

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### 21ST ANNUAL POW/MIA CEREMONY AT THE MERCER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the sacrifices made by Mercer County's prisoners of war and those who are still missing in action, as well as the families who mourn them.

Tonight, January 27th, 2005 will commemorate the 21st annual POW/MIA ceremony at the Mercer County Courthouse. This date was chosen to commemorate the signing of the Paris Peace Accords on January 27, 1973, which effectively marked the end of the Vietnam Conflict and commenced the withdrawal of American troops.

Since World War I there have been over 125,000 soldiers Missing in Action, including 2,005 soldiers who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam Conflict. Our Nation will continue its commitment and concern to remembering and resolving as fully possible the fate of Americans still prisoner, missing and unaccounted for during military operations in Southeast Asia. I believe ceremonies such as the POW/MIA vigil in Mercer County, Pennsylvania is one way of ensuring that America never forgets our heroes.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the 2005 Mercer County POW/MIA vigil and honoring the sacrifices of all of America's Prisoners of War and Missing in Action.

### SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as we stand here today, Chinese military buildup along Taiwan's coast continues, and China has announced plans to enact an anti-secession (or anti-separation) law aimed specifically at Taiwan.

China's proposed anti-secession law assumes the unification of China and Taiwan and proposes that those opposed to the unification are subject to punishment. It further assumes that Chinese leaders have the right to invade Taiwan if they suspect the engagement of Taiwanese leaders in separatist activities.

Mr. Speaker, the dismayed and freedom loving people of Taiwan have reacted to the proposed law with disappointment. In a recent public opinion poll 70 percent of Taiwanese people oppose China's institution of the "anti-secession" law.

I share the sentiments of the people of Taiwan and stand with them in the zeal for freedom and liberty.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE NO OIL PRODUCING AND EXPORTING CARTELS ("NOPEC") ACT OF 2005

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "No Oil Producing and Exporting Cartels (NOPEC)" Act of 2005, 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.

For the past year, American consumers have paid exorbitant prices at the pump, as gas prices have hit their highest levels since the first Gulf War. For the past several months, oil prices have remained stubbornly high, sitting above \$48 at the end of last week. Since last January, oil prices have climbed more than 15 percent, driving gasoline prices in the United States to record levels while producing budget surpluses in nations like Saudi Arabia.

The group of 11 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. Its net oil export revenues should reach nearly \$345 billion this year, and its influence on the oil market is dominant, especially when it decides to reduce or increase its levels of production.

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.

### BILL INTRODUCTION: NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE DESIGNATION ACT

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico. In the 107th session of Congress, an identical version of this bill was placed on the suspension calendar by the Chairman of the Resources committee and passed the full House by voice vote. New Mexico's two senators have introduced a companion bill in the Senate this Congress. I ask today that this bill receive swift passage through the House so New Mexicans call take additional steps to preserve and learn from our rich history.

The establishment of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area is a citizen-driven effort to protect the remaining significant resources representative of the Spanish and Pueblo colonial era in north-central New Mexico. The bill identifies the northern New Mexico counties of Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Taos as a National Heritage Area—an elite designation from Congress reserved for areas regarded as a significant resource.

Northern New Mexico boasts many sites of historic and cultural significance. Our state is a blend of pueblo and Hispanic cultures, making it a very unique and special place in our country. This legislation would identify many of the sites that tell northern New Mexico's story, help preserve them and, in the process, allow them to be more thoroughly enjoyed by New Mexicans and visitors to our state. Preservation would directly lead to economic development of this area through enhanced tourism.

The legislation creates a non-profit corporation governed by a 15- to 25-member board of trustees charged with developing a management plan for the heritage area. The board will be comprised of representatives from the state, affected counties, tribes, cities and others. The corporation's plan would include recommendations for identifying, conserving and preserving cultural, historical and natural resources within the heritage area, along with strategies to promote tourism of the region's natural and cultural assets.

The city of Española, the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, Rio Arriba County, Taos County, La Jicarita Enterprise Community, the Chimayo Cultural Preservation Association, and the Eight Northern Pueblos support the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area. I urge my

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

colleagues to join with me and with these communities and organizations in support of this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANA  
DODSON

**HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young Colorado student from my district who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Ana Dodson of Evergreen has just been named one of the top youth volunteers by the 2005 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards Program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student volunteers.

Ms. Dodson is being recognized for creating an organization called "Peruvian Hearts," a non-profit organization to aid abused and abandoned girls living in Peruvian orphanages. This organization has over the past year collected donations totaling near \$10,000. This money was used to purchase such commodities as school supplies, vitamins, books, toiletries, clothing, medicine, quilts, backpacks, and toys.

The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards was created by Prudential Financial in Partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example. Over the past 8 years, the program has become the Nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with more than 170,000 youngsters participating since its inception.

Ms. Dodson should be extremely proud to have been singled out from such a large group of dedicated volunteers. I applaud Ms. Dodson for her contribution and public service, and for the positive impact she has had on the lives of others. She has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world. She is deserving of our sincere admiration and respect. Her actions show that the spirit of America's youth holds tremendous promise for America's future.

CONGRATULATING KENNETH  
MCGLUMPHY ON HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Kenneth McGlumphy on his retirement after 31 years of service to the Social Security Administration.

Mr. McGlumphy started as a clerk and worked his way up to the position of District Manager of the Butler Field Office. Kenneth has a long standing relationship with my office, and has always been pleasant and courteous.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in recog-

nizing Kenneth McGlumphy. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute citizens such as Kenneth who truly embody the spirit of public service and make the communities they live in special.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
OF HELEN AGUIRRE-FERRE

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible achievements of Ms. Helen Aguirre-Ferre.

An accomplished journalist in print and television, Helen is currently the Opinion Page Editor of *Diario Las Americas* and moderator of the weekly public affairs program *Issues for WPBT Channel 2*.

In addition, I am proud to acknowledge the wonderful distinction Helen earned by being elected as the first female President of the District Board of Trustees of Miami Dade College.

Helen's enthusiastic ability to balance the responsibilities and obligations of these challenging positions is a commendable feat and serves as a testament to the diligence and determination she exerts as she continues to succeed in her professional endeavors.

She truly lends an impressive example of purpose and fortitude to the communities of South Florida.

I invite my colleagues today to join in the much-deserved recognition of Ms. Aguirre-Ferre and wish her much continued success in the future.

Congratulations, Helen!

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE CONNECTIONS CAMPAIGN  
ACT OF 2005

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Domestic Violence Connections Campaign Act of 2005," legislation that ensures that the National Domestic Violence Hotline continues to provide the essential services it has been providing since it was created in 1996. I am joined by Representative HART.

The Hotline was created by the Violence Against Women Act and answered its first call on February 21, 1996. By August 2003 it answered its one millionth call, an increase of approximately 133 percent. This is due in large part to public awareness of domestic violence and public promotion of the Hotline. Today, on average the Hotline receives almost 16,000 calls a month.

The Hotline is primarily funded by federal dollars that come from annual federal spending bills. However, as the Hotline's call volume continues to increase exponentially, funding has failed to keep pace. To keep up, the Hotline needs new equipment, new connection

capability, and new data protection technology. Because its system is so outdated, over 26,000 calls last year went unanswered due to long hold times or busy signals.

The Connection Campaign is a combination of public and private efforts to bring the Hotline up to speed. It teams up private telecommunication and technology companies with the federal government to solve the Hotline's crisis and guarantee that the Hotline can answer every call. Under the Connection Campaign, companies like Microsoft, Sony, BellSouth, Verizon Wireless, IBM, Dell and others, may donate hardware and software such as cell phones, home computers, mapping software, flat-screened monitors, and telephone airtime to the Hotline.

On the public side of the partnership, Senator BIDEN will soon join Representative HART and me in introducing legislation to bridge the digital divide. Our bill, the Domestic Violence Connections Campaign Act of 2005, which will also appear in the 2005 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, has three components:

It mandates that federal appropriations to the Hotline include technology training for Hotline advocates so that every new telephone, computer, and database will be used to its full-est capacity.

It provides a new research grant program to be used to review and analyze data generated by the Hotline. Administered by the Attorney General, the grant program will study trends, gaps in service and geographical areas of need. The findings of this research will be reported to Congress within three years of its enactment.

It provides a grant program for the Hotline to increase public awareness about the Hotline's services and domestic violence generally.

The Connections Campaign and this legislation are important next steps in our fight to defeat domestic violence and assist victims. I am hopeful that Congress can move quickly to enact this worthwhile and timely legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO  
CLARIFY ISSUES OF CRIMINAL  
JURISDICTION WITHIN THE EX-  
TERIOR BOUNDARIES OF PUEBLO  
LANDS

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 9, 2005*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation on behalf of myself and cosponsors HEATHER WILSON and STEVAN PEARCE that will help clarify issues of criminal jurisdiction within the exterior boundaries of Pueblo lands by amending the Indian Pueblo Lands Act of 1924.

This legislation addresses confusion over criminal jurisdiction on Pueblo lands in New Mexico arising out of the holding in *United States v. Jose Gutierrez*, an unreported decision of a federal district court judge in the District of New Mexico that overturned prior precedent regarding the jurisdictional status of the lands within the exterior boundaries of Pueblo grants.

The Gutierrez decision created uncertainty and the potential for a void in criminal jurisdiction on Pueblo lands. Because of the risk to