

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES HARPER

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor James Harper upon his receipt of the Outstanding Labor Leader award from the Friends of Labor Committee of Laborers' Local 332. Jim Harper has filled the position of Business Manager of Laborers' Local No. 413 since 1977, where he has earned great respect within the Local and in the community at large.

Jim first joined Local 413 in June of 1960, after graduating from Upper Darby High School. Following graduation, Jim put himself through school at West Virginia State College, by using the union dollars he earned from summer employment. A hardworking student, Jim was also very active in the community, where he taught neighborhood children reading and writing skills and developed a college open-house program for students, parents, and school administrators. He also led civil rights demonstrations and participated in the ROTC program.

After college, Jim continued to add to his already impressive record. He attended Penn State University Graduate School, where he balanced his publications on Black History with crucial practical contributions to the community, such as mentoring youth and working to reduce street gang tensions. Jim later served in Vietnam, attaining the rank of captain and receiving several Medals of Honor before returning to teach at Penn State. Throughout his career, Jim has constantly demonstrated his dedication to the union's commitments to unity, education, safety, and community.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my gratitude for Jim Harper's years of service to the community, and I extend my warmest congratulations to him upon his receipt of this award. I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate him on all of his accomplishments.

HONORING ROBERT B. (R.B.)
EHLLEN

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the accomplishments of a great man and a great Minnesotan, Robert B. Ehlen, on the anniversary of his 100th birthday.

R.B. Ehlen was a true pillar of his community. As a leader in business as well as local politics, R.B. was a real example of the values held dear by Minnesotans—hard work, perseverance, and dedication.

R.B. Ehlen began his work experience when he was five years old—running errands for local merchants, setting pins in a bowling alley, and other odd jobs. When he was sixteen, he was hired on at the Federal Cartridge Corporation (FCC), working as a mail boy and lawn raker. He was an enthusiastic employee—working at least ten-hour days, for 22½ cents an hour.

From this beginning, R.B. moved up quickly at FCC—working in all stages of production, and eventually becoming plant manager. At this time, R.B.'s employees began to recognize his knack for working with people, and they organized a write-in campaign to elect him to the local school board. He won the election, and his lifelong interest in public service was born, culminating in a 12-year term as mayor of Anoka.

R.B. continued to move up the ranks at FCC, drawing praise from coworkers and on-lookers for his fair treatment of his workers and his general compassion for all people. At the time of his retirement, R.B., then the Chairman of the Board of Directors, had served 57 years at FCC, which had grown from just a small company to a nationwide industry leader under his watch.

Mr. Speaker, R.B. Ehlen was a true American leader. A successful businessman and public servant who worked tirelessly for so many years, Ehlen will long be remembered in Anoka and throughout Minnesota as a leader and role model for many.

NATIVE AMERICAN TECHNICAL
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 16, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3351, the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005. Section 108 of H.R. 3351 contains language from H.R. 600, a bill that I introduced with my colleagues from New Mexico, Representatives HEATHER WILSON and STEVE PEARCE, to clarify issues of criminal jurisdiction within the exterior boundaries of Pueblo lands.

Recent court decisions in New Mexico have created uncertainty and the potential for a void in criminal jurisdiction on pueblo lands. Because of the risk to public safety and law enforcement arising out of this uncertainty, it is important to clarify the scope of criminal jurisdiction on pueblo lands. I share the concerns of tribal leaders who have urged Congress to step in and resolve this legal quandary. I will work with other members of the delegation to see that we can make this law as soon as possible.

The language in my bill and now in H.R. 3351 addresses confusion over criminal jurisdiction on pueblo lands in New Mexico arising out of the holding in *United States v. Gutierrez*, an unreported decision of a federal district court judge in the District of New Mexico that overturned prior precedent regarding the status of the lands within the exterior boundaries of pueblo grants.

The language in the technical corrections bill will amend the Pueblo Lands Act to make clear that the pueblos have jurisdiction, as an act of the pueblos' inherent power as an Indian tribe, over any offense by a member of the pueblo or of another federally recognized Indian tribe, or by any other Indian-owned entity committed anywhere within the exterior boundaries of any grant to a pueblo from a prior sovereign, as confirmed by Congress or the Court of Private Land Claims. The legislation also makes clear that the United States

has jurisdiction over any offense within these grants described in chapter 53 of title 18, United States Code, committed by or against a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe or any Indian-owned entity, or that involves any Indian property or interest. Finally, the legislation makes clear that the State of New Mexico shall have jurisdiction over any offense within these grants committed by a person who is not a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe, which offense is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

This legislation will not affect the scope of pueblo civil jurisdiction within the exterior boundaries of pueblo grants, and it does not in any way diminish the exterior boundaries of these grants.

I would like to thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for bringing forth the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005. I encourage my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

U.N. INTERVENTION

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, the Internet is a truly American invention. As such, it is imbued with the American values of openness, freedom and democracy. It enables information and commerce to flow freely across oceans and political boundaries. The freedom of expression it creates has made censorship and information control futile, forcing governments to sell their ideologies and policies in an open market of ideas.

Because of the freedom embodied by the Internet, it is no surprise that the world's dictatorial regimes would love to control and repress it. Therefore, it is no surprise that representatives from Iran, North Korea and China are conspiring to radically change the way the Internet is run. While they claim to be concerned about the level of control America has over the Internet, their real concern is their own lack of control!

That is why many of these nations had proposed to install a new international government bureaucracy to dictate Internet policy for the world. This new bureaucracy would not only have removed industry and civil society groups from decisions about Internet management, but also threatened the stability of the network and the future of Internet innovation.

But those are unimportant issues to nations that want to rein in dissidents and civil society groups that are using the Internet to spread democracy and freedom in their countries. They don't care about the stability of the Internet; they care about the stability of their morally bankrupt regimes.

Fortunately, our United States negotiators have successfully beat back this lunge for control by the United Nations. But let there be no doubt about it—the desires of these foreign nations and international organizations to control the Internet for their own purposes is still strong, and they will try again and again until they succeed. That is why we must pass H. Con. Res. 268, which reconfirms America's commitment to ensuring the stability and openness of the Internet. It is critically important that the world knows that the United