

has created the Great Firewall and wants to create its own sanitized version of the Internet that will essentially isolate China from much of what is happening in the rest of the world. And, when protests break out, it simply shuts down the Internet, as it did in Tibet and Xinjiang in recent years.

In Vietnam, Facebook has been blocked for two years and under a new executive decree, a number of bloggers and journalists who write for independent online publications have been arrested. Egypt continues to detain blogger Alaa Abdel Fattah for his online criticisms of the Egyptian army. And today, we just learned that in addition to the already extensive online censorship in Iran, the U.S. "virtual embassy" in Iran has been blocked after only one day of operation.

Last week, I introduced a bill that responds to the growing use of the Internet as a tool of repression, and to changes in the technologies of repression. The new Global Online Freedom Act of 2011 (GOFA), H.R. 3605, fundamentally updates legislation that I first introduced in 2006 (and which in 2008 advanced through three House committees).

The new GOFA requires the State Department to beef up its reporting on Internet freedom in the annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices, and to identify by name Internet-restricting countries. This country designation will be useful not only in a diplomatic context in helping to advance Internet freedom through naming and shaming countries, but will also provide U.S. technology companies with the information they need in deciding how to engage in repressive foreign countries.

Second, the bill requires Internet companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges to disclose to the Securities and Exchange Commission how they conduct their human rights due diligence, including with regard to the collection and sharing of personally identifiable information with repressive countries, and the steps they take to notify users when they remove content or block access to content. This provision of the bill will help democratic activists and human rights defenders hold Internet companies accountable by creating a new transparency standard for Internet companies. This provision will also require foreign Internet service companies that are listed here in the U.S. to report this information as well—this will include such big-name Chinese companies such as Baidu, Sohu and Sina.

Finally, in response to many reports that we've all seen in the papers recently of U.S. technology being used to track down or conduct surveillance of activists through the Internet or mobile devices, this bill will prohibit the export of hardware or software that can be used for potentially illicit activities such as surveillance, tracking and blocking to the governments of Internet-restricting countries. Current export control laws do not take into account the human rights impact of these exports and therefore do not create any incentive for U.S. companies to evaluate their role in assisting repressive regimes. This section will not only help stop the sale of these items to repressive governments, but will create an important foreign policy stance for the United States that will help ensure that dissidents abroad know we are on their side, and that U.S. businesses are not profiting from this repression.

This export control law is long overdue, and thoroughly consistent with the approach Congress has taken, for example, in restricting ex-

ports of certain crime control equipment to China. It makes no sense for us to allow U.S. companies to sell technologies of repression to dictators, and then turn around and have to spend millions of dollars to develop and deploy circumvention tools and other technologies to help protect dissidents from the very technologies that U.S. companies exported to their persecutors.

Today's hearing is an important moment to take stock of where we are and how we can move forward to promote and defend Internet freedom around the world. What we do here in the United States is critically important to achieving our goals. We must send a strong message to companies that they have a unique role to play in preserving online freedom; and send an even stronger message to repressive governments that the Internet must not become a tool of repression.

HONORING MS. HORTENSE BRICE

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 14, 2011*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Hortense Brice, a dedicated teacher from my hometown of Chicago, Illinois. We can all agree, Mr. Speaker, that one of the greatest services a citizen can offer our nation is dedicating their lives to teaching the next generation. Passing wisdom, knowledge, and inspiration is the greatest gift in one of the most honorable professions.

It is in that tradition, Mr. Speaker, that Hortense Brice has dedicated her life for the last forty one years. A life dedicated not only to the education of others but to her personal education as well. She worked hard not only for her Bachelor of Science Degree from Illinois State University but also for her Master's Degree in Curriculum and Instruction from the University of Illinois at Chicago. After her Master's degree she trained for 36 hours in Science Education at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

For most people, graduating from college marks the end of their academic careers and the beginning of their financial ones. For Hortense however this was not the case. Her drive for knowledge pushed her to enroll in further workshops, conferences, and graduate-level courses in a number of scientific fields and at many respected institutions of higher learning. She did this not just for a love of learning but also, so that when teaching her pupils, she would be able to pass on an expertise and deep seated knowledge that they would not be subject to otherwise. This is exactly what she did when she created the first biotechnology curriculum in the Chicago Public School system.

To teach is to lead. Hortense Brice has embodied, and still embodies, such a principle. She created the first Biotechnology Center of Excellence at Lindblom Math and Science Academy, supporting professional development for Chicago Public School teachers. The belief that it is just as important to teach the next generation of teachers as it is the next generation of pupils was at the foundation of Hortense's work. She arranged for high school teachers from the Chicago Public Schools to enroll in a 2-year biotechnology training

course at the University of Illinois, and secured a grant from the National Science Association that helped provide further training for more high school educators.

While doing all of this Hortense Brice still taught elements of biotechnology at Whitney M. Young Magnet High School, and the first full-year biotechnology course at Lindblom Math and Science Academy in Chicago, Illinois. She taught by example and her hard work ethic inside and outside the classroom served as an inspiration to pupils and colleagues alike.

With her experience and education she had a unique insight into what the education curriculum lacked and what it needed. For example, in 2006 after noticing a gap in the curriculum she worked with the After School Matters program to develop a successful pharmaceutical drug curriculum for high schools pupils.

Even with her retirement in June 2009 Hortense still continues to attend science training programs, including a five-day biotechnology immersion program held by the Biotechnology Institute at the BIO International Convention. Though her teaching career is over her pursuit of knowledge will never be. It is this love of knowledge that has made her such an inspirational teacher and educational advocate. It is why she was recognized as an outstanding educator, researcher and trainer for the next generation of young scientists by the iBio Institute, who gave her the Knowledge Builder Award for grades 6–12. It is the very same reason why I am speaking about her today.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe that to be ignorant is to be left in the darkness, the only thing that can conquer such darkness is the light of education. Hortense Brice embodies such a light.

It is for that reason that I rise today to recognize Hortense Brice for her dedication to the teaching of advanced science in high school students in the Chicago Public Schools and to congratulate her on her retirement.

RECOGNITION OF GREGORY C. BRADY UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**HON. JEFF FORTENBERRY**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 14, 2011*

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor and pay tribute to Gregory C. Brady, a fellow Nebraskan and the Principal Deputy General Counsel for the Office of Justice Programs, in the U.S. Department of Justice, who is retiring after forty-six years of remarkable public service in the interests of justice. His tireless dedication to the multi-faceted work of the Department, reflected in his many career accomplishments, have earned him great respect and recognition in the Office of Justice Programs and its component agencies, and throughout the Department and among his fellow attorneys at bar. I want to take a moment to memorialize his extraordinary and inspiring accomplishments.

Greg Brady was born and reared in Nebraska, graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1962, with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and in 1965, with a Juris Doctorate.

Thereafter, Mr. Brady served a three-year tour of duty in the Judge Advocate General Corps of the U.S. Navy (from which, after prosecuting and defending scores of cases, he was honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant). Mr. Brady began his service with the Department of Justice in December 1968, as an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Columbia, and has been continuously serving the Department of Justice, and the public, faithfully and in an exemplary manner ever since.

In the United States Attorney's Office, he demonstrated his flexibility of mind and zealous devotion to duty in countless criminal (misdemeanors, felonies, grand juries, etc.) and civil cases that he litigated, at the trial and appellate levels, many of which cases involved groundbreaking questions of law. *Mitchell v. Laird*, for example, 488 F.2d 611 (D.C. Cir. 1973), was brought unsuccessfully by thirteen members of the U.S. House of Representatives to enjoin the involvement of U.S. military personnel in the Vietnam conflict, and involved complex constitutional questions of standing, executive prerogative, and justiciability. *United States v. Crowder*, 543 F.2d 312 (D.C. Cir. 1976)—which Mr. Brady's arguments (opposed by those of Mr. Robert Bennett) initially won at the District Court, then lost before a Circuit Court panel, and then won in an en banc proceeding of the Circuit Court—was the first case in the country to approve use of a search warrant to require a suspect to submit to surgery so the police could obtain a bullet as evidence of his criminal activity. (The case against Crowder (a two-time murderer) for the murder of a prominent Washington dentist was considered weak, because the only evidence known to the police that could link him firmly to the earlier crime were the bullets lodged in his arm and leg, from his murder-victim's gun. It was Mr. Brady's idea to try to obtain a search warrant for the bullets; he also thought of the stratagem of deputizing the (anxious) physicians from Georgetown University Hospital as U.S. Marshals for purposes of the surgery. Judge McGowan's concurrence (as does Judge Leventhal's dissent) goes out of its way to praise Mr. Brady's prosecution for the procedural orderliness and fair play it consistently demonstrated in the case. The case was featured in a *Time* magazine article.) This kind of legal creativity and strict adherence to the rule of law remains typical of Mr. Brady, nearly thirty of whose cases are officially reported in the published court records.

Having attained the rank of Deputy Chief of the Appellate Division at the United States Attorney's Office here in the City, Mr. Brady began his career with the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (the predecessor agency to the Office of Justice Programs) in February 1974, formally in the Office of the General Counsel, but actually detailed to assist in the creation and development of grant and support programs to assist States in improving the management of prosecution offices, combating career criminals, and reducing white-collar crime. His prosecutorial experience in the Navy and the United States Attorney's Office made him invaluable to the program, which, itself, is at the heart of the core mission of the Office of Justice Programs. In 1980 (at his request), Mr. Brady returned to the direct practice of law, in the agency's Office of the General Counsel, dispensing advice and rendering opinions on

countless matters relating to every conceivable area of administrative law.

In 1984, on account of his vast practical and administrative experience, he was asked to found, and become the first Director of, a new Office of Justice Programs component, which eventually was to become the Office for Victims of Crime—a signal initiative of President Reagan's administration. And he did found that office, on firm and sound lines, co-authoring what eventually was enacted as the Victim Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473), which clearly sets forth the purposes and organic principles of the office—purposes and principles that remain in place today. His mission at that office accomplished, some three years later, the leadership of the Office of Justice Programs acquiesced in Mr. Brady's request to return to its Office of the General Counsel, where he has served ever since.

He has been the principal ethics officer at the Office of Justice Programs since 1988 (in which capacity he has provided excellent guidance, training, and advice to the General Counsel, Presidential appointees, and career employees, alike), and in 1996 became the Deputy General Counsel, after having served for years as Associate General Counsel; he became Principal Deputy General Counsel in 2001.

For the last twenty-four years, Mr. Brady has applied a firm sense of purpose and integrity to instructing numberless Department employees in how to negotiate the minefields of ethical situations associated with administration of a multi-billion-dollar-a-year grant-making operation. At a time when the corporate world has endured significant ethical and moral lapses, Mr. Brady's personal efforts consistently have guided officials of the Department with a minimum of public conflict or scandal, and with the result that there is a clear public perception—necessary to the success of any government program—of evenhandedness in the administration of the Office of Justice Programs' criminal-justice grant programs.

Mr. Brady's love of the law and its practitioners in the legal profession manifested itself in his generous devotion of time and attention to mentoring law students and newly-minted attorneys during the critical development stages of their careers. As Deputy General Counsel over the past twenty years, he has guided (even shepherded) them, with his approachable, kindly, and affable manner. His deep understanding and wide experience in the law made him an inspiring and effective teacher. Mr. Brady genuinely delighted in seeing the progress and development of attorneys, and their embrace of the highest standards of the legal profession; and the number and variety of law firms and government agencies that have been affected by individuals originally trained by him is impressive. (These include an Assistant Attorney General, as well as the Executive Director of a Government Corporation and a past Presidential appointee responsible for juvenile-justice issues.) In the Office of the General Counsel, he has demonstrated outstanding legal research, presentation, and advocacy skills, and has been a true role model for all of the attorneys, greatly assisting in their professional development.

And "role model" is, in fact, the apt term: for Mr. Brady is no one-dimensional work-is-my-life attorney. Despite his aggressive work

schedule, he has lived his vocation as a family man (he is the father of three adored daughters and grandfather to two no-less-adored granddaughters) to the full, and his community has known that he can be depended upon to volunteer his time for others. To give but one example: For over twenty years, he has been a night-time volunteer (i.e., after putting in a full-day's work) at a crisis/suicide hotline in Prince William County, Virginia. In 2001, he was named their "Exceptional Volunteer of the Year." His tireless volunteer work in his community and parish have earned him numerous Attorney-General commendations over the years.

It is no small thing to stress that Mr. Brady has performed all of these tasks with unflinching courtesy, professionalism, and kindness (to say nothing of his ever-present humor and sharp wit). The long and short of it is that Mr. Brady simply is someone who, quietly and unassumingly, has kept the Department of Justice (and especially the Office of Justice Programs) running. Although his career in the Department hardly has been typical (at least in that it does not mostly involve litigation), Mr. Brady epitomizes the ideal of a Department of Justice attorney. For this reason, he has received both the Attorney General's Mary C. Lawton Lifetime Service Award (one of the Department's very highest awards), as well as the Office of Justice Programs' Assistant Attorney General's Lifetime Achievement Award. And for his years of dedicated public service, he received a personal commendation from President George W. Bush.

Gregory C. Brady has dedicated his professional life to public service, and his many accomplishments during the forty-six years of that professional life are a credit to him, to his family, to his home State of Nebraska, to the Department of Justice, and to his local community of which he is such an active, generous, and vibrant member.

TO CELEBRATE THE LIFE OF  
SIMONE "SAM" SAVIA

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 14, 2011*

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Simone "Sam" Savia, who passed away peacefully on December 9, 2011, surrounded by his beloved family, after seven decades of service to his local volunteer fire department.

Sam, a lifelong resident of Vienna, Virginia, was born in the mid 1920's. He grew up a few steps away from the original fire station in Vienna where he and his brothers were frequent visitors. In 1941, Sam, then 15, joined the Vienna Volunteer Fire Department (VVFD), which had lowered the age requirement to address a manpower shortage created when most of the town's young men had been called to serve in WWII.

When Sam joined the VVFD, the town bore little resemblance to the bustling commercial and residential area it is today. There were no fire hydrants, as the town did not yet have water or sewer service, and the department's pumper truck would pull water from ponds, streams or one of the town's three cisterns. Sam recalled during an interview earlier this