

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3351 addresses a number of minor noncontroversial tribal issues in one legislative package. H.R. 3351 contains 11 proposed amendments to our current law to assist tribes with matters that are relatively small in nature but very important to Native Americans across our Nation.

Specifically, this legislation makes technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans and Alaskan natives by reauthorizing certain Native American programs, clarifying statutes relating to particular tribes and approving a 99-year land lease for certain tribal lands.

H.R. 3351 makes these beneficial changes in areas relating to tribal sovereignty, culture and areas with potential to encourage economic development. Numerous tribes will be able to move forward on projects that will help to strengthen their tribal government and better illuminate their history and culture. Each year, Congress passes a bill like this relating to technical corrections, and, thankfully, we have been able to utilize the consultation of many tribal leaders in examining this legislation.

I hope we can now act in a bipartisan fashion. I look forward to the support of this Congress for H.R. 3351.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and to pay particular honor to our colleague from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA). The gentleman from Arizona has worked tirelessly over the past several months to bring before us a bill that he introduced as H.R. 327 to assist the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. I am pleased he was able to have this bill rolled into the one before us today.

Mr. GRIJALVA's position would authorize the Gila River Indian Community to enter into contracts with outside businesses and agree to binding arbitration if a problem arises from the contract work. This will remove a hurdle to economic development for the Gila River Community.

One serious problem, which runs throughout Indian country, is the hesitancy by non-Indian businesses to enter into large, long-term contracts with Indian tribes out of concern for the competency of tribal courts. Strengthening tribal courts is yet another issue the gentleman from Arizona has been working on for Indian tribes.

I congratulate Congressman GRIJALVA for his tenacity on getting this language moved through the House, and I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 3351.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE).

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005, and I am especially pleased by the inclusion of the Prairie Island Conveyance Act of 2005, which addresses a critical issue for my constituents.

I extend my appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for including my legislation in their bill and for its consideration today.

Upon being elected to Congress 3 years ago, I was approached by members of the Prairie Island Indian Community, located in Minnesota's Second Congressional District. The Prairie Island Indian Community has been working for years to transfer a section of land known as parcel D from the Army Corps of Engineers to be held in trust at the Department of Interior.

Parcel D, which contains 1,290 acres of the Prairie Island Community's homeland, was seized by the Department of War in 1934 with the promise it would one day be returned to them to welcome their ancestors home. This promise has not yet been fulfilled. Instead, the Department of War used the parcel D land to build a lock and dam on the Mississippi River, causing flooding across over 800 acres. These 800 acres, which remain underwater today, contain hundreds of burial mounds, 12 stone memorials, dozens of lodge circles, and 18 village sites of importance to the Prairie Island Community.

The leaders of the Prairie Island Indian Community have received the support of the nearby City of Red Wing and surrounding Goodhue County, as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior for their efforts to reclaim this ancestral land. I am pleased their efforts are finally close to being realized.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I know that Chairman YOUNG is in considerable support of this legislation and will be submitting a written statement for the RECORD.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3351, the Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2005. This bill would allow shareholder consideration of making Settlement Common Stock under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) available to Alaska Natives born after December 18, 1971.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as originally enacted, limited Alaska Native Regional Corporations from enrolling Natives born after December 18, 1971, as shareholders in their respective corporations. Subsequent amendments to ANCSA have allowed Regional Corporations to include Natives born after December 18, 1971, often referred to "New Natives," "Afterborns" or "Shareholder Descendents", if existing shareholders of the Corporation adopt a resolution at an annual meeting. Thus far, very few Native Corpora-

tions have adopted resolutions to include Shareholder Descendents, in part because the standard for adopting a resolution is too high.

Existing law provides that a resolution is considered approved by the shareholders of a Native Corporation if it receives an affirmative vote from a "majority of the total voting power of the corporation." At any given annual meeting, however, the total voting power of the corporation is not exercised. Accordingly, eighty-five to ninety percent of the voting proxies at an annual meeting would be required to vote in favor of a Shareholder Descendent resolution. This is an extremely difficult threshold to meet.

Section 103 of H.R. 3351 would allow a Shareholder Descendents resolution to be approved by a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy at an annual meeting. If a change is not made to the existing voting standard for adoption of a Shareholder Descendents resolution, the promises of ANCSA are potentially left unfulfilled. This legislation would allow a Regional Corporation, provided the majority voted in favor of adopting a Shareholder Descendents vote, to enroll two generations of Shareholder Descendents to become shareholders in their respective corporation. I urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation affecting my Alaska Native "afterborns."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3351, 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.

AUTHORIZING GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL TO HONOR VICTIMS OF MANMADE FAMINE THAT OCCURRED IN UKRAINE IN 1932-1933

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 562) to authorize the Government of Ukraine to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 562

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Government of Ukraine is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932-1933.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act"), except that sections 8902(a)(1),

8906(b)(1), 8908(b)(2), and 8909(b) shall not apply with respect to the memorial.

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.

The United States Government shall not pay any expense for the establishment of the memorial or its maintenance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 562 introduced by Congressman SANDER LEVIN authorizes the Government of Ukraine to establish a memorial on Federal land in Washington, DC, to honor victims of the 1932–1933 Ukrainian famine. Known by historians as the Harvest of Sorrow, the Ukrainian famine of 1932–1933 was the result of a naturally caused low harvest and harsh Soviet policies, including forced collectivization and grain seizures in order to neutralize the Ukrainian population.

Over 7 million people died of starvation as Russians stopped Ukrainians from entering Russia to obtain food. Attempts by the United States to intercede were stalled by Stalin's regime.

Proponents of H.R. 562 hope that building a memorial in the District of Columbia will bring awareness to the event and honor its victims.

Finally, no Federal funds will be used for the establishment or maintenance of the memorial. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, we are all too aware of the damage that can be inflicted during wartime by conventional weapons. However, the Ukrainian genocide is evidence of the shocking and deadly potential of an unconventional weapon such as hunger.

In an attempt to permanently cement the Ukrainian people under Soviet control, the grain supply to Ukraine was purposely manipulated by Joseph Stalin, beginning in 1932 and leading to widespread hunger and starvation. While precise figures are difficult to calculate, historians place the number of dead as a result of this policy between 8 and 10 million men, women and children. In rural Ukraine, it is thought that one in four people

starved to death. These deaths have rightly been labeled one of the worst genocides in human history.

Yet outside of Ukraine, this horrific chapter in human history is not well known. Working with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, our colleague and valued Member, Congressman SANDY LEVIN, from Michigan hopes to change that beginning with H.R. 562.

This legislation amounts to formal acceptance by the United States Government of a memorial gift offered to this country by the people of Ukraine. The memorial is to be located here in our Nation's Capital and is intended to commemorate for Americans, as well as visitors from around the world, the incredible sacrifice made by the people of Ukraine in their long struggle for freedom.

In addition, the memorial gift honors the 1.5 million Americans of Ukrainian descent who treasure their heritage and cling to the memory of their ancestors' struggle for freedom, a struggle which was finally won with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. However, true independence was achieved more recently in Ukraine as the world watched in awe as the Orange Revolution swept away a corrupt regime without a single drop of bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman LEVIN is to be commended for his dedication and hard work in bringing this measure to the floor today. He has talked to me numerous times personally about it. I commend him for his tenacity and dedication. It is not only appropriate that we pass this legislation to accept this memorial gift; it is an honor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

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

Mr. LEVIN. I first of all would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the chairman and ranking member of the committee, for their mutual interest and work on this and also to the chair of the subcommittee, Chairman PEARCE, and also to Ranking Member CHRISTENSEN. I also would like to thank cochairs of the Ukrainian American Caucus, Members KAPTUR, WELDON and BARTLETT, for their support and also to my friend and colleague from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) who is a cosponsor and who is on the committee; and also to thank the leadership for moving this along.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, H.R. 562, to authorize the government of Ukraine to donate a memorial in the District of Columbia honoring the victims of the manmade famine that killed millions of Ukrainians in 1932–33. I am proud to have introduced this legislation that this body is considering it today. This legislation is important for all of humanity. It is very important to the 1.5

million Ukrainian-Americans throughout our country, many of them my constituents. It has special meaning to the people of Ukraine, as the gentleman from West Virginia has mentioned, who have embarked on a courageous effort to build a free, democratic, open society, and indeed to all of us who value freedom.

During the famine genocide of 1932–33, between 7 and 10 million Ukrainians were deliberately and systematically starved to death.

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The memorial authorized by this bill will not only honor their memory, but serve as a tangible reminder to all of us that we must work together to prevent such tragedies in the future.

We are familiar with the terrible suffering caused by famine that is the result of natural forces. But this famine is all the more tragic because it resulted from criminal acts and deliberate decisions by political officials. Yet, it is also one of the least known of human tragedies.

Despite efforts by the then-Soviet Government at the time and afterwards to hide the planned and systematic nature of this famine genocide, it is clear that the Soviet Union used food as a weapon. By introducing unrealistically high quotas on grain and other agricultural products which were strictly enforced by Red Army troops, the Soviet Government deliberately starved 7 to 10 million Ukrainians. The harvest of 1932 was only 12 percent below 1926 to 1930 averages, but millions of Ukrainians died a slow agonizing death of hunger.

In his book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," British historian Robert Conquest provided a vivid picture of the devastating effects of the famine genocide in Ukraine: "A quarter of the rural population, men, women and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors."

Materials now being found in KGB archives have shown the premeditated political nature of the famine. We in our beloved country must persist in standing with those living under oppressive and tyrannical regimes as they struggle for their freedom. Part of the struggle is to remember the brutal acts of these regimes and their victims.

Preventing the recurrence of crimes against humanity, such as the Ukrainian famine genocide, begins with remembering the tragedies of the past. That is why I believe it is so important for there to be this monument, remembering the millions of innocent victims.

I urge my colleagues to join together in honoring their memories and ensuring they are never forgotten by supporting this bill.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation to authorize a memorial to the victims of Ukraine Famine.

The dreadful famine that engulfed Ukraine, the northern Caucasus, and the lower Volga River area in 1932–1933 was the result of Joseph Stalin's policy of forced collectivization.

The heaviest losses occurred in Ukraine, which had been the most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union. Stalin was determined to crush all vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism.

Thus, the famine was accompanied by a devastating purge of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and the Ukrainian Communist party itself.

The famine broke the peasants' will to resist collectivization and left Ukraine politically, socially, and psychologically traumatized.

The death toll from the 1932–33 famine in Ukraine has been estimated between six million and seven million.

This memorial will authorize the Government of Ukraine to build a memorial on federal land so that no one will forget what the Ukraine people suffered at the hands of a dictator and the horrible consequences of forced collectivization.

Again, I urge passage of this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 562, 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.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES WHERE JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE DETAINED DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1492) to provide for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1492

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

SECTION 1. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES.

(a) **PRESERVATION PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall create a program within the National Park Service to encourage, support, recognize, and work in partnership with citizens, Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of identifying, researching, evaluating, interpreting, protecting, restoring, repairing, and acquiring historic confinement sites in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from these sites and that these sites will demonstrate the Nation's commitment to equal justice under the law.

(b) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Japanese American National Heritage Coalition, shall make grants to State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, edu-

cational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations to assist in carrying out subsection (a).

(c) **PROPERTY ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—Federal funds made available under this section may be used to acquire non-Federal property for the purposes of this section, in accordance with section 3, only if that property is within the areas described in paragraph (2).

(2) **PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS.**—The property referred to in paragraph (2) is the following:

(A) Jerome, depicted in Figure 7.1 of the Site Document.

(B) Rohwer, depicted in Figure 11.2 of the Site Document.

(C) Topaz, depicted in Figure 12.2 of the Site Document.

(D) Honouliuli, located on the southern part of the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, and within the land area bounded by H1 to the south, Route 750 (Kunia Road) to the east, the Honouliuli Forest Reserve to the west, and Kunia town and Schofield Barracks to the north.

(3) **NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—The authority granted in this subsection shall not constitute a Federal designation or have any effect on private property ownership.

(d) **MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall require a 25 percent non-Federal match for funds provided under this section.

(e) **SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.**—This Act shall have no force or effect on and after the date that is 2 years after the disbursement to grantees under this section of the total amount of funds authorized to be appropriated under section 4.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act the following definitions apply:

(1) **HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES.**—(A) The term "historic confinement sites" means the 10 internment camp sites referred to as Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, Jerome, Manzanar, Minidoka, Poston, Rohwer, Topaz, and Tule Lake and depicted in Figures 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.4, 9.2, 10.6, 11.2, 12.2, and 13.2, respectively, of the Site Document; and

(B) other historically significant locations, as determined by the Secretary, where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **SITE DOCUMENT.**—The term "Site Document" means the document titled "Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites", published by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service, in 1999.

SEC. 3. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

No Federal funds made available to carry out this Act may be used to acquire any real property or any interest in any real property without the written consent of the owner or owners of that property or interest in property.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$38,000,000 to carry out this Act. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1492, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), would establish a grant program within the Department of the Interior to protect, preserve, and interpret historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

While there are two units in the National Park System that recognize the internment period, Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument, there are many who believe other internment sites should also be preserved short of becoming a unit of the National Park System.

This bill would further that purpose by providing Federal funds with a partial private match. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, while the temptation to sweep this shameful chapter of American history under the rug is powerful, we must resist that urge.

The pending legislation will, we hope, prevent future discrimination against groups of Americans based on race, ethnicity, or religious belief by preserving and interpreting a dark chapter in American history when our actions fell far short of our ideals.

Mr. Speaker, it is sobering to realize that the internment of Japanese Americans did not take place in some far distant past history. Rather, the horror of internment camps are real for many Americans, among them a very good friend and colleague of ours and now the Secretary of Transportation, Mr. Norm Mineta.

After he and his family were forced from their home and interned, Secretary Mineta devoted his life to serving the country which had treated him so shamefully to ensure that such injustice will never be repeated.

Secretary Mineta overcame the labels placed on him as a child and went on to carry labels including soldier, city councilman, mayor, Congressman, Mr. Chairman, and now Mr. Secretary. Throughout this distinguished career, he was often the first Asian American to hold those titles.

Another great American victimized by internment was our friend and former colleague, the late Bob Matsui. Like Norm Mineta and many others, Bob Matsui overcame injustice and adversity suffered as a child to build a career of distinguished public service.

His widow and dear colleague of ours today will be heard from in just a moment. While he might have been forgiven for being bitter or angry, Bob Matsui was universally praised as one