

the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2385, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOMAS G. MASARYK MEMORIAL

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1161) to authorize the American Friends of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1161

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Government of the Czech Republic is authorized to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk on the Federal land in the District of Columbia.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), except that sections 2(c), 6(b), 8(b), and 10(c) of that Act shall not apply with respect to the memorial.

(c) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—The United States Government shall not pay any expense for the establishment of the memorial or its maintenance.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1161 introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) would authorize a memorial to be built on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor Tomas G. Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Masaryk embodies the close ties between the governments of the United States and Czechoslovakia. He was well acquainted with the United States from repeated trips to this country over the period of 4 decades as a philosopher, scholar, and teacher.

President Masaryk's close personal relationship with many Americans, including President Woodrow Wilson, ultimately led to the recognition by the United States of a free Czechoslovakia in 1918.

The bill, as introduced, specified an exact location for the memorial, but was later amended to merely state that the memorial would be established on

Federal land in the District of Columbia and that the memorial would be in compliance with the Commemorative Works Act.

Moreover, the passage of this bill would not result in any expense to the Federal Government. The bill, as amended, specifies that the United States will pay no expenses associated with the establishment or maintenance of the memorial.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not controversial. It is supported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources and the administration. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1161, as amended.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome our new chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), to his chairmanship of the subcommittee. I look forward to working with the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, Tomas G. Masaryk was a professor of philosophy who became the first President of Czechoslovakia and served in that capacity until ill health forced his retirement in 1935.

Based on his public service and writings, which include the Czechoslovakian Declaration of Independence, many have referred to Masaryk as the father of democratic Czechoslovakia.

H.R. 1161, as introduced, authorizes the American Friends of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to Tomas G. Masaryk on a specific parcel of Federal land at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington, D.C. The legislation stated that the memorial would be established in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act, and that it would be funded privately.

Clearly, Mr. Masaryk is an important and compelling figure not only in Czech history but in the history of democracy. However, in order for the legislation to achieve its own stated goal in order to comply with the Commemorative Works Act, the bill was amended during consideration by the Committee on Resources. The amendment removed the language identifying the specific site of the memorial and included language making clear that the memorial is to be a gift from the Government of the Czech Republic.

Mr. Speaker, with these amendments, we support H.R. 1161.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), has been detained; and he will be producing a statement for the RECORD.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

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Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1161, to authorize the American Friends of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia. Tomas Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia, stands in history as the embodiment of the close ties between the United States and Czechoslovakia. H.R. 1161 celebrates Tomas Masaryk's life achievements and quest for democracy, peace, freedom and humanity. The statue of Mr. Masaryk exemplifies the democratic ideal best expressed by his words, "Not with violence but with love, not with sword but with plow, not with blood but with work, not with death but with life, that is the answer to Czech geniuses, the meaning of our history and the heritage of our ancestors."

I have a community in the neighborhood where I live and the district where I represent who are descendants of Czech heritage. On behalf of all of them, I would urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1161.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Chairman of the House Resources Committee, Representative JAMES HANSEN and Ranking Member, Representative NICK RAHALL, National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman RADANOVICH, and former Chairman HEFLEY who were instrumental in bringing H.R. 1161 before us today. I would also like to express my thanks to the leadership for bringing H.R. 1161 to the Suspensions Calendar today.

H.R. 1161, which enjoys bi-partisan support was introduced earlier this session and authorizes the Government of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial in honor of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia.

Consideration of this bill is very timely as Jan Kavan, the Czech Republic's Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, began a series of high level meetings in Washington, D.C., with our colleagues in the Congress and with Secretary of State Powell. On October 1, 2001, the Deputy Prime Minister was the guest at a luncheon sponsored by the American Friends of the Czech Republic, an organization which I am honored to have worked with in support of H.R. 1161.

By considering this bill, we are celebrating Tomas Masaryk's life long achievements and his quest for democracy, peace, freedom, and humanity. The statue of Mr. Masaryk will immortalize a true friend of the United States and a pioneer for world democracy. Tomas Masaryk exemplifies the democratic ideal best expressed by his words, "Not with violence but with love, not with sword but with plough, not with blood but with work, not with death but with life—that is the answer of Czech genesis, the meaning of our history and the heritage of our ancestors."

Mr. Speaker, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first president of Czechoslovakia, stands in history as the best embodiment of the close ties between the United States and Czechoslovakia. He knew America from his personal, firsthand experience from continuous visits as a philosopher, scholar and teacher, which took place over four decades. He taught at major universities in the United States, and he married a young woman from Brooklyn, New York, Charlotte Garrigue, and carried her name as his own. For four decades he saw America transform from pioneer beginnings to the role of a world leader.

President Masaryk's relationship with America is best illustrated by his writings, speeches, interviews, articles and letters which can be found in our national archives—notably the Library of Congress. Masaryk's personal relationships with Secretary of State Lansing, Colonel House and most notably President Woodrow Wilson, led to the recognition by the United States of a free Czechoslovakia in 1918. For six months Masaryk traveled throughout the United States writing the Joint Declaration of Independence from Austria that was signed in Philadelphia and issued in Washington on October 18, 1918, where he was declared the President of Czechoslovakia.

Today, Masaryk stands as a symbol of the politics of morality. A steadfast disciple of Wilson, Lincoln and Jefferson it is befitting that he be honored as a world leader and a loyal friend of the United States by a monument to his work.

Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 2001, President George W. Bush wrote to Milton Cerny, President of the Czech Republic, offering his support for this memorial project, and I request that his letter be made a part of the RECORD. Moreover, the National Capital Memorial Commission has expressed its unanimous support for this memorial which will be presented as a gift by the Czech Republic. All costs associated with maintaining the memorial will be paid for by American Friends of the Czech Republic at no cost to the taxpayers or the U.S. government.

It is my understanding that this legislation will receive speedy consideration in the Senate where Senator CHUCK HAGEL, the sponsor of a similar bill is awaiting referral of this legislation. I am hopeful that with the passage of H.R. 1161 today and with the concurrence of the Senate, that the White House will expeditiously sign it into law so that an unveiling of this memorial to Tomas Masaryk may take place early next year to coincide with a visit to Washington, D.C., by Vaclav Havel, the President of the Czech Republic.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to fully support H.R. 1161, authorizing the citizens of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial in honor of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the first President of the Czech Republic and the father of Czech democracy!

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that

the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1161, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Government of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LONG WALK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1384) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo as a national historic trail, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1384

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 "Long Walk National Historic Trail Study Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *Beginning in the fall of 1863 and ending in the winter of 1864, the United States Government forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to relocate from their ancestral lands to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over 4 years.*

(2) *Thousands of Native Americans died at Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease, exposure, or conflicts between the tribes and United States military personnel.*

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"() The Long Walk Trail, a series of routes which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk beginning in the fall of 1863 as a result of their removal by the United States Government from their ancestral lands, generally located within a corridor extending through portions of Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, and Albuquerque, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico, Canyon Piedra Pintado, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

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

H.R. 1384, introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and amended by the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, would authorize the Secretary of Interior to study the suitability of

designating a series of routes that are to comprise the Long Walk National Historic Trail in Arizona and New Mexico as part of the National Trails System.

Mr. Speaker, the Long Walk Trail is significant due to the fact that in the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1864, the United States Government forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to relocate from their ancestral lands in Arizona and New Mexico to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over 4 years. During that time, thousands of Native Americans died at Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease, exposure or conflicts between tribes and United States military personnel.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not controversial. It is supported by the majority and minority of the Committee on Resources and the administration. I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1384.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) will control 20 minutes.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1384, the Long Walk National Historic Trail Study Act.

New Mexico's Third Congressional District is one of the most majestic regions in this country. It is a scenic land with a unique civilization that is part Native American, part Spanish and part Anglo. As such, the history of the region speaks to some of the most proud moments in American history. However, we have also seen some of our Nation's most tragic events. One of the most tragic is the Long Walk of the Navajo people and Mescalero Apaches. In 1863, the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced by gunpoint from their ancestral lands to walk roughly 350 miles from northeastern Arizona and northwest New Mexico to the Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico.

More than 150 years ago, the United States engaged in a military campaign against the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people. This campaign was an extension of U.S. policy to remove the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches from their homeland. This was an attempt to quash their rebellion against what was an unwelcome intrusion from the U.S. Government. Colonel Kit Carson then ordered his men to "round up" and remove the Navajo from their native area. The campaign was a brutal one and the Navajo and Mescalero