

FISC, of sweeping Government powers. It doesn't provide the FISC the authority to assess the Government's ongoing compliance with its wiretapping procedures, and doesn't set limits on the way the Government uses information acquired about Americans.

Instead, this bill leaves Americans vulnerable to continued overreaching by the executive branch. It allows the President to rely on other statutory authorities to circumvent the will of the people and conduct warrantless foreign intelligence surveillance, permits limitless "fishing expeditions"—so-called bulk collection of all communications between the United States and overseas—and lets the government eavesdrop on Americans under the guise of targeting foreigners—what is known as "reverse targeting." If we have learned anything from over 7 years of the Bush administration, it is that we cannot simply hand them a blank check and trust that they will not abuse it.

The Judiciary Committee's FISA bill recognized the need for this type of robust judicial and congressional oversight in the face of ever-expanding Executive power. It systematically sought to create all of the aforementioned safeguards on liberty, while making sure to give the President the expanded set of tools required to fight terrorism in the digital age. That is the bill we should have passed.

Most importantly, unlike the FISA bill that passed the Senate yesterday, the Judiciary Committee's version did not grant amnesty to telecommunications providers that were complicit in the Administration's warrantless spying program. The administration may well be deliberately stonewalling to avoid a judgment day in court. Yet, today, the Senate rewarded the President's obstructionism, providing him cover to seek political security under the guise of national security. That is wrong. It is also a slap in the face to telecommunications providers like QWEST, which in the difficult days after 9/11, courageously refused to aid the administration's warrantless wiretapping efforts and questioned their legality.

Americans, who are deeply concerned about the secrecy and abuses of power that have marked this administration's years in office, and who are tired of learning information after the fact in our newspapers when whistleblowers leak it, deserve much better. This bill shreds the bipartisan principle that Americans should have their day in court—that accountability should be preserved to adjudicate competing claims and at last shed light on the administration's secret surveillance program. It is for these reasons, after all, that Senator SPECTER, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, refused to grant blanket amnesty and, as he put it, "undercut[] a major avenue of redress." If these lawsuits are shielded by Congress, the courts may never rule on whether the administra-

tion's surveillance activities were lawful.

An impartial court of law insulated from political pressure is the most appropriate setting in which to receive a fair hearing. That is a far cry from the U.S. Senate wiping the slate clean for the Bush administration. Everyone agrees, if the telecoms followed the law, they should get immunity, as Congress explicitly provided under the original FISA law. But our courts should decide, not Congress—and that is a matter of principle protected in the House's FISA bill.

There is today, as divided as we are, very much that we agree upon: We all want to prevent terrorist attacks, we all want to gather effectively as much intelligence as possible, and we all want to bring those who would attack us to justice before they strike us. But we undermine—not strengthen—our cause when we subvert our Constitution, throw away our system of checks and balances, and disregard human dignity. We also accept a false choice between security and liberty. There is no need to. That is why, yesterday, I stood up for the belief that the rule of law isn't just compatible with—but essential to—keeping our homeland safe. We owe Americans a better FISA bill.

EAST TIMOR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to note the violent attacks which took place earlier this week on the President and Prime Minister of East Timor, or Timor-Leste as it is also called. The people of East Timor have experienced far too much violence for such a small nation and it is time, once again, for the world to renounce violence as a means to achieving any political agenda. I condemn such acts and urge all parties to seek legitimate peaceful—and political—means to ensure their voices are heard.

Earlier this week, President Jose Ramos Horta was shot by rebel soldiers. This band of rebels, led by the infamous Alfredo Reinado, attacked President Ramos-Horta outside his house. As a longstanding advocate of East Timor's self-determination, I have met President Ramos-Horta and am very troubled by this attempt to take his life and to undermine East Timorese stability and independence. President Ramos Horta is a Nobel Peace Prize winner and is known for his leadership of a nonviolent struggle against the Indonesian occupation. It is precisely because of these honorable principles that he has espoused, in the face of repeated violence, that I am doubly concerned by this recent attack. I am also worried that this violent act could affect the stability and progress of this young country and am pleased that Australia has agreed to send additional soldiers and police officers to address any unrest that might occur in the aftermath of this heinous attack.

I have followed East Timor's ongoing transformation very closely since the

disastrous crisis in the late 1990s and have been so pleased to see its successful transition from Indonesian occupation to a U.N. administration to an independent nation over the years. Certainly East Timor's path forward has not been free from challenges but it has moved consistently in the right direction. I have long supported a robust U.N. peacekeeping mission there, I pressed the administration to take a hard line with the Indonesia military as a result, in part, of its actions in East Timor, and I spoke out against the renewed unrest in 2006 which led to a collapse of many key institutions and once again required the international community to step in and play a key role in security reform.

We cannot overlook the significance of these attacks in East Timor as the country stands to chart a course for emerging democracies around the world. A stable East Timor sends a signal that the international community can work collaboratively and consistently for the betterment of a nation—and a people. East Timor has received significant multilateral support over the years and if it fails to develop into a fully functioning and stable democracy, we will need to reexamine what kinds of commitment our nation truly makes to young democracies striving to succeed. For these reasons, I hope this incident is little more than a blip on the radar for Ramos-Horta and that his recovery is a speedy one so he can return to the helm of leadership and finish his term as President.

CELEBRATING OREGON'S BLACK HISTORY

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, each Congress I rise to honor February as Black History Month. Each February since 1926, we have recognized the contributions of Black Americans to the history of our Nation. This month I want to celebrate some of the contributions made by Black Americans in my home State of Oregon.

The story of Abner Hunt Francis, a merchant from Buffalo, NY, is particularly moving. Francis, a man who gravitated to leadership, co-founded the Buffalo City Anti-Slavery Society in 1838 and organized local colored conventions throughout the 1830s and '40s in his native state. In 1851 he left the East Coast for the City of Portland in the Oregon Territory, expecting to encounter freer country on the American frontier.

Francis was disappointed to discover that despite the progressive attitude of its settlers, racist laws still encumbered Oregon Territory. It was not long after opening a boardinghouse that Francis's brother, O. H. Francis, was arrested. O. H. was detained in Portland on the grounds that men and women of color were not legally allowed in Oregon Territory, pursuant to an existing "exclusion" law. The case went immediately before a lower court, where it was decided that O. H. would

have 6 months to vacate the territory. Unsatisfied that the judge had given O. H. ample time to leave, the complainant in the case appealed and the matter was elevated to the Territorial Supreme Court.

Abner Francis was incensed by the fact that such a law existed in the so-called free territory of Oregon. He described the plight of his brother and detailed the case made before the Supreme Court in a letter to his friend and fellow civil rights advocate, Frederick Douglass. When Judge Orville Pratt ruled against the defense, giving O. H. 4 months to leave the territory, Abner engaged Col. William M. King, then the representative of Portland's district in the State legislature. Representative KING agreed to try to repeal the law outright. The law was not repealed until 1926, but a group of outraged Portlanders, led by Abner, successfully petitioned for an exemption for O. H.

Douglass wasted no time in publishing Francis's letter. Many abolitionists and civil rights leaders were learning of racial injustices in the undeveloped West for the first time when they read of O. H. Francis's case.

Outspoken men and women like Abner Francis forced Oregonians and the Nation to acknowledge that the bitter struggle for equality was to be fought not just in the East, but also in the farthest reaches of the American West. Francis must be recognized as one of the first vocal advocates for racial equality in Oregon. Today, I honor Abner Hunt Francis for his contributions.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCCASKILL. Madam President, today I attended the funeral of Connie Karr, my neighbor and city councilwoman in Kirkwood, MO, which is my home. Connie Karr died in a tragic attack on the Town Hall of Kirkwood. I was therefore unable to be present for two rollcall votes taken by the Senate. Had I been, I would have voted aye on the motion to invoke cloture on the conference report to accompany H.R. 2082, the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008. I would have further voted aye on final passage of H.R. 2082.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING DEBRA BROWN STEINBERG

• Mr. COLEMAN. Madam President, today I want to recognize the accomplishments of Ms. Debra Brown Steinberg. Last year, Ms. Steinberg received the Ellis Island Medal of Honor from the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations for her services in representing the families of noncitizen victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. With this award, she joins past no-

table recipients such as former Presidents Gerald Ford, George H.W. Bush, and Bill Clinton.

Ms. Steinberg has worked tirelessly to help the families of 9/11 victims. She played a leading role in the creation of the New York Lawyers for the Public Interest 9/11 Project shortly after the attacks. Ms. Steinberg was a driving force in the creation of the 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund, which provided a total of \$7 billion to the families of those killed in the attacks, and she drafted a substantial portion of the New York 9/11 Victims and Families Relief Act. Over the 6 years following that tragic day, her selfless service to these families has never ceased.

The Ellis Island Medal of Honor is only the latest in a series of honors that have been appropriately awarded to Ms. Steinberg. In 2006, she received the American Bar Association's Pro Bono Publico award for her many extraordinary efforts on behalf of the families of 9/11 victims, which she performed without compensation. Her public services have also been honored twice by the U.S. House of Representatives, in a New York State Senate resolution, and by New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg. Ms. Steinberg's work was also featured in the documentary film entitled "The Legal Community's Response to September 11th" and in a similar study entitled "Public Service in a Time of Crisis."

Ms. Steinberg's service should serve as an inspiration not only her peers in the legal profession but to all Americans.●

RECOGNIZING THE GARFIELD-PALOUSE HIGH SCHOOL

• Mrs. MURRAY. Madam. President, today I recognize the Garfield-Palouse High School Junior Engineering Technical Society, JETS, design team from Washington State. These outstanding young students and their teacher, Mr. Jim Stewart, are finalists in the National Engineering and Design Challenge.

The Garfield-Palouse JETS team researched and built a prototype paraplegic agricultural lift to meet this year's National Engineering and Design Challenge to design a device to assist disabled people in the workplace. Their work to build this lift was inspired by their desire to help a classmate and will allow access to agriculture equipment for individuals with a disability. Agriculture is an important part of Washington State's economy, and I am pleased these students worked on a project that highlights a local industry and will help individuals with disabilities attain greater independence.

The JETS program at Garfield-Palouse High School is an integral tool to empower students to take a deeper look at understanding and addressing problems that many individuals with disabilities face.

I would like to commend Colby Cocking, Beau Fisher, Spencer Gray, Anna

Iverson, Travis Mallett, Sean Neal, Miles Pfaff, Aaron Rager, Katie Redman, Steven Tronsen, and Jim Stewart for their accomplishments. Washington State is fortunate to have a talented and motivated team that placed in the top 5 out of over 100 entries in this unique and rewarding competition. I am proud of the dedication and hard work of these students from Washington State. I wish the team well in the final round of competitions.●

RECOGNIZING SIOUX FALLS SEMINARY

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I wish to recognize Sioux Falls Seminary located in Sioux Falls, SD, as they celebrate their 150th anniversary.

The Sioux Falls Seminary is a North American Baptist Seminary, which prides itself on the strength of their Bible focused curriculum and the valuable hands on ministry experience that they provide their students. The dedication of the Sioux Falls Seminary to educating its students for more than 150 years is truly commendable. I am proud to have such a fine institution in the State of South Dakota.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the Seminary of Sioux Falls on this milestone accomplishment and wish them continued prosperity in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO SARA MELLEGARD

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I honor Sara Mellegard of Rapid City, SD, who has been named the Black Hills Workshop Artist of the Year. This is an impressive accomplishment that reflects Sara's hard work and dedication and I am proud to have such a fine young artist representing the state of South Dakota.

Sara has developed her artistic skills with the help of the staff and resources at the Suzie Cappa Center for Art Expression and Enjoyment, which is part of the Black Hills Workshop. In addition to her painting, Sara also draws and works with ceramics. As a result of her award, Sara's work will be displayed at the Suzie Cappa Center, the Dahl Fine Arts Center and a reproduction of one her paintings, Doves, will be available for purchase as a postcard.

It gives me great pleasure to recognize Sara Mellegard and to congratulate her on receiving this well-earned award. I wish her continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JIM WHITE

• Mr. THUNE. Madam President, today I honor Mr. Jim White, who is being recognized by the Wellspring Treatment Center in Rapid City, SD, for his many years of service to the local community, his outstanding generosity, and his dedication to encouraging local small businesses. It is people like Jim who make up the backbone of South Dakota's communities.