same unique language, and they share the same unique experiences. The programs that are based on the principle of ''vets helping vets'' are most likely to succeed with homeless veterans. The Department of Labor is currently funding HVRP programs ion New York, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Texas, and California—and I hope that the members of this Subcommittee who represent those states will make a point of visiting their HVRP grantees and seeing their good work first hand.

Mr. Chairman, I listened closely to the impressive testimony I heard from the veterans' service organizations who testified before the House Veterans Affairs Committee over the past few months—and I sense an urgently and frustration that I've not heard before. America's veterans are telling us that they have done more than their fair share—and now they expect us to be their advocates. They are reminding us that America is safe and free only because of the generations of men and women who willingly endured the hardships and sacrifices required to preserve our liberty. I urge you to demonstrate your commitment to America's veterans and provide full funding for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program and help bring homeless veterans home.

84TH COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, as the horrors in Kosovo continue to unfold, we must not forget the other horrible acts against humanity that preceded it. That is why it is important today that we remember the Armenian Genocide, and honor the memory of the 1.5 million Armenians who died between 1915 and 1923.

The Armenian Genocide started in 1915, when the Turkish government rounded up and killed Armenian soldiers. Then, on April 24, 1915, the government turned its attention to slaughtering Armenian intellectuals. They were killed because of their ethnicity, the first group in the 20th Century killed not for what they did, but for who they were.

By the time the bloodshed of the genocide ended, the victims included the aged, women and children who had been forced from their homes and marched to relocation camps, beaten and brutalized along the way. In addition to the 1.5 million dead, over 500,000 Armenians were chased from their homeland.

It is important that we make the time, every year, to remember the victims of the Armenian genocide. Given global events, that commemoration seems more poignant now. We hope that, by remembering the bloodshed and atrocities committed against the Armenians, we can prevent this kind of tragedy from repeating itself. Unfortunately, these events have again proven us wrong.

So, Mr. Speaker, we must continue to talk about the Armenian genocide. We must keep alive the memory of those who lost their lives during the eight years of bloodshed in Armenia. We must educate other nations who have not recognized that the Armenian genocide occurred. Above all, we must remain vigilant.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Armenian-Americans—the survivors and their descendants—who continue to educate the world about the tragedy of the Armenian Genocide and make valuable contributions to our shared American culture. Because of their efforts, the world will not be allowed to forget the memory of the victims of the first 20th Century holocaust.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK PASQUERILLA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's with sadness that I note the passing last week of Mr. Frank J. Pasquerilla of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Frank Pasquerilla was the perfect example of the American Dream.

Growing up poor, through hard-work and dedication he built a Fortune 500 Company. Recognizing the opportunity America had given him, he supported a wide range of economic development, educational advancement, and cultural activities.

Frank made possible the Performing Arts Center at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, educational facilities at Notre Dame, health care facilities at Georgetown University, and environmental opportunities such as the Heritage Discovery Center in Cambria City.

Frank was someone who could work with people of all philosophies, all backgrounds, and all regions because he always kept in mind what was best for the people, and because he always respected the needs of individuals.

Frank has been involved in every step of development in Johnstown for the last 40 years, and because of him today we have a community with more people working than ever before in history, with cultural activities broader than at any time in history, and with a core of educational opportunities.

A decade ago I was on an election oversight mission to Central America with then Notre Dame President Father Hesburgh. When he found out I knew Frank he asked me to intervene because Frank had given the university a contribution for a new building, but wouldn't let them name it for him. We called him from the plane, and it took a great deal of urging, but he finally consented to let the University place his name on the building.

Frank wasn't trying to build a name for himself, but rather to build a legacy for people to help improve their lives, as he'd been able to improve his. And he succeeded.

Frank Pasquerilla's life stands as a symbol of what we can accomplish in America, and his memory is a reminder of the greatness of an individual, and of our Nation.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE CLEAN-UP

HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to clean up a 10.5-million ton pile of low-level radioactive waste from uranium mill operations just outside Moab, Utah. Currently, this pile sits 750 feet from the banks of the Colorado River, across the road from the Arches National Park, and threatens to contaminate the drinking water supply of 25 million people from Nevada, Arizona, and California.

In the 1950's the Atlas Corporation was called upon to process uranium to meet the defense and commercial fuel needs of the United States. As a result, for decades these wastes have accumulated and today we have a pile of low-level radioactive materials that sits just outside of Moab, Utah and at the gates of the Arches National Park, where hundreds of thousands of people visit each year.

This is not only an incredible eyesore among some of the most beautiful red rock cliffs in the country, but it poses a very significant environmental risk. As water leaches through this heap of tailings, it flows into the Colorado River, is swept downstream where it contaminates the sole drinking source for tens of millions of people in Nevada, Arizona, and California. These radioactive wastes threaten that delicate water supply and must be removed and relocated to a safe, secure location where neither public health and safety nor environmental degradation can occur.

Currently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has the responsibility for cleanup of this pile. Unfortunately, the NRC has determined that keeping this toxic mass in place is adequate. This simply is not the case. My legislation will transfer the jurisdiction from the NRC to the Department of Energy, where remediation and relocation can begin.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this sensible and conscientious legislation.

84TH COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1999

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 84th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide that took place this past weekend at points across the country. The events that took place between 1915 to 1923, when 1.5 million Armenian men, women and children were systematically mistreated and killed, represent one of the most dark and the most devastating chapters in human history. Armenians were tortured, had their property confiscated, and thousands died from malnutrition and starvation during long, forced marches from their homeland in Eastern Turkey.

Tragically, the 20th century is now finishing much like it started. The Armenian Genocide not only foreshadowed the nightmare of the Nazi Holocaust, but now shows dangerous parallels to the situation unfolding in Kosovo. Like the Armenian before them, ethnic Albanians are struggling for their dignity and their lives.

That is why it is more critical than ever to revisit history, to listen and learn from the Armenian experience, and to honor the victims of the first genocide of this century. I am amazed that the Turkish government still refuses to admit its involvement in the atrocities, while at the same time our own government

has yet to acknowledge the full extent of the genocide that occurred. When a tragedy of this magnitude takes place, it is our duty to face all the uncomfortable truths and to ensure that the story is not forgotten.

History holds valuable lessons for us as we enter the new millennium. ''Who remembers the Armenian?'' asked Adolf Hitler as he unleashed his wrath upon the Jews. This collective amnesia proved devastating. Fortunately, the answer is clear. We remember the Armenians. We remember the suffering of their people and will not allow their memories to fade.

I proudly represent a large and vibrant Armenian community in my district in Massachusetts. Every year survivors of the Armenian Genocide and their descendants make public and vivid the hidden details of the Armenian Genocide as they participate in commemoration ceremonies in Boston, Lowell, and other areas in the Merrimack Valley. These same Armenian-Americans have made great contributions to society through a wide range of professions, and have significantly enriched the cultural life of the 5th District.

Out of respect for them and for Armenians all over the world, let us renew our commitment here today that the American people will oppose any and all instances of genocide. We refuse to once again watch from afar, as the ethnic cleansing and genocide that ravaged the Armenians now plagues the people Kosovo. Our unified voices and actions must be strong and unequivocal. Violence born out of hatred and fear will never again be tolerated.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. —, THE SATELLITE COPYRIGHT, COMPETITION, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 26, 1999

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. —, the Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999. This bill will improve the copyright compulsory license and the conditions of that license for satellite carriers of copyrighted programming contained on television broadcast signals by applying to such carriers the same opportunities and rules as their cable competitors. This competitive parity will lead to increased exposure of copyrighted programming to consumers who will pay lower prices for cable and satellite services which deliver programming to their homes. These lower prices will result from the choices consumers will have in choosing how they want their television programming delivered. Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for many of the Members in this House when I assert that creating competition in the video delivery market is the key to more choice and lower prices for our constituents.

This is a very dynamic time for the multichannel video marketplace, particularly for the satellite industry. The satellite copyright compulsory license is set to expire at the end of this year at a time when the industry enjoys a record number of subscribers. In the meantime, a federal court decision threatens to disconnect hundred of thousands of satellite customers from their distant network signals. Additionally, several other copyright restrictions still prevent the satellite industry from competing with the cable television industry on an even playing field.

The Copyright Act of 1976 bestowed on cable television a permanent copyright compulsory license which enables that industry to rebroadcast network and superstation signals to cable television viewers without requiring cable operators to receive the authorization of thousands of copyright owners who have an exclusive right to authorize the exploitation of their programs. The cable operators pay a set fee for the right to retransmit and the monies collected are paid to the copyright owners through a distribution proceeding conducted under the auspices of the United States Copyright Office.

In 1988, Congress granted a compulsory license to the satellite industry. Although the cable and satellite compulsory licenses have similarities, there are important differences which I believe prevent satellite from becoming a true competitor to cable. Technology has changed significantly since the cable and satellite compulsory licenses were created. Satellite carriers are starting to be able to bring local programming through their services to viewers of that local market. The time has come to take a comprehensive look at the satellite compulsory license as it relates to the long-term viability and competitiveness of the satellite television industry. The satellite compulsory license is set to sunset in December of this year, and the Federal Communications Commission has reported time and again that in areas where there is no competition to cable, consumers are paying higher cable rates. We must act for our constituents to level the playing field in a manner that will allow both industries to flourish to the benefit of consumers.

To that end, the ''Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999'' makes the following changes to the Satellite Home Viewer Act:

It reauthorizes the satellite compulsory license for five years.

It allows new satellite customers who have received a network signal from a cable system within the past three months to sign up for satellite service for those signals. This is not allowed today.

It provides a discount for the copyright fees paid by the satellite carriers.

It allows satellite carriers to retransmit a local television station to households within that station's local market, just like cable does, conditioned upon meeting requirements of the Communications Act.

It allows satellite carriers to rebroadcast a national signal of the Public Broadcasting Service.

It postpones the currently scheduled shut-off of distant network service until the FCC develops a new predictive model to more accurately determine who is entitled to receive distant network signals.

I commend the work of Representative BILLY TAUZIN, Chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, and with Representative TOM BLILEY, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, on those provisions of this legislation complimentary to the copyright provisions. Their leadership and partnership have been and will continue to be invaluable and necessary in guaranteeing true competition between the satellite and cable industries, particularly as this legislation moves forward towards a conference.

I also want to recognize the leadership and care that Senator ORRIN HATCH and Senator PATRICK LEAHY, Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, have paid to the development of this important bill. We have worked together closely on its provisions and I look forward to continuing our work together as our bills move toward completion.

Let me make clear that this bill is a compromise, carefully balanced to ensure competition. Many doubters thought our two committees could never work together to forge such a compromise. I believe it contains the balance necessary to allow this bill to become law this session and I urge all Members to support its passage.

SECTION-BY-SECTION

TITLE I—SATELLITE COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Section 101. Short title

The name of title I of the bill is the ''Satellite Copyright, Competition, and Consumer Protection Act of 1999.''

Section 102. Retransmission consent

Section 102 amends section 325 of the Communications Act to provide that satellite carriers must in certain circumstances obtain retransmission permission from a broadcaster before they can retransmit the signal of a network broadcast station. Like the regime applicable to the cable industry, network broadcasters are afforded the option of either granting retransmission consent, or they may elect must-carry status as provided in section 103 of the bill. All satellite carriers that provide local service of television network stations must obtain either retransmission consent of the local broadcasters, or carry their signals under the must-carry provisions.

Section 102 exempts carriage of certain broadcast stations from the retransmission requirement. Retransmission consent does not apply to noncommercial broadcasting stations, and superstations that existed as superstations on May 1, 1991, were retransmitted by satellite carriers under the section 119 satellite compulsory license as of July 1, 1998, and the retransmissions were in compliance with FCC rules governing network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity and sports blackout.

The retransmission consent exemption for satellite-delivered distant network signals is eliminated 7 months after passage of the Act. Elimination of this exemption will foster retransmission of local network stations by satellite carriers by requiring satellite carriers to obtain retransmission permission from the distant network stations they wish to provide to their subscribers.

Section 102 also directs the Federal Communications Commission, within 45 days of enactment, to commence a rulemaking proceeding to adopt regulations governing the exercise of retransmission rights for satellite retransmissions. In addition to establishing election periods for must-carry/retransmission consent rights, the Commission is directed to establish regulations, effective until January 1, 2006, that prohibit broadcasters from engaging in discriminatory practices, understandings, arrangements and activities, including exclusive contracts for carriage, that prevent any multichannel video programming distributor from obtaining retransmission consent.