

Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University, a member of the World Affairs Council Monterey, the Monterey Bay Chapter of the Organization of American Historians, the International Institute of Strategic Studies, and the American Foreign Service Association.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to remember Rodney for his honorable career and his contribution to our society. Rodney consistently went above and beyond the roles bestowed upon him, and has left a legacy of leadership and activism. Our thoughts go out to his three children, Katharine, Rodney Jr., and Polly. While he will be sorely missed, his life will continue to inspire those he touched.

ON RENEWING PUBLIC TRUST IN AMERICAN ELECTIONS

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 2005

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, the right to vote is the most fundamental of American democratic values. However, for the second Presidential election in a row, there were disturbing reports in 2004 of voter intimidation, disenfranchisement, machine error, and fraud. If we truly value the right to vote, we must do more to restore public trust in the integrity of our election process.

We must eliminate cumbersome pre-registration requirements. The State of Minnesota has allowed same-day voter registration since 1974, and is a national leader in voter participation. In 2004, 77.7 percent of eligible Minnesotans voted; 20.6 percent (581,904) of those voters registered on Election Day.

Clearly, same day voter registration has greatly contributed to consistently high voter turnout in Minnesota. I believe this law has also encouraged new voters, especially young people, to turn out in higher numbers.

Unfortunately, many states have pre-registration requirements of up to 30 days. It is unknown how many Americans have been prevented from exercising their Constitutional right to vote because of these cumbersome requirements.

As in the 108th Congress, I will soon introduce simple, straightforward legislation to ensure that every eligible citizen may register and vote in federal elections on Election Day. I hope my colleagues will join me in advancing this legislation.

We must also require a voter-verified paper record of every vote cast. Despite clear warning signs that electronic voting machines are unreliable, no action was taken by the last Congress on legislation to require a paper trail for all ballots. Public trust in the integrity of our ballots is crucial to restoring confidence in the entire system. We must take action on these issues during the 109th Congress.

The free and fair election of our nation's leaders is the hallmark of our democracy, and it is an international symbol of freedom to which other nations aspire. We must promote participation and establish voting safeguards so that future elections in our great country are above reproach. There is much work to do.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 24, THE "PRESERVATION AND RESTORA- TION OF ORPHAN WORKS FOR USE IN SCHOLARSHIP AND EDU- CATION (PRO USE) ACT OF 2005"

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 2005

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, I joined the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, Representative JOHN CONYERS, and the distinguished gentlelady from California, Ms. LOFGREN, in introducing H.R. 24, the "Preservation and Restoration of Orphan Works for Use in Scholarship and Education (PRO USE) Act of 2005." The PRO USE Act will benefit libraries, archives, schools and other users of copyrighted works. It will do so by facilitating the preservation, use, and dissemination of orphaned works.

Though a technical amendment, Title I of the PRO USE Act makes a important change in the Copyright Act. The Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act (SBCTEA) enacted section 108(h) of the Copyright Act to ensure that copyright term extension would not adversely impact the preservation, scholarly, and research work of libraries, archives, and non-profit educational institutions. Section 108(h) permits such entities to reproduce, distribute, display and perform copyrighted works during the extended copyright term if the work is not subject to commercial exploitation and is not available at a reasonable price.

Unfortunately, due to a drafting oversight, the SBCTEA did not amend section 108(i). As a result, section 108(h) cannot fully achieve its intended objective. Section 108(i) in effect renders 108(h) partially meaningless by excluding musical, pictorial, graphic and sculptural works, as well as motion pictures and other audiovisual works, from the scope of 108(h). In other words, section 108(i) prevents archives from preserving and performing an orphan film in its last 20 years of copyright term.

The PRO USE Act will correct this oversight, and thus enable libraries and archives to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display all orphan works in the course of their preservation, scholarly, and research activities.

Title II of the PRO USE Act will also facilitate the preservation of, and scholarship related to, orphaned motion pictures.

Title II reauthorizes the National Film Preservation Board (NFPB) and the National Film Preservation Foundation (NFPF) for 10 years. The NFPF is an independent, nonprofit organization established in 1996 with bipartisan congressional support to help save America's film heritage. The NFPF is the charitable affiliate of the NFPB of the Library of Congress, which was also established in 1996.

This legislation also increases the authorized appropriations for the NFPF from \$530,000 in fiscal year 2005 and 2006 up to \$1,000,000 in fiscal years 2007 through 2015. It authorizes additional appropriations not to exceed \$1,000,000 for cooperative film preservation and access initiatives by the NFPF for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2015. All authorized appropriations are only to be made available to match private contributions to the NFPF.

The excellent work and strong track record of the NFPB and NFPF justify both the reau-

thorization and increased authorization of appropriations provided by this bill. Working with archives and others in the film preservation community, the NFPF supports activities that save films for future generations, improve film access for education and exhibition, and increase public commitment to preserving film as a cultural resource, art form, and historical record. In essence, its mission is to save America's "orphan films"—newsreels, silent films, documentaries, avant-garde works, and other independent films that are not preserved by commercial interests.

Since its inception, the NFPF has done great work in furtherance of this goal. Working with more than 80 organizations, it has helped preserve approximately 600 films and collections. Through its preservation efforts, the NFPF has made it possible for organizations in 34 States and the District of Columbia to use these films in education and research. Many of the films preserved provide unique windows into American history and culture. For instance, films preserved through NFPF efforts include social dramas from Thomas Edison's studio, the earliest "talkie" of an American president, and home movies clandestinely shot by Japanese Americans in World War II detention camps.

With authorization for the NFPB and NFPF having expired on September 30, 2003, congressional reauthorization is long overdue. Reauthorization not only provides these organizations with important recognition, but is also critical to their ability to attract the private donations that provide a great majority of their funds. Failure to reauthorize will hamper the critical work of the NFPB and NFPF.

Over 50 percent of the films made before 1950 have disintegrated, and only 10 percent of the movies produced in the United States before 1929 still exist. We must act to stem further losses of this rich cultural heritage. No art form is more uniquely American than film, but unfortunately, few art forms are more susceptible to degradation through passage of time and poor preservation.

I hope that all parties interested in preservation and expansion of the public domain, whether for research, education, or further commercial exploitation, join Representative CONYERS, Representative LOFGREN, and myself in pressing for passage of the PRO-USE Act. This bill will provide real, tangible help to those interested in preserving orphaned works and enhancing the public domain. The failure of the 108th Congress to pass the same legislation shows it will not be easy to pass. Thus, we need all champions of the public domain to devote their efforts to the passage of this legislation. While working to pass this targeted legislation may not seem as intellectually stimulating as debating radical copyright revisions or arguing novel legal theories before the courts, it will provide real, tangible benefits.

THANKING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 2005

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, We have all seen the horrific images, and read the news reports about the tsunami that devastated South and Southeast Asia; and they

speaking volumes about the great burden this natural disaster has placed on the people of at least eleven nations. During this difficult period, I know that all Americans stand in support of the nations and people affected by this unfortunate series of events, and stand united in our determination to assist these people in rebuilding their shattered lives. President Bush has pledged the support of the United States government, and our federal agencies and military personnel are doing everything possible to be of the utmost assistance, and fulfill that pledge. Likewise the American people are responding with overwhelming charity and generosity.

Indeed, this horrible catastrophe has created a virtual global army of compassion, and I rise today to recognize and applaud the leadership and generosity of a small portion of that army, namely the country of Equatorial Guinea, for their generous donation of \$200,000 toward the Tsunami Relief Efforts.

The government of Equatorial Guinea has faced many challenges in restoring order to a country that has been ravaged and neglected for decades. While the country still faces many struggles, such as rebuilding the country's schools, hospitals and infrastructure, Equatorial Guinea is the first African country to make a financial donation to the Tsunami relief effort.

I am pleased to see President Teodoro Obiang Nguema's humanitarian spirit which has served the people of Equatorial Guinea so well, has spilled over to aid the many thousands in need in Southeastern Asia. I fervently hope that Equatorial Guinea's neighboring countries will soon follow the example set by President Nguema and offer any assistance possible to those who have been affected so greatly by this tragedy.

HONORING MR. EDWARD FAUTH, JR.

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 2005

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker. It is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Edward Fauth, Jr., of Corfu, New York, for his fifty years of active service as a volunteer firefighter.

For the past fifty years, Edward Fauth, Jr., has served the Corfu community as a member of the Corfu Rescue Hook & Ladder Company. During that time with the company, he has played a vital role in community safety, holding a number of different positions including Chief, Assistant Chief, Second Assistant Chief, Trustee and Vice President.

Anytime a citizen volunteers his or her time for the betterment of the community, it is commendable. For one man to have given fifty years as a volunteer firefighter is nothing short of remarkable. His commitment to his fellow citizens and dedication to his community truly exemplify the ideals of public service. Through his dedication, Edward has made a considerable and lasting contribution to our community, and for that he deserves our deepest gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in honoring Mr. Edward Fauth, Jr., of Corfu, New York, and thank him for his fifty

years of active service as a volunteer firefighter.

HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN
SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 2005

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, "Just wait, there may be some fireworks." These words were spoken by Ms. Shirley Chisholm after she was elected the first black woman to serve in Congress. And, Mr. Speaker, there were fireworks.

As a founding member, Shirley Chisholm made the Congressional Black Caucus the "Conscience of the Congress." Throughout her career, she was an advocate for the unemployed, for low-wage workers, for women, children, and people of color. The daughter of a laborer and a domestic worker, Shirley Chisholm won awards for her debating skills at Brooklyn College and went on to receive her masters in education at Columbia University. When she came to the House in 1968, she became a teacher to us all.

And Mr. Speaker, there were fireworks. Shirley Chisholm carried the double burden of being black and being a woman. She was no stranger to resistance, but when Shirley wanted something done for her constituency or for her country, nothing could stand in her way. She called herself "unbossed and unbought," and she was. From the moment she entered the Congress, she worked to make it a more fair and equal body. She said, "Our representative democracy is not working, because the Congress that is supposed to represent the voters does not respond to their needs. I believe the chief reason for this is that it is ruled by a small group of old men." Shirley did not rest until she got the committee assignments she wanted and the respect she deserved. Mr. Speaker, there were fireworks.

Shirley Chisholm made history, twice: as the first black woman in Congress, and then as the first African American to run for President in 1972. She said, "I am an historical person at this point, and I'm very much aware of it." When asked of her legacy, Shirley said, "I'd like them to say that Shirley Chisholm had guts." Mr. Speaker, we will say that and we will say more. Shirley Chisholm had spunk and spitfire, she had commitment and courage, she had wit and wisdom—she was an inspiration to us all.

As we move forward into this new Congress, let us learn from our great teacher Shirley Chisholm. Let us remember her courage to be independent, to speak her mind, and to fight for the under-represented in this country. Let us remember that she cared not what the Congress was, but what it could and should be. Let us remember her sense of historical purpose and find our own. Mr. Speaker, in the name of justice, equality, and fairness—in the memory of Shirley Chisholm—let there be fireworks.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE ROBERT T. MATSUI,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember my colleague and friend, BOB MATSUI. Both California and America have lost a respected leader and more importantly, a good man who was committed to his constituents, his family and his nation.

BOB was a dedicated public servant who worked tirelessly on the behalf of his constituents. He always fought for America's children, to create economic justice, and to protect Social Security. His work, accomplishments, and life are an inspiration to all Americans.

I have been honored to serve with and know BOB. Even in a partisan and closely divided Congress, BOB always brought civility and intellect to policy debates. He was an example for all who seek to advance the best public policy.

I know that his colleagues and his constituents will not soon forget BOB—his untimely passing leaves an emptiness in everyone who knew and loved him.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join with me in sending our sincerest condolences to his family. I hope that his wife, Doris, and his family can find peace in this difficult time.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE ROBERT T. MATSUI,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 2005

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and the contributions of my good friend and colleague, the Congressman from California, BOB MATSUI, who passed away last Saturday.

During his 26 years of service here in Congress, Mr. MATSUI was a great leader in the House of Representatives, introducing legislation on issues such as welfare reform, health care, tax issues and the environment. His thorough knowledge of the Social Security system made him a strong advocate against proposed reforms that would negatively impact America's elderly population.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for many of my colleagues when I say I will miss the Congressman from California deeply. When I started here over 16 years ago, Mr. MATSUI was already well established, and I was one of the many beneficiaries of his knowledge and experience.

In many ways Mr. MATSUI brings to mind the late Martin Luther King. In the same way that the Reverend King was able to rise above the challenges facing him in his fight for civil rights for African-Americans, Mr. MATSUI, who began