

funded by sources in Saudi Arabia. The curriculum in Pakistan's religious schools is not reading and math, instead, rote memorization is used to learn the Koran—in many schools, no other subjects are taught. Pakistan's madrassas have become a breeding ground to spread extremist ideas, stir up antigovernment sentiment, and send young men off to wage holy war in Afghanistan and Kashmir. Each year, young men graduate from madrassas schooled in two things—they can either open up another school spreading extremism, or wage jihad.

These madrassas are a threat to Pakistan's stability, they are a threat to India and they are a threat to the United States—President Musharraf's reforms are a welcome development. Now, they must rewrite the curriculum so that children will learn other skills rather than reciting the Koran. Those found propagating hatred will be shut down. The United States should support education reform in Pakistan and do other things—like lift trade barriers to Pakistani textiles, so that people are working and not left to find trouble.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. We welcome Mr. Musharraf to Washington, and will be watching Pakistan closely to make sure that his reforms become a reality.

TRIBUTE TO CHELSIE GORZALKA

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young Wyoming student today who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Chelsie Gorzalka of Clearmont has been named one of Wyoming's top honorees in the 2002 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor bestowed on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Chelsie is being recognized for her work around Wyoming to educate young children about the dangers of tobacco and drugs. Chelsie presents puppet programs, solicits volunteer puppeteers, leads rehearsals, makes anti-tobacco posters and arranges exhibits at local health fairs. Chelsie's work shows that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

It is vital that we continue to encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution that Chelsie has made. People of all ages need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods. Young volunteers like Chelsie are inspiring examples for us all, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 35, on agreeing to the journal. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 36, on ordering the previous question. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 37, H. Res. 347, providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 38, H.R. 622, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, for other purposes. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

IN MEMORY OF GENE COOK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, recently my community unexpectedly lost one of its foremost citizens. Gene Cook, an elected official and community leader for nearly four decades, passed away on February 15th, 2002.

Ever the gentleman, Gene went about moving our community and its citizens forward. As the longest serving member to date on the Toledo City Council, Gene's influence can be felt through a legion of initiatives and projects throughout Northwest Ohio.

Born in a west Tennessee farming community, Gene moved with his family to Cleveland when he was a boy. There he developed true passion and skill for sports that always remained an integral part of his life. After completing wartime service in Korea, Gene enrolled in the University of Toledo where he excelled in football, basketball, and baseball. He went on to a professional football career and until permanently sidelined by injury, he played for the Green Bay Packers, Cleveland Browns, Detroit Lions, and Baltimore Colts.

Gene began his tenure in public service in 1967 with his election to the Toledo City Council. He served in various capacities on the Council, including thirteen years as vice mayor and three years as council president. He retired from the Council in 1997 after thirty years of able service. Beginning in 1977 and continuing to his death, Gene was also the general manager of Toledo's Triple A baseball team, the Mud Hens. A skilled marketer, Gene guided the club through many innovations including its last, a move to a new stadium in downtown Toledo this spring.

A family man at heart, Gene together with his wife of 45 years, Marion, reared three children: John, Gary, and Shelley. The Toledo Blade noted that "in spite of all his public accomplishments, his greatest accomplishment was his family. His pride in family was the very essence of Gene. His joy in life was hav-

ing his wife and children and grandchildren with him." No truer or finer testament may be given to a man.

We extend our sympathy to Marion, to her children and grandchildren, to Gene's sister and brother, Betty and Bill, and to his many friends and relatives. As they set out on this difficult journey and carrying Gene in their hearts, may his legacy to them and our city help carry them through.

AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2002 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE WYANDOTTE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of the 107th Congress, two amendments were considered as a part of the annual appropriations process which had an impact upon the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. This Tribe has a long history in Wyandotte County, Kansas, which is located in my congressional district. Currently, the Tribe is seeking to establish and operate a gaming facility in Wyandotte County, under the provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

I recently received a very thoughtful and detailed letter from Wyandotte Tribe Chief Leaford Bearskin, in which he responds to a statement concerning the issues raised by these appropriations amendments that was delivered on the Senate floor late last year by Senator SAM BROWNBACK. So that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may fully and accurately reflect the history of the Wyandotte Tribe in Kansas, as well as the circumstances surrounding last year's provisions of P.L. 107-63 and Senate amendment 2065 to H.R. 3061, I ask that Chief Bearskin's correspondence with me be included in the RECORD.

WYANDOTTE NATION,

Wyandotte, OK, January 29, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS MOORE,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOORE: As Chief of the Wyandotte Nation, I am compelled to write in response to Senator Brownback's comments on the Wyandotte Nation which were published in the Congressional Record on December 19, 2001 [at pp. S13671-3].

The deplorable history of tribal relations in the United States History is well known, and for more than three centuries the non-tribal community and even the United States Government have continuously attacked the Wyandotte Nation, both verbally and physically. I am truly saddened that in this modern era of instant global communication, Senator Brownback continues the centuries old practice of verbally attacking the Wyandotte Nation by spreading false and misleading information about both the Nation and our reservation lands located in Kansas City, Kansas. While my ancestors did not have the capacity to respond to false and insidious verbal attacks on the Nation, I do, and feel compelled to set the record straight for the Senate concerning our history and activities in Kansas.

First, Senator Brownback and others have wrongfully suggested that the Wyandotte Nation is an out-of-state tribe trying to relocate to Kansas. Such suggestions are outrageous, and demonstrate that Senator

Brownback and other who have labeled the Nation as “carpetbaggers” simply speak without knowing the history of the Nation and the State of Kansas. In 1843, after the Nation ceded millions of acres in Ohio and Michigan to the United States for unfair and inadequate compensation (according to the Indian Claims Commission) the Nation relocated to the Kansas Territory and were promised a 148,000-acre reservation. When the United States did not honor this promise, the Wyandotte Nation acquired 39 sections of land at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers from the Delaware Indian Nation. The Wyandottes founded and platted Wyandotte City, which was later renamed Kansas City.

As commerce expanded dramatically on the Kansas and Missouri Rivers in the late 1840s and early 1850s, the United States Government determined that it was no longer advisable to have the Wyandotte Indians occupying Wyandotte City, which was growing into a significant river city. In 1855, the United States, noting that the Wyandotte had become so “civilized” and experienced in commercial dealings, entered into a Treaty with the Tribe, giving tribal members the choice to either renounce their Indian heritage and become citizens of the United States, or to maintain their tribal existence and be removed to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Rather than turn their back on centuries of history and culture and renounce their tribal identity, my ancestors and many other members of the tribe chose to maintain their proud history and thus were forcibly removed to Oklahoma, left to fend for themselves without any land or resources, and finally left to starve. The Treaty also ceded most of the Wyandotte Nation’s Kansas lands to the United States, although the Treaty expressly “reserved to the Nation the perpetual use and occupancy of the Huron Cemetery”.

On the Senate Floor, Senator Brownback objected to the conference report on the Labor-HHS Appropriations Bill (Senate amendment 2065) because the report did not include Senator Brownback’s amendment to the Bill which would have overturned a technical provision (Section 134) enacted in the FY 2002 Interior Appropriations Bill (H.R. 2217). Senator Brownback’s comments concerning Section 134 of H.R. 2217 are so misleading, and so demonstrate a complete lack of understanding of 150 years of Indian law and history, that I feel compelled to also set this record straight for the Senate.

Section 134 of H.R. 2217, as originally proposed, would simply have acknowledged and clarified that since the Department of the Interior was created in 1848, the Secretary of the Interior has had the authority to determine what lands constitute an Indian reservation. Such a clarification was necessary because last April, the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, in *Sac & Fox of Missouri, et al. v. Bruce Babbitt, et al.*, issued a confusing opinion that turned two centuries of Federal Indian Law on its head, ruling that the National Indian Gaming Commission (the NIGC) and not the Secretary of the Interior, had the authority to determine what lands constitute an Indian reservation. Both the Department of the Interior and the NIGC were so troubled by this ruling that they requested, albeit unsuccessfully, for the 10th Circuit to reconsider its decision.

The 10th Circuit case arose out of a 1996 decision by the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the Huron Cemetery and the property adjacent to the Cemetery. The suit was initiated by the State of Kansas and three (3) other Kansas tribes who operate gaming facilities south of Topeka in an attempt to prevent the Wyandotte Nation from oper-

ating a gaming facility in Kansas City. Although Senator Brownback stated that the State and the other tribes prevailed at the District Court level, he is wrong: the United States District Court dismissed the suit in February 2000.

The District Court did not address the question of whether the Secretary of the Interior or the NIGC had the authority to determine what constitutes an Indian reservation, and neither the State, and other Kansas tribes, nor the Wyandotte Nation briefed or even discussed this question before the 10th Circuit. Without any thoughtful discussion or information on the matter whatsoever, the 10th Circuit, in a fit of judicial activism, simply turned Federal Indian Law upside down by throwing out more than 100 years of history and precedent.

Senator Brownback’s accusation that the Wyandotte Nation committed an egregious abuse of the appropriations process simply further demonstrates that he does not understand Federal Indian Law or how the Wyandotte Nation responded to the 10th Circuit’s plainly wrong decision.

After the 10th Circuit opinion was issued, the Nation consulted with the NIGC, the Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs within the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Justice who had represented the Secretary before both the U.S. District Court and the 10th Circuit. All of the agencies instantly recognized that the 10th Circuit decision not only established bad precedent by reversing 150 years of established law, but created uncertainty throughout Indian Country by creating confusion over which agency, the NIGC or the BIA, makes Indian land and Indian reservation determinations. As a result of these consultations, and to avoid further confusion within Indian Country created by the 10th Circuit’s wrong decision, the Nation worked with Members of the House and Senate Appropriation Committees, the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and the House Committee on Natural Resources to correct the problem created by the 10th Circuit.

The Department of the Interior strongly supported the original version of Section 134, which simply clarified for the BIA, the NIGC and all of Indian Country that the Secretary of the Interior has always had the authority to determine what constitutes an Indian reservation, and nothing in IGRA was intended to eliminate or diminish the Secretary’s authority. During the Interior conference, Senator Brownback, through his surrogates, attempted to add a rider to Section 134, which would have taken away the Nation’s rights to use and develop its trust land as it best sees fit. The conferees wisely rejected Senator Brownback’s attempt to take the Nation’s property rights without any debate, discussion or compensation.

After failing to convince the appropriate Committees to strip the Nation of its property rights, Senator Brownback sponsored another amendment (#2065), which was accepted en bloc with numerous other amendments on the Senate floor to a non-germane piece of legislation, the FY 2002 Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations Bill, without any debate or discussion. Fortunately, with your help, the Labor-HHS conferees also rejected Senator Brownback’s amendment. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Indian Gaming Commission, the Department of Justice, as well as the Senators and Representatives serving on the various committees which have been involved with both Section 134 of H.R. 2217 and Senator Brownback’s various attempts to amend or repeal Section 134 all recognize that the 10th Circuit decision wrongfully divests the Secretary of the Interior authority which the Secretary alone has exercised for more than 150 years.

Because of the unique role the Department of the Interior has played in Indian Affairs since its inception in 1848, only the Secretary of the Interior has the institutional experience and knowledge to make complex Indian land and Indian reservation determinations. Many of the current Senators were in Congress in 1988 when the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was enacted and the NIGC was created. They know that the IGRA only gives the NIGC authority to regulate tribal gaming and not the broad authority to make Indian land decisions in the first instance, as the 10th Circuit attempted to do. As many in Congress also know, the Secretary of the Interior has always had the authority to determine what constitutes Indian lands or an Indian reservation, and when Congress passed the IGRA, it carefully ensured that nothing in the IGRA diminished or eliminated that authority. Hopefully Senator Brownback will cease his efforts to divest the Secretary of authority that dates back 150 years.

In the past, Senator Brownback has publicly stated his intention is to protect the Huron Cemetery by prohibiting gaming activity within the boundaries of the Cemetery itself. Indeed, for the past three years Senator Brownback has attached riders to the Interior Appropriations Bills prohibiting such activity and that language is included again in the Interior conference report on H.R. 2217, without objection from the Wyandotte Nation. The Wyandotte Nation has already agreed to protect the Huron Cemetery by entering into a formal agreement with the Wyandotte Nation of Kansas for such purposes (see enclosed letter from the Wyandotte Nation of Kansas).

I should point out that the Wyandotte Nation will not game on the Huron Cemetery, and does not want to game on the land next to the cemetery. We would rather game on another piece of property in Wyandotte County away from downtown Kansas City.

Our efforts to game in another location are supported by the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, organized labor, the local business community and 80% of the voters by referendum. Yet, Senator Brownback’s comments on the Senate Floor imply that Wyandotte County residents and local officials do not support our effort. Senator Brownback’s comments are simply not true.

Congressman Moore, we sincerely appreciate your support of both our and the community’s position and will continue to work with you on your legislation that would settle the land claims that we have in Kansas City and Wyandotte County, Kansas. We understand that your bill has twice passed the House Resources Committee. However, we also understand it has never seen action on the House floor because of opposition from Senator Brownback and some of his Kansas colleagues in the House who do not represent Wyandotte County. This session will be different.

Currently, we have a claim to three sections of land in Kansas City, Kansas, and had filed a lawsuit in this regard. We have subsequently dismissed the lawsuit for the time being because we reached an agreement with the City and County that we, with their support, would pursue the passage of Congressman Moore’s bipartisan legislation in Congress allowing us to purchase a piece of property in Wyandotte County that would be taken into trust by the Secretary of the Interior. If that were to occur, we would not pursue any further litigation and give up our claims to the three sections of land we believe we have legitimate title to in Wyandotte County.

Finally, it is also important to mention that the property adjacent to the Huron

Cemetery was purchased with funds appropriated, pursuant to P.L. No. 98-602, in satisfaction of four (4) judgments rendered in favor of the Wyandotte Nation against the United States. Each of these judgments arose out of the U.S. acquiring Wyandotte land in the present states of Ohio and Michigan for unfair and inadequate compensation. Because the Nation had virtually no trust land when P.L. No. 98-602 was enacted, the act provided that \$100,000 of the appropriated funds must be used to acquire land, and that the United States must accept title to such lands in trust for the Nation. P.L. No. 98-602 is thus a statute, which provided for reestablishment of a trust land base so that the Nation could pursue economic development and self-sufficiency.

Senator Brownback's attempts to amend or repeal Section 134 of H.R. 2217 would deprive the Wyandotte Nation of its ability to use the Property acquired with 602 funds for any meaningful economic development. Such a move would be entirely contrary to our legal rights under P.L. No. 98-602 to reestablish a trust land base and pursue economic development and self-sufficiency.

Having said all that, I am hopeful that you will continue to oppose Senator Brownback's attempt to amend or repeal Section 134 that would not only take away from the Wyandotte Nation the rights every other Indian tribe is guaranteed by law, but would also cement a decision by the 10th Circuit which creates great uncertainty within Indian Country and prejudices the rights of every Indian tribe in the United States.

Sincerely,

LEAFORD BEARSKIN,
Chief.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST
AFRICAN-AMERICAN TO WIN A
GOLD MEDAL IN A WINTER
OLYMPICS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an American athlete, Vionetta Flowers who accomplished a crowning achievement by winning a gold medal for the United States during the 19th Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. The accomplishment is made so more notable in that Vionetta Flowers became the first American of African descent to win a gold medal for the United States in a Winter Olympic Games.

Ms. Vionetta Flowers won a gold medal along with her teammate, Jill Bakken, in the inaugural women's Olympic bobsled race. Ms. Flowers is a native of Helena, Alabama. She is the daughter of Jimmie and Barbara Jeffery and is married to Johnny Mack Flowers.

Ms. Vionetta Flowers attended Jackson-Olin High School in Birmingham Alabama where she was The Athletic Congress (TAC) champion, an All-State basketball star, and a member of the Birmingham Strider Track Club. She went on to be a four year-letterwinner in track and field at the University of Alabama-Birmingham (UAB). She achieved prominence as a seven-titleholder in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump, and triple jump throughout her illustrious career at UAB. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education in 1997. Since graduation, she has returned to Birmingham to coach the track team at the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

Ms. Vionetta Flowers' path to Winter Olympic gold is storied one. After failing to qualify for the 2000 United States Olympic team, she was given a flier found by her husband indicating that someone was in need of versatile athletes interested in the bobsled. Flowers tried out and eventually raced with Bonny Warner amassing a top 10 in all seven World Cup races in 2000-2001 and closed the season with four straight top-three finishes—earning them a third-place finish in the overall World Cup Standings.

After the 2001 season, Vionetta Flowers started racing with Jill Bakken, a former Oregon State soccer player turned bobsledder. On Tuesday 19th, 2001, they sled into the history books as the fastest women on a bobsled at the Winter Olympic Games.

I share the view of Ms. Vionetta Flowers as she spoke on the interview podium. She said "I didn't know I was the first. I hope this won't be the end of it. I hope you'll see other African-American girls and boys who want to give winter sports a try . . ." Ms. Vionetta Flowers, the Congress of the United States of America salute you. The American people salute you.

TRIBUTE TO TABETHA WAITS

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young Wyoming student today who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Tabetha Waits of Rawlins has been named one of Wyoming's top honorees in the 2003 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor bestowed on the most impressive student volunteers in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Tabetha is being recognized for her work around Wyoming to educate young children about the dangers of tobacco and drugs. Tabetha organized "You Can't Break Our Stride," an all-school walk-a-thon that raised nearly \$10,000 to aid victims and families affected by the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11. Tabetha's work shows that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

It is vital that we continue to encourage and support the kind of selfless contribution that Tabetha has made. People of all ages need to think more about how we, as individual citizens, can work together to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods. Young volunteers like Tabetha are inspiring examples for us all, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 39, H.R. 1892, Family

Sponsor Immigration Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 40, H. Con. Res. 304, Expressing sympathy to the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who were tragically affected by the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on January 17, 2002. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

UAW LOCAL 599 CIVIL RIGHTS
PIONEER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the first annual Civil Rights Pioneer Awards presented by UAW Local 599 on Sunday, March 3rd in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Local 599 is honoring those members that have dedicated their lives to end discriminatory practices in the workplace. Throughout the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, these courageous people fought against bigotry and racial discrimination in our nation. They have followed in the footsteps of A. Philip Randolph and combined their efforts to end discrimination with the goals of the labor movement to provide dignified, respected employment to all workers.

Don Winans served on Local 599's Alternate Committee, the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and chair of the Shop Committee. Russ Easton served as an Alternate Committeeman, Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, and on the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Zeke Holmes served as an Alternate Committeeman, Committeeman, and as a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Bill Williams was an Alternate Committeeman, Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Vice-Chair of the Shop Committee, and International Financial Secretary of the Foundry. Bill Barnum served as an Alternate Committeeman, a Committeeman and a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. John Hightower was a Committeeman, Chair of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, President of the Trade Leadership Council, and an Executive Board Member of the Flint NAACP.

Fred Tucker was an Alternate Committeeman, Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, Chair of the Shop Committee, and was the 5th Ward Flint City Councilman. Don Sorensen, Sr. was an Alternate Committeeman, Committeeman, Shop Committeeman, Vice-President of Local 599, Education Director, Health and Safety Committeeman, Attendance Counselor for Skilled Trades, Journeyman Millwright, Walter Reuther Awardee and a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Edgar Holt was the President of both the Flint chapter of the NAACP and the State-wide NAACP as well as serving as a member of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. In addition, Carl Thrasher and Harry Eaton are also being honored today for their undaunted moral strength fighting ingrained bias and breaking down barriers in our community.

In my Flint District Office. I have assembled photographs of persons important in shaping