

cannot afford the price of fuel. Families are curbing their long-anticipated summer vacation plans. This is simply wrong.

The gas prices that plague our Nation represent a complete failure of the energy policy or lack of energy policy, I should say, of the Clinton-Gore administration. It is time for Mr. Clinton and Mr. GORE to wake up. America needs an energy policy that will protect America's interests, help our families and our national security.

GIVE OUR SENIORS SIMPLICITY AND CHEAPER PRICES FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

(Mr. WEYGAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago Paul and Judy from Warwick, Rhode Island, retired hoping that they would have a great retirement with a great pension. They are now spending about \$8,350 a year for prescription drugs. They want a plan that will cover them under Medicare that will be simple, effective, and reduce the cost for them, but all seniors.

Over the next few days, we are going to address a plan that the Republican leadership will offer that will simply put more money back into the insurance companies, provide a prescription drug plan that will be nothing more than another boondoggle.

We ask for simplicity. We ask for universal coverage. We ask for our seniors to be given cheaper prices for prescription drugs.

ADMINISTRATION BLAMING GAS COMPANIES FOR FUEL CRISIS

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, rising gas prices are a serious concern to Americans everywhere.

The hike in fuel prices has hurt the truckers who deliver our food and clothing. It has hurt our farmers who need gas to run their farm equipment. It has hurt the average American who just wants to get to and from work.

The Clinton-Gore administration has often claimed it feels the pain of the American people. But instead of working with OPEC to increase oil production or moving to temporarily suspend expensive regulations, the administration is choosing to play the blame game.

The administration's new claim is that gas companies are engaging in price gouging. Gas companies are not to blame for our fuel prices, the Clinton-Gore administration is. While they are focusing their efforts on shifting the blame, the American people are the ones paying the price.

This is not price gouging, it is "price-Gore-ging."

CONCERN FOR LACK OF ENERGY POLICY

(Mr. BLUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in expressing my concern for a lack of an energy policy in the country over the last 7 years.

Really, there are three areas that we should have been watching and three areas where we failed to take the necessary steps. We have not done what we should have done to maintain our relationships with the countries we buy oil from.

At the same time, we have allowed our country to become more and more dependent on those countries. Somewhere between 56 and 58 percent of all our oil is now imported. We have done everything we could during that same period of time to discourage domestic supply, and we have not done anything to encourage alternative use.

Now suddenly, at the end of 7 years of no policy, the Secretary of Energy says we were caught napping. Well, it seems to me the Secretary of Energy has been napping a lot. Whether it was involving our nuclear codes at Los Alamos or our dependence on foreign oil, we cannot afford to have an Energy Department napping. We need to look and see what happened at the same time we need to do everything we can to provide relief to the families that are being caught in this crisis right now.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10:25 a.m.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10:25 a.m.

□ 1025

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 10 o'clock and 25 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF CHIEF WASHAKIE IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 333) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Chief Washakie, presented by the people of Wyoming, for placement in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 333

Whereas Chief Washakie was a recognized leader of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe;

Whereas Chief Washakie contributed to the settlement of the west by allowing the Oregon and Mormon Trails to pass through Shoshone lands;

Whereas Chief Washakie, with his foresight and wisdom, chose the path of peace for his people;

Whereas Chief Washakie was a great leader who chose his alliances with other tribes and the United States Government thoughtfully; and

Whereas in recognition of this alliance and long service to the United States Government, Chief Washakie was the only chief to be awarded a full military funeral: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF CHIEF WASHAKIE FROM THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Chief Washakie, furnished by the people of Wyoming for placement in National Statuary Hall in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Wyoming for providing this commemoration of one of Wyoming's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Wyoming is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on September 7, 2000, at 11 o'clock ante meridian, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

As visitors move around the Capitol, one of the most striking examples of State representation is, in fact, the ability of each State to send two statues to the Capitol. It is fascinating to look at the regional and especially the historical differences of who States recognize as appropriate figures to memorialize by statue in the Capitol.

We have before us today a resolution which completes the State of Wyoming's decision to send two statues. I think it is emblematic, the particular statue that Wyoming has chosen.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) to really give the details of the reason for the selection of this particular statue.

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for yielding me this time, and I also wish to thank him in his capacity as the chairman of the Committee on House Administration for moving this important piece of legislation forward in such a timely manner, as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER). It is very important to the people of Wyoming.

I am proud to bring before the House today this resolution to provide for the placement of a statue of Chief Washakie in Statuary Hall presented by the people of the State of Wyoming.

In 1840, Chief Washakie became the principal chief of the eastern Shoshone tribe, a role he would fill until his death over 60 years later. Chief Washakie was well-known as a distinguished leader and a stately warrior who bravely defended the Shoshone and their allies. He was a skilled linguist. He spoke English, French and Shoshone.

Adhering to the philosophy of making the best of what cannot be changed, Chief Washakie maintained friendly relations with the United States Government, with the settlers, and other American immigrants. He always placed the peace and welfare of his people above all other concerns. Chief Washakie worked tirelessly to seek the best for his people, requesting schools, churches, and hospitals on Shoshone land.

He peacefully surrendered the Green River Valley to provide for the right-of-way for the Union Pacific railroad, thus helping complete the first transcontinental railroad and the settlement of the west.

□ 1030

As the last Chief of the Shoshone tribe, Chief Washakie successfully preserved the Wind River Mountain Range for his tribe's homeland. The Wind River Mountains are truly some of the most magnificent mountains in the world. Anyone who has not seen them needs to take a trip and look at the vast beauty.

In the role of chief, Chief Washakie greatly contributed to the settlement of the West by allowing the Oregon and the Mormon trails to pass through Shoshone lands. When wagon trains carrying these pioneers passed through the Shoshone territory in the 1850s, Chief Washakie and his people aided overland travelers in fording the streams and recovering stray animals.

I think that it is interesting to note that over 9,000 emigrants signed a thank-you document to Chief Washakie

and his people for safe passage through their territory.

In the 1870s, Chief Washakie served as a military leader of over 150 Shoshone men who were serving with United States Cavalry General Crook in the campaign to return the Sioux and the Cheyenne bands to their assigned reservations.

This campaign ended with Custer's ill-fated attack at the Little Big Horn in 1876. This was an attack which Chief Washakie seriously advised Colonel Custer against doing.

My own maternal great, great grandfather migrated to Wyoming around 1846. He was a mountain man and a trapper. He traded fur pelts with the Indians, and surely the Shoshones were among those with whom he traded.

When Chief Washakie died in 1900, some say over the age of 100, Chief Washakie received a full military funeral and burial honoring his career in the U.S. Army. He is the only chief who has ever been awarded such a distinction.

The Wind River Indian Reservation in central Wyoming is the home of many Shoshone and Arapaho Indians today. Their culture and their art work are still being passed to young generations. For this legacy, we should all be grateful.

On behalf of the people of Wyoming, I am proud to put forth this legislation providing a commemoration of one of the States' most celebrated names, Chief Washakie.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN), who represents Wyoming so well, in rising in support of this resolution. The gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) referred to it as an important resolution, and that it is. It may not be controversial, but it is important.

Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the House Administration Committee and the Joint Committee on the Library, I am pleased to support this concurrent resolution to enhance the National Statuary Hall collection by accepting this statue of Chief Washakie submitted by the State of Wyoming.

Each of the 50 States, Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, is permitted to submit two statues for our collection, which then become the property of the United States. This is Wyoming's second statue and brings the total number of such statues in the Capitol to 97 since the law creating the collection was enacted in 1864.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has usually adopted concurrent resolutions such as the one before us today upon the arrival of a new statue for the collection from a State. H. Con. Res. 333 provides that the statue of Chief Washakie will be displayed for not to exceed 6 months in the Capitol rotunda. It will then be moved to a permanent site within the

Capitol, as directed by the Joint Committee on the Library, since there is not sufficient enough space in Statuary Hall to accommodate all of the existing collection.

The concurrent resolution would also authorize use of the Capitol rotunda on Thursday, September 7, at 11 o'clock a.m., for a ceremony where Wyoming will formally present the bronze statue of Chief Washakie by the noted sculptor Dave McGary.

The concurrent resolution would provide for the printing of an appropriate number of copies of the transcript of the proceedings, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, for use by both Chambers of Congress and by the senators and the representative from Wyoming.

Chief Washakie, as it has been noted, lived from 1798 to 1900. He was a leader of the Shoshone tribe who united his people into a significant political and military force. Both warrior and peacemaker, he recognized that survival of Indian tribes in the western United States depended upon accommodation with migrating settlers and the United States Government.

In 1868, he signed the Fort Bridger Treaty, establishing reservation boundaries of more than three million acres around the Warm Valley area of Wyoming.

Chief Washakie spoke English and French as well as a number of other Indian languages, including, of course, Shoshone. He was a skilled negotiator who gained substantial benefits for his people at a time when many other tribes engaged in futile warfare with the army and incoming settlers.

Chief Washakie knew that peace was better than war for his people and, as a result, did very well by them and was honored until his death by them and is honored today by them and by their State, Wyoming.

When Chief Washakie died on February 23, 1900, he was accorded a full military funeral. I am told that he is the only known Indian chief to receive such an honor.

Mr. Speaker, Wyoming has exercised its prerogative to honor Chief Washakie for his significant role in the early history of the State.

We in this Congress, I know, are pleased to support this concurrent resolution and congratulate its sponsor on her leadership and for helping to facilitate the presentation of the statue to the people of the United States.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to rise to compliment the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) for the fine job she has done. The Native American Indians and that whole story in this country is a tragic scar on our history,

and I believe her efforts are indicative of the feelings and the spirit of the people of Wyoming and are well appreciated here and are absolutely necessary.

It is good to see that we honor those who at times were dishonored in a Nation that now respects the greatness of the action they had taken. So I want to compliment my good friend, who is one of the Democratic Party's finer leaders, that is the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER); and I want to compliment the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for giving the opportunity for the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN) to bring her legislation to the floor. I am honored to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, a distinguished son of Wyoming, Mike Sullivan, now an ambassador, is quoted on this very impressive brochure related to the Chief Washakie sculpture project. I think he says it well:

"Washakie is a model for leaders across the generations."

How appropriate it is to have a statue representing the State of Wyoming, representing Native Americans, and representing the kind of country that does and should honor a leader across the generations.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his comments.

He was indeed an impressive historical figure. The purpose in allowing States to send statues is to illustrate the diversity of the historical figures that by adding up the statues of the States give us an even better understanding of the history of the United States.

It is not by accident that the other statue from the State of Wyoming is a statue of Esther Hobart Morris, who was a suffragette, who was the first woman governor anywhere in the United States, and who pushed the legislation that made Wyoming the first State in the Union to afford the full voting privileges to women.

So this impressive statue, and my understanding is that Chief Washakie is going to be more than 12-feet tall in full Indian headdress with a spear, it will be a focal point on the tours given to the Capitol visitors and they will be able to visit a portion of our history, all Americans' history, presented to us by the State of Wyoming.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 333, as amended.

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

the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 333, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO FATHER THEODORE HESBURGH

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 344) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to Father Theodore Hesburgh, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 344

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on July 13, 2000, for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to Father Theodore Hesburgh. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

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

Mr. Speaker, as was indicated, this is a resolution to use the rotunda of the Capitol for the ceremony of awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to Father Theodore Hesburgh.

Dr. Hesburgh's history is truly an impressive one, especially when we look at the rapidity with which he moved to the presidency of one of the more distinguished private religious and secular universities in the United States, the University of Notre Dame.

He received his ordination as a priest in 1943; studied here at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., receiving his doctorate in 1945; moved to Notre Dame to teach; and then at the age of 35, in 1952, became the 15th president of the University of Notre Dame and held that position until 1987, shaping in a significant way the current position of the University of Notre Dame.

Based upon additional activities, along with this very short biography, which my friend the gentleman from

Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) will elaborate on, it is absolutely appropriate that we authorize the use of the rotunda to present the Congressional Gold Medal to a religious scholar, a scholar, an administrator, and someone who has made a significant impact not just on students, not just on faculty, not just on Catholics, not just on the United States, but upon the world.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for facilitating this resolution moving forward.

I particularly want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), for sponsoring this resolution and for all his hard work in getting this body to pass legislation giving the Congressional Gold Medal to Father Theodore Hesburgh, the President Emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

I leaned over to my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and said that when we talked about him being a doctor or this, that, or the other, that really what he was was a parish writ large, not just for the United States but all the world.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) I know is extraordinarily proud that his district is the home of Notre Dame, one of our Nation's great academic institutions. Whether it is in the classroom, the laboratory, or the athletic fields, Notre Dame is rightfully known for producing extraordinary leaders, including, I might say, our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), who received both his masters and his Ph.D. at that school.

I was, as all of us were, pleased to support the legislation granting Father Hesburgh a Congressional Gold Medal. I am honored to rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 344, which will grant use of the Capitol rotunda on July 13, 2000, for the presentation ceremony.

□ 1045

The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest honor, Mr. Speaker, that Congress can give to a private citizen of this Nation. We have given them to the heroes of our history, those who have displayed uncommon valor on the field of battle, courage in the pursuit of civil rights and insight in the quest of knowledge. Last October, Congress gave the Congressional Gold Medal to Father Hesburgh. We now will provide for the awarding of that medal.

For 35 years, Father Hesburgh guided one of our country's finest universities, through a period of unparalleled growth. I spoke at the beginning about the excellence of Notre Dame, not just on the athletic field but in the classroom and in the community. In large measure, it is because of the extraordinary people that have led Notre Dame, none of them more extraordinary than Father Hesburgh.