

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE  
REUNITING FAMILIES ACT

**HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 2009*

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, aloha! I rise today in support of the Reuniting Families Act, a bill introduced by Congressman MICHAEL HONDA. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this important bill.

There are currently 5.8 million people in the family immigration backlog waiting unconscionable periods of time to reunite with their family members. The Reunifying Families Act takes important steps toward fixing our broken family immigration system by reducing the waiting times for legal immigrants.

One important piece of Mr. HONDA's bill is the inclusion of the Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act (H.R. 2412), a bill I have introduced for the past two congressional sessions. My bill would exempt the sons and daughters of Filipino World War II veterans from the cap on immigration numbers that have resulted in waiting periods for up to two decades for immigrant visas to the United States.

I have listened to many heartbreaking stories of our Filipino veterans, many of whom are in their 80s and 90s, waiting patiently with the hope that one day that their children will be able to come to the United States to care for them. I am glad that the Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act is a part of the Reuniting Families Act.

The family bond is precious and it is the bedrock of society. Any policy that would keep family members apart for decades at a time, husband from wife, mother from child, is not morally defensible. The real solution is to reward immigrants for following the law, not punish them with unreasonably long separations.

I look forward to working with my colleagues by providing for the reunification of all our families.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF  
WALTER WYATT SHORTER

**HON. JO BONNER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 2009*

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, the city of Camden and indeed the entire state of Alabama recently lost a dear friend, and I rise today to honor him and pay tribute to the memory of Walter Wyatt Shorter.

For more than 50 years, Mr. Shorter dedicated his life to serving his country, church, family and career.

Born in New York City, Mr. Shorter survived polio as a young child. In 1949, he graduated from the Fishburne Military Academy in Waynesboro, Virginia. He then enrolled in the Virginia Military Institute where he attained the rank of company commander of C Company and earned a Bachelor of Arts in Chemistry. He was commissioned as an officer in the Marine Corps and rose to the rank of captain where he admirably served his country on several military campaigns.

Mr. Shorter continued his education and received a Master of Science in Pulp and Paper

Science and Chemical Engineering from the University of Maine and was inducted into Tau Beta Pi and the Society of the Sigma Xi.

Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Shorter was devoted to serving the community in the paper industry. He was a frontrunner in the development of recycled paper use in corrugated containers. He spent 21 years working for Union Camp Corporation and held the positions of vice president and residential manager at the Prattville mill. He became president of MacMillan Bloedel, Inc. in 1978 and managed the successful expansion of MacMillan Bloedel in Pine Hill.

Mr. Shorter served as national president of the Paper Industry Management Association, president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Alabama Alliance of Business and Industry, director of the Four-drier Kraft Board Group and was a member of the Alabama Council on Economic Education.

He had a genuine love for the people of Camden, serving as a volunteer for his church, local school systems and the J. Paul Jones Hospital. He served as a trustee for Huntingdon College, a Lay leader in the Episcopal Church and a member of the "13" in Montgomery. He also served on the boards of the First Alabama Bankshares, Jenkins Brick Corporation, and The Nature Conservancy of Alabama.

Madam Speaker, Walter Wyatt Shorter dedicated his entire life to the service of others, all-the-while being a devoted husband, father to five children, and grandfather to 11 wonderful grandchildren.

He will be missed by his family—his wife of 51 years, Gayle Prince Shorter; their children, Walter Wyatt Shorter Jr., Margaret Shorter Robinson, Mathew Peasley Shorter, John David Shorter, and Charles Christopher Shorter; his grandchildren, Mary Margaret Wadsworth, Samantha Glenn Shorter, Margaret Ashley Shorter, Emily Wyatt Shorter, Katherine Gibbs Shorter, Jackson Sean Ours, Olivia Grace Shorter, Noelle Elizabeth Shorter, Calder Christopher Shorter, Davis Troy Shorter, Maggie-Alisabeth Gayle Shorter; and his nephews, Jeffery Douglas and Edward Morfel—as well as the many countless friends he leaves behind. Our thoughts and prayers are with them all during this difficult time.

TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE  
CONTINUES IN CHINA OFTEN  
OUT OF SIGHT BEHIND CLOSED  
DOORS

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 2009*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, the brave and tenacious heroes of Tiananmen Square will never be forgotten nor will their huge sacrifice—for some torture and for others even death—be in vain.

Future generations of Chinese—and other advocates of democracy worldwide—will forever honor their courage, vision and dream of democracy. The Chinese people deserve no less. The Chinese are a great people—and deserve democratic institutions and respect for the rule of law that reflects that greatness.

Twenty years after Tiananmen, pro-democracy advocates remain in concentration camps

subjected to torture, myriad forms of humiliation and degrading treatment.

They must be freed, unconditionally.

The Tiananmen Square massacre was a turning point in China—and not for the better. The hard-liners in Beijing have since unleashed unprecedented cruelty on labor leaders, political prisoners, religious believers, and have committed massive crimes against women and children through forced abortion.

The ugly spirit of the Tiananmen Square massacre continues today unabated throughout China, with brutality and efficiency only the Nazis could love.

With some notable exceptions including last year's savage crackdown on Tibetans the Chinese leadership has taken their murder and torture behind closed doors, where the cries, screams, and tears of thousands of dissidents are heard by no one except the torturers themselves.

For its part, the international community has failed to seriously challenge China's massive human rights violations—and that includes the weak and feckless response of the United States of America. That includes the Bush Administration, that includes the Clinton Administration, that includes the Obama Administration and that includes Congress.

That must change.

When Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited China a few months ago to peddle U.S. treasury bonds to finance U.S. debt, she said human rights shouldn't be allowed to "interfere" with that and other issues.

Wittingly or not, that attitude enables the Chinese dictatorship to continue brutalizing its own people.

And while I respect President Obama's outreach to Muslims in Cairo today, that event surely could have been scheduled for any other day but the 20th Anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

This solemn remembrance of the victims of mass murder at Tiananmen Square and the crushing of their bodies and hopes by tanks and bayonets, should have been the White House's major event today.

Meanwhile, on this tragic 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, I am afraid that, American technology and know-how is actually enabling the Chinese Government to repress the truth about what happened on that day—about which it is absolutely vital that the Chinese people know the truth. After all, it is the truth about their history.

Similarly, while the internet has opened up commercial opportunities and provided access to vast amounts of information for people the world over, the internet has also become a malicious tool: a cyber sledgehammer of repression of the government of China. As soon as the promise of the Internet began to be fulfilled—when brave Chinese began to email each other and others about human rights issues and corruption by government leaders—the Party cracked down. To date, an estimated 49 cyber-dissidents and 32 journalists have been imprisoned by the PRC for merely posting information on the Internet critical of the regime. And that's likely to be only the tip of the iceberg. Of course, one of the points on which the Chinese Government is most eager to crack down is dissemination of the truth about Tiananmen.

Tragically, history shows us that American companies and their subsidiaries have provided the technology to crush human rights in

the past. Edwin Black's book *IBM and the Holocaust* reveals the dark story of IBM's strategic alliance with Nazi Germany. Thanks to IBM's enabling technologies, from programs for identification and cataloging to the use of IBM's punch card technology, Hitler and the Third Reich were able to automate the genocide of the Jews.

U.S. technology companies today are engaged in a similar sickening collaboration, decapitating the voice of the dissidents. In 2005, Yahoo's cooperation with Chinese secret police led to the imprisonment of the cyber-dissident Shi Tao. And this was not the first time. According to *Reporters Without Borders*, Yahoo also handed over data to Chinese authorities on another of its users, Li Zhi. Li Zhi was sentenced on December 10, 2003 to eight years in prison for "inciting subversion." His "crime" was to criticize in online discussion groups and articles the well-known corruption of local officials.

Women and men are going to the gulag and being tortured as a direct result of information handed over to Chinese officials. When Yahoo was asked to explain its actions, Yahoo said that it must adhere to local laws in all countries where it operates. But my response to that is: if the secret police a half century ago asked where Anne Frank was hiding, would the correct answer be to hand over the information in order to comply with local laws? These are not victimless crimes. We must stand with the oppressed, not the oppressors.

I believe that two of the most essential pillars that prop up totalitarian regimes are the secret police and propaganda. Yet for the sake of market share and profits, leading U.S. companies like Google, Yahoo, Cisco and Microsoft have compromised both the integrity of their product and their duties as responsible corporate citizens. They have aided and abetted the Chinese regime to prop up both of these pillars, propagating the message of the dictatorship unabated and supporting the secret police in a myriad of ways, including surveillance and invasion of privacy, in order to effectuate the massive crackdown on its citizens.

Through an approach that monitors, filters, and blocks content with the use of technology and human monitors, the Chinese people have little access to uncensored information about any political or human rights topic, unless of course, Big Brother wants them to see it. Google.cn, China's search engine, is guaranteed to take you to the virtual land of deceit, disinformation and the big lie. As such, the Chinese government utilizes the technology of U.S. IT companies combined with human censors—led by an estimated force of 30,000 cyber police—to control information in China. Websites that provide the Chinese people news about their country and the world, such as AP, UPI, Reuters, and AFP, as well as Voice of America and Radio Free Asia, are regularly blocked in China. In addition, when a user enters a forbidden word, such as "democracy," "China torture" or "Falun Gong," the search results are blocked, or you are redirected to a misleading site, and the user's computer can be frozen for unspecified periods of time.

Google censors what are euphemistically called "politically sensitive" terms, such as "Tiananmen," "democracy," "China human rights," "China torture" and the like on its Chinese search site, Google.cn. A search for

terms such as "Tiananmen Square" produces two very different results. The one from Google.cn shows a picture of a smiling couple, but the results from Google.com show scores of photos depicting the mayhem and brutality of the 1989 Tiananmen square massacre.

Google claims that some information is better than nothing. But in this case, the limited information displayed amounts to disinformation. A half truth is not the truth—it is a lie. And a lie is worse than nothing. It is hard not to draw the conclusion that Google has seriously compromised its "Don't Be Evil" policy. It has become evil's accomplice.

And that continues. Last summer Frank Wolf and I were in Beijing. We tried to look up "Tiananmen Square" on the tightly-controlled Chinese Internet. Of course, mere mention of the slaughter has been removed from the Chinese Internet. We walked across Tiananmen Square—officials searched us before we entered the square, and squads of police surrounded us while we were on it, terrified we might hold up a simple sign or banner.

Standing for human rights has never been easy or without price, and companies are extremely reluctant to pay that price. That's why our government also has a major role to play in this critical area, and that a more comprehensive framework is needed to protect and promote human rights.

This is why I have re-introduced The Global Online Freedom Act, H.R. 2271. I believe it can be an important lever to help disseminate the truth—about Tiananmen and so many more things in the history of China—to the Chinese people by means of the Internet.

I'd like to ask you to support this bill, which would prevent U.S. high-tech Internet companies from turning over to the Chinese police information that identifies individual Internet users who express political and religious ideas that the communists are trying to suppress. It would also require companies to disclose how the Chinese version of their search engines censors the Internet.

In the last Congress, the bill passed the Foreign Affairs Committee and was ready for a floor vote, but influential lobbies prevented a vote on the bill.

I also want to mention the exciting firewall-busting technology that a group of dedicated Chinese human rights activists are promoting. They have technology that enables users in China to bypass the Chinese government's so-called "Golden Shield" censorship effort and surf the Internet freely. With this technology, which has been demonstrated to me in my office, Chinese users can visit the same Internet you and I do, and there is nothing the Chinese government can do about it. I think we should all ask the State Department to financially support this technology—which could produce a human rights and rule of law revolution in China.

Today provides us an important reminder that the fight the Tiananmen protestors took on 20 years ago is still going on, in the streets, the internet café's and here today. To the brave men and women who continue to fight for the rights of the Chinese people—we say, we stand with you, we remember you, and we will not abandon the fight for your freedoms.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND  
SACRIFICE OF D-DAY WARRIORS

**HON. GABRIELLE GIFFORDS**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 4, 2009*

Ms. GIFFORDS. Madam Speaker, sixty-five years ago, our nation's greatest military minds gathered with our European allies deep beneath London to set into motion a plan called Overlord. Unsure if the weather would clear long enough for the operation, planners reluctantly gave the order—advance to Normandy.

On the morning of June 6, 1944, forces approached from the sea in silence, under cover of darkness seeking single points on a map. Their names—Omaha and Utah, Juno, Sword and Gold—are forever stained by the fateful events of that day.

All told, the Allies mustered nearly 3 million Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. Nearly 160,000 troops came across the English Channel on D-Day with another 2 million in the months after.

Those brave many boarded landing craft and aircraft, bound for an uncertain fate against a war-tested opponent that had become the most feared army to cross Europe in two millennia.

Tossed by rough seas and unsettled by the distant echo of machine gun fire, young men from every corner of America stepped into the breach, wading through neck-deep water to open a beachfront in France and blaze a trail of liberation to Berlin.

American landing forces at Utah beach faced the lightest resistance of the invasion's 50 mile breadth. 197 brave souls lost their lives at Utah, but most of the 23,000—men like Raymond Jackson, a Tucsonan with the 15th Cavalry Recon Squadron—came ashore and linked up with the 101st Airborne in Normandy's first major success.

Omaha was less absolute. High bluffs were defended by mortars, machine gunners and pillboxes. The German forces atop the steep, sandy cliffs were highly trained and combat tested. They repelled Allied landing craft and destroyed American tanks as they hit the beach. Commanders considered abandoning Omaha. But our brave Soldiers persisted.

Led by signalmen like Norm Hartline from Tucson, more than 50,000 men in all came ashore at Omaha. More than 5,000 wouldn't advance past the surf line. Killed and wounded lay in the wake and behind parapets for hours or days. History tells us that it took until June 9th for American infantry units from Omaha to successfully establish a beach head at Omaha.

Today, we once again pull back the curtains of history to honor those American and Allied heroes who stood as the point of liberty's spear. Within boundless volumes on World War II are the eulogies of Bradley and Eisenhower, Patton and Montgomery—leaders of the Allied liberation of Europe.

But where we find D-Day's true heroes are not within the dust jackets of history books or news clippings from the day. They haven't lived lives of great fanfare. Our greatest generation arose from America's factories and farms, from our inner cities to our outlying territories. And to these places they returned.

On their backs we won a great victory for freedom and liberty, against oppression and