

of greater security. We witnessed it during World War II with the immoral internment of Japanese Americans. Liberty has been trampled during every war we've fought. But we must ensure that it does not happen again through vigilant oversight of the provisions of the PATRIOT Act. Some have characterized the PATRIOT Act as an irresponsible reaction. I disagree because Congress was smart and just to include "sunsets" at the time. Most of the provisions in the PATRIOT Act were needed and should be reauthorized. But to contend as some of its supporters do that it is a perfect law and should not be looked at critically is absurd.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to working with my colleagues in both the House and the Senate to ensure that proper legislative safeguards are achieved, in conference, through additional sunsets on the most controversial provisions. In the words of one of our Founding Fathers, Benjamin Franklin, "they that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." Mr. Speaker, the war on terrorism will be won. But, America must continue to be a shining beacon of freedom, security, and prosperity for the world. It is the job of this esteemed legislative body to strike the proper balance between liberty and safety. We ascended to our current world position by being a cradle of freedom—now is not the time to turn our backs on that fundamental principle.

HONORING THE 2005 "TREE CITY
USA" CITIES OF FLORIDA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 22, 2005

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 110 Florida communities that received the 2005 Tree City USA recognition from the National Arbor Day Foundation. This designation is in recognition of these communities' support of the USDA Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry Program. These Florida communities have dedicated substantial efforts to the improvement of the environment in their cities and towns.

For almost 30 years, the Tree City USA program has facilitated cooperation and partnership in the urban forestry community, and has proven a cost-effective way for state and federal governments to support the conservation efforts of local communities. The Tree City USA program has effectively coordinated and engaged public and private participants including municipal leaders, State and Federal governments, tree care professionals, and non-profit organizations, toward a common goal of bettering our environment.

Tree City USA municipalities allocate over \$765 million each year to forestry programs. These funds go towards enhancing the natural beauty of the environment in order to make our communities a more pleasant place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the communities of Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, Coconut Creek, Cooper City, Coral Springs, Deerfield Beach, Juno Beach, Jupiter, Lighthouse Point, Oakland Park, Palm Beach Gardens, Plantation, Pompano Beach, and West Palm Beach on their efforts to promote environmental conservation and I encourage them to continue to improve the natural beauty of Florida.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2006 AND 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2601) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, and for other purposes:

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank my distinguished colleague from California, the Ranking Member of the International Relations Committee for his leadership and commitment to addressing the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. And I also want to thank the Chairman, HENRY HYDE for his dedication and willingness to work with me on this important issue over the last several years.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is completely unnecessary. While I appreciate the efforts of the Chairman to improve it, the real problem is that it reinforces the prostitution pledge—an underlying policy that I believe is fatally flawed, and I want to tell you why.

In 2003 I traveled to Zambia as part of a Congressional Delegation examining food security and HIV/AIDS in Africa. We visited the Chirundu region, on the border with Zimbabwe, where delays in processing travel had forced many truckers to wait for months before they could cross the border.

The Chirundu region is incredibly poor. But because the truckers were still receiving their per diem and had time to waste, many poor and destitute women were drawn there to sell their bodies in exchange for money to buy food and provide clothing and shelter for their families.

Thankfully, the USAID Cross Border Initiative was reaching out to the truckers and these women, to ensure that they were educated about the dangers of sex work, about the risks of HIV/AIDS, and about the need to protect themselves.

These women trusted the USAID program to help them, because even as it encouraged them to find other sources of income, and tried to educate and protect them from HIV, it did not cast judgment on them for trying to feed their families.

By requiring organizations to formally oppose prostitution, we hinder their ability to reach out to sex-workers and teach them about the dangers of HIV.

Such a policy runs counter to good public health practices, and effectively denies vital HIV prevention services and education to women.

We need to fix this broken, misguided policy.

USA PATRIOT AND TERRORISM
PREVENTION REAUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 3199) to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes:

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, as we consider reauthorizing The USA PATRIOT Act today, it is important to recognize that the 16 expiring provisions addressed by this legislation are controversial with good reason. That is why Congress wisely established sunset timelines for these particular sections when the original legislation was passed amidst extraordinary circumstances in 2001; this is one of the main reasons that I voted for its original passage. The sheer fact that Congress included a sunset provision in the bill shows that Members did have concerns with the bill, and recognized its troublesome aspects, even as they acted on the need for swift passage in the immediate wake of September 11th. While I believe it is critical that we update our law enforcement tools to respond to the deadly and unconventional threats we face from global terrorist organizations, it is vital that we do not at the same time endanger the basic civil liberties and freedoms that we hold so dear. I will vote against this legislation because I believe it fails to strike the critical balance between civil liberties and national security.

Reestablishing sunsets for all 16 controversial provisions, thereby recognizing the crucial role that Congress needs to continue to play in providing ongoing oversight in this most sensitive of legislative areas impacting our basic civil freedoms, would greatly improve this bill, but the rule does not allow us to vote on this. The rule also does not allow an amendment which would have defended important civil liberties, including the right to freedom of speech, by excluding booksellers and libraries from the scope of Section 215 FISA search orders. Before the PATRIOT Act, these requests at least had to be directed at "agents of a foreign power." Now they can be used against American citizens, even if they are not suspected of doing anything wrong, as long as there is a showing of "relevance" to a terror investigation. I strongly oppose such a provision which would allow government officials to collect personal data on ordinary Americans, including medical and library records, without any evidence linking them to terrorism or other crimes.

I also remain very concerned with Section 213 of the PATRIOT Act and the fact that it is not subject to a sunset. This permanent section of the law allows the delay of notification in executing warrants. I have serious misgivings about this provision, as it could indefinitely delay notice of a search or seizure. This notice provides a crucial check on the government's power by requiring authorities to operate in the open and by allowing the subjects of such searches to protect their Fourth Amendment rights. I also have concerns about the use of National Security Letters under Section 505 of the Act, which require no judicial review, and the use of roving "John Doe" wiretaps, which deserve increased oversight, such as requiring the FBI to identify with particularity the person targeted. Further, I am baffled that the majority voted twice to prevent the consideration of amendments which would have kept dangerous firearms out of the hands of terrorists. These amendments, which would have criminalized the selling of firearms to anyone on an FBI terrorist watchlist and prevented terrorists from obtaining .50-caliber

sniper rifles, would have gone a long way towards achieving the goal of securing our nation against the threat of terrorism.

I believe that successfully addressing our national security needs while protecting our basic freedoms and civil liberties requires continual Congressional oversight, and I will continue to work to assert the role of this body in carrying out this grave responsibility. I will also continue to fight for increased funding for state and local law enforcement, as well as for increased security measures to protect our nation's public transportation and critical infrastructure systems. I would like to have an opportunity to vote for a reauthorization of the USA PATRIOT Act that more perfectly strikes a balance between civil liberties and national security, and am hopeful that the Senate will address the aforementioned issues of concern. It is my understanding that the corresponding bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee today would incorporate greater checks on several of these controversial powers, and I remain open to reevaluating my vote should a bill incorporating such modifications come before the House of Representatives in the near future. The bill in front of us today, however, does not adequately reform parts of this law which I believe violate important civil liberties. Likewise, it fails to provide for continued congressional oversight of many questionable provisions. I cannot vote for this measure, as it fails to adequately safeguard our country's fundamental freedoms.

USA PATRIOT AND TERRORISM PREVENTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2005

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3199) to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in reluctant opposition to H.R. 3199, the USA PATRIOT Act Reauthorization. We must provide law enforcement all the tools they need to keep us safe in today's changing world, but we need a bill that strikes a more appropriate balance between civil liberties and fighting the war on terrorism.

Since the enactment of the USA PATRIOT Act in the wake of 9/11, I have met with many constituents and countless groups to discuss the details of this controversial legislation. At a town hall meeting I hosted, the U.S. Attorney for Rhode Island and a representative of the state's American Civil Liberties Union passionately argued their cases. Some agreed with the U.S. Attorney that only the USA PATRIOT Act can prevent us from another attack. However, most of that crowd, as well as most Rhode Islanders, worry that we have already ceded too much ground on our precious civil liberties. In my state, six cities and towns have passed resolutions opposing parts of the USA PATRIOT Act, and my constituents understand what this bill means to them and their freedom.

Keeping America safe is not a partisan issue, but unfortunately, several provisions of

this bill are. We could have reached a bipartisan solution to extend the provisions that are effective, such as permitting searches to the Internet and e-mail, and modify the provisions that need changes, such as the searching of library records and "sneak and peek" searches, to which Congress has already voiced strong and clear opposition. Instead, we forgo Congressional oversight and take away future opportunities for review.

I am most troubled that the Rules Committee has not permitted a single amendment to determine if 15 controversial provisions should expire. Sunsets require Congress to review the Act, extend what is working, and change what is not. Sunsets would make the bill better, and ensure regular oversight, but the rule does not permit us to vote on this important modification. Simply adding sunsets could have made the H.R. 3199 more palatable, and I am confident it could have had strong bipartisan support. However, the Republicans have again chosen division over unity.

I recognize the need for our laws to keep pace with new technology and a changing world, and I am committed to ensuring our law enforcement has the tools they need to keep our nation safe. However, providing these tools need not come at the expense of the liberties and freedoms that we hold so dear. If we cede these, we have already given up the very values the terrorists are trying to destroy.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to make many changes in H.R. 3199 to fight terrorism and protect our freedoms. I am encouraged that the Senate is taking a more bipartisan approach to renewal of the USA PATRIOT Act, and I look forward to a conference agreement that we can all support to protect our liberties and our country.

FREEDOM FOR GUIDO SIGLER AMAYA

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 22, 2005

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about Guido Sigler Amaya, a political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

Mr. Sigler Amaya is a member of the Alternative Option Movement, and an activist of the pro-democracy opposition in Cuba. According to Amnesty International, he has been detained and harassed several times in the past. He was incarcerated in the totalitarian gulag in December 1999, after participating in a peaceful demonstration to celebrate the 51st anniversary on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 2002, he was again detained when he attempted to meet at a home in Havana to discuss human rights.

Despite the constant threats, despite being previously incarcerated in the gulag, Mr. Sigler Amaya never gave up his dignified struggle for democracy and basic human rights. Unfortunately, as part of the dictator's condemnable, March 2003, crackdown, Mr. Sigler Amaya was arrested. After a sham trial, he was sentenced to 20 years in the totalitarian gulag.

Let me be very clear, Mr. Sigler Amaya is languishing in the depraved conditions of the totalitarian gulag because of his peaceful ac-

tions to promote basic human rights: The U.S. State Department describes the conditions in the gulag as, "harsh and life threatening." It is a crime of the highest order that brave men and women are imprisoned in these nightmarish conditions simply for their belief in freedom.

Tragically, Mr. Guido Sigler Amaya is not the only member of his family sentenced to the totalitarian gulag. His brothers, Ariel and Miguel Sigler Amaya, whom I will speak about in the coming weeks, have been sentenced to 20 years and over 2 years in the gulag, respectively. These three brothers are brilliant and admirable examples of the heroism of the Cuban people. No matter how intense the repression, no matter how severe the consequences of a dignified struggle for liberty, the totalitarian gulags are full of men and women who represent the very best of the Cuban nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is completely unacceptable that, while the world stands by in silence and acquiescence, these three brothers are systematically tortured because of their belief in freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. My Colleagues, we must demand the immediate and unconditional release of Guido Sigler Amaya, Ariel Sigler Amaya, Miguel Sigler Amaya and every political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

CELEBRATING THE UNVEILING OF THOMAS JEFFERSON STATUE IN JEFFERSON PARK

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 22, 2005

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the citizens of the Jefferson Park neighborhood of Chicago in celebrating the unveiling of the new statue of Thomas Jefferson. The ceremony that will take place tomorrow is the culmination of years of work by many members of the community, and I am pleased to offer my gratitude and congratulations on this exciting event.

Jefferson Park, on Chicago's northwest side, is one of the most unique and interesting neighborhoods in Chicago and I am proud to represent its citizens in the U.S. House of Representatives. The mix of cultural and ethnic divergences is unrivaled in our great city. The Jefferson Park Chamber of Commerce is one of the most active organizations in my district, and I applaud their efforts to honor our nation's 3rd President with this outstanding statue.

The bronze statue, the first life-sized statue of President Jefferson in the state of Illinois, was created by sculptor, Edward Hlavka. It depicts President Jefferson at a writing table signing a copy of the Declaration of Independence. Surrounding the statue are 13 pedestals representing the original American colonies, along with the inscription of one his most famous quotes, "The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government."

The statue will adorn the front of the Chicago Transit Authority station in Jefferson Park, the major hub for commuters on the northwest side, and was made possible through the leadership of the Jefferson Park Chamber, Alderman Patrick J. Levar, State