

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF CORONADO
STATE MONUMENT**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 70th anniversary of the creation of Coronado State Monument in my home state of New Mexico. At Coronado State Monument, visitors can learn about the Conquistador Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his interaction with the indigenous people of the Rio Grande Valley. This monument was created to commemorate Coronado's entry into New Mexico but stands today as a celebration of both Spanish Colonial and Native American history and culture.

On March 7th, 1935, Commissioner of Public Lands, Frank Vesaly, signed the proclamation authorizing the creation of Coronado State Monument under the 1931 New Mexico Session Laws. Located at the ruins of ancient Kuaua Pueblo, this monument is situated on the banks of the Rio Grande adjacent the majestic Sandia Mountains, where Coronado and his troops are thought to have spent the winter of 1540. Inhabited at the time of Coronado's visit, Kuaua Pueblo was the intersection of two major pre-European trade routes. The immense archaeological value of the pueblo ruins is illustrated by the indigenous murals which are considered the best pre-contact art in North America.

Few places today simultaneously pay homage to the Spanish Colonial and Native American heritage of New Mexico like Coronado State Monument. Visitors learn the history of two diverse groups that intertwined to form the unique blend of culture that exists in New Mexico today. The monument features programs that preserve the cultural and historical treasures of both the Spanish and indigenous way-of-life in New Mexico.

Coronado's legacy in New Mexico prompted the creation of this monument. His travels documented the geography and ethnography of the Southwest and the "March of Coronado" is widely considered one of the most important North American expeditions in the sixteenth century. Coronado and the other Spanish conquistadors brought mining and forging technology to the indigenous population of New Mexico along with cattle, sheep and horses. Descendants of these legendary Spanish horses still run wild in the foothills nearby.

Mr. Speaker, Coronado Monument is open to the public throughout the year. A small museum houses both Spanish and indigenous artifacts where visitors can try on conquistador armor, grind corn on a slab, and beat on a drum. The past comes alive on the 15 excavated mural panels that represent pueblo life around the time of Coronado. A self-guided interpretive trail winds through the pueblo ruins to the replica of a ceremonial Native American kiva. An integral part of the heritage tourism industry, Coronado State Monument promotes historic preservation and cultural education through diverse lectures and events where adults and children alike learn about New Mexico, past and present.

THE U.N. EMERGENCY PEACE
SERVICE BILL INTRODUCTION**HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, most Americans have the comfort of knowing that in the event of an emergency, police, fire, and emergency services are just a phone call away. Unfortunately, in too much of the world today, there is no emergency telephone number to call in the event of a humanitarian crisis.

Today, Congressman LEACH and I are introducing a resolution to encourage the creation of an international emergency service for the world community—The United Nations Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS). The service would consist of 15,000 expertly trained and equipped professionals, ready to respond immediately in the early stages of a crisis, be it caused by violent conflict or natural disaster. The Emergency Peace Service ranks would be made up of military peacekeepers, civilian police, military, humanitarian and judicial professionals, and other emergency response and relief personnel.

The U.N. Emergency Peace Service would be a first in, first out, capability designed to supplement and fill the gaps of the current system whereby the United Nations and its member states respond to deadly emergencies.

Too often, the U.N. does not have the capacity, personnel, or resources to act quickly in an emergency. If, for example, the U.N. Security Council made the decision today to send peacekeepers to a hot-spot, it would take three to six months for troops to arrive and begin their work. That delay is a proverbial three-to-six month busy signal for people in need of immediate assistance.

In a humanitarian emergency such as genocide, delay can be a death sentence for hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. During the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, for example, over 800,000 people were massacred in six weeks. The United Nations did not have the capability to respond quickly enough and stop the killings.

At a time when Congress is paying serious attention to United Nations reform, we must not only look at the accountability and transparency of the U.N. but also to the international body's capacity to complete its mission.

The U.N. Emergency Peace Service would have a rapid-response corps of professionals on constant alert. They could respond to crises within days or weeks, rather than months, thereby saving lives around the globe.

Emergency Peace Service personnel would have standardized training and doctrine, designed specifically for rapid response. They would be schooled in how best to coordinate civilian and military responses to complex emergencies. This unit will help bring calm to an area of mayhem, confusion and tragedy.

The service would have civilian police that could help reestablish the rule of law in post-conflict war zones. Such a system was unavailable in Kosovo. In fact, by the time enough international civilian police were recruited by the U.N. for the Kosovo mission, shadowy organized crime elements had already filled the void, causing further terror and lawlessness in an already ravaged community.

Mr. Speaker, despite this administration's current focus on Iraq and terrorism, the U.S. cannot solve our security problems alone. Increasingly, being safe at home means making others feel secure in *their* homes.

Failing states quickly become failed states. They provide breeding grounds for terrorism and international crime. It is, therefore, in the United States' security interests to prevent destabilizing events from causing the collapse of states.

The creation of an Emergency Peace Service is also in our financial interest. The fact is: It is much cheaper to prevent an emergency by intervening early in its development than it is to respond after an emergency has reached its tipping point.

According to the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, the international community could have saved nearly \$130 billion of the \$200 billion it spent on managing conflicts in the 1990's by focusing on prevention rather than reconstruction.

The United Nations Emergency Peace Service would be cost-effective 'burden-sharing'. It would reduce the amount the U.N., and by extension the U.S., spends on post-conflict reconstruction.

This would *not* solve all our global problems, and it will not put a stop to genocide and other atrocities worldwide. Rather, the Emergency Peace Service would supplement the U.N.'s capacity to provide stability, peace, and relief in deadly emergencies.

Rwanda, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Kosovo, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and now Darfur; these are just a few of the places where the U.N. and its member states should have responded more rapidly and robustly. As a result, more people died, and more people suffer. The world can do better.

The United Nations Emergency Peace Service has the potential to save millions of lives and billions of dollars. This principle has been endorsed by organizations such as Citizens for Global Solutions and Human Rights Watch. I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with Congressman LEACH and me to support this important resolution.

FAMILIES FOR ED ADVERTISING
DECENCY ACT**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with Congressman JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr. of Tennessee, to introduce the "Families for ED Advertising Decency Act," which would require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its indecency standard and treat, as indecent, any erectile dysfunction prescription advertisement broadcast between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on radio or television. This standard is similar to what has been applied to tobacco products and what is currently followed by hard alcohol advertisements.

Our offices have received numerous phone calls and electronic mail messages from angry parents that work hard at monitoring the television programs that their children watch. With the proliferation of ED commercials, many parents are forced to mute the television during