

For years, Mr. Brault was considered dean of the Northern Virginia delegation, and he used his authority to push through funding for the Metro system, George Mason University and Northern Virginia Community College.

He and Sen. Omer L. Hirst (D-Fairfax-Falls Church) helped shape legislation and financing for the 13-mile Dulles Toll Road, built in 1984 to link Interstate 66 and the Capital Beltway with Dulles International Airport.

Mr. Brault was the majority leader from 1976 to 1980, largely because of a moderate-liberal coalition that successfully challenged the more conservative elements of the Senate. A conservative faction led by Hunter B. Andrews (D-Hampton) eventually removed Mr. Brault from the leadership. He described his loss as a "power play" meant to weaken Northern Virginia's influence.

Mr. Brault was known for blunt and critical commentary that he regarded as honesty and others sometimes found uncollegial. As a result, then-Gov. Charles S. Robb (D) appointed Mr. Brault to the State Board of Education in 1985, a year later than expected. The delay was attributed to Mr. Brault's criticism of the leadership ability of Sen. Clive L. DuVal II (D-Fairfax).

Adelard Lionel Brault was born in Winsted, Conn., on April 6, 1909. He grew up in Washington, where he was a 1927 graduate of Gonzaga College High School and a 1933 graduate of Columbus Law School, now part of Catholic University. He served in the Navy in the North Atlantic during World War II.

He had a private law practice in Washington before the war and opened a practice in Fairfax County in the early 1950s, where he specialized in representing insurance companies. He was president of the Fairfax County Bar Association when he was appointed to the county Board of Supervisors in 1962 to fill the unexpired term of James Keith, who years later became a Virginia Circuit Court judge.

Mr. Brault did not seek reelection to the Senate in 1983, saying at the time, "Y'all can do what you want to next year. I'll be in Florida."

In 1991, state legislators renamed the Dulles Toll Road the Omer L. Hirst-Adelard L. Brault Expressway, which, having met the fate of many other such renamings of roads, bridges and buildings, has not readily been adopted by commuters.

Survivors include his wife, Clarice Covington "Percy" Brault of Front Royal; 3 children, Adelard L. Brault, Jr., of Fairfax County, Nancy Supples of Front Royal and Mary Lynn Coleman of Moscow; 9 grandchildren; and 14 great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND DR.  
PAUL M. MARTIN

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2007*

Ms. DeGETTE. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the exceptional accomplishments and extraordinary life of the Reverend Paul Martin, Senior Pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church in Denver, Colorado. This remarkable gentleman merits our recognition and admiration as his impressive record of spiritual leadership and invaluable service has done much to improve the lives of our people.

Reverend Martin's standing within our community is rivaled by few others. He has been on the front line of progress for decades and has used his skills and talents to advance the

public good and care for the spiritual well-being of many of our citizens. As a dynamic pastor, educator, scholar and radio commentator, Paul Martin's leadership and service has made us stronger, more caring and more resilient.

Reverend Martin began his life in South Central Los Angeles where he completed his secondary education in the public schools. He graduated with honors from Pepperdine University with a bachelor's degree in Religion, Psychology and Greek. He attained his Master of Divinity from the Samuel DeWitt Proctor School of Theology at Virginia Union University and went on to earn his Doctor of Philosophy at the California Graduate School of Theology. Reverend Martin also received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the Denver Seminary and has done additional study at Fuller Seminary, the Claremont School of Theology, and the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Martin's many educational and scholarly accomplishments prepared him for a life of spiritual leadership that has left an indelible imprint on all of us.

Under Reverend Martin's leadership, Macedonia Baptist Church has become a beacon of hope and remains a positive force in the spiritual and civic life of our community. Not only has Reverend Martin moved us from the pulpit, he has also edified us through his numerous radio ministries. While in Los Angeles, he had four radio ministries and in Denver, he created and hosted Religion in Focus on KNUS Radio and cohosted Community Focus on KRKS Radio with his wife, Dr. Agnes Martin. He is the host of two weekly radio ministries on KLDC in Denver—Focus on Live and Charisma—and is cohost of the Agnes Martin Show on Channel 58, DCTV.

Those who know Reverend Martin know it is difficult to ignore his moving and resonant voice. His words give meaning and poignancy to the spiritual aspirations we all share. Over the years, I have had the privilege of working closely with Macedonia Baptist Church as part of a church exchange with my congregation, Montview Presbyterian. As a member of Montview's choir, I have had the opportunity to lift my voice with the remarkable choir at Macedonia. I have also had the opportunity to reflect with Reverend Martin on matters of social concern and I will never forget a discussion we had concerning the War on Poverty.

He reflected on how making poverty a national priority set in motion new laws and created programs such as Head Start, work study, Medicare and Medicaid. He noted how these programs brought about real results, reduced rates of poverty and improved living standards for America's poor. But what struck me was his conclusion—that this endeavor was great because it gave Americans the opportunity to care for and serve one another and that this kind of social stewardship changed our country for the better.

Clearly, community service matters. But for Reverend Martin, community service is not just an empty catchphrase. It is personal commitment and active engagement in outcomes—it is stewardship at its finest. Under the leadership of Paul Martin, Macedonia Baptist Church has touched the community through a host of specialized programs and outreach ministries designed to enhance the spiritual and educational growth of our youth. His service to our community is extensive and includes being past president of the Urban

League of Metro Denver; special advisor to former Mayor Wellington Webb and Mayor John Hickenlooper; member of the Denver Police Task Force; and Board Chair of the Stapleton Development Corporation. He is the first African American minister to serve as President of the American Baptist Region of the Rocky Mountains. He is an adjunct professor at the Denver Seminary and the Iliff School of Theology and an instructor with the Congress of Christian Education of National Baptist Convention. He has been a past trustee of the University of Sioux Falls, a member of the Committee on Ministry for the Presbytery of Denver, Vice President for Membership for the East Denver Ministerial Alliance and a lifetime member of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Martin Luther King, Jr., once noted that everybody could be great because everybody can serve. Reverend Martin has burnished a reputation of spiritual leadership that I think is the opposite of what most people think. His leadership is not only guidance, it is service. It is caring for one another. It is serving along side those whom you lead. It is service which is ordinary and yet extraordinary.

Reverend Martin's tenure as Senior Pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church is quickly drawing to a close. His leadership has been exemplary and his contributions are rich in consequence. On behalf of the citizens of the 1st Congressional District, I wish to express our gratitude and extend our best wishes to Pastor Martin, Agnes Martin and their family.

Please join me in paying tribute to the Reverend Dr. Paul M. Martin, a distinguished spiritual and civic leader. His stewardship and service command our respect and they speak to the spirit of our founders and future of our country.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARGE  
SWEENEY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2007*

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and accomplishments of Marge Sweeney, whose I tremendous dedication to her family, friends and community serves as a shining example for all who have been blessed by her presence and care.

Back in the mid-sixties, Marge started her career as a bookkeeper, but by the mid-seventies she had already worked her way up to the position of Principal's Secretary at St. Stephen's Elementary and Junior High School. In 1982 she was appointed Recreation Instructor, and since has progressively earned promotions, until she became Manager of Halloran Rink—a position she held for over twenty-five years.

Throughout her career, Marge had an enormous impact on local programs and organizations in the community, including: Cuyahoga Counties' Juvenile Court Victim-Aid Restitution Program; the Westtown Community Development Corporations' Night Out Against Crime; the Metro Parks Youth Programs; and many more. She has also been honored by the Mayor's Office on Volunteerism, City of Cleveland; the First District Police Community Relations

Program; and the National Park and Recreation Association, with a 'Commemorative Citation' in recognition of outstanding leadership and volunteerism to the parks and recreation movement and to advancing the quality of life in her community.

Furthermore, Marge has been a key figure in the formation of the Halloran Advisory Board—a board that contains both community and civic minded individuals, who share the interest of the positive delivery of services to the community of Halloran Skating Rink.

Along with this tremendous work, and being a wife to the late Dennis Sweeney, Marge has taken great pride in raising her eight lovely children; Dennis, Patty, Brian, Jimmy, Kevin, Shawn, Kelly, and Annie.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring Marge Sweeney for her thirty years of public service to the residents of Cleveland, and for her kindness and generosity that have and will continue to inspire all who cross paths with her.

IN HONOR OF VACLAV HAVEL AND  
THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
CHARTER 77

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2007*

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, this year marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Charter 77 movement. Along with other colleagues from the Helsinki Commission, which I had the privilege of Chairing and Co-Chairing from 1985 to 1994, I rise today to commemorate Charter 77's extraordinary accomplishments, and to praise Vaclav Havel, a founding member of the Charter 77 movement and Czechoslovakia's first President after the fall of communism.

Twenty years ago this month, I led a Congressional delegation to Czechoslovakia—my first trip to that country. At that time, I was assured by Czechoslovak Government officials that Charter 77 was only a small group, and there was no need to have a dialogue with its members. In an apparent effort to underscore their point, the regime detained several Chartists to keep them from meeting with our delegation: Vaclav Havel, Petr Uhl and Jiri Dienstbier were all arrested in Prague; Miklos Duray was prevented from traveling to Prague from Slovakia; and although Petr Puspoki-Nagy made it to Prague, he was also immediately detained on his arrival.

Although I was deprived of the chance to meet these individuals in person, I was already well aware of their work. In fact, the Helsinki Commission's second hearing, held in February 1977, published the full text of the Charter 77 manifesto at the request of one of our witnesses, Mrs. Anna Faltus. We owe a special debt of gratitude to the late Mrs. Faltus, who worked tirelessly for decades as an advocate for a free Czechoslovakia. To this end, she made sure that the documents of Charter 77 and the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted were quickly translated and widely disseminated to policy makers and human rights advocates. Her effort made it possible for the Helsinki Commission to publish (in 1982 and in 1987) selected and representative texts of the Charter 77 movement.

Looking back, the breadth of those documents is truly remarkably, touching on everything from the legacy of World War II to the country's economic situation; from contemporary music to nuclear energy. But the common thread that bound these diverse statements together was a commitment to promote and protect "the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights." This right was freely adopted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic when Gustav Husak fixed his signature to the Helsinki Final Act in 1975.

It was, of course, with great interest that I discussed Charter 77, first with Czechoslovak officials during my February 1987 trip to Prague, then with Czechoslovak parliamentarians visiting Washington in June 1988 (a delegation which included Prague Communist Party boss Miroslav Stepan), and then with the Czechoslovak delegation to the 1989 Paris Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension. In these meetings, as well as in correspondence with the Czechoslovak Ambassador to the United, I was told that Charter 77 didn't represent public opinion. I was warned that siding with Charter 77 would not help bilateral relations, and I was assured that democracy was coming soon to Czechoslovakia—"socialist democracy."

Needless to say, I was not convinced by my interlocutors: I was not convinced that Augustin Navratil was actually being treated for a mental health condition, rather than being persecuted for his religious activism. I was frankly disgusted when the Czechoslovak delegation to the Paris meeting baldly lied about Jiri Wolf, telling us he had been released early from his prison sentence as a "humanitarian" gesture, and then shrugging with indifference when they were caught in their lie. Most of all, I did not believe that Vaclav Havel was a criminal and Charter 77 merely an "insignificant" group.

In fact, in 1989 Senator Dennis DeConcini and I nominated Vaclav Havel for the Nobel Peace Prize. As Senator DeConcini said, "[i]n spite of relentless harassment by the authorities, including imprisonment, repeated detentions, house searches, and confiscation of property, Havel has remained active in the struggle for human rights. . . Havel is now in prison, but he is not alone in his cause. In a dramatic move. . . over 700 of his colleagues—playwrights, producers, artists, and actors—signed a petition calling for his release and the release of others [similarly imprisoned]. For these people, like many others in his country, Vaclav Havel has become a symbol of an enduring and selfless commitment to human rights."

Madam Speaker, on this 30th anniversary of the founding of the Charter 77 movement, I rise to commend and remember the courageous men and women, signatories and supporters, who paved the way for the peaceful transition from communism in Czechoslovakia and restoration of Europe, whole and free. On this anniversary, I give special tribute to Vaclav Havel, playwright and president, and his singular role in leading his country to freedom.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2007*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber today. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 100, 101 and 102.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIR USE  
ACT OF 2007

**HON. RICK BOUCHER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2007*

Mr. BOUCHER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing the Freedom And Innovation Revitalizing U.S. Entrepreneurship Act of 2007. Like other bills I have introduced in earlier years, the FAIR USE Act of 2007 is intended to promote innovation, encourage the introduction of new technology, enhance library preservation efforts and protect the fair use rights of consumers.

As more fully described in the attached section-by-section analysis, this bill differs fundamentally from H.R. 107 and H.R. 1201, as proposed in the 108th and 109th Congresses, respectively. For example, the revised bill does not contain the provision which would have established a fair use defense to the act of circumvention. I continue to believe that there should be such an exemption in the law, but content owners have expressed concern that enactment of such a provision could lead to widespread redistribution of audiovisual and other works.

In an effort to address their concerns, I have instead crafted specific exemptions to section 1201 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act which do not pose a comparable potential threat to their business models. For example, the proposed legislation would codify the decision by the Register of Copyrights, as affirmed in a determination made by the Librarian of Congress under section 1201(a)(1) of the DMCA, to allow consumers to "circumvent" digital locks in six discrete areas. The bill also contains six narrowly crafted additional exemptions that are a natural extension of these exemptions. For example, given the central role that libraries and archives play in our society in ensuring free speech and continuing access to creative works, the bill includes a provision to ensure that they can circumvent a digital lock to preserve or secure a copy of a work or replace a copy that is damaged, deteriorating, lost, or stolen.

The bill contains other new elements. For example, it would limit the availability of statutory damages against individuals and firms who may be found to have engaged in contributory infringement, inducement of infringement, vicarious liability or other indirect infringement. Given the increasing extent to which content companies are on the receiving end of lawsuits, I would hope they would see the value of this element of the bill.

I have more narrowly crafted the provision codifying the Supreme Court's Betamax decision to eliminate any uncertainty about a potential negative impact on the Supreme Court's holding in the Grokster case.