

King (IA)	Moore (WI)	Schiff
Kingston	Moran (VA)	Schmidt
Kirk	Murphy (CT)	Schock
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Murphy (NY)	Schrader
Kissell	Murphy, Patrick	Schwartz
Klein (FL)	Murphy, Tim	Scott (GA)
Kline (MN)	Myrick	Scott (VA)
Kosmas	Nadler (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Kratovil	Napolitano	Serrano
Kucinich	Neal (MA)	Sessions
Lamborn	Neugebauer	Sestak
Lance	Nunes	Shadegg
Langevin	Nye	Shea-Porter
Larsen (WA)	Oberstar	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Obey	Shimkus
Latham	Olson	Shuler
LaTourette	Olver	Shuster
Latta	Owens	Sires
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Skelton
Lee (NY)	Pascrell	Slaughter
Levin	Pastor (AZ)	Smith (NE)
Lewis (CA)	Paul	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (GA)	Paulsen	Smith (TX)
Linder	Payne	Smith (WA)
Lipinski	Pence	Snyder
LoBiondo	Perlmutter	Space
Loeback	Perriello	Speier
Lofgren, Zoe	Peters	Spratt
Lowey	Peterson	Stark
Lucas	Petri	Stearns
Luetkemeyer	Pingree (ME)	Stupak
Lujan	Pitts	Sullivan
Lummis	Platts	Sutton
Lungren, Daniel E.	Poe (TX)	Tanner
	Polis (CO)	Taylor
Lynch	Pomeroy	Teague
Maffei	Posey	Terry
Maloney	Price (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Manzulio	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Marchant	Putnam	Thompson (PA)
Markey (CO)	Quigley	Thornberry
Marshall	Rahall	Tiberi
Matheson	Rangel	Tierney
Matsui	Rehberg	Titus
McCarthy (CA)	Reichert	Tonko
McCarthy (NY)	Reyes	Towns
McCaul	Richardson	Tsongas
McClintock	Rodriguez	Turner
McCollum	Roe (TN)	Upton
McCotter	Rogers (AL)	Van Hollen
McDermott	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
McGovern	Rogers (MI)	Visclosky
McHenry	Rohrabacher	Walden
McIntyre	Rooney	Walz
McKeon	Ros-Lehtinen	Wasserman
McMahon	Roskam	Schultz
McMorris	Ross	Waters
	Rothman (NJ)	Watt
Rodgers	Roybal-Allard	Waxman
McNerney	Royce	Weiner
Meeke (NY)	Ruppersberger	Welch
Melancon	Rush	Westmoreland
Mica	Ryan (OH)	Whitfield
Michaud	Ryan (WI)	Wilson (OH)
Miller (FL)	Salazar	Wilson (SC)
Miller (MI)	Salazar	Wilson (SC)
Miller (NC)	Sánchez, Linda	Wittman
Miller, Gary	T. Sanchez, Loretta	Wolf
Miller, George	Sarbanes	Woolsey
Minnick	Scalise	Wu
Mitchell	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Mollohan	Schauer	Young (AK)
Moore (KS)		Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Buyer	Mack	Radanovich
Capuano	Markey (MA)	Simpson
Fallin	Meek (FL)	Tiahrt
Hoekstra	Moran (KS)	Wamp
King (NY)	Ortiz	Watson

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised they have 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1621

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAU PIALUG

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, before there was GPS, before there were compasses, the people of the Pacific navigated over thousands of miles of open ocean, including Hawaii and Samoa and Tahiti and New Zealand and hundreds of tiny islands and atolls in between. Yet in our lifetime, this ancient knowledge of navigation was all but lost until one man on the island of Satawal, who may have been the sole remaining practitioner, made it his mission to spread the Pacific art of navigation once again from island to island and keep it alive.

Mau Piailug succeeded in preserving thousands of years of accumulated understanding of how to sail using the stars and the rhythm, taste, and temperature of the oceans. He trained others to distinguish each region of the sea by the life it harbors, when to the untrained eye these ocean reaches seem uniform, even empty of life. He reawakened pride in the unimaginable competence and courage of our ancestors, who over the course of so many generations populated the Pacific.

Mau Piailug died on his home island of Satawal yesterday. As a fellow Pacific Islander, I thank him for all he gave us. I wish him well on his final journey.

I rise to pay special tribute to the life of a remarkable man, a hero of the Micronesian Islands and the entire Pacific, Master Navigator Pius Mau Piailug.

Piailug was the best-known modern practitioner of the ancient art of navigating over thousands of miles of ocean without the need for maps or instruments. He died on July 18. Pius Mau Piailug began life on the atoll island of Satawal, one of the outer islands of Yap in the Federated States of Micronesia. His grandfather first began training Mau in the traditional arts of navigation. He fashioned his grandson a star chart of palm and coral and sat with him to watch the stars traverse the sky each night, learning their paths and the times they rose and fell on the horizon. As he grew, Mau was allowed to spend time in the canoe house with other elders, who taught him about the many signs needed to sail the sea. He learned to read the rhythm and temperature of the waves, to understand the significance of the flight of birds, to know where he was in the ocean by the kinds of sea life to be found there. And when he had learned all that he could from the canoe house elders, Mau was sent to a master navigator, a "Paliuw," who lived on a nearby island, to complete his education. Finally, at the age of 18, Mau was christened a master navigator in the Weriyege School of Navigation during a sacred ceremony called "Pwo."

Throughout his adult life, Mau Piailug honed his mastery of the ocean navigation and knowledge of the seas, sailing his canoe and living his life in the traditional way. He could see, though, that life in Satawal and across Micronesia was changing. Children were relying more on books and schools for their education rather than learning from their elders as

they always had. Children were no longer interested in learning about navigation. The Pwo ceremony was no longer celebrated, because no new navigators were being trained. On islands across the Pacific, the old navigators were dying without passing on their knowledge. Piailug started to fear that that this would also happen on his home of Satawal.

It happened, however, that a group of men in Hawaii had also sensed that that ancient arts of the sea were in danger. So, they determined to build a traditional double-hulled, ocean-going canoe and retrace the voyages of their ancestors. For that, they would need a navigator, however; and no one in Hawai'i still had this skill. Thus, it was that Mau Piailug became master navigator of Hokule'a on its maiden voyage from Hawai'i to Tahiti. And that thirty-three day sail, proving that the ancient technologies of ship craft and navigation persisted, ignited a fervor for the old ways and a new pride in the Micronesian and Polynesian cultures that has revitalized voyaging, canoe building, and non-instrument navigation throughout the Pacific.

The voyage of Hokule'a was just a beginning. In the years that followed, Mau began to pass on his knowledge of navigation. He took numerous others on voyages throughout the Pacific. He sailed from the Hawaiian Islands to the Northern Mariana Islands, a feat no one known had ever before been known to accomplish. He made frequent trips sailing from Yap to the shores of Tanapag Village on the island of Saipan, where he had relatives.

Piailug felt compelled to pass on what he had received, and he gave freely the gift of his ancestors. He taught all who would listen, and peoples all over the Pacific began building canoes and rediscovering their past. With much determination and patience, Mau Piailug created a new generation of navigators.

Now Pius Mau Piailug has embarked on his last voyage.

I call upon my colleagues to join me in honoring this master of navigation, this mentor of navigators.

CELEBRATING 200 YEARS OF HISTORY IN McALISTERVILLE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the first week in August there will be a celebration of 200 years of history in the small community of McAlisterville in Fayette Township, Pennsylvania.

Author Tim Varner offers hope that the bicentennial will rekindle a spirit of community and give people an opportunity to relive a time of less haste and stress. According to the Fayette Sentinel, the celebration will include re-enactors and a blacksmith shop that will recall a simpler time.

Hugh McAlister purchased a 160-acre plot of land and in 1810 asked his son William to lay out a plot for the township. Soon shops, a blacksmith, and a tannery filled out the plot.

In 1855, the town built the Lost Creek Valley Academy to train teachers. Professor George McFarland purchased it in 1858, but by 1862, Lincoln had issued