

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

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. 1456, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), would expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Franklin County, Virginia, through the purchase from willing sellers of 15 acres adjacent to the existing monument.

Mr. Speaker, Booker T. Washington, perhaps the most notable African American educator of his day and founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was born into slavery in 1856 on a 200-acre tobacco farm in southwestern Virginia. Today, the Booker T. Washington National Monument preserves and protects the birthplace and childhood home of Mr. Washington and interprets his life experiences and his significance in American history.

The monument is one-half mile from the rapidly growing commercial crossroads of Westlake Corner and commercial and residential development is visible from the park. Much of the farmland around the park is for sale, including the 15-acre proposed piece of property. If authorized and acquired, the 15-acre parcel of land would be added to the park's agricultural permit program in order to preserve the agricultural setting of the park.

The Park Service estimates the purchase and acquisition cost of the 15-acre parcel will be approximately \$400,000. The Park Service's Northeast Region has determined this project as its top land acquisition funding priority for fiscal year 2003.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not controversial. It is supported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources, the administration and the surrounding communities in southwestern Virginia.

I urge an "aye" vote on this bill.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would first like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), his closing remarks on H.R. 1384, establishing the Navajo Long Walk National Historic Trail.

On this bill, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1456, which would modify the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument in southwestern Virginia, we are pleased to also be in a position to manage this bill. H.R. 1456 would include approximately 15 acres of adjacent agricultural land to the monument.

□ 1700

The bill authorizes the Secretary to acquire the property from willing sellers, using donated or appropriated

funds. It is our understanding that while this property has not been available previously, it is currently on the market. Seven of the 15 acres to be added were part of the original plantation on which Booker T. Washington was born, but addition of the entire parcel will protect the area from encroaching commercial development. This boundary adjustment was recommended by the most recent general management plan for the monument.

Mr. Speaker, Booker T. Washington is a significant figure in American history. As you have heard, born into slavery in 1856, he went on to found the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881 and is recognized as the leading African American educator of his time. He has left a legacy that continues to enrich the African American community and this Nation.

I am proud as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus and ranking member of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands of the Committee on Resources to support the expansion of this national monument as a means to further protect Booker T. Washington's valuable legacy.

I want to thank and commend my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), for his work on this bill, and urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman RADANOVICH) and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), for their support, and the support of the Committee on Resources for this legislation.

H.R. 1456 would expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument located in Franklin County, Virginia. I am a native and lifelong resident of Franklin County, so I have some personal knowledge and familiarity with the monument and the surrounding area. I can attest to the rapid growth that the area has experienced over the last few years. The proximity of the monument to Smith Mountain Lake poses a real threat to the rural character and pastoral nature of the Booker T. Washington National Monument.

A 15-acre parcel of land adjacent to the monument has been put up for sale by the owner. The legislation would facilitate the purchase of this property and expand the monument boundary. It is important to note that 7 of the 15 acres were part of the original Burrough farm. With the encroaching development, I hope that we can act now to maintain the rural character of the Booker T. Washington National Monument before the opportunity is lost.

If one drives down Route 122 in Franklin County where this monument

is located, you can see the rapid growth and expansion on all sides of it. This 15 acres is in a high area which would preserve a good vista for the monument as it exists today. If we do not act right away, I am afraid the opportunity will be lost.

The 224-acre park is comprised of rolling hills, woodlands, fields, the Burrough homeplace, and two slave cabin sites. The park portrays Washington's rural life on a small tobacco farm and what it was like, and the rural character is critical to the park's interpretation of the life on such farms during the period just prior to the Civil War.

I hope that we can maintain the rural character of the Booker T. Washington National Monument. I believe that this is a worthwhile endeavor for the National Park Service, it is worthwhile for the memory of Booker T. Washington, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCHUGH). 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. 1456.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2385, H.R. 1161, H.R. 1384 and H.R. 1456, the four bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2646, FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-226) on the resolution (H. Res. 248) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2646) to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5:30 p.m.