

a small section around Lake Hodges. The entirety of Southern California is desperate for the massive amounts of water—not massive—but large amounts of water that is not safe to drink at this time.

I think this is a good cooperative effort. The local community has said we will match you 3 to 1. We will hold harmless the fact that the procedures didn't work out like we would all like it to do, but we will be able to make available very safe drinking water in a very environmentally, friendly way.

And that's basically one of those things that I think we can look to as Federal representatives of cooperating, not doing something for the local community but helping the local community do itself and addressing concerns and problems that we might have been part and parcel involved, sticking to our responsibility as long as the local community is willing to stand up and take care of theirs.

With that, I would ask passage of this bill, Mr. Speaker. I think it's one of those, as the chairwoman for the committee pointed out, it's a reasonable, balanced approach. And when we talk about a 3 to 1 match, a local, I think we have got a very strong statement here that the Federal Government is willing to participate, especially when a community is willing to match us 3 to 1 for a situation that everyone agrees no one was without fault on this.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. May I simply say in closing on our side that I have to commend the gentleman from California for coming up with this water recycling project that would basically pre-treat the impaired surface of Lake Hodges, California, so that consumer water needs are going to be met.

The drought has largely been man-made because of litigation to protect a 3-inch fish, and it will decrease Southern California's water supplies. As a result, there will be water rationing in some areas and water rates will increase for working families and businesses.

There will be less imported water to recycle. However, water recycling is still, in the long term, a necessity for California and other arid regions in the West. And all these projects together will help ensure that there will be no such thing as a waste of our water. So I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1219.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

REPEALING THE "BENNETT FREEZE"

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 39) to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531, commonly known as the "Bennett Freeze".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 39

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF THE BENNETT FREEZE.

Section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531 (25 U.S.C. 640d-9(f)) is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. 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 gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the pending legislation would settle a longstanding dilemma faced by the people of the Navajo and Hopi Nations in Arizona. At the outset, I would commend our colleague from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) for her tenacity in working to have this measure considered by the House, and hopefully by the end of the day, passed and sent to the President for his signature.

The need for this legislation dates back to an executive order issued in 1882 which set aside land in northern Arizona for the Hopi Tribe and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon. A 1934 act of Congress setting aside some of the same lands for the Navajo Nation further complicated the matter.

In 1962, a Federal District Court ruled that both the Hopi Tribe and the

Navajo Nation had joint rights to use the land in dispute. This ruling created great tension between the two tribes over critical issues such as access to sacred sites and the development of lands in the joint use area. Because of this situation, in 1966 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert Bennett, issued a freeze on any development on the disputed lands. This freeze extended to some of the core aspects of tribal life, including the building of homes, improvement to property, public works projects, power lines, and water and sewer access.

After nearly a century of dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act was enacted in 1974 in an attempt to settle rights and interests between the two Native nations. However, in 1980, Congress amended that act to codify the Bennett Freeze. As a result of this freeze on development, tribal citizens living in the Bennett Freeze region find themselves living in 1966 conditions. Only 3 percent of these families affected by the Bennett Freeze have electricity and only 10 percent have running water.

In 2005, the Navajo and the Hopi governments entered into an intergovernmental agreement that resolved all outstanding issues regarding the land in dispute. This agreement contains language which puts an end to the ban on development on the disputed lands. The Secretary of the Interior approved this agreement in September 2006.

This legislation will clarify the law so that it is in agreement with all of the land users and finally close this longstanding dispute between neighboring Indian tribes.

I once again commend our colleague, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, who has a companion bill here in the House for her work in getting this bill to the floor today. The aforementioned conditions of those living in the Bennett Freeze area are unacceptable. The tribes have resolved their issues and the administration has fulfilled its duties, and now it is time for us to pass this legislation and fulfill our trust responsibility to these two native nations.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of Senate bill 39.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to support this bipartisan legislation that was authored by Senator JOHN MCCAIN. This bill would end more than 40 years of Federal restrictions placed upon native people living in the western area of the Navajo Nation. These restrictions have barred area residents from making any improvements and repairs to their homes and property.

Once this legislation becomes law, both Navajo and Hopi people will have the opportunity to move forward with critical development projects aimed at providing relief to their region. This

means homes without electricity can now be wired, modern plumbing fixtures can be installed and recent health and safety improvements like smoke detectors and water filters can be realized.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is identical to a bill that was introduced in the 110th Congress by Senator McCain. Unfortunately, we delayed consideration of this bill during the presidential election, for whatever reason. Hopefully, we are prepared to move ahead with this good public policy.

I am grateful that we are finally able to move forward this legislation that will help both the Navajo and Hopi people. I support the bill.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of the House companion measure to S. 39, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to support S. 39, the companion to H.R. 1762, which I introduced last month. This bill will repeal the law that has held back growth in my district for 40 years.

In 1966, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert Bennett chose to deal with a long-running land dispute between the Navajo and Hopi Nations by establishing a construction freeze on 1.5 million acres in my district. For four decades, no construction was allowed in the area. Families could not even do basic home repair or have electricity put in. There was no economic development, and there was no hope.

Now the Navajo and Hopi have come to an agreement, and in 2006 a judge lifted the Bennett Freeze. But that is not enough. We need to permanently remove the law that kept thousands of folks frozen in time.

Far too many families on tribal lands lack basic necessities. In the area of the freeze, only 10 percent of the people have running water, and even fewer have electricity. We are trying to fight a diabetes epidemic with folks who cannot keep the medication they need at home because they don't have a plug for a refrigerator. These families deserve to know that their government will not stop them from pulling themselves out of poverty.

I was proud to join Senator McCain in introducing this legislation. Senator McCain and I believe that Washington bureaucrats should never stand in the way of folks trying to improve their lives and develop their communities. That is something that I think that everyone in this House on both sides of the aisle can come together on.

I urge your support and encourage passage of this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Arizona's work on this par-

ticular issue. I appreciate Senator McCain's sponsorship of this particular bill. This is indeed a fresh approach that will produce positive benefits for the people in this particular State, and I appreciate it being brought to the floor by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 39.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 320) honoring the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 320

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was born on January 2, 1915, in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, the grandson of a slave and the son of Buck Colbert Franklin, one of the first Black lawyers in the Oklahoma Indian territory, and Mollie Parker Franklin, a schoolteacher and community leader;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin, a noted historian, made significant academic and civic contributions that helped integrate the African-American narrative into American history;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was a graduate of Fisk University and a recipient of a Ph.D. degree in history from Harvard University;

Whereas in 1936, Dr. John Hope Franklin was appointed to the faculty of Fisk University as Instructor of History and subsequently served as Professor of History at St. Augustine's College, North Carolina Central University, and Howard University;

Whereas in 1956, Dr. John Hope Franklin became the Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College, the first African-American to lead a department at a predominately White institution and later became the first African-American professor to hold an endowed chair at Duke University;

Whereas in 1964, Dr. John Hope Franklin joined the faculty of the University of Chicago, serving as Professor of American History, Chairman of the Department of History from 1967 to 1970, and the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982 when he became Professor Emeritus of History;

Whereas in 1982, Dr. John Hope Franklin joined the faculty at Duke University and served until his passing, holding such positions as the James B. Duke Professor of History, Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School, the James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus, Duke University;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin's numerous publications include "From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans", widely considered the preeminent history of the African-American experience in the United States, "The Emancipation Proclamation", "The Militant South", "The Free Negro in North Carolina", "Reconstruction After the Civil War", "A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Ante-bellum North", and his influential autobiography "Mirror to America: The Autobiography of John Hope Franklin";

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin's research contributed to the success of Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP's legal victory in the landmark 1954 Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended the "separate but equal" doctrine in America's public schools;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was active in numerous professional and educational organizations including serving as President of The Organization of American Historians, the American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and the first African-American to serve as President of the American Historical Association;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin served on many national commissions and delegations, including the National Council on the Humanities, Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, and as chair of President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board in 1997;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was the recipient of numerous awards and accolades, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995, the inaugural W.E.B. DuBois Award from Fisk University Alumni Association, the Organization of American Historians' Award for Outstanding Achievement, the Alpha Phi Alpha Award of Merit, the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, and Lifetime Achievement Awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society in 2007;

Whereas in 1996, Dr. John Hope Franklin was named "Historian of the Century" by Duke University, North Carolina State University, North Carolina Central University, and the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill;

Whereas in 1998, Dr. John Hope Franklin was inducted into the North Carolina Literary Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin inspired the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary & International Studies at Duke University, a consortium of academic programs that encourage creative scholarship, the exchange of ideas, and a variety of perspectives and methodologies to revitalize notions of how knowledge is gained and shared;

Whereas Dr. Franklin described historians as "the conscience of the nation, if honesty and consistency are factors that nurture the conscience", and his contributions to the study of American history fundamentally challenged and changed the manner in which the Nation collectively interprets its past and understands its present;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was a true scholar and soldier for justice whose chronicling of American history affirmed the dignity of Black people while giving us all a richer understanding of who we are as Americans and our journey as a people;

Whereas generations of young historians have been inspired and personally influenced by Dr. Franklin's keen intellect, graceful humility, and humor in the classroom, and will ensure the endurance of his towering legacy;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin passed away on March 25, 2009, in Durham, North Carolina, and will be deeply missed: Now, therefore, be it