous Nike "swoosh." Nike had never intended to enter the sports watch market, so it did not register its trademark for sports watches. A counterfeiter took advantage of this loophole by selling sports watches bearing a counterfeit Nike "swoosh" because that trademark was so popular. Nike was forced to add sports watches to its trademark registry because it had no recourse under the law to stop the counterfeiter. The bill closes that loophole.

The Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act will have a positive impact here in the United States, but its reach can be global. Counterfeit manufactured goods are a worldwide problem and we will need the cooperation of our trading partners to effectively fight counterfeiters. With these provisions in law, our trade negotiators will be able to seek stronger anti-counterfeiting provisions in bilateral and international agreements with trading partners, with these improvements as the basis for asking other countries to enact similar changes.

I thank Congressman MARK GREEN of Wisconsin for joining as an original co-sponsor of this legislation. I encourage all my colleagues to join us in cracking down on the counterfeit goods that threaten public safety, steal sales from legitimate manufacturers, and cost American jobs.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this legislation into law.