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continue to save for retirement. This is a major step in the right direction. I applaud this effort.

Last year, the Republicans included a provision in their Balanced Budget Act which would have allowed employers to raid the retirement funds of their employees. President Clinton specifically mentioned that provision, among others, including Medicare and welfare, as a reason for vetoing the bill. This bill contains provisions that are designed to deter employers from engaging in such behavior. This emphasizes our strong commitment to protect and preserve the pensions of hard-working individuals.

Another good feature of this bill is the provision that would ensure that workers of companies which go out of business or workers who left an employer many years earlier would be able to collect their retirement benefits from these employers through the Pension Benefit Corporation [PBGC]. PBGC will act as a clearinghouse for the terminated plans of these employers. This will help many of our workers who otherwise may have no other way of collecting these funds. This provision will have a very positive impact on many workers at a time when they need it most. I strongly support this effort.

I have always supported portability in our pension system. I am very pleased to see that the administration will be taking additional steps to improve the ability of an employee to take his or her retirement account to a subsequent employer. I welcome this effort.

In conclusion, I reiterate my support for this bill, and I look forward to working toward making its goals become reality.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE ON ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker: It is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute Albertus Magnus College on its 70th Anniversary.

Albertus Magnus was founded in 1925 by the Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio. It was the first Catholic residential liberal arts college for women in New England.

The College has established a tradition of setting precedents in educational innovation. The New Dimensions Program was established in 1994 and enables students to work and maintain family commitments while obtaining a degree in business administration in only two years. The Tri-Session Plan was implemented in 1993 and allows students to complete their degree program in three years by attending three sessions per academic year instead of two. Although the program is intense and academically rigorous, students are able to save valuable time and money. The program has been cited by leading educators as model to control the ever-rising cost of a college education. These are only two examples of the College's mission to make a liberal arts education both intellectually challenging and accessible.

Throughout all the changes and reforms, Albertus Magnus has remained steadfast in its commitment to the pursuit of knowledge and the liberal arts. Albertus Magnus is dedicated to guiding undergraduates on their academic and intellectual journey. The College strives to provide students with the tools to build their own paradigm for understanding and interpreting the world. Students are taught to engage in the analytical process as they try to understand and then question traditional schools of thought. Graduates of Albertus Magnus leave with the knowledge that life is a journey and that they must never cease to question and explore what they believe to be true.

I am pleased to wish Albertus Magnus congratulations on the 70th Anniversary. I am confident that under the strong leadership of President Julia McNamara the College will move into the 21st century at the forefront of education.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 16 and Wednesday May 21, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 176 and 184.

Had I been here, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 176, and "yes" on rollcall 184.

I ask unanimous consent to have my statement appear in the appropriate place in the record.

TRIBUTE TO DR. IAN EDWARDS

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the recent travels of Dr. Ian Edwards, president of Toastmasters International.

Dr. Edwards' trip in early May was the first ever presidential visit to the Toastmasters National Capitol District 27. He was elected president of Toastmasters International in 1995 and has been a Toastmaster for over 18 years.

Dr. Edwards and his family currently live in west Des Moines, IA and I am pleased to have such an accomplished public speaker in my district.

THE DATABASE INVESTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ANTIPIRACY ACT OF 1996

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Database Investment and Intellectual Property Antipiracy Act of 1996, a bill to encourage continued investment in the production and distribution of valuable new databases.

Electronic databases, and other compilations of factual material, are absolutely indispensable to the American economy on the verge of the new century. These information products put a wealth of data at the fingertips of business people, professionals, scientists, scholars, and consumers, and enable them to retrieve from this haystack of information the specific factual needle that they need to solve a particular economic, research, or educational problem. Whether they focus on financial, scientific, legal, medical, bibliographic, news, or other information, databases are an essential tool for improving productivity, advancing education and training, and creating a more informed citizenry. They are also the linchpin of a dynamic commercial information industry in the United States.

Developing, compiling, distributing, and maintaining commercially significant databases requires substantial investments of time, personnel, and money. Information companies must dedicate massive resources to gathering and verifying factual material, presenting it in a user-friendly way, and keeping it current and useful to customers. U.S. firms have been the world leaders in this field. The have brought to market a wide range of valuable databases that meet the information needs of businesses, professionals, researchers, and consumers worldwide. But several recent legal and technological developments threaten to cast a pall over this progress, by eroding the incentives for the continued investment needed to maintain and build upon the U.S. lead in world markets for electronic information resources.

Here in the United States, the 1991 Supreme Court decision in Fiest Publications v. Rural Telephone Service Co. marked a tougher attitude toward claims of copyright in databases. While reaffirming that most—although not all—commercially significant databases satisfy the "originality" requirement for protection under copyright, the Court emphasized that this protection is "necessarily thin." Several subsequent lower court decisions have underscored that copyright cannot stop a competitor from lifting massive amounts of factual material from a copyrighted database to use as the basis for its own competing product. Database producers are concerned that some of these cases may also cast doubt on the ability of a database proprietor to use contractual provisions to protect against unfair competition from such "free riders."

In Europe, a 6-year legislative process culminated earlier this year in the issuance of a European Union Directive on Legal Protection of Databases. Among other things, the Directive creates a new, non-copyright form of legal protection for databases, to supplement copyright. But it denies this new protection to U.S.-originated databases unless the United States is found to offer "comparable" protection to European databases. When fully implemented in 1998, the European Directive could place U.S. firms at an enormous competitive disadvantage throughout the entire European market.

At the World Intellectual Property Organization, a growing international consensus supports development of a new international treaty on noncopyright protection for databases, with the possibility of action as early as December 1996. Indeed, this week in Geneva, U.S. negotiators are putting forward a draft for such an international instrument.

In cyberspace, technological developments represent a threat as well as an opportunity

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for databases, just as for other kinds of works. Copying factual material from a database, and rearranging it to form a competing information product—just the kind of behavior that copyright protection may not effectively prevent—is cheaper and easier than ever, through digital technology that is now in widespread use.

When all these factors are added together, the bottom line is clear: it is time to consider new federal legislation to protect database developers against piracy and unfair competition, and thus encourage continued investment in the production and distribution of valuable commercial databases. Such legislation could improve the market climate for databases in the United States; ensure protection for U.S. databases abroad on an equitable basis; place the United States on the leading edge of an emerging international consensus; and provide a balanced and measured response to the new challenges of cyberspace. The bill I introduce today aims to advance these goals.

While copyright, on the Federal level, and the State contract law underlying licensing agreements, remain essential tools for protecting the enormous investment in databases from the threat of unfair competition, there are gaps in the protection that can best be filled by a new Federal statute. The Database Investment and Intellectual Property Antipiracy Act would prohibit the misappropriation of valuable commercial databases by unscrupulous competitors who grab data collected by others, repackage it, and market a product that threatens competitive injury to the original database. This new Federal protection is modeled in part on the Lanham Act, which already makes similar kinds of unfair competition a civil wrong under Federal law. It also draws on some of the positive elements of the European directive, and is intended to be fully consistent with the draft international treaty language being put forward by our negotiators in Geneva. Importantly, this bill maintains existing protections for databases afforded by copyright and contract rights. It is intended to supplement these legal rights, not replace them.

The Database Investment and Intellectual Property Antipiracy Act is a balanced proposal. It is aimed at actual or threatened competitive injury from misappropriation of databases or their contents, not at non-competitive uses. The bill contains specific exemptions for use of insubstantial portions of databases for any purpose. The bill specifically allows innovators to create their own databases independently, as a result of their own work and investment, as opposed to "free riding" on the work and investment of others. Our goal is to stimulate the creation of even more databases, and to encourage even more competition among them. The bill avoids conferring any monopoly on facts, or taking any other steps that might be inconsistent with these goals.

Some sections of this bill are modeled closely on the non-copyright provisions of H.R. 2441, the NII Copyright Protection Act of 1995, as introduced last fall. As these provisions in the NII legislation are refined and improved in the legislative process, I anticipate that conforming changes would be made to the corresponding provisions of the Database Investment and Intellectual Property Antipiracy Act as well.

This legislation provides the starting point for legislative activity on an important and complex subject. I look forward to hearing the suggestions and reactions for interested parties, and of my colleagues, in the near future, and to working with the Administration to strengthen protections for U.S. databases both at home and around the world.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH NUSSBAUM

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to my good friend Ruth Nussbaum, who was a fervent supporter of Israel even before the founding of the country in 1948. She has worked tirelessly and dedicated much of her life to Israel and the Jewish people. Ruth is a dear friend of my uncle, Jack Shapiro and I have often heard him speak of her with great affection and respect. Jack and his late wife, my aunt Dora had tremendous admiration for the work done by Ruth and her late husband, Rabbi Max Nussbaum.

Born in Berlin, Ruth and her family emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1940, as Hitler's plans for the Jews became clear. They settled first in Oklahoma, where Max was rabbi at Temple Beth Ahava, and then moved to Los Angeles in September 1942. Soon after arriving in Los Angeles Max became rabbi at Temple Israel of Hollywood, and Ruth settled into a lifetime of activism.

From her first year in America, she enlisted in efforts to save European Jews from the Nazis. Her goal was getting the Jews to Palestine. After World War II, she became involved in the movement to lift immigration limitations in Palestine, and the establishment of Israel as an independent nation.

Following the death of Rabbi Nussbaum in 1974, Ruth increased her activities on behalf of Israel. She served for many years as Zionist affairs and program chair for the Los Angeles Chapter of Hadassah, and was chair of Israel Bonds' Women's Division and Advisory Council. In 1977 she was a founding member of the Association of Reform Zionists of America [ARZA], the Zionist affiliate of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Ruth has visited Israel at least 20 times, attending missions, serving as a delegate to the World Zionist Congress and visiting her nieces and nephews. In this way she combines love for her family with love for her people.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Ruth Nussbaum, a woman whose selflessness and dedication is a shining example for us all. I am proud to be her friend.

THE HONORABLE SID YATES AT THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the Diplomatic Corps and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The United States Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

Our senior colleague, SID YATES, who himself served with distinction in the Navy in World War II, delivered a very poignant speech at the ceremony. I was so moved by his powerful speech that I invite my colleagues to take a moment to read his remarks.

THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CANDLE LIGHTING CEREMONY

(By Sidney R. Yates)

"The first to perish were the children," said poet Yitzshak Katzenelson, himself a victim of the Nazis, and a witness to their destruction.

French author, Francois Mauriac who lived in occupied France said: "Nothing I have seen during these somber years left so deep a mark upon me as those hundreds, of Jewish children standing in Austerlitz station."

15,000 children were sent to Terezin concentration camp. Only 100 survived. Jiri Weil writes of these children: "Only the drawings and the poems—that is all that is left of these children, for their ashes have long since sifted across the fields around Auschwitz."

How could any person—kill innocent children—not 1 or 20 or 100—but 1.5 million children were exterminated by the Nazis.

We cannot forget the insane butchery of our young. We mourn for them—for their mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters—and we mourn for ourselves, for having lost them.

Today as we light the candles we will honor members of the staff who prosecuted the German leaders at The Nuremberg Trials for crimes unprecedented in human history. Unprecedented, yes, and also unspeakable.

As these candles are lighted we remember the victims of Nazi viciousness.

As we light these candles we will be remembering the children whose lives were snuffed out.

There is no punishment adequate for the crimes against the children. There is only our memory to keep them alive—forever.

We will Remember the Children.

ABERCROMBIE GUILD OF CHRIST HOSPITAL HONORED FOR 120 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 23, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Abercrombie Guild of Christ Hospital for 120 years of service to the residents of Jersey City. A special ceremony to celebrate the guild's accomplishments will be held at the Liberty Science Center on May 23, 1996.

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