H10360

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
November 16, 2005

(1) DIC WHEN NO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—Section 1313(a) of such title is amended—
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "$410" and inserting "$168";
(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "$590" and inserting "$620";
(C) in paragraph (3), by striking "$675" and inserting "$815"; and
(D) in paragraph (4), by striking "$765" and "$138" and inserting "$819" and "$157", respectively.

(2) SUPPLEMENTAL DIC FOR CERTAIN CHILDREN.—Section 1314 of such title is amended—
(A) in subsection (a), by striking "$211" and inserting "$257";
(B) in subsection (b), by striking "$410" and inserting "$538"; and
(C) in subsection (c), by striking "$205" and inserting "$214".

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on December 1, 2005.

(f) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases made under subsection (a), the rates of disability compensation payable to persons within the purview of section 10 of Public Law 85-435 (72 Stat. 126) who are not in receipt of compensation payable pursuant to chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

The Senate bill was ordered to be passed under the provisions of H.R. 1065, repackage and revise and extend his remarks and in accordance with the provisions of the House.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue of great importance to me and my constituents. In particular, I speak of a provision in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2006 regarding the Muskingum Watershed in Ohio.

The Muskingum Watershed encompasses 18 counties in Ohio and includes all of the area which drains into the Muskingum River and its tributaries where it joins with the Ohio River. Below the watershed lies an aquifer of great importance to the constituents of my district and those of surrounding areas.

The threat that landfills pose to the aquifer and the watershed are too great to ignore. Remember, we are fortunate in the United States to be well-endowed with water, and we are indebted to our forebears for creating the infrastructure to deliver potable water to our communities, farmers and industries.

As a representative, it is my responsibility to respond to the concerns of my constituents to protect and preserve the integrity of their water supply. During my time as chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, I have dealt with many issues relating to clean water and its significance. I have seen how a lack of planning, oversight and development has impaired their water supply and now we are tasked with spending millions of taxpayer dollars to reverse the problem.

Additionally, per my request, the United States Geological Survey published a report in 2003 titled “Plan for National Assessment of Water Availability and Use.” The report highlights the availability of water in the U.S. and how this availability relates to need, sources and geographic location.

I would like to cite a statement made in a report by the Council of State Governments that sums up the need to protect our water: “Water, which used to be considered a ubiquitous resource, is now scarce in some parts of the country and not just in the West as one might assume. The water wars have spread to the Midwest, East and South as well.” I find this statement quite telling and see it as a wake up call to all those who take water for granted. Much has changed over the years; cities have grown, irrigation technology has advanced and ground water has become a much larger fraction of the nation’s water supply. All these factors contribute to the need to protect the Muskingum watershed and the aquifer below it.

Having heard from many constituents concerning the potential dangers posed by the stress of additional landfills in the Muskingum Watershed, I have made this provision one of my top priorities in Congress. I feel that the criteria set forth by the provision are fair, nondiscriminatory and of utmost importance in preserving the aquifer for generations to come.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2669
Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2669.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Motion to remove the name of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize Members for Special Order speeches without prejudice to the possible resumption of legislative business.

SPECIAL ORDERS
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE EROSION OF PRIVACY
Mr. PAUL, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I claim my 5 minutes at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the privacy issue has been around for a long time. The brutal abuse of privacy and property of early Americans played a big role in our revolt against the king.

□ 1800

The first, fourth, and fifth amendments represented attempts to protect private property and privacy from an overzealous Federal Government. Today those attempts appear to have failed.

There have been serious legal debates in recent decades about whether privacy is protected by the Constitution. Some argue that since the word does not appear in the text of that document, it is not protected. Others argue that privacy protection extends beyond the Fourteenth Amendment, citing the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

The debates over privacy and property are not new. The Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, was included in the Bill of Rights to prevent government officials from invading private property.

However, the Fourth Amendment has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean that the government must have a warrant or probable cause to search or seize a person’s property. The Court has also held that the government may conduct searches and seizures without a warrant or probable cause in certain circumstances, such as when there is an imminent danger to public safety or when a person has abandoned their property.

Despite these limitations, the Fourth Amendment continues to serve as a fundamental principle in American law. Cases such as United States v. Jones and Riley v. Louisiana have reinforced the importance of protecting individual privacy against government intrusion.

Privacy and property are essential to the protection of individual liberty and freedom. The government must respect these rights and provide due process before depriving individuals of their property.

In order to protect these rights, the government must be held accountable for its actions. The Fourth Amendment requires that the government respect individual privacy and provide due process before depriving individuals of their property.

However, the government has been able to evade these requirements through interpretations of the Constitution and the use of exceptions such as the public interest and national security.

The debates over privacy and property continue, and it is up to the citizens of this country to ensure that their rights are protected.

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In recent years, especially since 9/11, Congress has been totally negligible in its duty to protect U.S. citizens from Federal Government encroachment on the rights of privacy. Even prior to 9/11, the Echelon worldwide surveillance system was entrenched, monitoring all telephones, faxes, and e-mails.

From the 1970s forward, national security letters were used sparingly in circuiting legal process and search warrant requirements. Since 9/11 and the subsequent passage of the PATRIOT Act, however, the use of these instruments has skyrocketed from 300 annually to over 30,000. There is essentially no oversight or understanding by the U.S. Congress of the significance of this pervasive government surveillance. It is all shrugged off as necessary to make us safe from terrorism. Sacrificing personal liberty and privacy, the majority feels, is no big deal.

We soon will vote on the conference report reauthorizing the PATRIOT Act. Though one would argue there has been a large grass-roots effort to dis-credit the PATRIOT Act, Congress has ignored this message. Amazingly, over 391 communities and seven States have passed resolutions highly critical of the PATRIOT Act.

The debate in Congress, if that is what one wants to call it, boils down to whether the most egregious parts of the act will be sunsetted after 4 years or 7 years. The conference report will adjust the numbers, and Members will vote on the “compromise” and feel good about their effort to protect individual privacy.

But if we are honest with ourselves, we would admit that the fourth amendment is essentially a dead letter. There has been no effort to curb the abuse of national security letters nor to comprehend the significance of Echelon. Hard-fought liberties are rapidly slipping away from us.

Congress is not much better when it comes to protecting against the erosion of the centuries-old habeas corpus doctrine. By declaring anyone an enemy combatant, a totally arbitrary designation by the President, the government can deny an individual his right to petition a judge or even speak with an attorney. Though there has been a good debate on the insanity of our policy of torturing prisoners, holding foreigners and Americans without charge, many of whom are undoubtedly innocent, and it never occurs to those who condemn torture that unlimited detention of individuals without a writ of habeas corpus is itself torture, especially for those who are totally innocent? Add this to the latest covert network of secret CIA prisons now known of for 2 years and we should be asking ourselves what have we become as a people. Recent evidence that we are using white phosphorus chemical weapons in Iraq does nothing to improve our image.

Our prestige in the world is slipping. The war is going badly. Our financial system is grossly overburdened, and we spend hundreds of hours behind the scenes drafting a mere $5 billion spending cut while pretending no one knows we can spend tens of billions in off-budget supplemental bills, sometimes even under unanimous consent. It is time the real purpose of government in a society that professes to be free: protection of liberty, peaceful commerce, and keeping itself out of our lives, our economy, our pocketbooks, and certainly out of the affairs of foreign nations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. addressed the House.

His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extentions of Remarks.)

IRAQ

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to Iraq, the President and his administration continue to act like cowboys in a western movie. When will they learn? And until they do, there will be no solution in Iraq.

The President stomped the American people into a flawed, futile, and fatal war; and this administration keeps applying B-movie mentality to re-shake Vietnam. This latest administration tactic is to announce body counts, as if that will promote confidence among the American people. The same tactic was used during Vietnam. It did not work then, and it will not work in Iraq. If anything, this latest tactic will only deepen American resentment to this war because the American people know they are only being told part of the story.

The Rumsfeld command is happy to announce the number of insurgents killed. They do not talk much about the innocent Iraqi civilians killed or wounded. They are not announcing those numbers every day. Why not? If they killed or captured 80 insurgents, how many civilians were injured or wounded in the process? Why do they not tell us the whole story?

Iraq is an urban guerilla warfare, and our brave soldiers should not be fighting in a house-to-house war. It puts them in maximum danger all the time. There is no front line in Iraq because every road is the front, every house is the front, and every footstep is along the front line. There is no safe haven for our soldiers. Danger is everywhere in Iraq. Where does the enemy care what they eat, no matter how much they try to forget this war for even a moment.

And the administration calls this progress. The American people see it as a paralysis of leadership. The President stampeded the Congress into a do-or-die scenario, and now our soldiers keep dying in the wrong place at the wrong time and for the wrong reason.

When was the last time the President even mentioned Osama bin Laden, the terrorist who is supposed to have started this whole thing, this war on terror? The White House has built an underground bunker to keep out reality. The truth cannot penetrate those walls of denial. fortified with Presidential speeches to carefully selected audiences. Now the President is beginning to say that he is not responsible for the war in Iraq. The record is clear. Mr. Speaker: this war was started by this President and his administration. They got what they wanted. They got more than they can handle. And every new pronouncement from the White House bunker widens the gulf between administration rhetoric and Iraq reality.

Reality may be missing in action at the White House, but reality is front and center with the American people. Another Presidential speech with yet another spin on why the President wants this war will not do anything to stabilize Iraq, promote peace, or create democracy.

We are just learning about the latest catastrophe. Now Americans soldiers have to launch operations to uncover hundreds of Sunnis abused, tortured, and malnourished in a prison run by the people we put in power.

Imposing our will is a prescription for civil war and ethnic scandals in Iraq. Imposing a Western blueprint on a Middle Eastern culture will undermine any attempt at real peace. Iraq needs the benefit of a Middle Eastern solution, a cultural process that has worked for thousands of years. Many in the Middle East know this. Many have tried to tell us. But we will not listen. Their will, not ours, will define democracy in Iraq. If we are serious about an election in Iraq, we have to stop the provocations.

America is at a crossroads: stability or continued occupation of Iraq. The Rumsfeld command now admits American soldiers should be there for a decade or more. That is occupation, and nobody outside the administration favors it. Ten more years of house-to-