

when he decided to hire a professional lobbyist and a public relations firm to look after India's image in the United States.

Credit here should go entirely to Ray who went about hiring the lobbyist against a steady tide of criticism. The move has paid rich dividends.

Ray says that "if I have to do any work for India, it should be first class work." Therein lies his strength as well as his success.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
WILLIAM D. FORD

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most valuable Members of this institution, a Representative whom we will all miss very dearly upon his retirement this year: the Honorable WILLIAM D. FORD.

As a 20-year-old when WILLIAM FORD first joined the Congress in 1965, I was not aware of the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Higher Education Act of 1965, much less of the role he played in crafting them.

I was an administrator in Community School District 7 in South Bronx when Representative WILLIAM FORD worked on the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967, which supported dropout prevention projects and bilingual education programs. At that time I was not as attuned to the Federal legislative process as I might have been, but I was certainly appreciative of the results.

When Representative FORD helped craft and pass the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Educational Act in 1984, I was a senior member of the New York State Assembly Committee on Education, and I understood very well the significance of his efforts. Then 4 years later, as the chairman of that assembly committee when Representative FORD worked on the Childhood Education and Development Act, I understood his contribution even better.

However, Mr. Speaker, it was not until I had the privilege of joining what in 1990 had become his Committee on Education and Labor, did I fully comprehend the magnitude of his leadership on our Nation's educational policies. And I will always treasure the memories of his guidance in the crafting and passage of my very first bill, the School Dropout Prevention and Basic Skills Improvement Act of 1990.

Mr. Speaker, this House of Representatives—and this Nation—will miss the leadership of Chairman WILLIAM FORD very deeply. But those of us who have had the pleasure of working with him will miss him all the more.

RULE ON GATT

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there has been a campaign of misinformation concerning one of the provisions in the GATT bill—title VIII—addressing the FCC's pioneer preference policy. Today, in response to a re-

quest by the Democratic and Republican leadership, the Subcommittees on Telecommunications and Finance and Oversight and Investigations held a hearing to clarify the confusion created by this campaign.

The subcommittees took testimony from Government witnesses, one of the pioneer companies, and critics of the policy. I want to take this time to report on the facts with respect to this issue so that members can make an informed decision on the issue rather than react to misleading newspaper advertisements.

We are all aware of the advertisement which ran in the Washington Post and the New York Times which charged that Congress was providing a loophole to give a billion dollar price break to certain companies for their licenses to provide PCS services. This advertisement is pure bunk.

The facts are that Congress, in title VIII of the GATT legislation, intended to ensure that a give away of these licenses did not occur and that the pioneer licensee pay a significant portion of the market value of a PCS license—without which they would likely pay nothing.

Let's review the history. The pioneer preference policy was established nearly 4 years ago by the FCC. This policy offers the guarantee of an FCC license to entrepreneurs who successfully developed important new communications services and technologies. This FCC policy is not unique to PCS services. For example, pioneer preferences have been awarded in other telecommunications cases such as to VITA, a nonprofit company offering low-earth-orbit satellite services; Suite 12, a company offering wireless cable services; and M-TEL, a company offering narrowband personal communications services.

Last December, the FCC awarded a pioneer preference to 3 PCS applicants—out of more than 100. In so doing, the FCC guaranteed these companies a license in 3 of the top 20 markets. The FCC awarded these preferences in recognition for their Unique contribution to the development of PCS technology. They only received one of the two licenses to be awarded in each market.

American Personal Communications [APC] developed and demonstrated technologies which facilitated spectrum sharing by PCS and microwave at 2 gigahertz resulting in a more efficient use of spectrum.

Cox developed and demonstrated a PCS-cable interface technology and equipment which also improved spectrum efficiency for PCS.

Finally, omnipoint developed 2 gigahertz hand-held equipment utilizing advanced techniques known as spread spectrum which facilitated broader range of PCS services.

No one, not even their competitors who have taken out advertisements in the Post, denies the importance and benefit of these developments to the deployment of PCS services.

In addition to guaranteeing the pioneers' a license in three markets, the FCC also decided that these applicants should be awarded these licenses at no cost.

In response to concern that valuable spectrum was being given away, Chairman DINGELL and Congressman MOORHEAD introduced a bill, H.R. 4700, which would require the pioneers to pay 90 percent of the value of the license in their market.

The FCC then reversed their decision and required the three pioneer recipients to pay an amount comparable to that H.R. 4700. However, the committee was concerned that the FCC did not have the explicit legal authority under the Communications Act in which to require payment for a license that was given for free. If, as our legal experts advised us, the FCC's decision was overturned, the original FCC decision would remain and the pioneers would pay nothing for these valuable licenses.

At that point, the administration, Senate, and House entered into negotiations to determine the appropriate fee which should be charged for these licenses. After lengthy negotiations, it was agreed that the pioneers should pay 85 percent of the per capita average of the top 20 markets after adjusting for the anomalies created in the three award markets. The administration decided that the legislation should be placed in GATT in order to raise revenue.

Without this legislation, the Government will most likely receive nothing for these licenses. That result would be a terrible deal for the taxpayers.

CELEBRATING THE GREENPOINT-  
WILLIAMSBURG COLUMBUS DAY  
PARADE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 5, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the eighth annual Columbus Day parade to be held in my district on Sunday, October 9. Conducted by the Federation of Italian-American Organizations of Greenpoint-Williamsburg, the parade will kick off from the St. Francis of Paola Church following the 11:30 Mass.

Founded in 1986, the federation is comprised of eight-member organizations from Greenpoint and Williamsburg areas of New York City. Its mission is to make Greenpoint-Williamsburg a richer place for its residents, and to help those who are in need. The federation also organizes services for legal immigrants who wish to be naturalized, organizes townhall meetings, and fosters and encourages pride in the achievements of Italians and Italian-Americans.

Sunday's parade will recognize the accomplishments of one of Italy's most famous native sons, Christopher Columbus. Convinced that there was a western route to Asia, Columbus convinced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to finance his historic voyage across the Atlantic. Setting sail in August 1492, it was only through his outstanding navigational skills and sheer determination that Columbus landed in the Bahamas almost 2 months later.

He would make three more trips across the Atlantic, trying desperately to find the Asian continent, which was actually thousands of miles to the west. Nonetheless, his expedition helped launch the Italian Renaissance, and changed the course of Western civilization forever.

The Columbus Day Parade will mark these accomplishments, as well as the achievements of all Italians and Italian-Americans. The grand marshal of this year's parade will