

to a draft memorandum of understanding to end the conflict. The memorandum of understanding not only provided a timetable for disarmament and troop withdrawal, but also granted the people of Aceh with new political powers and the right to retain much of the revenues of resources extracted from the province. The Indonesian President has also granted amnesty to hundreds of Free Aceh Movement members, and the Free Aceh movement has agreed to forgo its demand for independence.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues can understand and respect just how difficult it can often be to reach compromises in highly charged political situations. It is precisely because of this fact that we as a Congress should whole-heartedly congratulate the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement for their willingness to compromise. Their ability to compromise has made both parties better off, and perhaps can serve as an example to all of us. I sincerely hope the memorandum of understanding the parties reached will stand the test of time and be the first step toward extended peace for the Aceh region.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I believe this country can most show its support of this peace process not only with kind and supportive words, but with kind and supporting actions. I encourage the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to commit resources in guaranteeing the peace and building a strong civil society in Aceh.

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TRIBUTE TO THE COUNTRY OF  
POLAND

**HON. SCOTT GARRETT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, December 18, 2005*

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the country of Poland and its citizens for their successful Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

On October 23rd, a Conservative Law and Justice candidate Lech Kaczynski defeated Civic Platform candidate Donald Tusk in the Presidential Election runoff. A month earlier, in the Parliamentary elections, the Law and Justice Party won a plurality by capturing 27 percent of the vote while the Civic Platform party garnered the 2nd highest amount at 24 percent.

In addition to the remarkable political reform that has swept Poland over the last 15 years, there has been considerable economic progress as well. The Polish GDP continues to grow and because of its skilled workforce and a competitive free market economy, it has received significant foreign investment.

Poland has been a strong ally to the United States in our war on terror and has provided considerable aid to the military and diplomatic efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that when President-Elect Kaczynski is sworn in on December 23rd, U.S.-Polish relations will continue to grow and prosper under his leadership.

PROVIDING THAT HAMAS AND OTHER TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS HELD BY PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SPEECH OF

**HON. SCOTT GARRETT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 14, 2005*

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of today's common-sense resolution condemning the participation of terrorist organizations in the Palestinian elections. It is disappointing that Congress even needs to make this statement, yet time and time again, history has proven it is necessary.

The Middle East peace process requires that the Palestinian Authority recognize the right of Israel to exist and that it reject the terrorism and violence that have plagued the region since the 1940s. It stands to reason that this requirement can only be met if the very organizations which threaten peace in the Middle East, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad, are removed from the official political process.

As it is, these organizations currently operate with little interference or admonition from the Palestinian Authority. Were they to become a part of the governing authority, the integrity of the Palestinian government would be compromised. Clearly, the Authority cannot condemn the anti-Israel and anti-American bias of the same groups of which it is comprised.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to reaffirm their support for our strong ally, Israel, and to support this resolution.

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PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORIZATION  
OF DOMESTIC NSA SPYING

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, December 18, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the recent reports, and admission by President Bush, that he authorized the National Security Agency to spy domestically, and did so without obtaining warrants. Some have noted that it is highly unusual for a President to publicly acknowledge the existence of highly classified intelligence programs. Some believe this is commendable. But Mr. Speaker, his admission was after the fact. After hundreds, possibly thousands, of Americans have had their telephone calls and e-mails monitored with little to no oversight. After he authorized the NSA, an organization tasked with investigating foreign people and entities, to spy on American citizens and other residents living in this country. And after, Mr. Speaker, he urged the New York Times not to report the existence of this program in the first place. Hardly commendable.

Yet these facts alone, though enough to warrant grave concern, are not the end of the story. Further compounding the issue is that the President did this without even seeking warrants, or legal oversight. I wish I could say I was surprised at this, but I cannot. This Administration has pushed the envelope for

power and authority at every opportunity and this is clearly no exception. If truly and absolutely necessary, they could have at the very least obtained warrants from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. As the New York Times stated today in an editorial, "The law governing the National Security Agency was written after the Vietnam War because the government had made lists of people it considered national security threats and spied on them. All the same empty points about effective intelligence gathering were offered then, just as they are now, and the Congress, the courts and the American people rejected them." In authorizing this program, this Administration has chosen to ignore precedent, wisdom, and possibly even the Constitution.

The Fourth Amendment clearly states "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." I strongly believe that spying on American citizens without first obtaining warrants, or any legal oversight, clearly violates this bedrock principle of our government and our Nation as a whole. I also believe that this program—its inception, its uses, its results, its justification for existence—needs to be thoroughly investigated. I have begun circulating a letter asking the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to conduct investigations of this. I hope my letter will not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker, no doubt the Administration and its supporters will attempt to paint those questioning the wisdom of this program's existence as weakening our defenses, and undermining our Nation's security and counterterrorism efforts. This is a weak and pathetic justification. There is no question the President must have the best possible intelligence to protect our Nation and its citizens. There is no question the President must conduct programs that are hidden from the public eye in order to gather this intelligence. The question is whether or not these ends can be achieved in accordance with our Constitution, our laws, and in a manner that reflects our values as a Nation.

I hope for the sake of the country, that after the Congress investigates this program, it is not shown that the President broke the law. However, we will only know the answer to that question after Congress exercises its proper oversight responsibility. Something it has failed to do for five years. Despite what this Administration would have us believe, securing our Nation from all enemies both foreign and domestic can be achieved without violations of our civil liberties.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, December 18, 2005*

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to issues I had to attend to at home, I was unable to be here for the majority of this legislative week and was unable to vote on important legislation on the floor of the

House. Had I been here and able to vote, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall vote No. 623—Yes, rollcall vote No. 624—No, rollcall vote No. 625—Yes, rollcall vote No. 626—No, rollcall vote No. 627—Yes, rollcall vote No. 628—Yes, rollcall vote No. 629—Yes, rollcall vote No. 630—Yes, rollcall vote No. 631—Yes, rollcall vote No. 632—Yes, rollcall vote No. 633—Yes, rollcall vote No. 634—No, rollcall vote No. 635—Yes, rollcall vote No. 636—Yes, rollcall vote No. 637—Yes, rollcall vote No. 638—Yes, rollcall vote No. 639—No, rollcall vote No. 640—No, rollcall vote No. 641—Yes, rollcall vote No. 642—Yes, rollcall vote No. 643—No, rollcall vote No. 644—Yes, rollcall vote No. 645—Yes, rollcall vote No. 646—Yes, rollcall vote No. 647—Yes, rollcall vote No. 648—Yes, rollcall vote No. 649—Yes, rollcall vote No. 650—Yes, rollcall vote No. 651—Yes, rollcall vote No. 652—No, rollcall vote No. 653—No, rollcall vote No. 654—Yes, rollcall vote No. 655—Yes, rollcall vote No. 656—No, rollcall vote No. 657—Yes, rollcall vote No. 658—No, rollcall vote No. 659—No, rollcall vote No. 660—No, rollcall vote No. 661—No.

DESIGNATING CERTAIN BUILDINGS  
OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL  
AND PREVENTION

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 13, 2005*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4500, a bill to designate the Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center building of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building". The bill also honors Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, also known as Mother Teresa of Calcutta, by designating the CDC's Global Communications Center building as the "Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building".

Mother Teresa devoted her life to helping the poor and sick throughout the world. Her compassion and humanity, in the face of abject poverty, war, and starvation serves as a reminder to us all that when our hearts are focused on helping those who can not help themselves, our potential for greatness is unlimited. Although, at first sight, she appeared to have been a tiny woman, Mother Teresa was strong enough to carry the weight of the world's suffering on her narrow shoulders and to bring love and dignity to those facing the greatest challenges that life can offer.

Mother Teresa was born in Skopje in modern day Macedonia on August 27, 1910. She recalled being pulled to the work of God at the age of 12 and, by age 18, she left her family to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns with missions in India. After teaching at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta for 17 years she found that she could no longer simply hear the stories of dismal poverty and despair that existed outside the convent walls. In 1948, Mother Teresa left the convent school to devote her time to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta. There she opened a school for poor children though she had no money herself.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa received permission to start her own order, "The Missionaries of Charity". Since its inception in 1950, the Missionaries of Charity has spread to all corners of the world, tending to the most desperately needy in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. They also assist in relief work in the wake of natural disasters such as floods, epidemics, famine, and earthquakes, and care for the homeless and those suffering with the AIDS virus.

Mother Teresa's work was not limited to the developing world. In the United States, the Missionaries of Charity have established many soup kitchens, emergency shelters for women, shelters for unwed mothers, homes for the dying, prison ministries, service to hospitals, and nursing homes.

In 1985, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom; in 1997, she was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. In 1996, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 104-218, proclaiming Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu—Mother Teresa—to be an honorary citizen of the United States of America. At the time she was only the fifth person to ever receive this honor.

Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997, in Calcutta. She continued to work with the poor right up until her death.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also designates the headquarters of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as the "Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building".

As I noted during debate on H.R. 2967, which designates a Federal building in Detroit, Michigan, in honor of Rosa Parks, she is known as the "mother of the civil rights movement." With one single act of defiance—when she refused to give up her seat on the Cleveland Avenue bus in Montgomery, Alabama—she galvanized a Nation and changed the course of history. On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks was sitting in the middle rows of the bus with three other black riders. The bus driver demanded that all four give up their seats so that one white man could sit. Three of the riders complied. Mrs. Parks remained seated.

As Mrs. Parks herself has said in the years following that pivotal moment, she hadn't planned on taking a stand that day. She hadn't planned on becoming the face of the injustices of segregation. She had simply had enough. She was tired of being treated like a second-class citizen. She had had enough.

Rosa Parks' act of courage sparked the civil rights movement.

The strength and presence of a Federal building perfectly captures the character and personality of this icon of the civil rights movement.

It is fitting and just that the lives and accomplishments of Mother Teresa and Rosa Parks are acknowledged with these designations.

I strongly support H.R. 4500 and urge its passage.

HONORING THE 2005 NCAA CHAMPION UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HUSKY WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Sunday, December 18, 2005*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the women's volleyball team from my alma mater, the University of Washington, for winning the school's first NCAA National Championship in that sport in San Antonio on Saturday.

The Huskies finished a fantastic 32 and 1 season with the most dominating performance in the history of the NCAA Women's Volleyball National Championship Tournament, winning every game in their six tournament matches. I commend the athletes from the University of Nebraska for their excellent play in the final match, but the Huskies, led by Coach Jim McLaughlin, would not be denied this year.

I would also like to recognize the Tournament's Most Outstanding Player, Christal Morrison, for her exceptional play, as well as Courtney Thompson and Sanja Tomasevic, who deservedly made the all-Tournament team.

This talented and hard-working group of women have made this Husky very proud. So much so, that I am tempted to offer a rendition of the Husky fight song: Bow Down to Washington. But to the relief of my colleagues, I will not do so tonight.

I encourage all Members to join with me in congratulating the University of Washington's Women's Volleyball Team.

BORDER PROTECTION, ANTITERRORISM, AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION CONTROL ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, December 16, 2005*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4437) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to strengthen enforcement of the immigration laws, to enhance border security, and for other purposes:

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, as the co-authors of H.R. 4360, which is included in H.R. 4437 as Section 607, we have drafted this expression of our legislative intent with the guidance and approval of the House Judiciary Committee to help ensure that our intent in this section is fulfilled by the law enforcement community, the U.S. Attorney General, the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, the Congress, and the Appropriations Committee as rules are written and funds are spent to carry out the activities authorized by Section 607.

H.R. 4360 and Section 607 of H.R. 4437 both authorize \$100 million per year to pay for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by "any sheriff or coalition of sheriffs" from counties along the southern border to detain,