

H.R. 1161, which enjoys bi-partisan support was introduced earlier this session and authorizes the Government of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial in honor of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia.

Consideration of this bill is very timely as Jan Kavan, the Czech Republic's Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, began a series of high level meetings in Washington, D.C., with our colleagues in the Congress and with Secretary of State Powell. On October 1, 2001, the Deputy Prime Minister was the guest at a luncheon sponsored by the American Friends of the Czech Republic, an organization which I am honored to have worked with in support of H.R. 1161.

By considering this bill, we are celebrating Tomas Masaryk's life long achievements and his quest for democracy, peace, freedom, and humanity. The statue of Mr. Masaryk will immortalize a true friend of the United States and a pioneer for world democracy. Tomas Masaryk exemplifies the democratic ideal best expressed by his words, "Not with violence but with love, not with sword but with plough, not with blood but with work, not with death but with life—that is the answer of Czech genesis, the meaning of our history and the heritage of our ancestors."

Mr. Speaker, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia, stands in history as the best embodiment of the close ties between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He knew America from his personal, firsthand experience from continuous visits as a philosopher, scholar and teacher, which took place over four decades. He taught at major universities in the United States, and he married a young woman from Brooklyn, New York, Charlotte Garrigue, and carried her name as his own. For four decades he saw America transform from pioneer beginnings to the role of a world leader.

President Masaryk's relationship with America is best illustrated by his writings, speeches, interviews, articles and letters which can be found in our national archives—notably the Library of Congress. Masaryk's personal relationships with Secretary of State Lansing, Colonel House and most notably President Woodrow Wilson, led to the recognition by the United States of a free Czechoslovakia in 1918. For six months Masaryk traveled throughout the United States writing the Joint Declaration of Independence from Austria that was signed in Philadelphia and issued in Washington on October 18, 1918, where he was declared the President of Czechoslovakia.

Today, Masaryk stands as a symbol of the politics of morality. A steadfast disciple of Wilson, Lincoln and Jefferson it is befitting that he be honored as a world leader and a loyal friend of the United States by a monument to his work.

Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 2001, President George W. Bush wrote to Milton Cerny, President of the Czech Republic, offering his support for this memorial project, and I request that his letter be made a part of the RECORD. Moreover, the National Capital Memorial Commission has expressed its unanimous support for this memorial which will be presented as a gift by the Czech Republic. All costs associated with maintaining the memorial will be paid for by American Friends of the Czech Republic at no cost to the taxpayers or the U.S. government.

It is my understanding that this legislation will receive speedy consideration in the Senate where Senator CHUCK HAGEL, the sponsor of a similar bill is awaiting referral of this legislation. I am hopeful that with the passage of H.R. 1161 today and with the concurrence of the Senate, that the White House will expeditiously sign it into law so that an unveiling of this memorial to Tomas Masaryk may take place early next year to coincide with a visit to Washington, D.C., by Vaclav Havel, the President of the Czech Republic.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to fully support H.R. 1161, authorizing the citizens of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial in honor of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President of the Czech Republic and the father of Czech democracy!

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1161, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Government of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LONG WALK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1384) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo as a national historic trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1384

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Long Walk National Historic Trail Study Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *Beginning in the fall of 1863 and ending in the winter of 1864, the United States Government forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to relocate from their ancestral lands to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over 4 years.*

(2) *Thousands of Native Americans died at Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease, exposure, or conflicts between the tribes and United States military personnel.*

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"() The Long Walk Trail, a series of routes which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk beginning in

the fall of 1863 as a result of their removal by the United States Government from their ancestral lands, generally located within a corridor extending through portions of Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, and Albuquerque, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico, Canyon Piedra Pintado, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

H.R. 1384, introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and amended by the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, would authorize the Secretary of Interior to study the suitability of designating a series of routes that are to comprise the Long Walk National Historic Trail in Arizona and New Mexico as part of the National Trails System.

Mr. Speaker, the Long Walk Trail is significant due to the fact that in the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1864, the United States Government forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to relocate from their ancestral lands in Arizona and New Mexico to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over 4 years. During that time, thousands of Native Americans died at Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease, exposure or conflicts between tribes and United States military personnel.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not controversial. It is supported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources and the administration. I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1384.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) will control 20 minutes.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1384, the Long Walk National Historic Trail Study Act.

New Mexico's Third Congressional District is one of the most majestic regions in this country. It is a scenic land with a unique civilization that is part Native American, part Spanish and part Anglo. As such, the history of the region speaks to some of the most proud moments in American history. However, we have also seen some of our Nation's most tragic events. One of the most tragic is the Long Walk of the Navajo people and Mescalero Apaches. In 1863, the Navajo and Mescalero

Apache Indian tribes were forced by gunpoint from their ancestral lands to walk roughly 350 miles from north-eastern Arizona and northwest New Mexico to the Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico.

More than 150 years ago, the United States engaged in a military campaign against the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people. This campaign was an extension of U.S. policy to remove the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches from their homeland. This was an attempt to quash their rebellion against what was an unwelcome intrusion from the U.S. Government. Colonel Kit Carson then ordered his men to "round up" and remove the Navajo from their native area. The campaign was a brutal one and the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches were forced to surrender themselves to Carson's forces in 1863.

The U.S. chose the Bosque Redondo, a very remote and desolate site near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, as the place where the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches would be confined and forced to live. More than 8,000 Navajo and 500 Mescalero Apaches were then forced to trek over 350 miles under military escort from portions of Canyon de Chelly, Albuquerque, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico and Canyon Piedra Pintado, New Mexico, to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico. Once imprisoned at Fort Sumner, the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches faced starvation, malnutrition due to inadequate and poor quality food rations, disease caused by unclean water, and exposure to harsh weather conditions because of inadequate clothing and unsuitable shelter. Thousands perished under these deplorable conditions.

After roughly 4 years of imprisonment, President Ulysses S. Grant issued an executive order terminating the military's role and entered into treaty negotiations with the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches. When an agreement was made, the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches were allowed to return home in the same way as they had arrived, on foot. Thus, the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches had spent nearly 4 years total as prisoners from their own land.

Mr. Speaker, this period in our Nation's history is a sad one. Our relationship with the tribes has come a long way since that time, but there is still more that can be done to strengthen the relationship. For this reason, I am hopeful that the National Park Service, in conducting this feasibility study, will engage in a proper amount of collaboration and consultation with the Navajo nation and the Mescalero Apaches. I am grateful that the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) have allowed this bill to come to the floor for a vote today. I hope that once the feasibility study is conducted, we can enter into the next

step of designating the Long Walk as a national historic trail. The Long Walk remains one of the most tragic events in our Nation's history, yet today very few Americans realize the atrocities that were committed against native peoples. By taking these necessary steps to declare this area a national historic trail, we will commemorate the people who made the treacherous Long Walk and were interned at Bosque Redondo. The 8,000 Navajo and 500 Mescalero Apaches who made the Long Walk, and especially the 3,000 who perished, should be remembered. I am hopeful that designating the Long Walk a national historic trail will prove to be a significant step in recognizing and learning from this tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), a leader in this Congress on Native American issues.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor.

In 1863, one of the darkest incidents in American history occurred in what is now Arizona and New Mexico. It was in that year that Colonel Kit Carson began his campaign against the Navajo people.

Riding out of Fort Defiance, Colonel Carson's troops stormed into the Navajo's sacred Canyon de Chelly and burned hogans, stole food and slaughtered livestock. The mission was to subdue the peaceful Navajo, and when the ransacking was over, 8,000 men, women and children were forced to march 350 miles to a barren wasteland. This was nothing more than a prison camp. There was no wood for fires, the ground could not support crops and the water was brackish.

For 4 years, the Navajo starved until the government finally relented and granted the Navajo a new reservation that included their sacred lands. During their confinement, 25 percent of the Navajo died. This legislation is just a small tribute to the suffering and the proud heritage of the Navajo nation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

One historian once said that those that don't know their history are condemned to repeat it. We would never want to repeat the sad chapter of history known as the Long Walk. By designating this trail as a national historic trail, we can learn from our mistakes. Inhumane treatment of human beings, atrocities against native peoples, should never occur. The Long Walk National Historic Trail will stand as a monument, reminding us we can do better. We can be a better people. We can be a more compassionate and humane Nation.

I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) for his hard work on this and I look forward to working with him through the

legislative process to get this done. I thank him very much for his bipartisanship.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1384, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1456) to expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1456

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Booker T. Washington National Monument Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPANDED.

The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Booker T. Washington National Monument", approved April 2, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 4501l et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL LANDS.

"(a) LANDS ADDED TO MONUMENT.—The boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument is modified to include the approximately 15 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Booker T. Washington National Monument, Franklin County, Virginia", numbered BOWA 404/80,024, and dated February 2001. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

"(b) ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire from willing owners the land or interests in land described in subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

"(c) ADMINISTRATION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS.—Lands added to the Booker T. Washington National Monument by subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the monument in accordance with applicable laws and regulations."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the