

machine. While the Internet has without question been a huge benefit to society on a number of levels, some have used the Internet for criminal gain, notably the redistribution of copyrighted content without the copyright owner's permission. Enactment of the Digital Transition Content Security Act of 2005 will help ensure that the rights of copyright owners are respected.

The legislation would require that devices that convert analog content pass through the CGMS-A and VEIL content protection signals contained in the original version. To ensure that the technology used does not become outdated, the Patent and Trademark Office is authorized to conduct ongoing rulemakings to update the technology.

The Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property held a hearing on a discussion draft of this legislation last month. Witnesses from the Motion Picture Association of America, the Recording Industry Association of America, the Consumer Electronics Association, and Public Knowledge testified. Their testimony covered piracy issues generally as well as more specific issues regarding the legislation.

The bill I am introducing today makes several changes to the original discussion draft. Various provisions of the bill have been rewritten to ensure that the intent of the bill is clear. The references to several tables in the original draft have been clarified so that the Patent and Trademark Office develops these tables after an open, public rulemaking. The original draft had assumed that these tables would have been developed by the industry groups in time for the introduction of this legislation. This has not yet happened.

Finally, I urge all interested parties to continue to negotiate to see if a private sector solution can be fully developed to address the "analog hole." This issue is simply too important for parties to avoid negotiations. I look forward to working on this and other legislation to protect intellectual property in the second session of the 109th Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 16, 2005

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on December 14, 15, and 16, 2005, I was absent for several votes for personal reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Vote No., description, vote: 626, motion to recommit, "no"; 627, adoption of PATRIOT Act conference report, "yes"; 628, adoption of Labor/HHS Approps conference report, "yes"; 629, motion to close portions of the Defense Approps conference, "yes"; 630, motion to instruct conferees, "yes"; 631, establishing the Task Force on Ocean Policy, "no"; 632, Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, "yes"; 633, on agreeing to the resolution, "yes"; 634, motion to recommit Pension Protection Act, "no"; 635, passage Pension Protection Act, "yes"; 636, on agreeing to the resolution, "yes"; 637, symbols and traditions of Christmas, "yes"; 638, observance of an American Jewish History Month, "yes"; 639, Jackson-Lee amendment, "no"; 640, Hunter amendment, "yes"; 641, Russian Federation

and nongovernmental organizations, "yes"; 642, close portions of the Defense Authorization Conference, "yes"; 643, motion to instruct conferees, "no"; 644, previous question, "yes"; 645, on agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 619, "yes"; 646, on agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 621, "yes"; 647, on agreeing to H. Con. Res. 294 as amended, "yes".

HONORING NATELEE BRINLEE

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 16, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an extraordinary young woman whose bravery and quick thinking saved her family from a devastating fire. Eight-year-old Natelee Brinlee is a hero in every sense of the word.

Natelee had been through the Irving Fire Department's Safety House where she learned how to implement life-saving measures during a fire emergency. When a fire started in her home, Natelee knew to call 911, and alertly woke up her uncle and brother. This heroism saved Natelee, her uncle and two brothers.

Natelee Brinlee showed maturity and bravery well beyond her 8 years. The recognition she is receiving is imminently well-deserved, and I know this is merely the first step of many bright years ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GLENDALE CITY SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 16, 2005

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Glendale City Seventh-Day Adventist Church on 100 years of outstanding service to the community.

On January 27, 1906, Conference President George W. Reaser and 29 individuals gathered in the parlor of the Glendale Sanitarium—formerly the grand old Glendale Hotel—to hold Glendale's first official Seventh-Day Adventist worship service. One year later, the Glendale Church School—now Glendale Adventist Academy—opened with 15 students. In 1911, a church building was purchased at what is now the corner of Wilson and Isabel streets. Membership grew rapidly and in 1919, the burgeoning congregation moved the church to land purchased at the corner of California and Isabel streets. For 11 years, this new building served its members well. Tragically in 1930, a fire broke out in the new church as a result of a boiler malfunction. Members quickly took on the task of raising funds to rebuild on the site. Two years later on April 16, 1932, the current Spanish style sanctuary was dedicated. The topic of Pastor Reaser's sermon in 1906 is now forgotten, but it is evident that the spark he ignited that day still shines at Glendale City Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

Glendale City Seventh-Day Adventist Church has had 26 pastors over its 100-year

history. They have all been dedicated to outreach and service. The church prides itself on its deep commitment and passion to its surrounding community. The first contribution to the Glendale community was the Glendale Adventist Hospital. Shortly thereafter a private school was established and open to all. Additionally, the church offers free classes in topics such as health, cooking, and meditation. Locally, the church supports community efforts put forth by Glendale Adventist Medical Center, the AIDS Service Center in Pasadena, Project Achieve in Glendale, and the CINCO Job Development Center in Los Angeles just to name a few.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating the Glendale City Seventh-Day Adventist Church for 100 years of outstanding service to the city of Glendale and surrounding communities.

REMARKS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 16, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address reports that one of America's key allies in the global war on terror, the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, is experiencing nascent strains of instability that will not only affect that country's capacity to continue its partnership with us in combating terrorism, but may have profound consequences for economic growth and the protection of civil liberties and political rights.

In 1991, the people of Ethiopia overthrew a brutal Marxist dictatorship that had terrorized the country for more than 15 years. That regime had used starvation as a tool to subjugate Ethiopia's people, impoverishing the very workers it claimed to represent, while enriching a totalitarian elite at the expense of the country's children.

The democratic revolution that deposed the dictatorship also resulted in independence for Ethiopia's neighbor, Eritrea. That event has led to its own problems, including a border dispute between the two countries that share a common history and many cultural values, but that is an issue to address on another day.

Today I wish to express my concern for the situation that has manifested itself in the past several months, since Ethiopia held elections for its Parliament, elections that resulted in an increase in the number of opposition legislators from 12 to 174. This remarkable advance in democracy occurred despite the fact that several opposition parties chose to sit out the election in protest.

Immediately after the election, a delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter reported:

The May 2005 elections, the third to be held under the current constitution, showed great promise in the deepening of Ethiopian democracy. For the first time in history the majority of Ethiopian voters were presented with choices when they went to the polls. We believe that Ethiopia has made tremendous strides toward democracy in the last several months, including more open debate, greater political participation, large rallies, and enormously high voter turnout on election day.

The results were not accepted by everyone with equanimity, however. Following the parliamentary elections, in which some 90 percent of registered voters went to the polls to cast their ballots (a figure that should be taken as instructive even for mature democracies such as our own), some opposition groups organized protest demonstrations in the capital city of Addis Ababa.

In an unfortunate series of events, Ethiopian police and security forces shot at the crowd, killing about 40 of the demonstrators. Then, in October, another demonstration took place, in which some of the protesters came armed with clubs and grenades, resulting in the death of six police officers and another 335 officers injured. Forty-six protesters were also killed.

In mass arrests that took place following these demonstrations, more than 11,000 people were detained on a range of criminal charges, from misdemeanor public disturbance to plotting to overthrow the government. Of these, 2,000 remain in jail, awaiting trials that are scheduled to be within the next few weeks. The Ethiopian government has assured us that all the detainees have access to legal counsel and contact with their families, and that due process of law will be followed in each and every case that comes before the courts.

Ethiopia's Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, established an independent commission to investigate the events and to bring recommendations for improving ways in which the police handle large crowds and demonstrations. He has stated publicly that he regrets the deaths, adding "I don't want to justify it when policemen get in a panic, but I can understand it when there are people throwing hand grenades and using guns."

These actions and assurances are very important, but the underlying situation remains disturbing. I would like to commend to my colleagues the recent remarks of Dr. Jendayi Frazer, who serves as assistant secretary of State for African Affairs. At a press briefing on December 5, Assistant Secretary Frazer was asked about the situation in Ethiopia, and she replied, in part, by saying:

We have condemned what's going on in Addis Ababa. We have done it here in Washington and our Ambassador, who is the Chargé, has done it in Addis Ababa. Basically, we've condemned the police shooting of demonstrators. We've condemned the broad-based arrests of demonstrators. So certainly we've been on—we are on the record as putting pressure on Prime Minister Meles to allow for greater freedom of assembly and certainly freedom of expression.

We have—my Deputy Assistant Secretary Don Yamamoto just returned from Ethiopia, in which he carried the same message to Prime Minister Meles and to the Foreign Minister. So we're continuing to hold the government accountable for allowing greater democratic space and respect for human rights.

That said, I must say also that it's the responsibility of the opposition as well because when the opposition takes stones and pelts the police forces, they have to respect the rule of law when they're demonstrating freely. And so I think that the responsibility—this is true of Ethiopia but it's true across Africa—there's responsibility that has to be there for both the opposition and for the government. Whereas we hold the governments even more accountable because they are supposed to be the upholders of the rule of law, we still must say when the opposition goes out of bounds as such.

And this is a very diverse opposition in Ethiopia. There are some who are demonstrating to sit in parliament, to create greater democratic space. There's others who are demonstrating to overthrow the government. And that's true that there are different—there are some who want to reclaim Eritrea.

So this opposition—there's democrats within the opposition and there are non-democrats within the opposition. I would say the same thing for the government. But still we hold the government more accountable for not allowing free demonstrations. We've called on the government to free the many who are jailed and we've called on them to free the leaders of the opposition who are in jail right now, who are detained. . . .

As I said, we've already pressured the Government of Ethiopia to release the detainees. We've been very, very clear. We've asked them to conduct free and transparent judicial processes for those who are not released and to allow international observers to be present at the trials. So we've been very clear and unequivocal in our message.

I met with Prime Minister Meles at the UN General Assembly with Under Secretary Nick Burns and we were very, very clear with Prime Minister Meles at that time. You know, that was prior to these demonstrations, but even at that time we were saying you have to respect the right of people, citizens of Ethiopia, to demonstrate freely and to express themselves freely, that there shouldn't be these wide-scale arrests.

And so we're going to continue. We have conversations constantly with members of the opposition. At the Africa Bureau at State Department we meet with them, we talk with them. We're meeting with them and talking with them and their families in Ethiopia. And so I think that we're very engaged. You know, we're continuing to put pressure. But I say this and I say this broadly and I'm not saying it about Ethiopia. I'm actually making a point about the progress of democracy in Africa. And the opposition also has to be responsible.

You know, and I'm saying this about—you know, across the continent. If you get—and this is—you know, the opposition in Ethiopia is a broad-based opposition. It's a coalition opposition. So I'm not speaking about any particular or in general. But I am saying that one of the elements of democratic progress that we need to see in Africa is real democrats in the opposition. You know, opposition leaders who want to be part of government; they want to be as democrats. You know, it's not personal. It's not sort of overthrowing governments. It's not—and I'm not—again, I want to be very clear. I'm not talking about Ethiopia here. I'm talking about oppositions in general.

As important as I see it in terms of the progress of democracy, we have to put a lot of emphasis on these independent national electoral commissions because they conduct the elections and they often count the votes. And so if we get these institutions to be credible, it will give greater confidence to civil society that they've had a free and fair election. So we need to strengthen these institutions. That's a key component of democratization. We need to hold accountable the governments that are not allowing a level playing field. We have to put more pressure on them to allow that level playing field.

And we also have to get the opposition to act responsibly. You know, many of them, as soon as they're about to lose, they then decide it was unfair or they decide to boycott because they know they're going to lose, you know. And so I think that there's all elements of society that are responsible for the progress of democracy.

Certainly in Ethiopia, we hold the government accountable. We've protested the arrests. We've protested the political violence with the Ethiopian Government and we are going to continue to do so. We're putting tremendous pressure on Prime Minister Meles.

(Source: State Department Washington File, December 7, 2005, "State's Frazer Heralds Spread of Democracy in Africa.")

Mr. Speaker, Assistant Secretary Frazer's remarks suggest a fair, balanced, and judicious approach to a sensitive and dynamic situation in Ethiopia. I urge my colleagues to monitor Ethiopia's emerging democracy in order to keep the pressure on both government and opposition there to respect the rule of law and protect civil liberties. This is important to U.S. interests because, to paraphrase the testimony of Ambassador Donald Yamamoto, stability in the Horn of Africa is a priority for the U.S. Government in the global war on terrorism.

PROVIDING THAT HAMAS AND OTHER TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS HELD BY PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 14, 2005

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, on December 14, 2005, the House voted on H. Res. 575, a resolution stating that Hamas should not be permitted to participate in Palestinian elections. I voted "no" because this resolution is based on a faulty premise; that democracies should limit who participates in elections.

First, I want to be clear: I unequivocally denounce and condemn any and all terrorist acts, whether committed by Hamas or any other terrorist group. I believe that the United States should do everything within its power to strengthen President Abbas's ability to establish and ensure respect for the rule of law, to demand that all individuals renounce violence, and to successfully disarm all militant groups.

Participation of Hamas in elections and integration of Hamas into mainstream Palestinian politics is a risky strategy. However, demanding that President Abbas exclude Hamas from participation—and threatening consequences if he does not meet this demand—also involves risks, including undermining the nascent Palestinian democracy and sparking more bloodshed and possibly even civil war.

There is no question that Hamas can and must be disarmed. However, I do not believe the best way to achieve this is necessarily through ultimatums. I believe that the administration and Congress should be working with President Abbas to strengthen his authority, bolster moderates, and ensure that his own strategy for taking on militants—from Hamas and from other parties, including his own Fatah—succeeds. Our shared vision is for a stable and democratic Palestinian state where views are expressed through legitimate political channels rather than violence—a state where there is, as President Abbas has repeatedly stated, one authority and one gun. Our goal must be to find ways to make this happen.

As the former military governor of the West Bank and Israeli Deputy Defense Minister,