

raped each year. Further, the World Bank reports that at least one in five women and girls have been sexually violated or beaten at some point in their lives. Violence against women is one of the world's most pervasive and yet least addressed human rights abuse issues. Women worldwide expend their energy, compromise their health and sacrifice their self-esteem due to the impact of domestic violence on their lives.

In 1993, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Article 1 defined violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." Given this definition, and the evidence that women are more likely than men to be attacked by an intimate partner or family member to whom they are emotionally tied and economically dependent upon, it is incumbent upon those of us who are elected leaders to ensure the physical, emotional and financial stability of women everywhere.

The threat of violence extends to pregnant women, and is compounded in the treatment of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. As reported by the Center for Health and Gender Equity, a study of pregnant women in six African nations showed that the women's fear of rejection and domestic violence was responsible for their refusal to take AZT to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The women surveyed declined to inform their families and friends about their HIV status because they feared being assaulted.

Around the world, too few women fail to seek adequate medical care, nor are they willing to share pertinent information about their experiences of domestic violence with healthcare providers for fear of retaliation from male partners or family members. We must work together on behalf of women everywhere to create an atmosphere free of the threat of violence where women can seek the care they need to safeguard their health and that of their children.

COMMEMORATING THE  
STEINBRENNER INSTITUTE FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION  
AND RESEARCH

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to take this time to commemorate the Steinbrenner Institute for Environmental Education and Research, a recently formulated institute at Carnegie Mellon University, which aims to improve the lives of Western Pennsylvanians through an ambitious long-term strategic plan to change the way society views environmental education. I am honored to extend my praise on behalf of this innovative and widely respected institute.

The Steinbrenner Institute for Environmental Education and Research initial focus will center itself around two environmental themes—the creation of energy and the preservation of the environment. Their efforts will be directed

towards improvements in electricity and energy for transportation and urban infrastructure in both developed and developing regions. The Institute will use non-traditional education and traditional research methods and results, to change the way society perceives and responds to environmental concerns.

The Steinbrenner Institute for Environmental Education and Research was made possible by a generous donation from Carnegie Mellon University Trustee, W. Lowell Steinbrenner. Mr. Steinbrenner and his wife, Jan, have pledged \$4 million last year for the creation of the Steinbrenner Institute. Along with continued support from within Carnegie Mellon University, the Steinbrenner Institute for Environmental Education and Research should prove to be one of the most valuable environmental institutions throughout all of Pennsylvania.

I ask that all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this innovative and valuable institution. Through meaningful education and research the Steinbrenner Institute for Environmental Education and Research will aid in the solution of countless environmental concerns in Western Pennsylvania for years to come.

INTRODUCING THE CLEAN CRUISE  
SHIP ACT OF 2004

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, many Americans enjoy taking cruises, in large part because they get to see some of the nation's most beautiful marine ecosystems. Because I want to see these beautiful marine ecosystems protected for future generations to enjoy, I am introducing The Clean Cruise Ship Act of 2004.

The Cruise Ship Industry has experienced much success over the past few years. In fact, the industry has grown at about an average of 10 percent over the past seven years, including an almost 17 percent increase in 2000. Unfortunately, as it grows, its potential to negatively affect the marine environment grows as well. Over a week's time, a single 3,000 passenger cruise ship, according to EPA and industry data, generates a tremendous amount of waste: Over 200,000 gallons of black water (raw sewage) are created. Approximately 1 million gallons of gray water (runoff from showers, sinks and dishwashers) are produced. More than 35,000 gallons of oily bilge water (oil and chemicals from engine maintenance that collect in the bottom of ships and are toxic to marine life) are generated. Isn't it reasonable to think that these ships should be subject to the same wastewater regulations as those governing municipalities of comparable size? I think so.

While many cruise ship companies have environmental policies in place, many are voluntary with no monitoring or enforcement provisions. Unfortunately, I am all too familiar with the down-side to voluntary agreements, as a cruise ship illegally discharged—breaking its voluntary agreement—into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in 2002. Simply put, voluntary agreements between cruise lines and states aren't enough to ensure protection of our oceans. The public deserves more than industry's claims of environmental performance. We need a federal law and we

need it now. It's time we strengthen the environmental regulations and in so doing, bring these floating cities in line with current pollution treatment standards. The Clean Cruise Ship Act of 2004 is the answer.

The legislation that I am introducing today, which has bipartisan support and is endorsed by over 30 local and national groups, plugs existing loopholes in federal laws, requires ships to treat their wastewater wherever they operate, and authorizes broadened enforcement authority. Several states including California, Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, and Washington are currently considering legislation to better regulate various cruise ship wastes—similar to the legislation I am introducing today. In fact, I am proud to report that California is leading the country in protecting its coastal waters from cruise ship pollution. Introduction of the Clean Cruise Ship Act of 2004 is one of the ways that I am working to provide all states the kinds of ocean and coastal protections that Californians benefit from. Enactment of this bill will protect California's tourism industry by making sure that the beaches and oceans, two of the attractions that make California the most visited state in our country, will be protected from cruise ship pollution. Simply put, this legislation ensures two things: (1) a sustainable future for our oceans, and (2) a sustainable future for the cruise and tourism industry.

This legislation promotes the public interest for all Americans. The public deserves clean water—both in our inland waterways and in our oceans. The Clean Cruise Ship Act of 2004, through its discharge standards, will give the public what it deserves.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this critically important legislation.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALLEN LEE  
BELL

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to pay tribute today to the life and memory of Allen Bell of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, who passed away recently at the age of sixty-one. A well-known radio broadcaster in Glenwood Springs, Allen touched the lives of many in his community. As his family and Glenwood Springs community mourn his passing, I believe it is appropriate to recognize the life of this colorful man, and his many contributions to his community and state.

Allen grew up in California, and served in the Air Force where he developed a love for radio and aviation. For thirty-five years Allen enjoyed a professional broadcasting career, spending twenty-six of those years in Glenwood Springs as president and general manager of KMTS/KGLN radio stations. He built and maintained the microwave station on Red Mountain, was a member of the Ham Radio Club of Glenwood Springs, and enjoyed building model planes and rockets. An active member in the community, Allen always was willing to volunteer his time to community service projects.

Mr. Speaker, we are all terribly saddened by Allen Bell's passing, but can be comforted in

knowing that he brought much joy to his Glenwood Springs community. I would like to extend my heartfelt sorrow to his wife Connie, his mother Nella and stepfather Hal, his son Christopher, and his brother Mark during this difficult time of bereavement.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLAUD CASH

### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, public officials are held to a higher standard. We are held to a higher standard because we have been selected by our neighbors and our communities to serve their interests.

Claud Cash was an elected official who exceeded the high standards his constituents laid before him. His death took a pillar of the community from us; he was a leader in the state of Arkansas and an example of how to serve those we represent.

Mr. Cash served as past presidents of the Trumann Lions Club and the MidSouth Farm Equipment Dealers Association and on the Boards of Directors for Liberty Bank and St. Bernard's Foundation Board. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in Jonesboro, AR, the University Heights Lions Club and Trumann Masonic Lodge #693.

As a public servant, Mr. Cash served two terms in the Arkansas House of Representatives where he became the first freshman representative to be elected to the Joint Budget Committee. He later served one term in the Arkansas Senate. Throughout his public service, Mr. Cash had a reputation for bipartisan leadership, an unwavering dedication to his constituents and a sharp, legislative mind.

His business dealings were honorable and he was trusted by friends and competitors alike. His word was his bond as was the gold-  
en rule.

As we recall Mr. Cash's exceptional career, we find his accomplishments as an elected official pale only in comparison to his strong devotion to his family and his community. On behalf of the Congress, I extend sympathies to his family, and gratitude for all he did to make the world a better place.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NO OIL PRODUCING AND EXPORTING CARTELS ("NOPEC") ACT OF 2004

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels (NOPEC)" Act of 2004, legislation that subjects a group of competing oil producers, like the OPEC nations, to U.S. antitrust law when they act together to restrict supply or set prices. I am joined by Representatives LOFGREN and MCINTYRE.

In recent days, American consumers have paid exorbitant prices at the pump, as gas prices have hit their highest levels since the first Gulf War. Since January, oil prices have climbed more than fifteen percent, driving gas-

oline prices in the United States to record levels while producing budget surpluses in nations like Saudi Arabia.

The group of eleven nations comprising OPEC are a classic definition of a cartel, and they hold all the cards when it comes to oil and gas prices. OPEC accounts for more than a third of global oil production, and OPEC's oil exports represent about 55 percent of the oil traded internationally. This makes OPEC's influence on the oil market dominant, especially when it decides to reduce or increase its levels of production.

And this is exactly what OPEC has decided to do again. Just today OPEC announced that it will cut its production target by 4 percent—or by 1 million barrels per day—starting in April. This move will undoubtedly drive our oil and gasoline prices through the roof.

The OPEC nations have for years conspired to drive up prices of imported crude oil, gouging American consumers. Their price-fixing and supply-limiting conspiracy is a clear violation of U.S. antitrust laws, yet we have no recourse for action against these nations. The international oil cartel continues to avoid accountability, shielding itself behind the veil of sovereign immunity by claiming that its actions are "governmental activity"—which is protected under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act ("FSIA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1602 et seq.—rather than "commercial activity."

This legislation, the "No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels Act" ("NOPEC"), is simple and effective. It exempts OPEC and other nations from the provisions of FSIA to the extent those governments are engaged in price-fixing and other anticompetitive activities with regard to pricing, production and distribution of petroleum products. It makes clear that the so-called "Act of State" doctrine does not prevent courts from ruling on antitrust charges brought against foreign governments and that foreign governments are "persons" subject to suit under the antitrust laws. It authorizes lawsuits in U.S. Federal court against oil cartel members by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission.

We do not have to stand by and watch OPEC dictate the price of our gas without any recourse; we can do something to combat this conspiracy among oil-rich nations. I am hopeful that Congress can move quickly to enact this worthwhile and timely legislation.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO ALAMOSA HIGH SCHOOL ADVANCED PLACEMENT AMERICAN GOVERNMENT STUDENTS

### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a truly talented class of students from Alamosa, Colorado. The students from teacher Buckley Bangert's Advanced Placement American Government class recently competed in an annual competition that teaches high school students about the Constitution. These motivated students have taken an active interest in our country's political process, and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing their tremendous achievements before this body of Congress.

Alamosa High School Advanced Placement Government students studied for months to prepare for their roles as constitutional expert witnesses in simulated congressional hearings. Students addressed issues such as the development and expansion of the Bill of Rights, and the historical and philosophical ideas that underlie the Constitution. The students placed first in the district competition, and tied for fourth place at the State competition. The Alamosa students' prowess and extensive knowledge attracted the attention of the State judges, who extolled the team for achieving one of the highest scores for a first time attempt at the State level.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor the students from Alamosa High School for their remarkable achievements in the constitutional competition. The dedication of the students and their teacher, Buckley Bangert, are certainly commendable, and it is with great pleasure I recognize them today before this body of Congress and this nation. I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOYLE AND RAYE ROGERS

### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 1, 2004*

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, today more than ever, we must recognize commitments made by Americans who realize the best way to grow an economy is through continued investment infrastructure. I rise today to pay tribute to a great business and civic leader and a great Arkansan; I am honored to recognize Doyle Rogers in the Congress.

In a day and age when the presiding belief is in order to grow up and succeed you must escape Rural America, Doyle Rogers and his family lived in Batesville, Arkansas for more than 50 years, proving success comes with hard work, not a change of zip code.

His commitment to local business development is unparalleled. Mr. Rogers has started many businesses in Batesville—including the one which bares his name, the Doyle Rogers Company, a commercial real estate development firm. It was with that company in 1982 he developed and opened the Excelsior Hotel, now the Peabody Hotel, and the adjoining Statehouse Convention Center in Little Rock.

The opening of the Peabody—one of the finest hotels in the country—would suffice as anyone's crowning achievement, but Mr. Rogers did so much more. He bought Metropolitan National Bank, headquartered in Little Rock, in 1983. Today, it is Central Arkansas' largest independently-owned bank employing more than 350 people. In 1985, he developed the 25-story Rogers Building, now the Stephens Building, in downtown Little Rock.

He holds honorary doctorates from Lyon College in Batesville and Philander Smith College in Little Rock. He is a former member of the Board of Trustees of Hendrix College and has served on the Advisory Board of the School of Business at the University of Arkansas. He has served as the President of the Batesville Chamber of Commerce.

In 2001, he was named Business and Professional Person of the Year by the Rotary Club in Little Rock and was presented the William F. Rector Memorial Award by Fifty For