

"Christian Service Award." To those of us who attended this moving event, it was obvious that every person there was richer for having known this tremendous couple.

I am proud to call Paul my friend, and I share with him in the grief he feels with the passing of Nadine. I also deeply appreciate the unwavering life of service they led together. I know that Knoxville is a better community because of the love they shared and the example they set.

As I said at the beginning of these remarks, each of us in Congress has the chance to meet and know many remarkable people. I thank you for the opportunity to introduce you to just such a couple.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BOB  
BIGELOW

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 12, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Bob Bigelow of Pagosa Springs, Colorado for his outstanding service to the education of Colorado's youth. Bob has been involved as a volunteer in Pagosa Springs schools for eight years.

Bob is a retired rancher and corporate CEO who volunteers five days a week at area schools. At the local elementary school, he offers small group attention to students who need it, and also works with sixth graders to improve math and reading skills. Outside the classroom, Bob serves as the Accountability Chair for his school district and volunteers as a "big brother" to several local youth. In honor of his service, the Pagosa Springs Area Chamber of Commerce has named Bob Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Bob Bigelow for his dedication and commitment to the children of Pagosa Springs. His energetic service has enriched their young lives beyond measurement, and I am honored to recognize his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

HONORING BOULDER CITY HIGH  
SCHOOL ATHLETES OF THE  
MONTH

**HON. JON C. PORTER**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 12, 2003*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sam McGrandy and Chris Stemmer, Boulder City High School's Athletes of the Month. Sam and Chris won this award based on their outstanding academic, leadership, and athletic skills.

Sam McGrandy has played every position on the girls basketball team and served as team captain last year. She has also played for the Boulder City High volleyball team, and maintains a 3.7 average in school.

Chris Stemmer has played boys basketball for Boulder City for the last three years, and

was selected to the All-Division Team last year. Chris has also competed in football and track for Boulder City High.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent each of these young athletes, and look forward to having the opportunity to honor these students on their future achievements.

FREEDOM TO READ PROTECTION  
ACT

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 12, 2003*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you some remarks that I made on March 3 when I introduced the Freedom to Read Protection Act. This legislation now has 28 co-sponsors and has been endorsed by the American Library Association, the American Booksellers Association and newspapers throughout the country. Yes, we must do all that we can to U-1 protect the American people from terrorism, but we can do it in a way that protects the basic constitutional rights of our citizens.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BERNIE SANDERS ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FREEDOM TO READ PROTECTION ACT

Good afternoon, and thank you for joining us here today to announce the introduction of the Freedom to Read Protection Act—legislation which will protect libraries, bookstores and their patrons from unjustified government surveillance into what books Americans are reading and buying, and what websites they may be visiting when using a library computer.

Let me begin by thanking the Members of Congress who have joined me here today. I also want to thank Chris Finan of the American Booksellers Association and Emily Sheketoff—Executive Director of the American Library Association's Washington Office—for joining us. I am also delighted that Trina Magi—a librarian from the University of Vermont—and Linda Ramsdell, a bookstore owner from Hardwick, Vermont, who is the President of the New England Booksellers Association, are here with us today.

Let me also congratulate the 62 cities and towns all across this country who have passed resolutions on this issue—and that number is growing rapidly. That effort is being coordinated by the Bill of Rights Defense Committee which understands that civil liberties and constitutional rights are not only a national issue, but a local issue. I also want to thank the editorial boards of the many newspapers all over this country who have spoken out on this freedom to read issue—including the Los Angeles Times, the Detroit Free Press, the Honolulu Observer, the Providence Journal-Bulletin, the Cal-Edonia Record, and the Valley News.

The tri-partisan legislation we are introducing today—called the Freedom to Read Protection Act—would protect the privacy and First Amendment rights of American citizens against unnecessary government intrusion. Specifically, this legislation will exempt libraries and bookstores from Section 215 of the so-called "Patriot Act." The Freedom to Read Protection Act is being introduced by 24 members of Congress including Republican Ron Paul of Texas, and Congressman John Conyers, the Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Committee. They are

both unable to join us today but I do want to recognize their support and leadership in protecting civil liberties. I am confident that in the days and weeks to come we will add many more cosponsors.

One of the cornerstones of our democracy is our right of Americans to criticize their government, and to read printed materials without fear of government monitoring and intrusion.

Yes, all of us concerned about terrorism and all of us are determined to do all that we can to protect the American people from another terrorist attack. But, the threat of terrorism must not be used as an excuse by the government to intrude on our basic constitutional rights. We can fight terrorism, but we can do it at the same time as we protect the civil liberties that have made our country great.

Unfortunately, the Patriot Act has changed all that. Section 215 of the Patriot Act greatly expanded the FBI's ability to get records from all businesses, including libraries and booksellers, without meeting the traditional standard needed to get a search warrant in the United States.

This is a very dangerous situation. Today, all the FBI has to claim is that the information they want is somehow relevant to an investigation to protect against international terrorism. This is an extremely low threshold for government intrusion and average Americans should be extremely concerned.

The reason they should care is that Section 215 does not just apply to terrorists or even foreigners or agents of foreign powers. Under Section 215 of the Patriot Act, the person whose records are being searched by the FBI can be anyone. The FBI doesn't even have to say that it believes the person is involved in criminal activity or that the person is connected to a foreign power.

Even more frightening, the FBI can investigate American citizens based in part on an American's exercise of his or her First Amendment Rights, such as writing a letter to the editor of a newspaper or reading books the government may not approve of.

And the traditional legal protections, that have been embodied in our Constitution for hundreds of years, no longer apply. The government can gain access to our reading records through the secret FISA court which was created by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in 1978 and which is off limits to the public. There's no way to know how many times the FBI has spied on library or bookseller records or whose records they have reviewed.

In fact, Section 215 prevents librarians and booksellers from telling their customers that their privacy has been violated. Who would have thought that in 21st Century America, the government could gain access to library circulation records and bookseller customer records with no evidence that the person whose records they are getting is involved in any wrongdoing, that all of this would be handled through a secret government court, and that the librarians and booksellers would be compelled by the law not to let anyone know that the government had swooped in to get their records?

Now some may ask how the federal government is using this new power. Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle are also interested in that question and have pressured the Justice Department to show how