

One last comment. As we start to address the problems of Organ Pipe, we have pushed it over to the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation next door. The Shadow Wolves, who were just highlighted in "Smithsonian Magazine" a couple months ago as well as "People Magazine," are now threatened with disbandment, that what we saw when we did our hearing, we saw four busts while we were doing the hearing of 1,500 pounds more than they seized all of last year in this Indian reservation, and we need to understand that while we are naming this monument after Kris and saying we are going to remember him and the people who sacrificed like him, that we also have to think of the adjacent areas and do not just push it through the next community as we address this. We have to get control, responsible control, of our borders, or we will not be secure in the United States, and hopefully this resolution today will help remind us of that.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

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

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation today to rename the Visitors Center at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in honor of Kris Eggle. And I want to thank its sponsor for his efforts for bringing this measure forward.

As has been mentioned here on the floor, Kris Eggle was an extraordinary, truly extraordinary young man. I regret that I never got to know him personally; but as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) mentioned, he was a standout by any measure. He was an Eagle Scout, and I know that makes me proud. My son is an Eagle Scout. He was a valedictorian of his class. But if we run into Kris Eggle's family or his friends or the people of service that I have had a chance to meet, we can see that this was an extraordinary young man.

I will tell the Members the story of his death is one that is extraordinary. He was on the border as a park ranger doing his job when a radio call came in. There was no obligation for Kris Eggle to jump into the fray and respond to that radio call. This was a call that should have been responded to by DEA agents or Customs agents because it involved drug smuggling by a drug ring, and yet Kris Eggle did not stay in that border station and do nothing. He left the station and he raced out into the desert with his colleagues. And as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) just pointed out, he was directed by a helicopter to where the shots had been fired and to where the suspect he was looking for was.

Just a few months ago I visited that scene. I was there with Kris's father,

Bob; and we were taken to the very spot where the murder occurred, and we saw where the gunman stood hiding under a tree and ambushed Kris, firing at him at literally point-blank range and killing him.

It is indeed a fitting honor that we should name this visitors center after him, but there is more to it than that. I met with Kris's parents this morning, Bob and Bonnie Eggle; and while they are thrilled that this bill is passing, they are very much devoted to substance. They care about what happens on the merits. Bob Eggle has spent countless hundreds of hours on that border trying to do what he can to rebuild the fence and to try to aid the people that are caring about it. But just this morning, Bonnie Eggle said to me, Congressman, can we get more Members of Congress to go visit the border to see what is going on there so that more might not die?

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation; but I also urge them to honor Kris Eggle's memory, this extraordinary young man, by helping us strengthen that border; and I join the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) in his comments regarding the Shadow Wolves. The Shadow Wolves are an extraordinary unit which we cannot allow to be disbanded, nor can we allow to be taken off of that border.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). 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. 1577, 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 was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the visitor center in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona as the "Kris Eggle Visitor Center", and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING EASEMENT TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK INTERPRETIVE CENTER

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 255) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant an easement to facilitate access to the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 255

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant an easement to Otoe County, Nebraska, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an access road

between the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska, and each of the following roads:

(1) Nebraska State Highway 2.

(2) Otoe County Road 67.

(b) LOCATION OF ROAD.—The access road referred to in subsection (a) shall not be located, in whole or in part, on private property.

(c) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—No funds from the Department of the Interior may be used for design, construction, maintenance, or operation of the access road referred to in subsection (a).

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.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 255, as introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) and amended by the Committee on Resources, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant an easement to Otoe County, Nebraska, to facilitate the construction of a road to access the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Nebraska City, Nebraska. The committee amendment simply states that the road will not be located on private property and that no funds from the Department of the Interior will be used for the construction and operation of the access road.

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

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 255, introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), is a fairly simple and straightforward piece of legislation. The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center is being developed in Nebraska City, Nebraska; and the local county would like an access road to link the center to the main roads in the area.

H.R. 255 simply authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant such an easement provided that the road is only located on public lands and that road is developed and maintained at no expense to the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the consideration of H.R. 255 and support its adoption today.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 255. This legislation is noncontroversial. It is one introduced by this Member.

I very much appreciate the support and assistance of the gentleman from

California (Chairman POMBO) and the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands, (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), for moving this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, what this facilitates is the granting of an easement by the National Park Service to Otoe County, Nebraska, so that a road may be constructed to the Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Interpretive Trails and Visitors Center, expected to open in July of next year in time for the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The Otoe County government will construct and maintain the road, but it is essential that we have a road for visitors to visit the visitors center.

I introduced this legislation originally in the 107th Congress. It was not acted upon. Time is running short; and, therefore, I very much appreciate the fact that the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), and his staff facilitated the presentation of the bill for the consideration of the House today.

This visitors center will focus primarily on the flora and fauna discovered by Lewis and Clark, well documented for the Nation as they paved the way for the settlement of the great American West.

Mr. Speaker, this Member rises in strong support of H.R. 255. This is a non-controversial, but very necessary bill. It would simply grant an easement to Otoe County in Nebraska allowing it to build an access road to the Missouri River Basin Lewis & Clark Interpretive Trails & Visitors Center which is now under construction at a site adjacent to Nebraska City, Nebraska.

This Member originally introduced this legislation during the 107th Congress when it became clear that the National Park Service could not grant this easement without congressional action. Otoe County has agreed to construct and maintain the access road.

This Member would like to begin by thanking the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the Chairman of the Resources Committee, and the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the Ranking Member of the Committee, for their assistance in expediting this legislation.

When completed, the access road facilitated by H.R. 255 will lead visitors from the State Highway Route 2 Expressway to an outstanding Lewis and Clark interpretive center. The center is scheduled to be completed in early 2004 with the grand opening set on July 30, 2004, which coincides with the Lewis and Clark signature event in Nebraska at historic Fort Atkinson, the site of the famous "Council Bluff" in Nebraska where Lewis and Clark had their first council with Native American leaders.

The Nebraska City Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center will find an important role by focusing on the flora and fauna encountered and documented by the expedition. Across the country, the bicentennial commemoration is expected to draw millions of Americans and foreign visitors to sites along the Lewis and Clark trail over the next several years. This

new center will certainly be one of the must-see stops.

Much like the Expedition itself, this project has had to overcome numerous challenges and obstacles. Its success is due to the remarkable foresight, persistence and dedication of many individuals. This Member has had a longstanding interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Starting from a first reading of Lewis and Clark's journals, many years ago, this Member has always been thrilled with the story of this extraordinary and courageous journey which was so important in the settlement of our region and the westward expansion of our Nation and people.

This Member's legislative efforts related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition began more than two decades ago with the authorship of an amendment to the National Trails System Act in 1980 to include provisions for a series of interpretive markets along the Lewis and Clark Trail in Nebraska and for the authorization of an interpretive center in each of the states through which the Lewis and Clark Trail passes. It has taken Nebraska about 22 years to reach the point of constructing a center, but the results will be worth the effort.

In 1987, Congress specifically authorized construction of a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Nebraska to explain the significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The same year, at this Member's request, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for historical markers at Lewis and Clark campsites in Nebraska and \$30,000 for initial planning of a trail interpretation center, both under the 1980 authorization this Member authored.

The National Park Service plan issued in 1991 recommended that the center be located in Nebraska City. The same year, the Park Service acquired a 65-acre tract of land for the center. This tract, along with adjacent land that was later donated, provides a panoramic view of the Missouri River, much as Lewis and Clark would have viewed it. In fact, two stops on the river at Nebraska City in 1804 are recorded in their journals.

The story of the incredible Lewis and Clark expedition has appeal for Americans of all ages and backgrounds and presents an opportunity for a unifying experience. In the coming months and years, the public will undoubtedly increase its demands for more information about Lewis and Clark and their bold and courageous adventures.

When Thomas Jefferson took office in 1801, the United States had only about five and a half million people all concentrated in the eastern third of the continent, primarily along the coast. As a result of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the size of the country nearly doubled and the stage was set for a period of unparalleled development and progress.

But first, the new acquisition had to be explored. President Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to "explore the Missouri River & such principal streams of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce."

Lewis and Clark departed St. Louis on May 14, 1804, and returned to St. Louis 28 months later on September 23, 1806. That difficult but exciting journey covered 8,000 miles through

the area which now constitutes the states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Along the way, Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery encountered formidable challenges that easily could have thwarted their mission. However, they continued to keep their focus firmly on the ultimate goal. During their journey to the Pacific Ocean and back, the Lewis and Clark expedition documented numerous scientific and geographic discoveries and helped pave the way for the United States to become a great world power.

This Member believes that passage of H.R. 255, will play a small, but vital role in permitting ready access to the new visitors center and thus increase the attention to the bicentennial activities. As someone with a longstanding interest in the Expedition and a co-chair of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Congressional Caucus, this Member is pleased to have H.R. 255 considered on the Floor and urges his colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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. 255, 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.

CARTER G. WOODSON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1012) to establish the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1012

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 "Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

(1) Dr. Carter G. Woodson, considered the father of African-American history, founded in 1915 The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, renamed as The Association for the Study of African-American Life and History.

(2) Through the Association, Dr. Woodson, the son of slaves who earned a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, dedicated his life to educating the American public about the extensive and positive contributions of African Americans to the Nation's history and culture.

(3) Under Dr. Woodson's leadership, Negro History Week was designated in 1926. That designation has since evolved into Black History Month in February of each year.