

it would already be subject to American antitrust law. It is wrong to let OPEC producers off the hook just because their anticompetitive practices come with the seal of approval of the member nations. I urge the Senate to support this bill and to say "No" to OPEC.

SAVING THE IRRAWADDY DOLPHIN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an issue which, while not one that you would likely read about on the front page of the newspapers, is important nonetheless. It concerns the alarming rate of deterioration of the habitat of the Irrawaddy Dolphin in Southeast Asia. Recent statistics indicate that there are fewer than 100 Irrawaddy left in the world.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature has placed the Irrawaddy Dolphin on its list of critically endangered species. The primary reasons for this sharp decline include destructive fishing practices, such as the use of dynamite or electric current, and mercury runoff from gold mines. These practices are leading to the extinction of an entire species.

Why should we care? Perhaps a quote from President John Kennedy provides the best answers to this question. In a 1963 address at American University, President Kennedy said ". . . in the final analysis, our most basic common link, is that we all inhabit this small planet, we all breathe the same air, we all cherish our children's futures, and we are all mortal."

I know every Member of the Senate wants to make the world a better place for our children and grandchildren. I am almost as certain that ensuring the survival of the Irrawaddy dolphin, an extraordinary species, would be something that we could do to help achieve this goal.

Congress has spoken on this issue. In the Senate report that accompanied last year's Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, Congress directed the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, to devise a strategy to help reverse the habitat decline of the Irrawaddy dolphin.

Some important nongovernmental organizations are already working on this issue, including the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Bronx Zoo in their Species Survival Program partnership. I hope USAID's strategy, which is due shortly, will be a first step in forming a public-private partnership that will prevent the Irrawaddy dolphin from going the way of the dodo and the passenger pigeon.

Once a species is gone, it is gone forever. We need to be sure this does not happen.

MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK STUDY ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I briefly would like to say how pleased I

am that the Manhattan Project National Historical Park Study Act was enacted in the last Congress. That Act, Public Law 108-340, directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to assess the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating one or more of the historically significant sites associated with the Manhattan Project as a unit of the National Park System. The significance of the Manhattan Project to this Nation—and indeed the world—would be difficult to overstate, and I believe that passing this bill was an important step in fulfilling our responsibility to ensure that society neither forgets nor misunderstands it.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague, Senator BINGAMAN, for sponsoring that measure, and I appreciated the support of Senator DOMENICI and our colleagues from Tennessee and Washington.

The Manhattan Project stands as one of the great technological achievements of the 20th century. Therefore, it is appropriate to recognize the historical importance of the sites most closely associated with the development of the atomic bomb. This legislation has begun a process for the Secretary of the Interior to provide that recognition.

I want to call attention to the critical contributions made in Dayton, OH, toward the Manhattan Project, under what became known as the "Dayton Project." Because the Dayton Project was shrouded in secrecy, its contribution has long been overlooked. Yet, the technological achievements of the Dayton Project were among the most important to the completion of the Manhattan Project. It was in Dayton that scientists discovered how to trigger the chain reaction that unleashed the power of the atom. To continue that effort, the Atomic Energy Commission established the Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg, just southeast of Dayton.

As my colleague explained, the act directs the Secretary of the Interior to study three specifically named sites associated with the history of the Manhattan Project. I would like to ask the distinguished Senator if there is the opportunity for sites associated with the Dayton Project to be recognized?

Mr. BINGAMAN. The legislation directs the Secretary to include within the study the "historically significant sites associated with the Manhattan Project." While the bill lists three of those sites, it does not limit the study to only those sites. Additional sites may be included, and it leaves that decision to the discretion of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and other interested Federal, State, tribal, and local officials, representatives of organizations, and members of the public. So, by those terms, there certainly is the opportunity for sites such as the Dayton Project to be included in the study.

Mr. DEWINE. I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am pleased to commemorate International Women's Day, celebrated on March 8. International Women's Day gives us all an opportunity to reflect on women's accomplishments around the world and to reaffirm our commitment to continuing the vitally important work of securing and advancing women's rights, particularly their health, education, and security.

Today, we can all marvel at the outstanding contributions that women make every day to their communities, their countries, and the entire world. We can reflect on the work of Wangari Maathai, the Kenyan Nobel Peace Prize winner, whose brave and insistent voice on behalf of human rights and environmental protection found an audience not just on the global stage, and not just among elites in government, but among the women of her country, who have made the Green Belt Movement a success. We can celebrate the bravery of Afghan women, who have participated in elections even as the memory of the Taliban's brutal repression of their rights remains so fresh. Women accounted for 41 percent of the October 2004 vote in Afghanistan, and women hold 102 seats of Afghanistan's Constitutional Loya Jirga. We can reflect on the wonderful welcome that Dora Bakoyiannis, the mayor of Athens, extended to the world during this year's Olympic ceremonies.

But in too many parts of the world, the basic human rights of women are violated with impunity. Human rights groups continue to report rampant violence, abuse, and rape of tens of thousands of women and children by militants in Eastern Congo who are rarely, if ever, brought to justice. The murders of more than 370 women in the Chihuahua state of Mexico since 1993 remain unsolved. Thirty more women have been killed there since 2004 and the lack of progress in these cases of brutal violence and sexual assault against women from the cities of Juárez and Chihuahua is deeply disturbing. The internally displaced women of Darfur, Sudan, too often are confronted with a horrible choice—collect firewood and risk being raped by jinjaweit militia, or watch their children go hungry. I have authored or co-sponsored legislative initiatives to address each of these crises, but I know that solutions will require hard work over the long term. I also support the U.S. ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW. Ratification of the treaty would send an important message to the international community about our commitment to the rights of women and girls.