course of the relationship of our children and their future." Speaking for the Spanish delegation, Vice President Alvarez-Cascos stated: "It is in the best interest of the one who needs and wants to write together, that we will find reconciliation, fruit of a new will for two cultures who have learned to overcome the pain and suffering of the past, two people who want to know each other better, who want to build a new friendship." Subsequently, Governor Salazar, his wife Rebecca, Governor Gary Johnson of New Mexico and First Lady Dee Johnson were extended an official invitation to visit Spain. The objective of the visit was to build on the foundation established during the April 26, 1998 meeting hosted by Governor Salazar and the nineteen New Mexican Indian Pueblos. The official visit to Spain, which became known as "Re-encuentro de Tres Culturas" or the "Re-encounter of Three Cultures"—referring to the Indian, Spanish and American cultures—took place on November 18 through 23, 1998. The United States Ambassador to Spain, Ed Romero, a descendant of those first Spanish colonists in New Mexico, also took part in the meetings and events. At the official reception, Governor Salazar, whose mother Maria Ana Salazar is full blooded San Juan Tewa Indian and whose father is State Representative Nick L. Salazar, a Hispanic elected official in New Mexico, delivered a blessing in Tewa. The essence of that blessing was "Now it is time for all of us to sit down and establish a framework for how we will work with each other to establish an enduring relationship based on honor, trust, mutual respect, love and compassion." During the Re-encuentro de Tres Culturas, the Prince of the Asturias, His Royal Majesty, Felipe Bourbon, made a special visit to meet Governor Salazar, Governor Johnson and the rest of the New Mexico delegation which included State Representative Nick L. Salazar, Espanola Mayor Richard Lucero and Rio Arriba County Commissioner Alfredo Montoya. The King, along with other high-ranking Spanish officials performed the Sacred Buffalo Dance performed my Pueblo Indian members of the delegation from New Mexico. In appreciation for his courageous leadership, His Majesty presented Governor Salazar with a medal making him a member of the Order of Isabel De la Catolica, grade of encomienda. The medal is awarded to individuals whose "Pure Loyalty" by deeds and actions have helped to foster better relations between Spain and America. Governor Salazar is the first Indian Governor upon who this honor has been bestowed.

As noted in the October 31, 1999 Albuquerque Journal article, the courage of Governor Salazar and the rest of the New Mexico’s Pueblo Indian leaders is beginning to bear fruit beyond the reconciliation of these traditional peoples of the United States and Spain. The New Mexican Pueblos and Spanish government representatives have now entered into an agreement creating an exchange program for teachers and students. The agreement, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, was signed by the Indian Pueblo governors, the Spanish Ministry of Culture, Spanish Vice President Alvarez-Cascos, the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs and the Santa Fe Indian School. As Governor Salazar indicated, Pueblo Indian history is tied to Spain. As a consequence, the Pueblos "decided to renew * * * and develop a relationship that has long-sought interests for both sides." He also noted that the Memorandum of Understanding is a first step toward forming more agreements with Spain in the future, such as trade and commerce pacts.

Governor Salazar with efforts deserve recognition because they have now become an important part of the history of New Mexico and our country. And because they demonstrate that, as Elizabeth Kubler-Ross once said, "there is nothing that cannot be healed." All it takes is people with courage and a commitment to justice and reconciliation. Governor Salazar never planned for all of this to happen. He simply followed the path of his spirit in an effort to work for the people of his Indian Pueblo and for his Hispanic citizens in the surroundings Espanola Valley. As someone else has said, "there is no holier place than that where an ancient hatred has yielded to forgiveness." For creating such a place in the heart of our American Southwest, he deserves our thanks and deepest appreciation.

LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORIC TRAIL TECHNICAL CORRECTNESS ACT OF 1999

HON. BRIAN BAIRD
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will correct a longstanding historical inaccuracy dealing with the Lewis and Clark National Trail System. Currently, the Lewis and Clark National Trail designation reads that the expedition traveled "from Wood River, Illinois to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon." My colleagues, unfortunately, this does not tell the whole story. My legislation would amend the designation to include Washington State along with Oregon as the end point of this important journey in American history.

The journey of Lewis and Clark is one of the most important events in American history. That is why it is imperative not only that the story of Lewis and Clark be told, but that their story be told with accuracy and historical correctness. Unfortunately, the current Lewis and Clark Historic Trail designation fails to recognize the important events that took place in Washington State during the expedition. When President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark on their famous expedition, he sent them with many goals in mind. Over the next four years, the Corps of Discovery would travel thousands of miles, experiencing lands, rivers and people that no Americans ever had before. But the single overriding imperative of the entire enterprise was to find a navigable water route to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Corps of Discovery accomplished that objective on November 15, 1805—and they did so in one of the most isolated places on earth, Pacific City, Washington.

There's not an easy journey; it took great skill, tremendous perseverance and immense dedication. There are hundreds of events that took place along the way that testing each of these attributes. One of the most important of these events took place on the Washington State side of the Columbia River, on November 24, 1805.

With little food, rotting clothes, and winter soon approaching, the group huddled to decide where to camp for the winter. The pressing question: should they stay on the north side of the river in what would later become my home state of Washington, or should they risk a tricky river crossing to find a more sheltered spot on the south side of the river? Because there were these two differing ideas about where to spend the winter, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark allowed the entire party to vote on where to camp. What is important to remember is that among those who were allowed to vote was York, a African-American slave, and Sacajawea, a young Native-American woman.

This exercise of democracy took place more than 50 years before the abolition of slavery and the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, more than 100 years before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment which gave women the right to vote, and nearly 160 years before the passage of the Voting Rights Act which extended these liberties to even more Americans.

Mr. Speaker, as I am sure you are aware, the bicentennial Lewis and Clark’s famous journey is rapidly approaching. The bicentennial is going to be of great importance both culturally and economically to my home state, and those impacts will be felt in many small towns and big cities all along the Lewis and Clark trail.

Knowing the important part that Southwest Washington played almost 200 years ago in this journey, I want to make sure that the National Park Service documents are historically accurate and complete. My legislation will help ensure that outcome. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation, the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Technical Corrections Act of 1999.

SECOND GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleagues, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT and Ms. TAUSCHER, the “Second Generation of Environmental Improvement Act of 1999.” This bipartisan bill improves the Second Generation of Environmental Improvement Act of 1999. This bipartisan bill has two related purposes—to improve the information practices of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to encourage the EPA to experiment with more innovative approaches to protect the environment.

Our overall goal is to move our nation toward a performance-based system of environmental protection—a system that will do a better job of protecting the environment, while providing greater flexibility to companies and states to determine how to meet tough, clear