

other competing users in the court now presiding over the Little Colorado River Adjudication, or if that court no longer has jurisdiction, in the appropriate State or Federal court. Any controversies between or among users arising under Federal or State law involving the Tribe's water rights on newly acquired trust lands shall be resolved in the court now presiding over the Little Colorado River Adjudication, or, if that court no longer has jurisdiction, in the appropriate State or Federal court. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect any court's jurisdiction; provided, that the Tribe shall administer all water rights established in subsection (a).

(e) PROHIBITION.—Water rights for newly acquired trust lands shall not be used, leased, sold, or transported for use off of such lands or the Tribe's other trust lands, provided that the Tribe may agree with other persons having junior water rights to subordinate the Tribe's senior water rights. Water rights for newly acquired trust lands can only be used on those lands or other trust lands of the Tribe located within the same river basin tributary to the main stream of the Colorado River.

(f) SUBSURFACE INTERESTS.—On any newly acquired trust lands where the subsurface interest is owned by any party other than the Tribe, the trust status of the surface ownership shall not impair any existing right of the subsurface owner to develop the subsurface interest and to have access to the surface for the purpose of such development.

(g) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO WATER RIGHTS OF OTHER FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in this section shall affect the water rights of any other federally recognized Indian tribe with a priority date earlier than the date the newly acquired trust lands are taken into trust.

(h) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to determine the law applicable to water use on lands owned by the United States, other than on the newly acquired trust lands. The granting of the right to make beneficial use of unappropriated surface water on the newly acquired trust lands with a priority date such lands are taken into trust shall not be construed to imply that such right is a Federal reserved water right. Nothing in this section or any other provision of this Act shall be construed to establish any Federal reserved right to groundwater. Authority for the Secretary to take land into trust for the Tribe pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this Act shall be construed as having been provided solely by the provisions of this Act.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1973, the Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Settlement Act of 1996. This bill is another step in the right direction toward bringing the problems with the land dispute between the two tribes to a close. It will enact the settlement agreement reached between the Hopi Tribe and the Department of Justice acting on behalf of the United States.

S. 1973 will provide the Hopi Tribe with the authority to enter in lease agreements with Navajo residents living on Hopi partitioned land. These leases will allow the Navajo residents to live peacefully on Hopi land for 75 years with the promise that they will be treated under Hopi law the same as members of the Hopi Tribe.

Further, this legislation will settle four law suits pending against the United States by the Hopi Tribe. Enactment of this bill will save millions in continued litigation costs and probable U.S. liability.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure—the Hopi Tribe has remained willing to

negotiate and discuss each issue which has arisen over this matter. They have waited long enough for this bill to pass.

I want to thank the Navajo nation for its help in getting this settlement to this point. I further wish to thank the Hopi Tribe, the tribal council, and particularly chairman Ferrell Secakuku and Kim Secakuku for their determination and long hours of hard work.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES TO HAVE UNTIL 5 P.M. OCTOBER 11, 1996, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 2041, GUAM WAR RESTITUTION ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources have until 5 p.m. on October 11, 1996, to file a report on H.R. 2041, the Guam War Restitution Act, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DICKS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DICKS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HANSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. McDERMOTT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. McDERMOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. COX] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. COX addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. DELAURO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. STEARNS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

THANKS AND APPRECIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. FIELDS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise, as a 33-year-old retiring Member of this distinguished body, filled with thanks and appreciation.

I would first, Mr. Speaker, like to thank each Member of this great and prestigious body. I have never served in a body with such great Members, Members that care about people, Members that care about each other. And I want to thank the Members of this great institution for giving me the opportunity to serve with them.

I also, Mr. Speaker, would like to thank my staff, who have worked so hard throughout the 4 years, or 3½ years, that we have had the opportunity to serve the people of Louisiana. The people on my staff have had the opportunity to solve over 7,000 cases, and we have had over 200 town hall meetings throughout the State of Louisiana. And without the staff that I have, we would not have been able to accomplish those goals.

So I tonight, Mr. Speaker, would like to thank the many members of my congressional staff, who have worked so hard to serve the people of Louisiana.

I would like to thank the staff throughout this Congress, from the security officers, Capitol Police, to the people who work at the desk to people who just work and do day-to-day things here in the House of Representatives.

And I want to give special appreciation to Mr. Charlie Johnson, who is our Parliamentarian, who has worked so hard to keep the rules and regulations, the rules of the House, adhered to.

I remember, Mr. Speaker, when I was first elected to this body, I was 29 years of age and I had the opportunity, at the request of Speaker Foley, to serve as Speaker of the House, and Charlie received several phone calls. The phones

started to ring off the hook in the Parliamentarian's office, saying that a page was presiding over the House of Representatives.

But I thank Charlie. All too often, people who work in the middle of the night, people who are seated in front of me, do not get the recognition that is due.

And I want to thank the people of Louisiana. The people of Louisiana have been very good to me and my family. I was elected to office before I had the opportunity to serve in this great body. Nine years ago, the people of the 14th Senatorial District thought enough of me to elect me to the State Senate at the ripe age of 24.

I thank the people of Louisiana for giving me the opportunity to serve not only in this Congress but for giving me the opportunity to serve at such a young age in this Congress as well as the State Senate of Louisiana. And I am so grateful that they put their trust and confidence in me at such a young age. So I am very grateful to the many people who have supported me throughout the years.

And I want to give a special thanks to the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Before I went out into this Congress, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that body embraced me and took me under their wings and somewhat taught me the ropes of this great body and the way this body operates.

The Congressional Black Caucus has been, and will always be perhaps, the conscience of this Congress, and perhaps it is the conscience of this country. And I want to thank the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus for their leadership.

I want to thank my wife and my son for giving me the opportunity to fly to this great place and do the people's business of Louisiana.

I want to thank, finally, Judge Leon Higginbotham, who worked so hard to keep me and Members like me in this body and in State legislatures all across this country.

□ 2315

I want to thank Leon Higginbotham for taking a case pro bono and trying to defend the civil rights of so many people across this country and also want to thank the NAACP Legal Defense Fund who have worked so hard to preserve civil rights for so many Americans. I want to thank the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights. I want to thank attorney Frank Garvin and attorney Earnest Johnson from Louisiana who fought so hard to keep people like me in elected office and protecting their constitutional rights.

Lastly, I want to thank the Members of the Louisiana legislative black caucus who fought so hard for the creation of the district that I have had the opportunity to represent. I want to thank them for their hard work and for all that they have done.

This, Mr. Speaker, tonight, is not a permanent retirement. In life, people

change professions, some two, some three, some even seven times. This is a change of profession. I have enjoyed my service here in this Congress, and I am ready to move on and do other things. But this should not be viewed as a permanent retirement. It should be viewed as a temporary retirement with a certain return. I am only 33, and in 6 years I plan to join this body again and hopefully I will have the opportunity to do that.

Shakespeare once said that life is like a play, we all have an opportunity to go on stage and play our part and perform and do our very best while we are in the spotlight. Then after our act ends, we must exit the stage and let a new act begin.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that I have had an opportunity to do my job on this stage. I thank the people of Louisiana and thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank each and every last Member of this great and distinguished body. I am not bitter leaving here tonight. This body has made me better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. COBLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

RETIREMENT REMARKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, many years ago when my husband George and I were making decisions about our future careers, I decided that I wanted to be a tax attorney and had thought seriously of attending law school. George, on the other hand, decided that he wanted to become an elected official in the city of Chicago politics.

Well, as our lives unfolded, he became the committeeman of the 24th Ward regular Democratic organization in Chicago's west side and in 1973 its alderman in the Chicago city council. Following that he was elected to become a member of this illustrious body in the 91st Congress and served here until his ill-fated airplane crash that claimed his life on December 8, 1972.

I, of course, was suddenly a widow with an awesome responsibility of rearing our 13-year-old son alone. But apparently I was not destined to become a lawyer but instead to become a maker of laws. On June 7, 1973, I was elected to fill his unexpired term and represent the people of Chicago, IL's Seventh Congressional District in the 93d Congress.

When I arrived here, it was during one of the most exciting and challenging periods of my life and in our Nation's history. Liberalism was not the

dirty word that it appears to be today. The feminist movement was in high gear. And the Vietnam War was raging. Watergate was just about to unfold. Yes, those were heady times. The Equal Rights Amendment had just passed the House of Representatives the year before. And learning the truth about the break-in at the Democratic headquarters in Watergate and urging Congress to set a date certain for the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam were the three most pressing issues that I faced in this body.

At the same time, of course, I had to confront the most stressful and emotional issue of all, and that was the bereavement of my husband and of leaving my son behind to be cared for by my now dear departed mother who did an excellent job.

Upon this last time that I will stand in this well in this body, I am saddened for many reasons. First, because I will be saying goodbye to the wonderful, trusting, supportive constituents of Illinois's Seventh Congressional District. I thank them for the confidence they have shown in my ability to represent their interests and to advocate for their concerns in this body for nearly 24 years.

Second, I will truly miss my friend, BILL CLAY of Missouri, CHARLE RANGEL of New York and LOU STOKES of Ohio, who immediately took me under their wings and have been my mentors and staunchest supporters throughout all of these years. I will also miss CARRIE MEEK and other women in the women's caucus and the black caucus. I have enjoyed their affection throughout this time and have given affection back to them.

I do not want to leave here without saying thank you to my chairman, JOHN DINGELL, who allowed me a free hand in chairing the Commerce Committee that was entitled Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitive-ness during the 102d and the 103d Congress.

I salute our friend who is no longer here, Jack Brooks, who allowed me to chair several subcommittees under the old Government Operations Committee.

I thank, too, my wonderful administrative assistant who has been with me for 16 of these long years, Bud Myers. And Gerri Houston, my executive assistant who has been here almost the same amount of time. Benny Montgomery my acting district administrator in Chicago, and all of the staff people both on my congressional offices here and in Chicago as well as David Schooler, our counselor on the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight who has been with me for a long time, and others on that committee who have served with all their dedication and loyalty for all of these years.

Each of them has made my job serving the Seventh Congressional District so much more pleasurable and so much easier than it could have been otherwise.