

offering nutritious and wholesome food to our children.

Furthermore, I am concerned about the cost of wasting food in our schools. Food is essential nourishment for everyone, and I support policies that would allow the Houston Independent School District [HISD] to design a nutritional program. In the HISD school system, schools can provide students with nutritious meals while giving students food that they like to eat, and then designing a program to allow the Houston schools to donate the extra food to feed the homeless. I encourage the formation of such a program by HISD and I encourage other districts to adopt this innovative and beneficial program. Hunger in America warrants continued efforts to stomp out hunger.

In closing, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in support of the Healthy Meals for Children Act.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the 53 years since the Federal Government began supporting lunch programs in schools, 25 laws have been passed by Congress making changes in the form and goals of Federal school lunch assistance. The history of school lunches is an interesting one, with its beginnings in World War II and depression-era programs to help the farmer. The war years also saw Federal support for lunch programs justified by the growing numbers of women in the work force.

When I first came to the House of Representatives, 23 years ago, public schools provided a basic lunch to students. In the 1970's Congress began to focus on the operational needs of school lunch programs. Congress enacted a series of laws that established guaranteed cash and commodity reimbursements for each school lunch served and inflation adjustments in these reimbursements. This so-called performance funding feature was designed to encourage program expansion by assuring schools an amount of Federal funding they would receive. Later, Congress established uniform meal reimbursements for all lunches served and varied the financial support for different types of lunches according to their nutritional content.

Over time, educators showed us that students learned better, behaved better, and were more attentive when they weren't hungry. Social services providers have shown us that the lunch children received in school was the most nutritious meal of the day for many children. Breakfasts are now offered in many communities before the school day begins.

In fiscal year 1995, a national total of over 4.2 billion lunches were served under the School Lunch Program. Of these, 1.8 billion were served free, and 300 million lunches were served at a reduced price of no more than 40 cents each. In Illinois alone, a total of 156 million lunches were served—62 million free and 9 million at a reduced rate.

Over the years Congress continued to support school lunches by providing commodities to supplement the local education agency's lunch menu. Also over the years, the ideas of dietary requirements have changed. The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994, Public Law 103-448, addressed concerns raised by the 1993 school nutrition dietary assessment study concerning levels of fat, sodium, and carbohydrates in meals served under the School Lunch Program.

A 1994 law, Public Law 103-448, established a new set of nutritional requirements for

school lunch programs, largely to reduce the amount of fat content in the lunches served to our schoolchildren every schoolday. This bill under consideration today, H.R. 2066, the Healthy Meals for Children Act, will provide increased flexibility for schools to meet the standards required for reimbursement. This bill was designed to clear up confusion about what nutritional standards may be used in order to comply with Federal guidelines, and will make it easier for schools to meet new dietary guidelines for school lunch programs.

American schoolchildren are fortunate to have national standards that are available to be used to assure the families and children that the food they are provided in school will be safe, healthful, and nutritionally beneficial to their growing minds and bodies. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2066, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2066, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

#### REREFERRAL OF H.R. 3387, J. PHIL CAMPBELL, SENIOR NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION CENTER

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3387, to designate the Southern Piedmont Conservation Research Center located at 1420 Experimental Station Road in Watkinsville, GA, as the J. Phil Campbell, Senior Natural Resource Conservation Center, and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on Agriculture.

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

There was no objection.

#### SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1129) to amend the National Trails Systems Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery as a national historic trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1129

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in*

*Congress assembled,* That section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"( ) The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, consisting of 54 miles of city streets and United States Highway 80 from Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma to the State Capitol Building in Montgomery, Alabama, traveled by voting rights advocates during March 1965 to dramatize the need for voting rights legislation, as generally described in the report of the Secretary of the Interior prepared pursuant to subsection (b) of this section entitled 'Selma to Montgomery' and dated April 1993. Maps depicting the route shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The trail shall be administered in accordance with this Act, including section 7(h). The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, which shall be the lead Federal agency, shall cooperate with other Federal, State and local authorities to preserve historic sites along the route, including (but not limited to) the Edmund Pettus Bridge and the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will each be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1129 designates the route from Selma to Montgomery, AL, as a national historic trail. This route is the site of one of the most significant protest demonstrations of the modern civil rights movements, which led directly to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The National Park Service, pursuant to a previous act of Congress, has studied the trail and found that it merits designation as a national historic trail. It is important to note that the National Park Service felt the events which took place at this site were so significant that it warranted waiving the customary 50-year waiting period for designation of historic sites.

The language including in the bill by the subcommittee makes it clear that by enactment of this legislation, Congress will not be establishing the Selma to Montgomery Trail as a new unit of the National Park System. Only 2 of the approximately 15 congressionally designated trails are currently units of the park system. However, the definition of what constitutes a unit of the park system is so unclear, that the other trails could be easily added at a later date by administrative action. In this case, there are no Federal lands in the area, and it makes good sense of the NPS to work with other co-operators in the administration of this trail. It is important to point out that in making this amendment, it is not my intention that this trail should receive any less financial or administrative support than any other trail where the

NPS currently serves as the lead agency.

This is an important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS], the hero of the civil rights struggle, the author of this bill.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that I am pleased and delighted to stand here today as this bill is voted on. I want to thank the Chairman YOUNG and Chairman HANSEN for their support of this bill. I also want to thank the ranking members of the committee, Mr. MILLER and Mr. RICHARDSON. I also want to recognize Mr. HILLIARD who represents Selma and Montgomery. I also want to recognize Mr. VENTO for all of his help since we began this process. I want to thank all of you for your help and support.

This bill is very important to me and to many others. I believe that designating the route from Selma to Montgomery as a National Historic Trail is very fitting and appropriate. The march from Selma to Montgomery was a turning point in the journey to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. It was a long and difficult journey.

Before the civil rights movement, most blacks in the South could not vote. There were certain political subdivisions in the South—from Virginia to Texas—where 50 to 80 percent of the population was black, but there was not a single black registered voter. The few who were allowed to register were harassed, intimidated, and even beaten when they tried to exercise their precious right to vote.

In Lowndes County, AL, between Selma and Montgomery, the county was more than 80 percent black, and there was not a single registered black voter. In Selma, the county seat of majority black Dallas County, only 2.1 percent of voting age blacks were registered to vote.

So, to dramatize the need for voting rights legislation, a peaceful, non-violent march from Selma to Montgomery was planned.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965, in the afternoon, a group of people left the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church, walking in two's. It was a silent, nonviolent, peaceful protest, walking through the streets of Selma.

When we reached the apex of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, we saw a sea of blue—Alabama State troopers. The Governor of Alabama, at that time, George Wallace, had issued a statement the day before saying the march would not be allowed. The sheriff of Dallas County, a man by the name of Jim Clark, on the night before the march, had requested that all white men over the age of 21 come down to the Dallas County Courthouse to be deputized to

become part of his posse to stop the march.

As we cross over the bridge on that Sunday afternoon, we faced the State troopers and a man identified himself and said:

I am Major John Cloud of the Alabama State Troopers. I give you 3 minutes to disperse and go back to your church. This is an unlawful march, and it will not be allowed to continue.

In less than 1½ minutes, Major John Cloud said, "Troopers advance," and we saw the troopers put on their gas masks. They came toward us, beating us with nightsticks, bullwhips, trampling us with horses, and using tear gas.

That day became known as Bloody Sunday. There was a sense of righteous indignation all across the country. People could not understand what they saw on television and read in the paper.

Two days later, the marchers, joined by religious leaders from around the country, made a second attempt but turned back to avoid more bloodshed. After that march, a young white minister from Boston, James Reed, was beaten by the Klan and later died.

One week later, President Lyndon Johnson addressed the Nation and called for passage of the Voting Rights Act. He said:

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. At times, history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord. So it was a century ago in Appomattox. And so it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

It was one of the most moving speeches I ever heard an American President make.

Finally, on March 21, 1965, the marchers were allowed to proceed. However, during that week of marching, Viola Liuzzo, a housewife from Detroit, was shot and killed.

As a direct result of these events, the Voting Rights Act was signed into law on August 6, 1965.

The history along this route is precious. It is imperative that we preserve and interpret this history. Even more than 30 years later, standing at the apex of the Edmund Pettus Bridge is a powerful experience. The trail reminds us of where we were in 1965 and how far we have come as a Nation and as a people.

Today, too few people cherish the right to vote. In the 1992 Presidential election, only 56 percent of the voting age population voted. In 1994, in the congressional elections, only 38 percent voted.

This trail will remind people that Americans—black and white, young and old, from the North and South—shed blood. Some even gave their lives—to win the right for every American to vote.

It is my hope and belief that the history told along this trail will inspire more people to become involved in the democratic process.

By designating the route from Selma to Montgomery as a national historic

trail, we will help educate and remind people of the right and responsibility to vote. We will also give well-deserved recognition to the men and women who sacrificed so much for voting rights for all Americans.

So I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill to designate the trail and help preserve the important sites along the trail for future generations.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the body realizes the gentleman from Georgia was actually there and part of it, so it is a very historic time for the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD], in whose district we are celebrating today.

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, of course we realize that this fantastic event took place about 50 years ago. This is a bill that would help memorialize this event and give it some national historical impact so that everyone will be able to realize that it is a part of history. I wish to thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] for his forethought and his tenacity in continuing this effort to make this bill one that will pay recognition to all of those who marched with him from Selma to Montgomery.

The communities of Selma and Montgomery began this project years ago in recognition of the importance of this 50-mile stretch from the steps of Brown Chapel in Selma to the Alabama State Capitol Building. The struggle of those brave men and women, numbering almost 25,000 near the end, inspired this Nation and in fact inspired this Congress to start righting the wrongs of the past. That journey has already begun and significant progress has been made. Today we hope to reaffirm that progress by remembering the beginning.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we show all Americans, as well as visitors to our great Nation, our belief in those who came before us and for what they did. This trail will cement a place in history for the leaders of our movement. Selma and Montgomery will become historical designations, along with Philadelphia, Gettysburg, and even Washington, DC, to be surveyed by historians in the future. They will come and study. Hopefully they will learn about our mistakes so that those mistakes will never be repeated again, so that the future will be able to be from those mistakes what it ought to be and what we hope it to be.

Mr. Speaker, by allowing this vote, we have demonstrated an awareness and appreciation for this cause. In passing this bill, we grant these communities the means by which to carry out their mission of commemorating the past and honoring the men and women who brought us a better future.

I am very happy to serve in Congress not only with JOHN LEWIS, who marched behind Dr. King and who became a part of history and who made

this country what it is today. Hopefully with this bill we will be able to commemorate an event that has a significant place in our national history.

□ 1445

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER].

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me, and I rise in strong support of designating the road from Selma to Montgomery as a national historic trail. I thank the gentleman for allowing the bill to come to a vote, the bill sponsored by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD].

We have a lot to thank people from 30 years ago. I was working in Washington at that time right across the street at the Library of Congress. I could not believe what I saw on television, saw the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] and others beaten badly, saw the sacrifices that were made, and turned to my colleagues and said what is going on there? All people are asking for are equal rights, the right to vote, the most precious vote, the most precious freedom that we have.

So several of us said that sacrifices that those people were making in Alabama deserve support from people all around the Nation. Thousands of people joined them. I joined the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] a few miles outside of Montgomery. Thousands of people marched into Montgomery. It was an incredible testimony to people who saw that democracy could be made better in this Nation, that the right to vote was something literally that one struggled to die for.

That march, as we know, bore great fruit; the Voting Rights Act was passed a few months later, resulting in the largest increase in democratic rights in this country in about 50 years.

We have, as I said, Mr. Speaker, a lot to thank for the sacrifices that those at the Edmond Pettus Bridge, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] was at, for sparking all of us into a consciousness and a realization of what was going on. That march, I think, inspired democracy all over this Nation because it showed that people taking direct action could, in fact, move Congress, and in different Congresses, to taking the right and moral actions.

So, we designate this trail from Selma to Montgomery as a national monument, we dedicate that trail to the lives of people who were sacrificed, we dedicate ourselves and recommit ourselves to the democracy to which they took action, and we will remember that terrible price that people had to pay for all of us to have democracy in this Nation, for all of us to have the right to vote, and we have to remind all of us every time.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for allowing us to rededicate ourselves to increasing democracy in America for all our citizens.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. CUMMINGS].

(Mr. CUMMINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for yielding this time to me, and I commend his work and leadership on this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the trail that Dr. Martin Luther King walked when he led a march for black voting rights in 1965 is as meaningful as the route Paul Revere took when he rode through Boston, it is as historic and symbolic as the expedition led by Lewis and Clark. I am pleased that the Selma to Montgomery path has been recognized as a national historic trail. This trail is a testament to the courage that Dr. King and the civil rights marchers exemplified. It will stand as a monument to their tireless efforts to provide and extend fundamental civil rights to all Americans regardless of their gender, race or creed.

The young people in my district of Baltimore and across this great country will walk the steps of these civil rights marchers. They will cross the Edmond Pettus Bridge, and they will remember the blood, sweat and tears and determination that the marchers embodied so that all generations will enjoy freedoms and rights that the Founders of this great Nation envisioned.

The route from Selma to Montgomery, Mr. Speaker, is 54 miles long. Each step that Dr. King and the marchers took brought freedom closer. In 1965 freedom was 54 miles away. Today the distance is shorter, but there are still civil rights injustices to overcome. It is my sincere hope that one day there will be no distance between the citizens of this great country, that all will be afforded basic enumerated freedoms without prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the swift passage of this bill and am hopeful that we in the Congress of the United States of America will recognize the need to provide full funding for this historic and important landmark.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I had not intended to speak; I am not one to speak very often on the floor, but when I heard the words of our colleague from Georgia, I simply had to rise to pay tribute to him as a leader in that march and in that movement and to pay tribute to the gentleman from Utah who pointed out the historical significance of what the gentleman from Georgia and what his colleagues did at that time.

I was a young person also, like my colleague from California, working in Washington at the time. I was among many hundreds from Washington who chartered a train to go from Union Sta-

tion to Montgomery. Some of my colleagues may remember that train was stopped in Atlanta, and the crew walked off when they discovered why it was we were headed to Alabama, and they were promptly ordered back on by the Attorney General of the United States, Robert Kennedy, and for a young white man who had grown up in an overwhelmingly, almost totally, white environment in New England, it was, to put it mildly, an eye opener. For the first time in my life to feel safe only in the company of black people and to have spent two nights in a black church in the outskirts of Montgomery and to make the final 2 days of that walk into the city led by men such as Martin Luther King and our colleague from Georgia was an extraordinary experience.

I hope Members understand that in this Hall, where language is so often cheapened and demeaned and overused and where there is a shortage of masters of the spoken word, that we are in the presence of one gentleman from Georgia, that these words are real, and they are historic.

I would also finally close by citing the gentleman from Maryland, our newest Member here, who pointed out that the chapters of civil rights, there are some that still remain to be written, and I want to pay a particular tribute again to the gentleman from Georgia, who has focused not only on the struggle over the centuries of his own race and people of color, it was 102 years after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation that that bridge was crossed, literally and figuratively, and that march was made and that bill was signed.

Fourteen years after that, I would just say to my colleagues, the first march on Washington for lesbian and gay rights occurred, and I was a Member of Congress, and I was too frightened to even go near it. A lot has changed; there is still a chapter to be written.

I would like to pay special tribute to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] for being a champion and leader in that fight as well. All of these fights belong to all of us, and I hail the gentleman from Georgia and those who have been with him.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I first would like certainly to commend the gentleman from Utah, the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, for his leadership and working cooperatively with the Members of this side of the aisle, for bringing this very important piece of legislation for the Members to consider and approve. I also offer my commendation to the gentleman from New Mexico, who is our ranking member of the subcommittee, but certainly the

author of the legislation now before us, the gentleman from Georgia.

I want to say to my colleagues that 6 years ago I was, along with other Members of the Congress, going to Selma, AL, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of that historic march that took place in 1965. Mr. Speaker, I realize that coming from the other part of the world, I guess those islands out there in the Pacific are somewhat isolated at times, where we out in the Pacific do not seem to know what is going on in the continental United States. But seeing the extent of what had happened in watching this on television and seeing that one of our Members here, as the author of this very important legislation who participated in this important march knows, I want to share with my colleagues that one of the most spiritual experiences I have had was going down there to Selma, AL, and participating in a church service of that little chapel where it all started. All I was thinking of was the great and the late Martin Luther King, Jr., the advocate and certainly the leader of that momentous occasion and where our own Member, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] was part of that great march, and I hope that every Member of this Chamber will have an opportunity to go to Selma, AL, and see what it was like and to feel the problems and inequities that existed in the civil rights, not only of our black brothers and sisters, but certainly for all Americans. I think this is what this legislation is all about, to serve as a reminder that there are inequities despite what it says in the Constitution. We still have problems that are human, and as I certainly endorse the comments made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, we need to look a little deeper in terms of the problems that we still face in this Nation.

Again I commend the gentlemen from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] for sponsoring this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this side. I commend the gentlemen from Georgia and New Mexico, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, we have heard orally the courage of men like the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] today, but graphically, too. I would like to commend to my colleagues the National Trail Study that was done by the Park Service, Selma to Montgomery, and there are captions in this book that capture what we are doing here today. There is a photograph, 1965, Selma, highway patrolmen attack JOHN LEWIS, and other peaceful marchers, with clubs and tear gas on Bloody Sunday, March 7, 1965, UPI photo.

Mr. Speaker, what we are doing here is marking an important historical

event for this country, a significant milestone in the civil rights movement. This was the impetus for the Voting Rights Act; again the hero of the Voting Rights Act, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS], and it is only fitting that we commemorate this event with this trail study, and I want to commend the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] for the speed with which he undertook this legislation.

It is also fitting that the sponsor of this important legislation is the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS], probably an authentic hero here in the U.S. Congress before he came to Congress and now also as a Member of this body.

When the civil rights marchers were attacked on the Edmond Pettus Bridge on March 7, 1965, JOHN was there suffering serious injury at the hands of law enforcement officials, and what the Nation saw that day, a day that has been known as Bloody Sunday, had a profound effect on American society. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] and the many other marchers, men and women like the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER] and others, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], remembering the impact that this day had on him, has been an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, although 31 years have passed since the march, time has not diminished the importance of this event. Rather its importance continues to grow. The National Historical Trail designation contained in this bill will provide an ongoing tribute to the struggle for voting rights in this country. It will also help serve to educate new generations to the work of men like the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] and others in standing up for our most basic freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the unanimous support of this House for this historic bill.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for H.R. 1129, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery, AL, as a national historic trail.

For the moment let us forget the fact that this bill meets all the criteria for historic trail designation under the National Trails System Act of 1968, and instead, let me focus on the extraordinary significance of that historic march led by one of the world's greatest advocates for human and civil rights, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On March 7, 1965, as Dr. King attempted to lead a voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery, AL, he was confronted by a sheriff's posse and State troopers on the Edmond Pettus Bridge. After first blocking the path of the marchers, law enforcement officials drove the marchers from the bridge in an attack which we now know as Bloody Sunday.

A later march was scheduled to afford Dr. King and others with Federal protection by an order of President Lyndon B. Johnson. On August 6, 1965, less than 5 months after the Selma to Montgomery march, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was signed into law.

While this 54-mile route remains essentially unchanged from its appearance in 1965, its

impact has dramatically altered the American political landscape. This march illustrated to Congress and to all America that after almost a century blacks were still being denied the right to vote in most southern States or parts of these States.

When this 1965 law was enacted, the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, were still using the literacy test as a mean-spirited device to restrict black voting. Since their emancipation from slavery, blacks have encountered both public and private resistance to their efforts to exercise their rights as citizens and members of the American community. The right to vote has always ranked high on the list of disenfranchised Americans, even though throughout the years, to exercise this right, for blacks, was often met with violence.

Mr. Speaker, had Dr. King and many others not made that historic and dangerous walk from Selma to Montgomery, perhaps I would not be standing before this body today. And, perhaps, neither would any of my distinguished African-American colleagues, women, and other minorities be here either.

Historic trail designation has more typically been associated with westward expansion and exploration. We have blazed this trail of human rights. Existing criteria require that in order to determine that an event or building is historically significant, it be at least 50 years old or of extraordinary significance. How much more extraordinary can this event be perceived before it is given its due? The National Park Service recommends the trail be designated by Congress. Therefore, given this recommendation, given the blood that was shed for American civil rights, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in favor of H.R. 1129, designating the route from Selma to Montgomery, AL, to be a national historic trail.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and support the commemoration of this Nation's civil rights movement through the designation of a national historic trail.

This legislation will recognize a turning point in the history of this country's struggle for civil rights. The well-documented story of how Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., began a peaceful and historic march for black voting rights from Selma, AL, on March 7, 1965, can be appreciated by each of us. We know that when the marchers attempted to leave Selma they were beaten by law enforcement officers as they crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Two weeks later, under the protection of the Alabama National Guard, Dr. King was able to lead the march successfully, and in August of that same year President Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

This legislation will make a 54-mile route, beginning at the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma and ending at the State Capitol Building in Montgomery, a part of the National Historic Trail Registry.

With the support of this body, generations to come can know and appreciate those early steps in the civil rights movement that began the road to making the Constitution of this country extend its rights and protections to all of its citizens. For some this will be freedom at last. Freedom from that bloody day to the recognition of today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COMBEST). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1129, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1500

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1129, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COMBEST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

#### ADDITION OF LANDS TO GOSHUTE INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2464) to amend Public Law 103-93 to provide additional lands within the State of Utah for the Goshute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2464

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ADDITION OF CERTAIN UTAH STATE LANDS TO GOSHUTE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993 (107 Stat. 995) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 11 as section 12; and

(2) by inserting after section 10 the following new section:

#### "SEC. 11. ADDITIONAL GOSHUTE INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

"(a) FURTHER ADDITIONS TO GOSHUTE RESERVATION.—In addition to the lands described in section 3, for the purpose of securing in trust for the Goshute Indian Tribe certain additional public lands and lands belonging to the State of Utah, which comprise approximately 8,000 acres of surface and subsurface estate, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Additional Utah-Goshute Exchange', dated July 1, 1994, such public lands and State lands are hereby declared to be part of the Goshute Indian Reservation in the State of Utah effective upon the completion of conveyance of the State lands from the State of Utah and acceptance of title by the United States.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire through exchange those lands and interests in land described in subsection (a) which are owned by the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights.

"(c) APPLICATION OF PRIOR PROVISIONS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the remaining provisions of this Act which are applicable to the lands to be transferred to the Goshute Indian Tribe pursuant to section 3 shall also apply to the lands subject to this section.

"(2) The Goshute Indian Tribe will be responsible for payment of the costs of ap-

praisal of the lands to be acquired pursuant to this section, which costs shall be paid prior to the transfer of such lands."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] will each be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act, Public Law 103-93, which passed in 1993, is an important bill to all Utahns. After much hard work, we were able to pass legislation that was meant to help play a vital role in paying for the education of Utah's children. The act provided the framework for a proposed exchange of lands between the Federal Government and the Utah school trust.

H.R. 2464 would amend Public Law 103-93 to correct a boundary problem on the southern edge of the Goshute Indian Reservation located about 60 miles south of Wendover, UT. It places approximately 8,000 acres of land located within the boundaries of the Goshute Indian Reservation in trust for the Goshute Tribe. Approximately 7,000 acres of this land are currently owned by the State, and will become part of the reservation upon acquisition by the United States.

The State and Federal Government will simply ask the existing team of appraisers, both surface and mineral, to look at these additional properties. The appraisers are already collecting comparables, so the marginal cost of appraising these lands should be relatively small. Once appraised, and agreement on value is reached, the State school trust will be compensated out of the properties identified elsewhere in Public Law 103-93.

This bill will allow for the school trust to receive fair compensation for their ground as well as improve the ability of the tribe to manage their lands and clear-up an ongoing problem with their southern border. H.R. 2466 is noncontroversial and enjoys the support of the BLM, the State of Utah, Juab County, and the Goshute Tribe.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today would amend Public Law 103-93, the Utah Schools and Land Improvement Act, which transferred land between the Federal Government and the State of Utah. At the time the bill was under consideration, we were approached by the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, which is located along the border of Utah and Nevada. Their request was to correct some boundary

problems along the southern edge of the reservation in Utah. Due to the current configuration of that boundary and the remoteness of the area, proper management of the land has been very difficult. The State of Utah and the Bureau of Land Management and the tribe have been unable to prevent persistent problems with trespassing and poaching on the land.

Some are concerned that stopping action on the Utah Schools and Land Improvement Act to deal with the needs of the Goshute Tribe could be detrimental to the passage of this legislation. It was, therefore, agreed that the tribe would withdraw its request, with the promise that their needs would be addressed at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to say that we are here today to keep our promise to the Goshute Tribe. This bill will transfer approximately 8,000 acres of State and 400 of BLM land to the tribe, resulting in a much clearer boundary definition for the tribe to manage.

This bill is supported by the tribe, the administration, the board of trustees for the school and Institutional Trust Lands Administration of Utah, Juab County, UT, and the Utah Wilderness Coalition.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] the author of this piece of legislation. He is certainly to be commended for his tireless efforts to bring all the appropriate parties to negotiate an agreeable arrangement of land boundaries between the tribe and the State of Utah and the Federal Government. I also want to commend the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON], the ranking member of the subcommittee, for his review and close collaboration with the interested parties and organizations to bring this bill now up for full consideration by the House.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that this is what I would consider a model piece of legislation, where there has truly been the spirit of bipartisanship in certainly the leadership exemplified by the gentleman from Utah in bringing this now to the forefront and before the body.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from American Samoa for his kind words, and handling the bill on this side. I ask my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2464.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)