

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.