

park is fairly unusual as national parks go because it has a number of different locations, as has been explained. The major part of it is in the district of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL). That is where they built the first flying machine.

Where they learned how to fly was in my district on Huffman Prairie. The story goes that people used to ride the Inner Urban out to watch the Wright Brothers learning to fly.

We hope that lots of people will come to our districts and to go in and see the Wright Brothers museum and also go out to the Huffman Prairie. And some day we hope that there is not only an interpretive center out there, but an actual flying machine on the prairie.

I would also like to remark, it is something that is not in here today but it is in the original park bill and it is still there, is the Paul Laurence Dunbar Museum.

Paul Laurence Dunbar and the Wrights had a very unique relationship back many years ago, which is something I think all of our public should learn about and emulate in the relations between two people who look differently. The Wrights and Paul Laurence Dunbar established a good business and friendship back in those days, which is something I hope we can foster with this park.

We had this technical problem with the park which we think has been worked out and everybody seems to be in support of it today.

Again, I would like to commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) for his work in the establishment of this park.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO) for yielding me the time. I want to thank the chairman of the committee for bringing this bill up at this time, and certainly my colleague and my friend next door to me, who has the adjacent district, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON). He made an important part, and his continued support of this park is very important.

The purpose of the park is to preserve, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) said, the legacy of the Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane in Dayton, Ohio. It also honors their friend, African American poet Paul Laurence Dunbar.

This bill includes three small boundary changes to the park. It also eliminates a cap on the appropriated funds that can be spent on the units within the park that are not owned by the Federal Government.

The Dayton Park was an early experiment in a partnership between the National Park Service and the non-Federal property owners, and that experiment has worked well and we have gained experience in operating this

kind of park. However, we have also discovered that some changes are necessary to ensure the continued success of the park.

The 100th anniversary of the Wright Brothers' first flight will be celebrated in the year 2003. This park is expected to be the focal point of the Dayton festivities. Therefore, the Dayton community is anxious to get the park completed as soon as possible. This legislation will help get the park up and running.

The year 2003 is just around the corner, and we do not have much time left. I urge the Members to adopt this bill. I thank the chairman for bringing it up at this time.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, 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. 5036, 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.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY REVISION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1324) to expand the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1324

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

SECTION 1. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to revise the boundary of the Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes" approved August 17, 1990 (16 U.S.C. 430g-4) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) ADDITIONAL LAND.—In addition to the land identified in subsection (a), the park shall also include the property commonly known as the Wills House located in the Borough of Gettysburg and identified as Tract P02-1 on the map entitled 'Gettysburg National Military Park' numbered MARO 305/80,011 Segment 2, and dated April 1981, revised May 14, 1999.";

(3) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking "map referred to in subsection (a)" and inserting "maps referred to in subsections (a) and (b)".

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to revise the boundary of the Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes" ap-

proved August 17, 1990 (16 U.S.C. 430g-4) is amended by striking "1(b)" each place it appears and inserting "1(c)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO) each will control 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, I rise in support of S. 1324, introduced by Senator RICK SANTORUM of Pennsylvania. This legislation has a House companion, H.R. 2435, sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING). Both the senator and congressman are to be commended for crafting legislation which helps modify the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include an historic resource known as the Wills House located within the Borough of Gettysburg.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, S. 1324, which passed the Senate on November 1999, expands the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House. The Wills House was a place where President Lincoln stayed when he went to Gettysburg to deliver his famous Gettysburg Address.

A similar bill, H.R. 2435, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), was ordered reported by the Committee on Resources on August 4, 1999, but the majority took no further action on that measure.

□ 1830

The substance of S. 1324 is non-controversial. The National Park Service wishes to acquire the property, and the acquisition is supported by the local community and historic preservation groups. We support the bill as well, and we recommend our colleagues to vote for its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), who has a companion bill to this legislation.

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

Mr. GOODLING. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would imagine if the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and his staff said what was really on their mind about Christine O'Connor on my staff and myself, it may be something different; but I have bad news for him,

because the Battle of Gettysburg will continue even after I am gone because four or five different groups will still agree to totally disagree on what is best. But here is one that they can all agree on.

On November 19, 1863, Mr. Speaker, President Abraham Lincoln delivered America's most famous speech during a brief visit to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for the dedication of a military cemetery for the war dead. But what few people really know is that President Lincoln edited his final draft of the Gettysburg Address just a few blocks away in the Wills House located in Lincoln Square in the heart of Gettysburg.

Shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Governor Andrew Curtin appointed David Wills, a Gettysburg resident, to acquire 17 acres for a cemetery to bury the thousands of Union soldiers who died during one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. With the dedication ceremony set for November 19, Mr. Wills sent a letter to President Lincoln inviting him to stay at his house along with Governor Curtin and the Honorable Edward Everett. Little did Mr. Everett, a well-known orator who had been asked to be the main speaker, know he would be upstaged by the President, who had been asked by Mr. Wills to make a few appropriate remarks.

The day before the dedication, President Lincoln arrived at the Gettysburg railroad station, was escorted to the Wills House where he retired to the second floor to finish his remarks. The next day, President Lincoln would deliver a 2-minute speech that would so move the American people that it would later be inscribed on the south wall of the Lincoln Memorial, dedicated in his memory and to the Union. 137 years later, the Gettysburg Address continues to be recited by students in classrooms across America and still reminds Americans how close we came to destroying the world's greatest and most enduring republic.

In light of this historical context, I believe it is fitting that the House pass S. 1324, which expands the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House. But I want to make sure that I clarify that only Congress has the authority to expand the boundaries of the park which I worked so hard to get finalized in stone in the 1990 Gettysburg Park boundary legislation. This legislation is a win-win situation for both preservationists and the Borough of Gettysburg. It not only will help to protect the building but also benefit the community by providing an opportunity for nearly 2 million park tourists to visit downtown Gettysburg.

I am pleased that Governor Tom Ridge and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have committed resources toward the building's acquisition and preservation costs. I am also pleased the Borough of Gettysburg, which has committed itself to acquiring the Wills

House, will work with the National Park Service in making the Wills House a keystone in the borough's historic pathway plan.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It was introduced and shepherded through the other body by Senator SANTORUM. I again would like to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and his staff for their tenacity in doing what is best for the Gettysburg community.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support of this legislation expanding the Gettysburg National Military Park.

The Wills House is an important historical property in the borough of Gettysburg. It is important in a number of ways.

The Battle at Gettysburg was critical to preserving the Union, and was the high water mark of the Southern invasion of the North while the victory was hardly decisive, or even much more than a draw, it nevertheless was a pivotal point in the Civil War.

But it is a legitimate question as to whether Gettysburg would be remembered as much today were it not for the Gettysburg Address by President Abraham Lincoln.

Arguably, the Gettysburg Address along with the Declaration of Independence, are the most known documents to Americans. Many of the phrases in the Gettysburg Address are among the only famous passages recognized by most Americans. Some simple—"four score and seven years ago" and "government of the people, by the people, for the people"—and some more complex—"our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Garry Wills, a brilliant author who is sometimes very wrong-headed, has written one of the best books I've ever read. It is titled "Lincoln at Gettysburg, The Words That Remade America." He lays out the background of the speech, of the times, and, most importantly, the significance of the words themselves and their impact.

This remarkable short address shaped how we think about ourselves as a nation. Building on his book on the Declaration, Wills demonstrates that the Gettysburg Address redefined much of how we view government and our Nation. Lincoln did this without mentioning Gettysburg, slavery, the North, the South, or even the Emancipation Proclamation. In other words, he didn't speak to the immediate issues before him but in a timeless way about the principles of our Nation.

Gettysburg today is not just about the battle. But it is also about the Address, in how it helped turn the bitterness of the Civil War into nationally uniting themes.

The Wills House is a key site to Gettysburg. Not only did President Lincoln spend the night before his speech at the Wills House, and probably did his final editing at the home, but without David Wills efforts there would have been no "Gettysburg Address."

David Wills had studied law under Thaddeus Stevens, the Radical Republican from Pennsylvania who was key leader in the House for many years. He owned the largest house on the Gettysburg Town Square. As a leading citizen, he put an end to land speculation for the burial of soldiers killed at Gettysburg, and formed an interstate commission to collect funds for the cleansing of the battlefield.

But in Garry Wills book on Gettysburg, he points out that David Wills had another goal. "He wanted to dedicate the ground that would hold them even before the corpses were moved. He felt the need for artful words to sweeten the poisoned air of Gettysburg."

First, David Wills asked the poets to appear—Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant—but they declined. But he was able to attract Edward Everett, perhaps the foremost orator of the time. President Lincoln was kind of an afterthought, included among many officials. No one really understood the potential impact he would have, or even understood it at the time.

But key facts remain—it was David Wills who led the effort to create the cemetery and he specifically hoped to accomplish what Lincoln actually did accomplish, an act of healing aimed at the ages.

In a historical sense, it is a bonus that Lincoln actually stayed at the Wills House, finished the polishing of the speech at that house, and delivered a brief speech that evening to those gathered to greet him at the house. It is indeed a site worth inclusion in this national battlefield so vital to our national memory.

Furthermore, this can be an important part of resolving some of the conflict at the most recent battle of Gettysburg.

Clearly Gettysburg needs to move its visitor center from the critical area of the battlefield.

It is also essential that additional storage space for priceless artifacts, with proper climate control, be created as rapidly as possible.

Because the new location is farther from the town, in which many local businesses have developed concessions dependent upon visitors to the park, there is concern that the new visitor center could result in financial damages to the borough of Gettysburg. While I disagree with this concern because I believe a new visitor center will draw more visitors for longer periods, regardless of one's views on that subject, it is clear that development of the Wills House site in town, along with creative changes around the cemetery to better highlight the exalted place in American history of the Gettysburg Address, would draw visitors to the village itself. It would probably also add to the length of stay of the visitors, which would also benefit those in the borough.

And, from a national perspective, this Wills House site and further highlighting the memorable address that stands as a seminal document in understanding who we are as Americans, will make every American—including the thousands of schoolchildren who visit Gettysburg each year—much richer.

Address delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and

dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

November 19, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1324.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING POLICY OF UNITED STATES REGARDING ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4904) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4904

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States.

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago which is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States.

(3) The United States has a special trust relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians.

(4) Under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm a treaty between the United States and the government that represented the Hawaiian people, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887.

(5) Pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside 203,500 acres of land in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians.

(6) By setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Act assists the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii.

(7) Approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian lessees and their family members reside on Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of land.

(8) In 1959, as part of the compact admitting Hawaii into the United States, Congress established the Ceded Lands Trust for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians. Such trust consists of approximately 1,800,000 acres of land, submerged lands, and the revenues derived from such lands, the assets of which have never been completely inventoried or segregated.

(9) Throughout the years, Native Hawaiians have repeatedly sought access to the Ceded Lands Trust and its resources and revenues in order to establish and maintain native settlements and distinct native communities throughout the State.

(10) The Hawaiian Home Lands and the Ceded Lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and for the survival of the Native Hawaiian people.

(11) Native Hawaiians have maintained other distinctly native areas in Hawaii.

(12) On November 23, 1993, Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the Apology Resolution) was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the Native people of Hawaii for the United States role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

(13) The Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum.

(14) The Apology Resolution expresses the commitment of Congress and the President to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii and to support reconciliation efforts between the United States and Native Hawaiians; and to have Congress and the President, through the President's designated officials, consult with Native Hawaiians on the reconciliation process as called for under the Apology Resolution.

(15) Despite the overthrow of the Hawaiian government, Native Hawaiians have continued to maintain their separate identity as a distinct native community through the formation of cultural, social, and political institutions, and to give expression to their rights as native people to self-determination and self-governance as evidenced through their participation in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

(16) Native Hawaiians also maintain a distinct Native Hawaiian community through the provision of governmental services to Native Hawaiians, including the provision of health care services, educational programs, employment and training programs, children's services, conservation programs, fish and wildlife protection, agricultural pro-

grams, native language immersion programs and native language immersion schools from kindergarten through high school, as well as college and master's degree programs in native language immersion instruction, and traditional justice programs, and by continuing their efforts to enhance Native Hawaiian self-determination and local control.

(17) Native Hawaiians are actively engaged in Native Hawaiian cultural practices, traditional agricultural methods, fishing and subsistence practices, maintenance of cultural use areas and sacred sites, protection of burial sites, and the exercise of their traditional rights to gather medicinal plants and herbs, and food sources.

(18) The Native Hawaiian people wish to preserve, develop, and transmit to future Native Hawaiian generations their ancestral lands and Native Hawaiian political and cultural identity in accordance with their traditions, beliefs, customs and practices, language, and social and political institutions, and to achieve greater self-determination over their own affairs.

(19) This Act provides for a process within the framework of Federal law for the Native Hawaiian people to exercise their inherent rights as a distinct aboriginal, indigenous, native community to reorganize a Native Hawaiian government for the purpose of giving expression to their rights as native people to self-determination and self-governance.

(20) The United States has declared that—

(A) the United States has a special responsibility for the welfare of the native peoples of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(B) Congress has identified Native Hawaiians as a distinct indigenous group within the scope of its Indian affairs power, and has enacted dozens of statutes on their behalf pursuant to its recognized trust responsibility; and

(C) Congress has also delegated broad authority to administer a portion of the Federal trust responsibility to the State of Hawaii.

(21) The United States has recognized and reaffirmed the special trust relationship with the Native Hawaiian people through—

(A) the enactment of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (Public Law 86-3; 73 Stat. 4) by—

(i) ceding to the State of Hawaii title to the public lands formerly held by the United States, and mandating that those lands be held in public trust for 5 purposes, one of which is for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians; and

(ii) transferring the United States responsibility for the administration of the Hawaiian Home Lands to the State of Hawaii, but retaining the authority to enforce the trust, including the exclusive right of the United States to consent to any actions affecting the lands which comprise the corpus of the trust and any amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42) that are enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii affecting the beneficiaries under the Act.

(22) The United States continually has recognized and reaffirmed that—

(A) Native Hawaiians have a cultural, historic, and land-based link to the aboriginal, native people who exercised sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands;

(B) Native Hawaiians have never relinquished their claims to sovereignty or their sovereign lands;

(C) the United States extends services to Native Hawaiians because of their unique status as the aboriginal, native people of a once sovereign nation with whom the United