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HONDURAS MUST END
CORRUPTION AND IMPUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, in September I visited Honduras as part of a delegation organized by the Washington Office on Latin America. Last month I spoke about the violence and extreme poverty that force families and young people to flee the country. Today I want to focus on another urgent issue, namely, how to confront the pervasive corruption in Honduras.

We heard about the problem of corruption everywhere, from the U.N., the President of Honduras, and the U.S. Ambassador, to community leaders and NGOs with expertise in justice and human rights. Everyone wanted to talk about the seemingly intractable problem of endemic corruption in Honduras.

The roots of corruption in Honduras are deep and longstanding. They encompass state actors, criminal networks, and powerful political and economic interests. But after a scandal revealed that government officials had stolen more than \$350 million from the country's Social Security fund, which provides public health services as well as old age pensions, and that some of the money had gone to the electoral campaign of the President's political party, there has been a huge public outcry, demanding action to end widespread corruption.

Tens of thousands of Hondurans have marched in the streets over the past months, calling for an international independent commission to investigate corruption and impunity, based on the model of the CICIG in Guatemala, but tailored to Honduran reality. This unprecedented movement is led by young people, organized on social media, and called the Indignados.

Our delegation met with some of these young leaders. They are thoughtful, politically diverse, and united in their desire to see their country rid of corruption. They now face threats for what they are doing, and I hope that the Honduran Government is doing all it can to ensure their safety and their freedom of association and not turning a blind eye to the threats targeting them and their families.

When we met with President Hernandez, he argued that he had taken significant steps to go after corruption. I take the President seriously, and I look forward to seeing concrete results from the actions he has already announced. I also met with NGOs, including the Association of Judges for Democracy, that work on judicial, legal, and transparency issues, who unanimously felt much more must be done.

At the height of the protest movement, President Hernandez called for a national dialogue on how to address the problem of corruption, asking the

United Nations and the Organization of American States to help facilitate the process and develop a consensus of what needed to be done.

So I was disappointed to learn that the dialogue process was not as inclusive as it could have been. The U.N. was sidelined, while the OAS carried out a quick series of discussions before developing a proposal for the President. Many were concerned not only that the OAS hadn't consulted widely enough, but that its actions fell short of the thoughtful and impartial mediation needed to generate confidence in any forthcoming proposal.

On September 28, the OAS presented its proposal to President Hernandez. After studying this proposal, I have concluded that it is woefully inadequate to addressing corruption and impunity, and reforming the weak judicial institutions of Honduras. This is not just my opinion.

Last week, on October 28, a broad coalition of Honduran civil society, the Coalition Against Impunity, issued a statement declaring that the mission proposed by the OAS and the government is, itself, an obstacle to creating a genuine independent commission that can truly tackle the rampant corruption and impunity in Honduras.

Earlier, on October 4, the Indignados issued a similar critique, pointing out the weaknesses of the OAS proposal to independently investigate crimes of corruption and ensure their prosecution.

It is clear from my discussions in Honduras and recent statements by Honduran civil society that any such commission must be wholly independent from the government politically and financially, that it must have the mandate and staffing to carry out investigations of crimes of corruption and impunity and the freedom to pursue those investigations wherever the evidence warrants. It must also have the mandate and ability to work independently with state prosecutors and investigators to bring such crimes to justice.

Honduras does not need one more round of judicial studies and technical assistance or a board of international mentors, as proposed by the OAS. Such a limited proposal not only lacks the broad support and confidence of Honduran civil society, but it also falls far short of what is required to break the culture of impunity in Honduras.

I hope the OAS proposal can be modified and strengthened and its mandate expanded to establish an effective and truly independent mechanism that can fully investigate corruption and have a role in prosecutions or an alternative advanced that can meet these requirements. I hope that a new proposal includes close cooperation with the U.N.

I further believe that U.S. and international aid needs to be carefully calibrated to link assistance to progress on human rights and ending corruption, including a truly independent commission with the full power of investiga-

tion into corruption and impunity and the ability to be part of the prosecution of those charged with such crimes.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a growing concern in our country, which is that one of our founding principles, our freedom of religion, is being taken away.

I have here a beautiful picture of the Constitutional Convention, the signing of the Constitution at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787. The very First Amendment to that Constitution, the very first one, our Founding Fathers solidified our citizens' right to freedom of religion.

The amendment says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Despite this freedom being explicitly laid out in our Constitution, we have seen Federal, State, and local governments continue to violate our founding principles.

One of the most notorious violations of religious liberty was recently re-highlighted by His Eminence Pope Francis. The Little Sisters of the Poor have been fighting an ongoing battle against ObamaCare's contraception mandate. These Catholic nuns are forced under ObamaCare to provide contraception to their employees, even though their faith tells them that this is morally wrong.

It is outrageous and offensive to force these nuns to violate their religious liberties to comply with the will of the President and his allies. These are Catholic nuns trying to take care of poor people, and the government is getting in their way and imposing on their religious values.

Another example is Kelvin Cochran, a resident of the city of Atlanta. Chief Cochran was appointed by President Obama in 2009 as the U.S. Fire Administrator for the United States Fire Administration before returning to become the fire chief of Atlanta. He came under attack for his Christian beliefs.

Chief Cochran is also a deacon at Elizabeth Baptist Church, where he leads a men's Bible study. His faith inspired him to write the book called "Who Told You That You Were Naked?", a book that explains and examines the state of man since the fall of Adam.

In his book, Chief Cochran briefly discusses the clear biblical teaching that sex is reserved for marriage between a man and a woman. Kelvin had 30 years of distinguished service, including under the Obama administration, when he was fired for sharing his faith.

Sadly, these types of religious freedom violations are happening in my own district in the State of West Virginia.

Almost a year ago, a high school student who is a Christian, in Buckhannon, West Virginia, was forced by his teachers in his public high school to attend a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender club, and then he was punished for expressing that he did not want to attend the club on the grounds that it went against his religious beliefs.

The hypocrisy of those who claim to promote tolerance, yet display such an intolerance towards those with traditional religious values, is stunning. These are just a few examples. These attacks know no boundaries. They are not based on political party, race, sex, or ethnicity. These attacks go after everyone in America.

Mr. Speaker, we need to let the citizens of our great country know that we disapprove of these continued infringements on our religious freedom.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in signing on to my resolution, which I plan to introduce tomorrow, to express the sense of the House of Representatives that Federal, State, and local governments should not infringe on the ability of citizens to act in accordance with their sincerely held religious beliefs.

CELEBRATING VETERANS DAY AND VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, next week Americans throughout the country will celebrate Veterans Day. In cities and towns and hamlets, which all of us come from, we will take the time to thank and to honor those men and women who have served our Nation so nobly, to protect our freedoms and to keep this country safe, safe from all harm, foreign and domestic.

Americans take a great deal of pride in their service to our country, and we must also remember those men and women who are today serving in Active Duty in harm's way throughout the world.

I want to take this opportunity to honor two veterans who passed away this last September, who I worked with closely and who were community leaders, Charlie Waters and Earl Watson, both gentlemen who exemplified what is the best and the brightest our Nation has to offer.

Earl Watson, or as many like to call him, "Earl, the Pearl," was a World War II veteran. After the war, he moved to Los Angeles, where he worked as a doorman in the famous Hotel Knickerbocker. During a difficult time in our Nation's history, during World War II, when segregation was still in many places the law of the land, Earl was most proud that he could serve his Nation. He wrote a bi-

ography titled "Earl 'The Pearl' Watson: Doorman to the Stars." But what he was most proud of was his service to our Nation.

Earl loved people. He had a big smile, a friendly demeanor, and an eagerness to help those in need. Anytime a veteran ever came to him or a veterans organization had a problem, he was there to be helpful. Earl told me, when we were able to retrieve his medals that he had earned during his service to our country, that the proudest moment of all the many things he had done in his life was his service to our country.

Earl is survived by his wife of 71 years, Melba; his children, Alan and Coleen; and grandchildren, Eric, Ashley, and Jonathan, who he was so, so very proud of.

Another veterans' advocate who we all miss in the San Joaquin Valley is Charlie Waters, who served in the United States Marine Corps during the Korean war. Charlie, as he was affectionately known by all, never ever stopped fighting on behalf of veterans. I worked closely with him for many years, from working to get recognition for Hmong veterans to advocating for the funding of the opening of the veterans home that we successfully did that provides residence to those who deserve it. As a matter of fact, in Charlie's last days, he was able to stay there.

He was a true champion of veterans not only throughout the Valley, but the Nation. But he did not stop there: supporting the Veterans Administration Hospital in Fresno and providing support for their efforts; organizing and helping continue the Veterans Day parade, which is one of the largest veterans parades in the entire nation that is shown on Armed Services Television; and individuals. No problem was too big or too small, as long as a veteran was there who needed Charlie's help.

Therefore, we miss both Charlie and Earl very much for all that they have done and all that they exemplified in terms of honor, duty, and service to country. Charlie is survived by his wife, Cathy; and children, Charlie Waters, III, Karen, and Jennifer.

Mr. Speaker, we want to take this time to recognize those leaders, those leaders who made a difference during their lives in serving our country. They are both shining examples of those who always—always—cared first and foremost for our Nation.

As we celebrate Veterans Day next week around the country, in towns and hamlets and cities throughout the Nation, we should think about all these veterans. We should think about the men and women who have served our Nation today in Active Duty. Never ever forget to say thank you for their service to a grateful Nation.

□ 1030

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF MINERAL RIGHTS ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, since first being elected to serve the citizens of Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District, I have had the honor to represent both the Allegheny National Forest and Pennsylvania's historic Oil Region, where the commercial oil industry began in 1859. This region of north central Pennsylvania was built on our natural resources, and this legacy remains a deep part of our heritage.

The Oil Region designation came about because of the city of Titusville, which has been aptly nicknamed "the valley that changed the world." It was there in 1859 that Colonel Edwin Drake drilled the world's first commercial oil well, which set the wheels in motion for the worldwide commercial use of petroleum. Some 60 years following Colonel Drake's historic well, the Allegheny National Forest was created in nearby Warren, Elk, Forest, and McKean Counties.

Like so many areas of the West, this national forest is intrinsically connected to the prosperity of our communities. A mixed use of oil and gas production, timbering, hardwood research, recreation, and tourism make the Allegheny National Forest unique to the East Coast and truly a treasure for the mid-Atlantic region.

In the Allegheny, more than 90 percent of the mineral rights are owned by the private sector. With the long history in oil and gas development in the region, private landowners had the foresight to reserve their mineral rights when the Federal Government acquired these surface lands.

You see, Mr. Speaker, there is not a national government-run oil company. There has long been an understanding in our great country that, when it comes to resources, and specifically energy development, the private sector does it better. For generations, this arrangement successfully operated with oil and gas development taking place in the Allegheny National Forest.

Unfortunately, over the past decade, some opponents of production made attempts to mandate new regulations or limit access to the private mineral rights through numerous lawsuits. After years of litigation, a Federal court rightfully ruled in favor of the private landowners maintaining reasonable access to their property.

Federal courts have consistently ruled that the United States Forest Service lacks regulatory authority over these private mineral rights. Similar rulings and new regulations that would seek to limit production have also been issued.

Today, I am introducing the Cooperative Management of Mineral Rights Act of 2015, and I ask my colleagues who believe in the importance of private property and private property rights to join me as cosponsors. We need to provide clarity and continue to respect the longstanding importance of