

I could not have stated it better.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Po'pay, a man who through his life and philosophy inspired New Mexicans to unite and share their experiences of life, happiness, and customs, with a marble statue sculpted by Cliff Fragua of Jemez Pueblo. It will be the one-hundredth statue to be added to the National Statuary Hall collection. The statue of this remarkable leader of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, is a gift from the State of New Mexico and was unveiled in the United States Capitol Rotunda today.

Po'pay was born in Ohkay Owingeh, San Juan Pueblo, in 1630. He was a deeply humble man, with deep respect for his Pueblo's culture, language, traditions, and customs, and a dedication to passing these things on to future generations.

During the seventeenth century the Pueblo way of life was seriously threatened. Some did not want the Pueblo people to practice their language, culture, or traditions, depriving them of their very core. Po'pay successfully united the separate Pueblo nations. This group of some 150 Pueblo leaders united against those who sought to destroy their way of life and prevailed. Po'pay led this great revolt and the fight for respect the Pueblo people deserved.

Through his devotion and commitment to the preservation of Pueblo culture, Po'pay played an irreplaceable role in helping to shape our Nation's future. By championing the customs and traditional ways of his ancestors, he strengthened and preserved the Pueblo heritage for future generations, bridging the rich Pueblo and Spanish cultures of the Southwest. His dedication to this cause in response to the challenges the Pueblo community faced is a testament to the spirit of New Mexico.

This statue will forever be a reminder of his leadership and courage in keeping the Pueblo culture alive. The statue of Po'pay will join the figure of the late Senator Dennis Chavez that stands proudly outside the doors of the old Senate Chambers. It is a privilege for New Mexico to be represented by two men with such vision, leadership, and courage.

The decision to honor Po'pay was brought to the foreground during the tercentennial commemoration of the Pueblo Revolt by a unified group of Pueblo leaders. Thanks to their leadership, in November of 1996 the tribal council of Ohkay Owingeh, San Juan Pueblo, made the nomination official with a resolution. In 1997, State Senator Manny Aragon and Representative Nick Salazar introduced Senate Bill 404, which was passed and signed by Governor Gary Johnson on April 10. The nine member Statuary Hall Commission was formed and the fundraising began. Cliff Fragua of Jemez Pueblo was selected to create the statue, and by May of 2005 the block of Tennessee Marble took the form of

Po'pay. Thanks to the vision of many Pueblo leaders, the New Mexico Statuary Hall Commission and Foundation, and New Mexico's citizens, Po'pay shall forever be honored in the halls of the United States Capitol.

We honor and respect Po'pay's accomplishments as the man who made it possible for Pueblo culture to thrive and sustain itself. Po'pay's contributions made New Mexico what it is today, a multicultural State, rich in culture and spirit.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the Hispanic community. As we commemorate Hispanic Heritage Month, I want to recognize the contributions made by millions of Hispanics to our Nation. The greatness of California is that it is truly a multicultural State and I am honored to represent California's Hispanic community in the U.S. Senate.

This month we celebrate a community that believes in the American goals of freedom, opportunity, and a chance to build a better life. In pursuing these aspirations, Hispanics have made enormous contributions to life in the United States through business, politics, science, culture, sports, and entertainment. Hispanics have served in the armed services with bravery and courage and many have made the ultimate sacrifice in giving their lives for the common good of our country. Through their service, they have brought honor to America and their Hispanic heritage—a rich heritage from which all of America benefits.

Today, I rise to honor the sacrifices that these brave Americans and their families have made. I also want to honor Hispanic heroes and heroines, such as the late Cesar Chavez. Indeed, Hispanics are changing the way America looks at itself. Today there are 31 million Hispanics in the U.S. By 2050, our Nation's Hispanic population is projected to reach 96 million—an increase of more than 200 percent.

Hispanics are making their mark; between 1984 and 1998 Hispanic voting increased nationwide in midterm elections by 27 percent, even as overall voter turnout declined by 13 percent. In my own State of California, where nearly 11.5 million Hispanics comprise over 32 percent of the population, Hispanics are participating and contributing to civic life in important ways. Two of the California State legislature's three highest offices are occupied by Hispanics: Lt. Gov. Cruz Bustamante and Speaker of the Assembly Fabian Nuñez. On the local level, the people of Los Angeles elected Antonio Villaraigosa as the first Hispanic mayor in over a century, and 20 percent of Los Angeles' city council seats are held by Hispanics. The Hispanic community has provided great leadership for California, and will provide important leadership for our country.

Hispanics are visibly successful in other areas as well. From Sammy Sosa

in sports to Jennifer Lopez, Andy Garcia, and Salma Hayek in the entertainment industry, Hispanics have added greatly to the fabric of our Nation.

We must not forget the critical contributions Hispanics have made to education and science. The 1995 Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry, Dr. Mario Molina, joined the University of California, San Diego last year, and Dr. Eduardo Macagno is the founding dean of the Division of Biological Sciences at the same University.

A democratic and prosperous society should not step back from a national commitment to provide assistance to those who strive to achieve the American dream, despite the odds. In particular, I want to emphasize the importance of quality education for the success of Hispanic children. The University of California system alone enrolled nearly 25,000 Hispanic undergraduate and graduate students last year. Hispanic youths are a great source of strength and hope for the future of this Nation and they should be able to participate fully in the American experience; that is the primary reason why I have been a strong supporter of the DREAM Act.

Mr. President, I am proud to honor California's Hispanic community and to have the opportunity to ensure that Hispanic contributions and sacrifices do not go unnoticed.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING SHERI GARMON

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I wish to announce the death of Sheri Garmon, one of many Idahoans who have died from cancer that was likely attributable to nuclear fallout.

Like others, Sheri spent time and energy bringing awareness of this issue as it related to Idaho. However, Sheri, who was fighting multiple cancers, became a charismatic spokesperson for those suffering from the same fate.

Sheri Garmon, daughter of Don and Millie Garmon, was born in Emmett, ID, in 1952. When Sheri was just a baby, just 6 months old, the National Cancer Institute estimates that on a single day, June 5, 1952, she received 75 rads of iodine-131. That is the equivalent of 10,000 chest X-rays. The exposure came from nuclear testing being done in the Nevada desert; fallout blew over the little valley where Emmett sits. From that day on, Sheri's ultimate fate was sealed. But no one knew then what we know now. Sheri grew up healthy and strong, out there on her family's dairy farm, drinking milk from their cows, eating vegetables and fruits from their garden. She graduated valedictorian of her high school class, and then went on to graduate from the University of Idaho. She became a CPA and a mother. Sheri used her education as a way to provide for her family and pave the way for future achievement for those

who knew her. She was always involved in her community and concerned for the welfare of her friends and family. Along the way, Sheri was diagnosed with thyroid cancer. She beat it. Then she was diagnosed with breast cancer. The doctors gave her about a year to live. She wanted to make it to August 20, 2005, to see her daughter graduate from college. While she did pass that date, she will never see Katie married or play with her grandchildren. She did, however, leave a legacy that we have a responsibility to uphold. Sheri is just one of many unrecognized radiation-exposure victims; her story is poignant, but it is echoed throughout her community by many other families who have survived or lost cancer battles over the last 50 years. Sheri played a large role in bringing the plight of many of her friends and family to the attention of Idaho's congressional delegation and general public last year. Sheri is survived by her mother Millie and her daughter Katie Klein.

On May 11, 2005, I came to this Chamber and introduced legislation to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. My legislation would make Idaho citizens, such as Sheri, who were exposed to fallout from nuclear testing in Nevada, eligible for compensation under the act.

In my introductory statement, I related stories of Idahoans who recounted going outside in the evenings to look at the beautiful sunsets caused by the testing. Unfortunately, and unbeknownst to them, these skies were filled with dangerous radiation that elevated their exposure and subsequent risk of developing cancer. I also stated that now is the time to amend the act to make it work for everyone who may have become ill because of radiation fallout exposure.

Let us not let Sheri's death go unanswered. Join me in supporting S. 998 to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act so that others who are suffering as Sheri did are given their just compensation and treatment; it is the right thing to do.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 250. An act to establish an inter-agency committee to coordinate Federal manufacturing research and development efforts in manufacturing, strengthen existing programs to assist manufacturing innovation and education, and expand outreach programs for small and medium-sized manufacturers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3667. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Karl Malden Station".

H.R. 3767. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Oak Street in St. Charles, Illinois, as the "Jacob L. Frazier Post Office Building".

H.R. 3827. An act to preserve certain immigration benefits for victims of Hurricane Katrina, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Gold Star Mothers Day.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1368. An act to extend the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

At 2:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 3761. An act to provide special rules for disaster relief employment under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for individuals displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

H.R. 3768. An act to provide emergency tax relief for persons affected by Hurricane Katrina.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 250. An act to establish an inter-agency committee to coordinate Federal manufacturing research and development efforts in manufacturing, strengthen existing programs to assist manufacturing innovation and education, and expand outreach programs for small and medium-sized manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 3667. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Karl Malden Station"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1745. A bill to expand the availability of resources under the Community Services Block Grant Act for individuals affected by Hurricane Katrina.

S. 1748. A bill to establish a congressional commission to examine the Federal, State, and local response to the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina in the Gulf Region of the United States especially in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and other areas impacted in the aftermath and make immediate corrective measures to improve such responses in the future.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1761. A bill to clarify the liability of government contractors assisting in rescue, recovery, repair, and reconstruction work in the Gulf Coast region of the United States affected by Hurricane Katrina or other major disasters.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 22, 2005, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1340. An act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to extend the date after which surplus funds in the wildlife restoration fund become available for apportionment.

S. 1368. An act to extend the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3857. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report providing information on U.S. military personnel and U.S. individual civilian contractors involved in the anti-narcotics campaign in Columbia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3858. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3859. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially under contract in the amount of \$14,000,000 or more to South Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3860. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, the semiannual report detailing payments made to Cuba as a result of the provision of telecommunications services pursuant to Department of the Treasury specific licenses; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.