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istry was HIV negative. He took the occasion further to commend new NEA head Jane Alexander for her stalwart defense of artistic freedom.

Ms. Alexander herself recently announced that true Christians should speak up to counter the intolerance of conservative Christians who targeted the NEA. The NEA head went on to muse that she would have a hard time bringing herself to approve of any project that had "a terrible racial or homophobic slur." Would that we could know whether Ms. Alexander might have such trouble funding a work of "art" like Serrano's "Piss Christ"—consisting of a crucifix dipped in urine.

Meanwhile, of course, Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, avowed opponent of those she describes as the "un-Christian" religious right, recites hymns to condoms and the possibility of drug legalization.

Also among those agitated about the Christian "right" is the Anti-Defamation League, which recently produced a tome outlining the various forms of menace posed by "stealthy" candidates of the Christian right. This massive study is—in its complex drawings of vast secret conspiracies and ominous interconnections—reminiscent of nothing so much as the work of that fabled political star of the '50s, Senator McCarthy.

There is something, it must be said, wonderful in the spectacle of all these defenders of democracy and pluralism now busy alerting the nation to the menace of "the Christian Right." For the menace, in their descriptions, all comes down to the same remarkable charge: namely that Evangelicals and other Christians have committed the crime of getting into politics to make their views heard. In the strange view of the defenders of "pluralism" getting into public politics is equal to "extremism."

The last time we looked, the Christians were winning—elections, that is. The Democrats, who control Washington, our very own Rome, have been losing votes. We guess this means that in a democracy, you don't always have to go meekly to the lions.

TRIBUTE TO GENE VAN DEN HEUVAL

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a dedicated labor leader, Gene Van Den Heuval, on the occasion of his retirement as business representative for Monterey/San Benito Counties for the Sheet Metal Workers International Association Local 104.

Gene Van Den Heuval has served California and the labor community through both his work and volunteer activities since arriving in California in 1953. He was appointed to the Santa Clara Joint Apprenticeship Committee as delegate in 1958, elected to the Sheet Metal No. 309 Executive Board for three terms, and elected in 1973 as business representative for Sheet Metal Workers Local 209. This dedicated individual also accepted a position as the Monterey Joint Apprenticeship Committee training coordinator, served with the Economic Development Corporation of Monterey County as an Executive Committee board member for 3 years, and served as president of the Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building Trades Council for three terms. In addition, Gene Van Den Heuval served as

chairman of the Monterey Building Trades Youth Foundation for 3 years, delegate to the California State Building and Construction Trades Council Executive Board for 18 years, and delegate to the Western States Council for 3 years. Further, he cofounded the Santa Cruz Coalition of Labor-Agriculture-Business in 1986 and currently serves as chairperson of the Monterey Bay Coalition of Labor, Agriculture and Business.

Gene Van Den Heuval's commitment to workers in the bay area is unsurpassed, and he has been recognized with numerous awards for his advocacy work, including multiple service awards from the Department of Apprenticeship Standards during his tenure as apprenticeship coordinator from 1973 to 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Gene Van Den Heuval has gained the utmost respect and regard of those with whom he has both worked with and served. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this special man for his countless contributions to our community.

IN TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of the Violence Against Women Act. If this important and necessary legislation had been passed earlier, perhaps the list of New Hampshire women who have died as a result of domestic violence would not be so long.

I want to read the first names of a few New Hampshire women who have been killed as a result of domestic violence:

Ashley, Antoinette, Jackie, Tina, Candy, Kelly, Judy, Paula, Pauline, Jill, Joanna, Jean, Sandra, Roberta, Doreen, Rebecca, Tammy Anne, Robin, Brenda, Melody, Sheila, Michelle, Wendy, Tammy Joe, Barbara, Deborah, Donna, Dawn, Margaret, Sharon, Carol Anne, Sharon, Diane, June, Alene, Claudine, Lorraine, Valerie, Debra, Kristen, Emma, Janice, Wanda, Diane, Ginger, Fay, and Elaine.

As a final point, I would like to recognize three New Hampshire children—Ashley, Holly, and Kelly—who were also killed as a result of domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, let us commit to do all we can to put an end to domestic violence and make certain that these horrible lists do not grow any longer.

H.R. 3626, ANTITRUST AND COMMUNICATIONS REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, during Tuesday's debate on H.R. 3626, the Antitrust and Communications Reform Act of 1994, I made reference to the historic nature of this bill's consideration as evidenced by its overwhelming passage by a 423 to 5 vote. I was especially pleased to note the fact that both the Competitive Long Distance Coalition, Inc.

[CLDC]—composed of the big three long distance carriers—AT&T, MCI, and Sprint—as well as nearly all of the other nearly 400 long distance companies—and the MFJ Task Force—comprising of the seven Bell companies—were in support of the bill. Contained in the legislation is language describing the process for Bell entry into long distance service and telecommunications equipment manufacturing—two heretofore prohibited lines-of-business in the MFJ.

It is important to note that the final language in H.R. 3626 regarding intrastate long distance includes provisions to provide the Department of Justice with antitrust review of State utility commission actions relating to allowing Bell companies to provide long distance within a State. That is different language from the Energy and Commerce Committee's version which we reported out in March. Indeed, the final provisions represent a compromise before Chairman DINGELL and BROOKS which both the long distance and Bell company officials have agreed to as indicated in their support of the legislation.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD the CLDC's statement of support for the bill as well as a newspaper advertisement sponsored by the Bell companies.

CLD COALITION, INC.
Washington, DC, June 24, 1994.

PRESS RELEASE, JUNE 24, 1994

Contact: Al McGann, Matt Wagner.

Statement by Al McGann, Executive Director of the Competitive Long Distance Coalition, on Today's Release of House Telecommunications Legislation:

"Today's release of H.R. 3626 and H.R. 3636 is an important juncture in a long legislative process which we hope will result in final telecommunications legislation that benefits all Americans. We commend Chairmen Brook, Dingell, and Markey, and Congressman Fields, on their skill in moving this legislation to the floor of the House."

"The version of H.R. 3626 released today is a substantial improvement on the original version. Chairmen Brooks and Dingell have wisely recognized that the Bell monopolies' ability to harm competition necessitates a federal antitrust review of Bell entry into the already competitive long distance market. We thank the Chairmen for strengthening the antitrust entry tests in the bill."

"H.R. 3636 strongly fosters the establishment of local competition, which must be a prerequisite to Bell entry into long distance. The Competitive Long Distance Coalition continues to believe that the proper sequence for RBOC entry into long distance is local competition first and then Bell entry into long distance. This entry sequence is reflected in pending Senate legislation."

"As the focus of this debate now shifts to the Senate, we will continue to work with Members in the Senate and House to shape final legislation that protects consumers and fosters competition in local telecommunications markets."

H.R. 3626—THE RIGHT ROAD TO A BETTER AMERICA

Everyone's looking forward to the Information SuperHighway. Full competition in telecommunications would mean exciting new technologies, millions of new jobs in the United States, and consumer savings of \$63 billion a year.

Now there's a bill we can all support: H.R. 3626, the Brooks-Dingell-Fish-Moorehead bill, would give America's consumers the real benefits of competition—lower prices and improved services. And America's working

families would be winners too; A prestigious WPA Group study recently projected that full telecommunications competition would generate 3.6 million new jobs in the United States in the next ten years.

America's Bell Companies are looking forward to their role in building our nation's future in telecommunications. Every day, we and other local carriers serve 250 million Americans. They want and deserve the benefits of competition—now.

Vote "Yes" on H.R. 3626, The Brooks-Dingell-Flah-Moorhead Bill.

Ameritech, Bell Atlantic, BellSouth, NYNEX, Pacific Telesis Group, Southwestern Bell Corporation, US WEST.

On a related matter, during the full Energy and Commerce Committee's consideration of H.R. 3626, the committee adopted, on a bipartisan vote, the so-called Oxley substitute amendment to the then-pending Bryant amendment which requires all Bell operating companies to pay to the local exchange carrier that originates or terminates its interexchange service a nondiscriminatory access fee. Nondiscriminatory means, for the purpose of this provision, a fee that does not give any undue preference or advantage to the Bell operating company. If the Bell operating company's interexchange services originate or terminate with its affiliated local exchange service facilities, then the Bell operating company must pay a nondiscriminatory access fee to its own local exchange carrier. This fee may be paid by means of appropriate accounting procedures.

SMALL BUSINESS PREPAYMENT PENALTY RELIEF ACT OF 1994

HON. JOHN J. LaFALGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. LaFALGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as chairman of the House Committee on Small Business to introduce the Small Business Prepayment Penalty Relief Act of 1994.

This is one of two bills that I will introduce today that will become part of the pending legislation to reauthorize the Small Business Administration. That legislation is currently under consideration in my committee.

Our Nation's small businesses are the essential component of the engine that is driving our economic growth. This bill will greatly help small business owners by providing some relief to those locked into high-interest rate loans.

My proposal will allow the SBA to provide some relief to those borrowers currently paying the highest interest rates—some as much as 15 percent. The bill authorizes \$30 million dollars for relief to make up for lost penalties. The bill requires the SBA to start with borrowers who are paying the highest interest rates and work down. It is expected that the amount authorized by the bill will provide relief to borrowers with interest rates over 10.5 percent. Borrowers who are paying high interest rates will have their interest rates reduced upon request. Borrowers with nearly \$300 million in loans will be helped under this proposal.

A summary of the legislation is attached.

H.R. may be cited as the "Small Business Prepayment Penalty Relief Act of 1994."

Section 1 would authorize the SBA to reduce the interest rate on debentures issued

by certified development companies under section 503 and sold to the Federal Financing Bank.

Section 3 would authorize the SBA to reduce the interest rate on debentures issued by Small Business Investment Companies which have been sold to the Federal Financing Bank.

Section 4 would authorize SBA to reduce the interest rate on debentures issued by Specialized Small Business Investment Companies which have been purchased by SBA.

Section 5 would direct that SBA utilize the amount of the appropriation to carry out this Act to reduce the highest interest rate on the entire portfolio of these three types of debentures to a uniform rate.

Subsection (b) would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Act.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO VARIOUS INDIAN STATUTES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to make technical amendments to several laws affecting native Americans. As chairman of the Natural Resources Subcommittee on Native American Affairs, I have received many requests from tribes across the country to correct minor problems experienced by several Indian tribes. I am pleased to be joined by the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee, Representative THOMAS of Wyoming, who is cosponsoring the legislation. I have received requests for these amendments from Members and Indian tribes in the States of New Mexico, Texas, California, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Wyoming. One section of the bill came as a request from the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that we will work closely with the administration, the Members and the Indian tribes on this bill. This is a small bill, but it has great importance to the Indian tribes seeking our assistance.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

GLOBAL LANDMINE CRISIS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, over the last quarter century, as we have tried to limit the nuclear threat, the more immediate threat has proved to be no bigger than a cigarbox and cheaper than its contents—the antipersonnel landmine.

Landmines are the real weapons of mass destruction, killing 1,200 people a month. Small, simple and cheap, they are among the most cruel and deadly weapons used today.

It is ironic that while we labored so hard to stop the nuclear threat, we have done almost nothing to halt the spread of these indiscriminate and insidious weapons.

In the short term, there is little we can do to stop the killing. For example, even if we do

see the beginning of the end in Bosnia, the millions of landmines that have been spread throughout the country will prolong this war for decades. And the innocent will suffer—whether it's farmers trying to plow their fields or children playing in the woods.

That is why it is so urgent that we seek an international ban on these weapons. In some countries, it will take more than their annual GNP to remove mines. It costs \$300 to \$1,000 to clear a landmine. Multiply this by the 85-100 million scattered throughout the world and the scope of this crisis becomes clear.

If this problem was present in our own country, and our own children were being killed and maimed in our backyards and playgrounds, we would see a ban tomorrow. Please join me in sponsoring legislation that I am introducing today to seek an international ban on these indiscriminate killers.

CELEBRATING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAVEL AGENTS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize and honor the Travel Agents of Suffolk County [TASC] on the occasion of their 15th anniversary of July 13, 1994. TASC consists of over 400 dedicated travel professionals from Long Island, NY, who participate in tourism-related jobs.

Tourism is our Nation's second-largest employer, with nearly 8 million Americans employed in travel-related jobs. Only health services generate more jobs than the travel and tourism industry. TASC, which was formed in 1979, has helped to focus attention on the positive contribution of tourism toward job creation and economic development of Long Island. Additionally, TASC is known throughout the travel industry as a group that does its homework. TASC is not afraid to take a strong position on legislative and administrative issues affecting tourism and travel interests, and has made a positive contribution toward crafting responsible legislation.

Thousands of travelers visit Long Island each year for business and vacation, creating a demand for goods and services. Long Island's east end is well known throughout the Northeast as a top destination for summer vacationers. Our historic villages, pristine beaches, wineries, restaurants, and shopping and lodging facilities uniquely fit together to make our area a top vacation attraction. TASC members are essential professionals for facilitating travel plans for vacationers visiting Long Island, and for arranging Long Islanders' travel plans.

Mr. Speaker, TASC has done a wonderful job of promoting grassroots involvement among its members, and in educating lawmakers about issues of importance to the travel industry. I am pleased to offer my congratulations and encouragement to the members of TASC on their 15-year anniversary. I wish them continued success.

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