

Halliburton continues to get contract after contract after contract after contract. But when tons of British food rations are provided to the Hurricane Katrina survivors, all they get is red tape from the FDA and the Bush administration. For crying out loud.

If the report is to be believed, tons of British aid donated to help Hurricane Katrina survivors is to be burned by the Americans because U.S. red tape is stopping it from reaching the hungry evacuees. But these are the same food rations that are eaten by the British troops in Iraq, and the USDA has condemned them as unfit for human consumption while Halliburton continues to serve unfit rations to our troops in Afghanistan and Iraq.

It is a crying shame. When will the incompetence end?

□ 1030

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

**PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF
STATUE OF PO'PAY FOR PLACE-
MENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY
HALL**

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 242) providing for acceptance of a statue of Po'Pay, presented by the State of New Mexico, for placement in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 242

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

**SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF PO'PAY
FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO
FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL
STATUARY HALL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Po'Pay, furnished by the people of New Mexico for placement in National Statuary Hall in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of New Mexico for providing this commemoration of one of New Mexico's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of New Mexico is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on September 22, 2005, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

**SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF NEW
MEXICO.**

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of New Mexico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 242. As the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, which has the privilege and responsibility for the acceptance and placement of statues, the National Statuary Hall collection, I want to first thank my colleagues from the New Mexico delegation and their constituents for the statue of the Indian Pueblo leader Po'Pay. This resolution was introduced by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) and also supported by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE). I also want to thank all three of those Members for bringing this resolution before us.

Po'Pay was the San Juan Pueblo Indian leader and organizer of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 that drove the Spanish colonials from Pueblo lands. It was not until after his death that the Spanish recolonized the land. But because of Po'Pay, they granted the Pueblo more rights and freedoms during their recolonization.

This statue will join the six other Native American leaders honored in the collection. It is significant because not only is it New Mexico's second; it is the 100th and final original statute to be accepted into the National Statuary Hall collection.

Approximately 3 years after the bare 7.5-ton mass of Tennessee marble arrived in New Mexico, Native American sculptor Cliff Fragua unveiled his statue of Po'Pay at San Juan Pueblo.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL). I want to thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), who serves as our ranking member but also as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library for helping us get this work product out so swiftly and for her concern about this issue.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support House Concurrent Resolution 242, authorizing use of the Capitol Rotunda on September 22 for a ceremony to receive the statue of the Indian leader Po'Pay, leader of the Pueblo Revolt of

1680 against the Spanish, from the State of New Mexico.

This is New Mexico's second statute to be submitted for the National Statuary Hall Collection and the last of the 100 statues authorized to be submitted by the States since the collection was established by law in 1864. The collection is now finally complete, though in the future, some States may choose to replace their existing statues with different significant historical figures.

In 1998, the New Mexico legislature selected Po'Pay as a subject of the State's second statue for the National Statuary Hall Commission and created the New Mexico Statuary Hall Commission, whose members were appointed by the Governor. Sculptor Cliff Fragua, a Pueblo Indian himself, was awarded the commission to create the statue in December 1999.

The 7-foot-high statue is carved from pink Tennessee marble and will stand on a 3-foot-high pedestal comprised of a steel frame clad in black granite.

Po'Pay was born around 1630 in the San Juan Pueblo, in what is now called New Mexico. As an adult, he became a medicine man and was responsible for his people's spiritual life. He also shared their suffering at the hands of Spanish settlers and missionaries, who forced them to provide labor and food to support the Spanish community. The Spaniards also pressured them to give up their religion and way of life and to adopt Christianity, and those found practicing their religion were tortured and flogged, while others were executed.

In 1675, Po'Pay and 46 other Pueblo leaders were convicted of sorcery. He was among those flogged while others were executed.

In 1680, Po'Pay organized the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish. To coordinate the timing of the uprising, he and his followers sent runners to each pueblo with knotted deerskin strips. One knot was to be untied each day, and the revolt would begin on the day the last one was untied. After the Spaniards arrested two of the runners, the pueblos were quickly notified to accelerate the revolt. The attacks began on August 10, 2 days before the last knot would have been untied. The Spaniards took refuge at Santa Fe; the besieging Indians cut off their water supply, but soon permitted them to leave the area.

While the Spanish ultimately returned in 1692 and restored control over New Mexico as a Spanish territory, their interest in and ability to disrupt the native cultures were severely diminished. The Pueblo Revolt helped to ensure the survival of the Pueblo culture and shaped the history of the American Southwest.

Madam Speaker, as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, which supervises the National Statuary Hall Collection, I am pleased to participate in this significant milestone for such a piece of art to be placed in the Nation's Capitol Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague very much for bringing this resolution forward today. I wanted to thank the Statuary Hall Commission for its work and particularly to recognize the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and his wife, Jill Cooper, who serves on that commission, and thank her for her work, as well as the sculptor, Cliff Fragua from Jemez Pueblo.

This has been a great effort on the part of New Mexico, and it completes a collection here in the Capitol that was started in 1864. Every State can provide two statues of people from their States that are significant in the history of their States to a collection that is housed here in the Capitol. This statue will complete that collection for the first time in 141 years of this Nation's history, and this new statue will now be here so that the people of the country, the some 2 million visitors who come here each year, can see this collection.

Po'Pay represents a time in New Mexico's history that really shapes our heritage and our culture to this day. As my colleague mentioned, and explained the history of this very important man, when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado came to New Mexico in 1540 and then de Oñate came in 1598, they took formal possession of New Mexico for Spain.

In 1598, 7 years before the English landed at Jamestown, New Mexico was permanently settled by a European power. But the way they treated the Indians at that time was nothing to be proud of. The Indians were forced to work on Spanish grants. They were not recognized in their religion. At that time, Juan de Oñate tried to exterminate the Pueblo religion. The treatment of the Indians led to a revolt in 1680 led by Po'Pay.

Po'Pay is not without controversy. He suppressed others and served as kind of a dictator from Santa Fe for several years until his death. But he did have an important effect on New Mexico's history, because when Diego de Vargas returned in 1692 to New Mexico, the attitude toward the Pueblo people was profoundly different.

The Spanish established an office of Indian protection that recognized the territorial integrity of the Pueblos and offered protection from outsiders. Where in other parts of America the Indian culture and territory were all displaced, in New Mexico they were protected.

In particular, they allowed the blending of cultures; and while de Vargas brought with him priests and Catholicism was established and proselytized in New Mexico, they continued to recognize and allow the unique Pueblo religion, which is why in New Mexico today, just about two miles north of

my home at Sandia Pueblo, is one of the most beautiful, newest Catholic churches in New Mexico on Sandia Pueblo, which also has its own unique traditional religious rights.

The blending of cultures in New Mexico is one of the things that makes it unique. Po'Pay's revolt is one of the things that made that possible. It is with tremendous honor that this week we will offer this statue from the State of New Mexico and its people to the Capitol collection.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) who really this Po'Pay would have been his constituent had we had a country at that time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, as a cosponsor of the resolution before us, I rise in strong support of its passage and am looking forward to the unveiling of this beautiful statue at tomorrow's ceremony in the rotunda. My district is home to 14 of the 19 Pueblos in New Mexico, and I am very pleased this moment has finally arrived.

Today and tomorrow are exciting days for our State as we at long last unveil our second statue in the United States Capitol. As every New Mexican knows, we are proud of our other statue, that of Senator Dennis Chavez, El Senador, the first Hispanic Member of the United States Senate and a champion of civil rights.

The statue of Po'Pay has had a long journey to get here. The journey began in 1997 when State Senator Manny Aragon and State Representative Nick Salazar introduced Senate bill 404 to the New Mexico State legislature which formally nominated Po'Pay to be the second figure placed in Statuary Hall to represent our State. The bill was soon passed and signed by the Governor, leading to the creation of the Statuary Hall Commission and Foundation which was responsible for determining the statue's appearance and fundraising.

The appearance of Po'Pay was a particularly difficult problem because there are no pictures or physical descriptions of him. Nevertheless, the stunning sculpture that will be unveiled tomorrow gives us a powerful glimpse of who Po'Pay was.

And who was Po'Pay? Very little is known of this man's life; but he was a native of San Juan Pueblo, soon to officially change its name to what it was before Spanish missionaries arrived in New Mexico more than 400 years ago, Ohkay Owingeh, located in northern New Mexico and which I today have the honor of representing in the Congress. He was by most accounts a religious leader. But in 1680 he organized a widespread rebellion against the Spanish throughout the region on a single day.

Po'Pay is considered to be the leader of the first American Revolution. He has been recognized throughout history as the man who made it possible for

Pueblo culture to live and to sustain itself through the centuries. The 19 New Mexico Pueblos and Hopi villages in Arizona attribute their ability to continue their traditions and way of life to the efforts of the Pueblo revolt and its leader Po'Pay.

The Pueblo Revolt of 1680, as it is now known, was the single most successful act of resistance by Native Americans against a European colonial power. It established Indian independence in the Pueblos for more than a decade; and even after Spanish rule was reimposed, it forced the imperial authorities to observe religious tolerance. Ever since the 17th century, the cross and the kiva have existed side by side in Pueblo communities.

It is for these reasons that Po'Pay is being honored with a statue in the Capitol. It is fitting that Po'Pay is joining Senator Dennis Chavez as our State's representative in the Halls of Congress. As one member of the Statuary Hall Commission stated recently, "The selection of Po'Pay to be placed in Statuary Hall serves as a unique reminder to the world that two unique cultures can coexist without destruction of their traditional cultural values and beliefs."

□ 1045

Cliff Fragua, the sculptor who crafted this rendering of Po'Pay out of a 7-foot slab of Tennessee marble, also deserves a word of praise for his beautiful work. Thousands of visitors to Washington, D.C., each year will see this work and gain a sense of New Mexico's history and our country's history. I would also like to point out that this statue created by Mr. Fragua will be the first in Statuary Hall created by a Native American.

Madam Speaker, passage of this resolution today is a precursor to what will be a great day and celebration tomorrow for our State. I am honored to be a part of it. I would also like to recognize my wife Jill's role on the Statuary Hall Commission and to thank Chris Romero and Theresa Aguilar of my staff for all the hard work they have put in with the commission during the planning of this event. I would also like to recognize Mr. Benny Shendo, secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, who will be in Washington for this ceremony. And to close, to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for yielding me the time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 242 and join with the other members of New Mexico's congressional delegation to celebrate the presentation of the Po'Pay statue for placement in the National Statuary Hall here in the United States Capitol.

My colleagues have mentioned most of the specifics already, but the event

is particularly an honor for the State of New Mexico as the Po'Pay statue is the 100th and last presented to the hall, completing the Capitol's collection which began in 1864. The statue also completes the Capitol's collection in another way. As the gentleman from New Mexico mentioned, Mr. Fragua is the only American Indian sculptor who will be represented among the 100 statues here in Statuary Hall.

It is fitting that the last vacancy memorializing America's heroes be filled by a statue that represents not only New Mexico's rich and unique multicultural heritage, but America's great multicultural composition of many languages, customs, and traditions.

In facing the monumental task of creating Po'Pay out of a 7.5-ton block of pink Tennessee marble, sculptor Cliff Fragua began with no physical references of his subject. There was no drawing, no description of Po'Pay's features, only a rich oral history manifesting a humble man who, caring deeply about the survival of his culture, became a hero for defending his way of life.

Madam Speaker, what a superb way to complete America's storybook of characters. America has no one face, no one color, no one feature from which to reference its likeness, only a humble determination for freedom and liberty that unites us all.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Madam Speaker, I fully support H. Con. Res. 242, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again I want to thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for bringing this important resolution to us and, again, our ranking member from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her service on both committees. Also, I would note we are going to have an historic unveiling today at 2 o'clock with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) of Representative Rainey, who was the first elected African American to the U.S. House, and will be the first time an African American portrait will be placed in the House, which is going to be a glorious ceremony we will be sharing with our ranking member. So we are busy today with the committees. It has been a pleasure to be a part of this.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I congratulate the New Mexico delegation and urge the House to approve this resolution placing a second statue honoring a New Mexico citizen in Statuary Hall. I must take this opportunity as well to urge the House to do the same for the District of Columbia. Our citizens do not have even one statue. Surely, the time is overdue for the District to receive at least this small recognition of our citizenship for all to see.

The District of Columbia was born with the Nation itself. The city has more than two cen-

turies of its very own rich and uniquely American history. The District boasts distinguished figures in history from whom selections for statues could readily be made. It should go without saying that the almost 600,000 American citizens who live in the Nation's capital deserve the honor of having two of their history makers represented in the Capitol as citizens of New Mexico and all 50 States have long enjoyed. D.C. residents have not yet obtained the same full political equality and voting rights as States, but they have always had every one of the responsibilities of the States, including paying all Federal taxes and serving in all wars. Every time we allow the District to be excluded from its place among the 50 States, we undermine our own leadership role for democracy around the world. Authorizing two District statues has special importance for our residents because the statues would be seen by millions of visitors every year, reinforcing our proud citizenship and unity with other Americans, whose historical figures are commemorated.

A bill for the District has failed to get the necessary word from the Speaker, which is necessary for hearings, despite my request and the written request from Leader Pelosi. Yet, this recognition for the District of Columbia, whose citizens are serving our country as I speak, in Iraq, Afghanistan, and throughout the world is no more controversial—nor should it be—than the New Mexico bill.

New Mexico and its citizens deserve this honor and get it simply because they are American citizens. As we pass this resolution for New Mexico and its citizens today, I ask the House to remember that we are all equal in this country, and that it is time that our legislature and the halls where these statues will stand reflected that equality.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 242.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 242.

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

There was no objection.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION AND SENTENCING COMMISSION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1368) to extend

the existence of the Parole Commission, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1368

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 "United States Parole Commission Extension and Sentencing Commission Authority Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF EXISTENCE OF THE PAROLE COMMISSION.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2032) as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to "eighteen years" or "eighteen-year period" shall be deemed a reference to "21 years" or "21-year period", respectively.

SEC. 3. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT AUTHORITY FOR SENTENCING COMMISSION.

In accordance with the procedure set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-182), as though the authority under that Act had not expired, the United States Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 6703 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458); and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines, commentary, and policy statements to implement section 3 of the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-358).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1368, the Senate bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1368, the United States Parole Commission Extension and Sentencing Commission Authority Act of 2005. This bill extends the Parole Commission for an additional 3 years and provides the Sentencing Commission with authority to adopt emergency guideline changes for obstruction of justice and anabolic steroids offenses.

Congress initially created the Parole Commission in 1976. However, with the creation of Federal sentencing guidelines, the Parole Commission was slated to expire 5 years after the new sentencing system was implemented.