

suit for economic costs and attorney's fees under a new cause of action. Finally, the U.S. Attorney General can seek an injunction prohibiting a copyright owner from utilizing the safe harbor if there is a pattern of abusive interdiction activities.

This legislation does not impact in any way a person who is making a fair use of a copyrighted work, or who is otherwise using, storing, and copying copyrighted works in a lawful fashion. Because its scope is limited to unauthorized distribution, display, performance or reproduction of copyrighted works on publicly accessible P2P systems, the legislation only authorizes self-help measures taken to deal with clear copyright infringements. Thus, the legislation does not authorize any interdiction actions to stop fair or authorized uses of copyrighted works on decentralized, peer-to-peer systems, or any interdiction of public domain works. Further, the legislation doesn't even authorize self-help measures taken to address copyright infringements outside of the decentralized, P2P environment.

This proposed legislation has a neutral, if not positive, net effect on privacy rights. First, a P2P user does not have an expectation of privacy in computer files that she makes publicly accessible through a P2P file-sharing network—just as a person who places an advertisement in a newspaper cannot expect to keep that information confidential. It is important to emphasize that a P2P user must first actively decide to make a copyrighted work available to the world, or to send a worldwide request for a file, before any P2P interdiction would be countenanced by the legislation. Most importantly, unlike in a copyright infringement lawsuit, interdiction technologies do not require the copyright owner to know who is infringing the copyright. Interdiction technologies only require that the copyright owner know where the file is located or between which computers a transmission is occurring.

No legislation can eradicate the problem of peer-to-peer piracy. However, enabling copyright creators to take action to prevent an infringing file from being shared via P2P is an important first step toward a solution. Through this legislation, Congress can help the marketplace more effectively manage the problems associated with P2P file trading without interfering with the system itself.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RACHEL
HENNING

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an individual whose pioneering efforts in the business market have led to numerous innovations. Rachel Henning is a trailblazer in technology that contributed to bolster the Denver economy. It is with much admiration that I pay tribute to and exemplary citizen of the State of Colorado.

Rachel Henning is the founder and creator of Catalyst Search. Her cost effective staffing resource, provides businesses with the tools they need to survive in today's business market. Her initial idea to create a successful recruiting and consulting firm has become a re-

ality and expanded to Denver, Colorado and the surrounding area. Anchored in Colorado, Catalyst Search acts as a pioneer of this 21st century providing clients the convenience and expertise necessary to compete.

Rachel's hard work and determination, has built a great company worthy of admiration. As an active member of the Internet, Colorado, and Women's Chamber of Commerce, Rachel provides each organization with leadership and stability. She has contributed much time and effort to the civic and business communities in which she spends her time.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to applaud the diligent efforts of Rachel Henning and I am honored to congratulate her before this body of Congress and this Nation. I believe her aspirations will grow into a very prosperous career as a business leader, and her diligence and commitment deserve our praise and I am honored to pay tribute to her today. Good luck to you, Rachel, in all your future endeavors.

COMMEMORATE A UNIQUE AND
MAGNIFICENT GROUP OF AVI-
ATORS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to commemorate a unique and magnificent group of old aviators who have received very little publicity in the civilian sector. They will celebrate their 90th and 60th anniversaries in conjunction with the Commemorative Air Force (CAF) "Wings Over Houston" Air Show from October 23–26, 2002, in Houston, Texas.

The first Enlisted Pilot, Vernon L. Burge, earned his wings in the old Signal Corps in 1912. Prior to World War 11, 282 enlisted pilots served in the Signal Corps, then in the Army Air Service and later in the Army Air Corps as rated pilots. Many flew the Air Mail during the early 1930s of the Roosevelt Administration.

With the approach of WWII, aircraft manufacturers were producing aircraft faster than the Air Corps could fill with pilots. To qualify for Flight Training, a cadet was required to have two years of college. To fill this shortage of pilots, Congress enacted legislation in 1941 authorizing enlisted men to participate in aerial flight.

To qualify for Pilot Training, the enlisted men had to meet several stringent requirements. They had to be enlisted in the regular Army, not drafted, possess a high-school diploma, pass a rigid physical exam, and sign a contract with the Army avowing that upon completion of Flight Training, they would continue serving in the Army Air Corps as Staff Sergeant Pilots for three years, as Technical Sergeant Pilots for three years, as Master Sergeants for three years, and end the contract as Warrant Officer Pilots.

The Enlisted Pilots (aviation students) attended the same ground schools, same flying schools, had the same flight instructors, same training airplanes, and successfully completed the same curriculum as the Aviation Cadets.

Almost 2,500 enlisted men graduated as Enlisted Pilots from Ellington, Kelly, Luke, Mather, Columbus, Dothan, Lubbock, Moody,

Roswell, Spencer, Turner, Victorville, Williams, Craig and Stockton Air Bases in Classes 42–C through 42–J, the last class of Enlisted Pilots.

Upon graduation, and ordered to participate in Aerial Flight by General "Hap" Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, these pilots flew Douglas A–20s, Curtis P–36s and P–40s, Lockheed P–38s, North American P–64s, Douglas C–47s, C–48s, C–49s, C–53s. They flew many of these aircraft in combat as Staff Sergeant Pilots. Later, as officers, they flew all of the aircraft in the Air Force inventory during and after WWII.

The Flight Training of Aviation Students Program was discontinued in November 1942, with enlisted men graduating as Flight Officers in following classes.

Charles "Chuck" Yeager, the first pilot to exceed the speed of sound, completed his flight training as an enlisted man but graduated as a Flight Officer in December 1942. Bob Hoover, the world renowned military and civilian acrobatic pilot was an Enlisted Pilot. Walter H. Beech served as an Enlisted Pilot in 1919 and later founded the Beech Aircraft Company in Wichita, Kansas.

The Air Force honors the third Enlisted Pilot, William C. Ocker, for pioneering instrument flying by naming the Instrument Flight Center at Randolph AFB in his memory.

Captain Claire Chennault organized a flight demonstration team at Maxwell Air Field in 1932, called the "Men on the Flying Trapeze" (the forerunner of the Thunderbirds), which at one time included two Enlisted Pilots, Sergeant William C. McDonald and Sergeant John H. Williamson. Staff Sergeant Ray Clinton flew solo stunt and backup for the team.

The Enlisted Pilots' accomplishments are many and their legend is a long one of dedication and patriotism. Seventeen became Fighter Pilot Aces and thirteen became General Officers. They pioneered many air routes throughout the world. After release from active duty, they became airline pilots, airline union heads, corporate executives, bank presidents, teachers, doctors, manufacturers of racing cars, corporate aviation department heads, and much, much more.

Of the almost 3,000 American Enlisted Pilots from 1912 through 1942, approximately 600 remain. They are a terminal organization—most of them are in their early eighties.

According to retired USAF General Edwin F. Wenglar, chairman of the Grand Muster Reunion, 75 to 100 of these grand Airmen will be able to attend their reunion, which could very well be the last gathering of the finest and most magnificent aviators in the annals of aviation history.

RECOGNIZING ARMOND MORRIS AS
THE LANCASTER SUNBELT EXPO
SOUTHEASTERN FARMER OF
THE YEAR FOR GEORGIA

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate Armond Morris, of Ocilla, for his recent selection as Georgia's Lancaster Sunbelt Expo Southeastern Farmer of the Year. Armond has farmed in South

Georgia for the past 38 years. Throughout those years, his operation has grown to over 2,000 acres and includes several different crops, such as cotton, peanuts, corn, watermelons, and cantaloupes.

Armond's service and contribution to the agriculture community go well beyond the fields and dirt roads of South Georgia. Armond is the current chairman of the Georgia Peanut Commission, which represents over 7,000 peanut farmers in Georgia. Conducting programs that deal with the research and promotion of Georgia peanuts. Armond is also a board member of the American Peanut Council, which is responsible for peanut farmers across the country. Armond is not alone with his service to the agriculture community. He and his wife, Brenda, manage Morris Agricultural Services. Morris Agricultural Services is a USDA-approved peanut buying point and it also provides South Georgia farmers with chemicals and fertilizer.

Armond will join seven other state winners at the Sunbelt Agricultural Expo, which is held in my hometown of Moultrie, Georgia, in October. Armond and the other state winners will be recognized at the Expo, and one of them will be named the Lancaster Sunbelt Expo Southeastern Farmer of the Year.

Agriculture is very important to South Georgia and Armond represents the type of farmer the agriculture community needs in the future. He has helped out his fellow farmers and his community throughout his 38 years of farming, and I know that this help will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in recognizing and congratulating Armond Morris on his outstanding achievements and service to our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5215, THE
"CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
PROTECTION AND STATISTICAL
EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2002"

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce on behalf of myself, Mr. SAWYER and Mrs. MALONEY, the proposed "Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002."

This bill would implement a pledge made by the President in his Management Agenda to improve Federal statistical programs. The bill, which the Administration drafted and supports, builds upon legislation that I introduced in the 106th Congress. That bill, H.R. 2885, the "Statistical Efficiency Act of 1999," received strong bipartisan support and was approved by the full House. Similar to that bill, H.R. 5215, it has two primary objectives. One is to enable the Federal Government's three principal statistical agencies—the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis—to share the business data they collect. This shared information would substantially enhance the accuracy of economic statistics by resolving serious data inconsistencies that now exist. It would also reduce reporting burdens on the businesses that supply those data.

The second and equally important objective of this bill is to ensure that the confidential

data that citizens and businesses provide to Federal agencies for statistical purposes are subject to uniform and rigorous protections against unauthorized use. Accurate statistical data are essential to informed public and private decision-making in a host of important areas. This data make vital contributions to understanding the Nation's economy and its many facets, such as the impact of technology on productivity growth. The Nation's core economic indicators—the Gross Domestic Product and other key statistical aggregates—form the cornerstone of Federal budgetary and monetary policy.

Yet, growing data anomalies and inconsistencies raise questions about the accuracy of our economic statistics. For example, the Gross Domestic Product has recently experienced a historically high measurement error by about \$200 billion. Such serious data inconsistencies affect the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and call into question the accuracy with which these agencies track industry output, employment and productivity trends. For example, during the last economic census in 1997, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported payroll data in the information technology sector that were 13 percent higher than the data reported by the Census Bureau. There was a 14 percent disparity in the payroll data reported by these two agencies for the motor freight, transportation and warehousing industries.

This bill would remove the statutory barriers that now prevent the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis from sharing and comparing statistical data. According to the Administration, this would largely eliminate the anomalies that now exist in Federal statistics data and thereby greatly enhance their quality.

The bill would also eliminate much of the duplicative data collection that now occurs. Multiple agencies have a critical need for the same information but are prohibited from sharing it. Allowing these agencies to share this information will ease reporting burdens on businesses.

Let me emphasize several important features of the data-sharing provisions of the bill. First, the data-sharing provisions apply only to the three agencies I have mentioned—the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The data-sharing provisions would not extend to other Federal agencies. Second, the bill's provisions apply only to the sharing of business data. They do not extend to household and demographic data that individual citizens provide to the Federal Government.

Third, the enhanced data-sharing can be used only for statistical purposes. Fourth, the data-sharing will be closely controlled under written agreements that specify: which data is to be shared; the statistical purposes for which the data can be used; the individuals who are authorized to receive the data; and appropriate security safeguards.

As I mentioned earlier, the other part of the bill would enhance the protection of data that businesses and citizens provide to the Federal Government on a confidential basis. In contrast to the bill's narrow data-sharing authorities, its confidentiality protections are very broad. They apply to all Federal agencies that collect data for statistical purposes from businesses or individuals under a pledge of confidentiality.

The bill provides a clear and consistent standard for the use of confidential statistical information. Specifically, it prohibits the Federal Government from using such information for any non-statistical purpose. The bill defines a prohibited non-statistical purpose as including the use of data in individually identifiable form for any administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, adjudicative or other purpose that affects the rights, privileges or benefits of the person or organization supplying the information.

The bill would also prohibit the disclosure of such information under the Freedom of Information Act. This bill would provide appropriate safeguards to ensure that data supplied under a pledge of confidentiality are used only for statistical purposes. It imposes criminal penalties on Federal employees or agents who willfully disclose information in violation of the bill's requirements.

The bill, thus, provides one uniform set of confidentiality protections to supplant the ad hoc statutory protections that now exist. It also establishes statutory protections in some areas where no such protections currently exist.

The bill's enhanced confidentiality protections will improve the quality of Federal statistics by encouraging greater cooperation on the part of respondents. Even more important, these protections ensure that the Federal Government does not abuse the trust of those who provide data to it under a pledge of confidentiality.

Mr. Speaker, the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 makes important, common sense and long overdue improvements in our Nation's statistical programs. It is a bipartisan, good Government measure that has the Administration's strong support. I urge my colleagues to join with us to achieve prompt enactment of the bill.

IN TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J.
REARDON

HON. ROGER F. WICKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant and a leader in the field of higher education in the state of Mississippi. On August 15, 2002, University of Mississippi Dean of Students Dr. Thomas J. (Sparky) Reardon will celebrate 25 years of faithful service to the state of Mississippi and to his alma mater.

Dr. Reardon began his career in university administration as coordinator of pre-admissions and was later promoted to the post of associate director of student services. He assumed the job of dean of students in 2001. Dr. Reardon has been a tremendous influence on the lives of two generations of students during his distinguished career at Ole Miss. His leadership and experience have been assets during the tenure of three chancellors and countless faculty and staff members over the past quarter century.

He is a well-established professional in the field of Greek life on campus. He was recognized nationally in 1987 with the Association of Fraternity Advisors' Distinguished Service