I ask my colleagues to join me in praising Admiral J. Scott Burhoe's commitment to higher education and the accomplishments of this remarkable leader.

IN OPPOSITION TO EXTENSION OF PATRIOT ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 2011

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this extension of the three provisions of the misnamed PATRIOT Act. It is a travesty that the House and Senate leadership bring this measure to the floor at the 11th hour—just as the provisions are on the verge of sunsetting—hide it as an amendment to an unrelated Senate bill, and issue all manner of alarmist warnings that if we do not pass it without delay a terrorist attack is imminent. No amendments were allowed, nor were substantive opportunities to engage in a broader debate on the three measures being extended.

Let us be clear about one thing: the PATRIOT Act is unconstitutional. The three measures that were extended today were the most controversial sections of the original bill, which is why the sunset provisions for these were built into in the original bill in the first place. The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is clear on these issues:

''The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.''

Section 206 and Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act, which the House is renewing today, remove that particularity requirement, allowing massive surveillance of American citizens' most private and personal effects.

These sections, along with the never used ''Lone Wolf' provision are unnecessary, they do not protect us against terrorism, and they should be allowed to sunset. There is little evidence the PATRIOT Act has directly led to the conviction of anyone on serious terrorism charges, but there is plenty of evidence that federal agencies have repeatedly used its provisions to unnecessarily spy on American citizens.

I remain most strongly opposed to the PATRIOT Act and any such attack on the civil liberties of American citizens. Such measures may be well-intentioned and put in place under the belief that the sacrifice of liberty is required for our safety, but nothing could be further from the truth.

RECOGNIZING THE EXEMPLARY COMMUNITY SERVICE OF DR. HO S. BAE

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 2011

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly remarkable member of my community, Dr. Ho S. Bae, the medical director of the Asian Pacific Liver Center at St. Vincent's Medical Center. Dr. Bae has dedicated his career as a physician to improving the lives of people in my district. As we have just completed celebrating Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Month, it is fitting that we recognize the significant accomplishments of our AAPI community leaders.

In 2007, Dr. Bae founded the Asian Pacific Liver Center after noticing a disproportionally high incidence of Chronic Hepatitis B (CHB) in Asian American communities in Los Angeles. Rather than be a passive witness to this growing public health problem, Dr. Bae took action to educate the public regarding CHB and increase the availability of treatment for this life threatening disease.

Since founding the center, Dr. Bae has been providing comprehensive services ranging from free screening, vaccinations, education and treatment for people afflicted by and at risk of contracting CHB. Dr. Bae has screened over 10,000 individuals and provided free hepatitis and liver cancer education to several thousand others at community venues. He has also been a leader in ensuring that information and strategies on how to protect individuals from the disease are communicated to patients in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. This has vastly improved the value of his center's work by helping individuals make better lifestyle choices to effectively treat the disease and erase the stigma associated with it.

Dr. Bae's emergence as a leader on this issue provides true inspiration to all who hope to be a positive influence for the next generation of Americans. I am proud to have such a wonderful leader in my district and honored to recognize his service as we celebrate Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and honor that I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Dr. Ho Bae and the countless Americans of Asian and Pacific Islander descent who are making a difference in their communities and throughout our country.

RECOGNIZING THE FOUNDATION FIGHTING BLINDNESS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 2011

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, across the nation, more than 10 million Americans are affected by retinal diseases that cause blindness, such as retinitis pigmentosa and age-related macular degeneration. By 2020, that already-staggering number is expected to increase by 50 percent as our nation's population ages. Although these diseases do not attract as much attention as some others, their impact on the lives of our family, friends and constituents is significant.

The Foundation Fighting Blindness is hosting its national VISIONS Conference in Baltimore, MD, bringing together a special community of patients from 35 states and eight countries, world-renowned researchers committed to finding treatments and cures for these diseases, and physicians who provide patient care on the front lines. This gathering will also commemorate the Foundation's 40th anniversary, celebrating four decades of breakthroughs, progress and hope in the field of retinal disease research. There is much to celebrate, as recent advances in research have given new hope for restoring the vision of those living with retinal diseases. Recently published results from a breakthrough study funded in part by the Foundation Fighting Blindness show that gene therapy restored vision in patients who were previously blind due to a blinding genetic disease called retinitis pigmentosa. A nine year old boy witnessed some of the most striking results of the trial, gaining the ability to play baseball and read the chalkboard in class for the first time.

None of this life-changing work would be possible without the relentless innovation of the Foundation Fighting Blindness, which provides the capital necessary to begin new, previously unfunded research—allowing scientists to investigate uncharted territory. More often than not, this funding is the catalyst that drives research to gain widespread acceptance and thus funding from other sources, such as the National Eye Institute, one of the National Institutes of Health.

Now, in this unprecedented time of promise, partnership between private and public sectors is paramount to eradicating these blinding diseases. I urge you to recognize the efforts of pioneering organizations like the Foundation Fighting Blindness, and the National Eye Institute so that research will continue to flourish and life-changing cures may be realized.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND SACRIFICES OF THE HUI PANALA'AU COLONISTS

HON. COLLEEN W. HANABUSA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 2011

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the accomplishments, sacrifices, and contributions of the over 130 young men from Hawai'i, the majority of whom were native Hawaiians, who participated in a seven-year colonization project which resulted in the United States extending its sovereignty into the equatorial Pacific.

May 13, 2011 marked the 75th anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 7368 proclaiming United States' jurisdiction over the islands of Howland, Baker, and Jarvis—islands which still remain possessions of the United States today. These young Hawaiian men, many of whom were students at Kamehameha Schools, were charged with a colonization plan aimed at placing U.S. citizens as colonists on the three remote islands.

These men spent three to four months at a time on the islands. Their duties were to record weather conditions, cultivate plants, maintain a daily log, record types of fish caught, observe bird life, and collect specimens for the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. During the seven years of colonization, these men made numerous sacrifices, endured hardships, and risked their lives to secure and maintain the islands. Sadly, three young men gave their lives protecting these islands.

The federal government has never fully recognized the accomplishments, contributions,