

Mr. Kee left his indelible mark not only in the local arena but also in the international domain. In 1979, Norman and Esther Kee created the Washington D.C.-based U.S.-Asia Institute, chartered to improve relations between the United States and Asian nations. He led many official delegations of the Institute to Asian countries. Further, he served as its chair for many years, and then as chair emeritus. In 1980, he was a member of the Madrid conference that convened to help implement the first Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In 1980, he organized a dinner for President Jimmy Carter at the Silver Palace restaurant in Chinatown. It was the first and only time a sitting president attended a function in the neighborhood. Mr. Kee's reputation and experience in U.S.-Sino relations were esteemed and appreciated by leaders in both Washington, D.C., and China.

Despite his national and international endeavors, he never lost sight of his formative local roots and he remained active in community services. He helped found the Chinese-American Planning Council, became a board member of the highly-regarded Hamilton Madison House and helped found and served on the Board of Trustees of Confucius Plaza. Mr. Kee also served on the board of the YMCA of Greater New York. There, his efforts and financial support helped to establish the foundation of the YMCA in Chinatown, and he ensured that Chinatown was given its first swimming pool in its local Y. The YMCA ultimately conferred its highest honor on Mr. Kee, inducting him into the prestigious Order of the Red Triangle. In 2010, Mr. Kee and his son Glenn Lau-Kee were recipients of the Honorable George Bundy Smith Pioneer Award conferred by the New York State Bar Association's Federal Litigation Section. In further recognition of Mr. Kee's pioneering services as an early Chinatown lawyer that extended to a lifetime of commitment, the Asian American Bar Association of New York established the Norman Lau Kee Trailblazer Award in his honor. Norman Lau Kee closed out his professional life at the age of 89 after 60 years of practicing law and becoming a local icon who also had a national and global reputation. Norman Lau Kee touched so many lives in a positive and beneficial way. He was a paragon of the American Dream and is more than deserving of the highest praise.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 19, 2018

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I missed a vote on January 17, 2018 to approve the Journal. Had I been present, I would have voted to approve the previous day's Journal.

HONORING ED MORROW

HON. PETER WELCH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 19, 2018

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, Ed Morrow was born in Manhattan eighty years ago. His father

was a New York Times correspondent and Ed went to primary school in France and high school in Argentina. Fifty-four years ago Ed met Barbara in a political science class at Columbia University and they made a smart decision. They've now been married for fifty-four years. They had two children, Andy and Chris, in their home on Croton-on-Hudson, New York and were living a vibrant life.

They then made a decision, forty-one years ago, which indicated to many people that they had lost their minds.

Ed and Barbara sold their home, quit their jobs, and put all their eggs in one basket. They moved to Manchester, Vermont to open an independent book store.

These New Yorkers, Ed and Barbara, were welcomed in the rural community of Manchester with open arms. They worked hard, were friendly and open, and were bringing something that Vermonters really wanted, a bookstore. Ed and Barbara did the impossible. The Northshire bookstore they started in 1976, first located next to the Factory Point bank on Main Street in Manchester, has not only survived the ups and downs of bookselling and Internet retailing, but has thrived and become a center for community activity. Ed and Barbara were novices but they knew they made the right decision.

Forty-one years ago, when an apprehensive Vermonter asked whether the store they were fixing up "was going to be an adult bookstore" they were happy their focus was on children's books. Others wanted music, and Ed and Barbara provided the LPs, then the music medium.

How does a person like Ed who had no experience in the bookselling world become a master? He plunged in, along with Barbara, becoming members of the New England Book Sellers Association. Quickly, Ed became its president. They also joined the American Book Sellers Association where Ed became a board member and then president. His reputation spread. Ed was asked to travel to Eastern European countries—the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Russia—to teach their publishers and booksellers about the free enterprise system. After Ed and Barbara's sons completed their college education, they joined the Northshire bookstore team. Andy became knowledgeable about used books and Chris ultimately ran the business.

Over the years the Northshire bookstore has expanded from a tiny walk in shop to a renovated and beautiful building that was formerly the Colburn House. It stands dead center at the cross roads of Manchester, Vermont. Ed and Barbara's efforts were rewarded by a growing clientele, a wonderful enthusiastic staff, and an author reading program that contributed to the cultural vibrancy of the region and all of Vermont.

Ed and Barbara never stopped. As they were nearing "retirement" they responded to another unanticipated opportunity. Members of the Saratoga Springs community also wanted a bookstore, modeled after Northshire. Ed and Barbara opened what is now another thriving, independent bookstore in Saratoga Springs.

Vermonters throughout the state are celebrating the 80th birthday of Ed Morrow, a person who, with his wife, Barbara, has contributed every day to the civic life that makes small town Vermont a place of strong personal ties, civic cooperation, and intellectual ferment.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Ed Morrow, not only as a giant of Vermont,

but a leader in the United States on the value and importance of independent bookstores.

INTRODUCING THE KENNEDY-KING NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2018

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 19, 2018

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce a bill to establish a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the site of Senator Robert Kennedy's April 4, 1968 speech associated with the Kennedy-King Park in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Some of my colleagues might not be aware that on April 4, 1968, Robert Kennedy had scheduled a speech in Indianapolis, Indiana during his campaign for the presidency of the United States. However, just before he was to give his remarks, Mr. Kennedy was told of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. before the news became widely known publicly.

Mr. Kennedy changed his planned remarks to inform the large crowd gathered in the local park of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and called for a nonviolent response to Mr. King's death. Mr. Kennedy's speech has been described as one of the greatest addresses of the 20th Century as a call for unity and non-violence in a time of great unrest. In 1994, a memorial sculpture to honor Mr. Kennedy and Dr. King was erected on the park site.

The site of this impactful speech should be preserved as a national treasure and the 50th anniversary of the speech is a fitting time for preservation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in helping to establish the Kennedy-King National Historic site as a unit of the National Park System in Indianapolis, Indiana by supporting this act.

I include in the RECORD, the text of Mr. Kennedy's speech:

FULL TEXT OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S SPEECH:
INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 4, 1968

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm only going to talk to you just for a minute or so this evening, because I have some very sad news for all of you. Could you lower those signs, please? I have some very sad news for all of you, and, I think, sad news for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world; and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight in Memphis, Tennessee.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice between fellow human beings. He died in the cause of that effort. In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it's perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in.

For those of you who are black considering the evidence evidently is that there were white people who were responsible you can be filled with bitterness, and with hatred, and a desire for revenge.

We can move in that direction as a country, in greater polarization black people amongst blacks, and white amongst whites, filled with hatred toward one another. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand, and to comprehend, and replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed

that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand, compassion, and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to fill with hatred and mistrust of the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I would only say that I can also feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man.

But we have to make an effort in the United States. We have to make an effort to understand, to get beyond, or go beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. And he once wrote:

Even in our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God.

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness, but is love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black.

So I ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King yeah, it's true but more importantly to say a prayer for our own country, which all of us love a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past, but we and we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; and it's not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings that abide in our land.

And let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world. Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people.

Thank you very much."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LEE M. ZELDIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 19, 2018

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, on January 10, 2018, I was improperly recorded as a Yes vote on Roll Call No. 11. This was in error and that I wish to be recorded as a No on RC No. 11.

SENATE BILL 139

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 19, 2018

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) provides a framework for the Government to target non-U.S. persons located overseas to obtain foreign intelligence information, with the compelled assistance of electronic

communication service providers. S. 139 reauthorizes and improves upon this authority—the intelligence value of which cannot be overstated. For example, Section 702 was critical in the tracking of Hajji Iman, a senior Islamic State terrorist who was removed from the battlefield.

Members have had numerous opportunities over the past several years to attend Section 702 education sessions, either on Capitol Hill or at Fort Meade, Maryland. These sessions have demonstrated the extensive level of oversight related to this authority, and underscored that no acts of intentional abuse have occurred since its creation. Despite these facts, and the fact that various courts have affirmed the constitutionality of Section 702, some Members sought to add further protections to enhance U.S. person privacy. As a result, S. 139, which reauthorizes title VII of FISA for six years, includes additional privacy, oversight and transparency provisions.

Throughout the debate, a good deal of inaccurate information about Section 702—including about the program's oversight, as well as the current or potential use of incidentally collected U.S. persons information by the Government—was put forward publicly.

Section 702 is not a bulk-collection authority. It is instead narrowly applied to a relatively small number of targets worldwide. In the Director of National Intelligence's 2016 annual transparency report, the Intelligence Community publicly reported that there are roughly 106,000 Section 702 targets—a vanishingly small fraction of the worldwide population of just over 7 billion. The targets' communications are, moreover, sought only for legally authorized foreign intelligence purposes. Section 702 is used for counterterrorism purposes, as well as to target spies, weapons proliferators, and other foreign threats to the United States and allies.

Section 702 is subject to a rigorous oversight regime by all three branches of government. The independent Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (PCLOB) produced a report on Section 702 in 2014, which states that Section 702 is constitutionally sound and implemented in a way that protects U.S. person privacy, while at the same time offering several recommendations to better enhance the program's privacy protections. As of 2016, the PCLOB reported that the Executive Branch has implemented all of its recommendations, either in whole or in part. In addition, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC), as well as several U.S. district courts and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, have confirmed that Section 702 is constitutional, and that the implementation of the program is consistent with the Fourth Amendment.

1. NSA'S "ABOUT" COMMUNICATION COLLECTION

One issue during the reauthorization debate was how, if at all, Congress might address the National Security Agency (NSA's) voluntarily discontinued practice of collecting so-called "about" communications, in connection with NSA's Section 702 upstream collection. NSA and other Intelligence Community agencies obtain so-called "downstream" collection, which involves only the collection of messages "to" or "from" Section 702 selectors. NSA, on the other hand, is the only Intelligence Community element that conducts Section 702 upstream collection, which permits NSA to target non-U.S. people located outside of the United

States for foreign intelligence purposes with the assistance of the providers that operate the "Internet backbone."

Because of the way communications traverse the Internet, it is possible for NSA to acquire communications "about" a Section 702 target's specific selector, rather than "to" or "from" the selector. This type of communication is known as an "about" communication, and takes place only in NSA's upstream collection. NSA is statutorily prohibited from intentionally acquiring domestic communications, meaning those that originate and end in the United States. Therefore, NSA set up several filters in upstream collection to avoid intentionally ingesting domestic communications.

In 2016, NSA self-reported a technical problem related to "about" communication collection. The agency then informed the Department of Justice, the FISC, and the appropriate congressional committees. The FISC raised concerns with the compliance incident, and ordered NSA to find a solution. After much consideration, NSA, on its own initiative, decided to cease "about" communication collection to fix the issues discussed with the FISC. This type of self-reporting of compliance incidents is expected of the Intelligence Community elements—and is reason to credit, rather than doubt, Section 702 oversight mechanisms. This incident and resulting chain of events demonstrates that the law is working as intended and does not indicate that abuse has occurred or that Congress needs to further limit the Section 702 authority.

Some in Congress called for a permanent end to "about" communication collection. Such a prohibition would limit NSA's ability to reconstitute the collection in the future, even with FISC approval, and use it to identify threat networks. For that reason, rather than permanently prohibiting NSA's "about" communication collection, S. 139 includes a compromise that allows for the possibility of a future technical solution. If NSA wants to restart "about" communication collection, NSA would need to first convince the FISC that the technical changes to "about" communication collection satisfy the FISC's concerns from 2016. After receiving FISC approval to restart "about" communication collection, NSA would brief the relevant congressional committees of jurisdiction, and then wait 30 days to provide Congress time to act. If Congress takes no action in 30 days, NSA may move forward with "about" communication collection. This legislation strikes the right balance between national security and privacy.

2. FBI ACCESS TO SECTION 702 INFORMATION FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES

Similar to all other surveillance authorities, it is possible that a Section 702 target may communicate with a U.S. person or person located inside the United States. Collection on a U.S. person communicating with a foreign target is known as "incidental collection." Such "incidental collection" is carefully managed. The Intelligence Community's procedures for handling the incidental collection of U.S. person information are regularly reviewed by the FISC, and have been found to be sufficient by the PCLOB. Furthermore, U.S. district courts have reviewed the issue of incidental collection of U.S. person information under Section 702, and determined that such collection is consistent with the Fourth Amendment.

Despite the number of Section 702 education sessions sponsored by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (the