

throughout the international community. The island's situation remains a source of contention between NATO allies, Turkey and Greece. Additionally, past negotiations have impacted the United Kingdom, the United Nations, and the United States. Therefore, I believe a swift resolution should be encouraged by the United States.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2010

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 725, the Tribal Law and Order Act Amendments of 2010 as amended by the Senate, which would address the issues of violence and sexual assault that occur on Indian Reservations. I would like to thank Congressman ED PASTOR for his leadership in introducing this bill to the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, the Tribal Law and Order Act is an amendment to H.R. 725, The Indian Arts and Crafts Act. The Tribal Law and Order Act will create accountability measures for the Federal agencies that are responsible for investigating and prosecuting crime that occurs on Indian Reservations. The act would also equip Indian tribes with the means necessary to tackle crime within their local areas.

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say that domestic violence and sexual assault occur quite frequently on Indian Reservations. Most of the victims to such violent crimes are Indian women and children. Statistics show that one in three American Indian women will be raped in their lifetime and two out of every five women will face domestic violence. Within most Indian Reservations, very little police patrol takes place and tribal courts have very limited jurisdiction. Currently tribal courts have a maximum sentencing of only one year, and non Indian criminal offenders cannot be tried under tribal courts. These restrictions continue to put innocent men, women, and children at risk for higher incidents of violent and heinous crimes.

Native American communities continue to suffer from the effects of poverty, substance addiction, and other health related diseases. Unfortunately these communities have been some of the most underserved in our nation. Rampant violent crime that is preventable should not be an outstanding statistic among Indian Reservations. As a Representative from California, a state that has a large population of Native Americans, I am deeply committed to seeing the progress of these communities and ensuring that justice is rightfully served.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate Amendment to H.R. 725 is a way to ensure that the criminal justice system is improved among Indian nations and also that federal law enforcement becomes more responsive to the instances that occur on tribal land. It is critical that attention be given to our nation's justice system and the victims that rely on it the most in order to seek justice. In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 725 as amended by the Senate.

IN TRIBUTE TO ROXBURY VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY SERVICES ON THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 2010

Mr. WEINER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services in honor of its centennial anniversary. Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services has provided a hundred years of service to the beachside communities of Roxbury, Breezy Point, and Rockaway Point, which are located on the Rockaway peninsula in Queens, New York, the most populous barrier island in the country.

In the summer of 1910, Henry B. Page organized the Roxbury Volunteer Fire Department and became Roxbury's first fire chief. During World War II, the Ambulance and Rescue Corps was founded as a division of the Fire Department. Since its inception, the Roxbury volliies have responded to a number of important emergencies both on the peninsula and in New York City. Following the attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, members of Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services worked tirelessly alongside other first responders assisting in the rescue and recovery efforts at Ground Zero. Two months later, when American Airlines Flight 587 crashed shortly after take-off in Belle Harbor the Roxbury volliies were among the first on the scene. Be it fires, flooding, storm damage, or medical emergencies, our community and our city can always count on Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services to come swiftly to our aid.

I would like to recognize all of the volunteers who have dedicated their time and are often asked to put their lives on the line for their neighbors. The volliies' members are Anthony Allocco, Timothy Arasin, Brian Baumann, Michael Beehler, James Caffrey, Alex Diffendale, Michael Duemig Jr., Richard Duemig Jr., David Feddem Jr., Diedre Feddern, Michael Forcina, Joseph Forcina, Danielle Hedderson, Paul Hedderson Jr., Gary Hunt, Edward Kurosz, Ryan McKinney, Christina Morton, James Morton, Sandra Morton, Kevin O'Brien, William Reid, Sean Rudolph, Tracy Rutter, Louis Satriano, Charles Thompson, Seamus Ward, Annemarie Willis and Robert Willis. Its life members are LuLu Allocco, William Bocker Sr., Mary Colleran, Richard Colleran Sr., Steven Colleran Sr., Mel Duemig, Michael Duemig Sr., Richard Duemig Sr., Robert Hanretty, William Hartman Sr., Paul Hedderson Sr., Arthur Kahlau, Michael Knowles, Harry Nungesser, and Kenneth Rutter. Its associate members are Robert Bernabo, Ronald Farrell, Eugene Hanretty, Eugene McEnroe and John Mulvanerty. I would also like to extend my congratulations to Richard Colleran, who has served as the volliies' chief for eight years. Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services and all of its members have faithfully served the many communities of the Rockaway peninsula. They have provided necessary services to an isolated part of New York City that rarely receives the attention it deserves. I am pleased to congratulate Roxbury Volunteer Emergency Services on the occasion of its centennial anniversary.

BEYOND SWEATSHOPS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 26, 2010

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend to my colleagues the following article on one company's attempts to do the right thing—inspired by the consumer choices made by thousands of students across the United States who say that there should be “No Sweat” in their sweatshirts.

For years I have fought against the use of sweatshop labor, exploited adult labor and exploited child labor, around the world. For many years now, the student movement in the United States has played an important role in helping to bring the issue of sweatshop labor to the attention of political leaders, corporate boardrooms, and the college and university community. I applaud them.

Now, one company is trying to do the right thing by making apparel without sweatshop labor. That is good for workers and good for our consumers. I applaud Knights Apparel and urge other companies to follow their example.

I am especially pleased by this development because of the history of the Alta Gracia factory in the Dominican Republic where Knights Apparel is producing its goods. This same factory was unceremoniously shut down in 2007, leaving over 1,000 employees out of work and in dire economic straits—many of them forced to sign agreements that they didn't understand waiving their right to receive severance pay. As this new factory moves forward, it can become a shining example of a new trade model that works by ensuring that all workers are able to take advantage of broader prosperity, rather than by starting a race to the bottom that leaves only a select few better off.

The world looks to the United States to set standards for human rights, labor rights, and democracy. By making products with a decent wage and union rights, this company is setting the finest example of corporate responsibility for the world to see.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, July 16, 2010]
FACTORY DEFIES SWEATSHOP LABEL, BUT CAN IT THRIVE?

(By Steven Greenhouse)

VILLA ALTAGRACIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Sitting in her tiny living room here, Santa Castillo beams about the new house that she and her husband are building directly behind the wooden shack where they now live.

The new home will be four times bigger, with two bedrooms and an indoor bathroom; the couple and their three children now share a windowless bedroom and rely on an outhouse two doors away.

Ms. Castillo had long dreamed of a bigger, sturdier house, but three months ago something happened that finally made it possible: she landed a job at one of the world's most unusual garment factories. Industry experts say it is a pioneer in the developing world because it pays a “living wage”—in this case, three times the average pay of the country's apparel workers—and allows workers to join a union without a fight. “We never had the opportunity to make wages like this before,” says Ms. Castillo, a soft-spoken woman who earns \$500 a month. “I feel blessed.”

The factory is a high-minded experiment, a response to appeals from myriad university