

and inserting “(as amended by section 211(a)(2))”;

(24) in section 263 (as redesignated), by striking “(as amended by section 305)” and inserting “(as amended by section 235)”;

(25) in section 265 (as redesignated), by striking “(as amended by section 603)” and inserting “(as amended by section 263)”.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3421

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 3421.

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

There was no objection.

#### HONORING RICARDO PAU-LLOSA

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate a great artist from my congressional district, Ricardo Pau-Llosa. Ricardo is a man of many talents. He is a poet, critic, curator, professor, and collector. Yet his generosity and desire to give back is what stands him apart from others.

Ricardo has graciously opened his personal art collection for an important exhibition that will take place soon. This August, the University of Notre Dame's Snite Museum of Art will open an exhibition of contemporary Latin American artwork. He has also been invited by the Museum of the Americas at the OAS to give a talk on the significance and themes of the exhibition.

Ricardo has been a renowned art critic for many years. He has been a senior editor of *Art International*, North American editor for *Southward Art*, and a contributor and adviser to the *encyclopedic Dictionary of Art*.

Ricardo is a frequent lecturer at major art museums such as the Art Institute of Chicago. He has published six books of poems and has been published in many literary magazines.

Ricardo, thank you for opening up your collection to us all in the hopes of educating and inspiring others. You are truly a renaissance man. Congratulations.

#### CONGRATULATING BENJAMIN SCHOOL BOYS LACROSSE

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor the varsity boys lacrosse team of the Benjamin School in

Palm Beach Gardens, Florida. The Benjamin Buccaneers won the Florida State lacrosse championship this spring against Tampa Jesuit in sudden death overtime.

Team members Matt Ferris, Scott Fricker, Kyle Gilmore, Taylor Smith, Nick Gardner, Josh Weinstein, Dylan Nugent, Roby Mendoza, Justin Boufford, Scott Slawson, Ryan O'Hare, Philip Benz, Nick Krar, Robby Dattolo, Josh Stauffer, Charlie Collins, Colby Kempe, Robert Jacobs, Evan Wesselman, Jay Ford and Charlie Nicklaus played with great determination and heart throughout the grueling tournament weekend to come from behind in the semifinals to beat defending State champions and local rival Dwyer High 18-16 to earn their spot against Tampa Jesuit in the finals.

The championship game was a hard fought see-saw scoring battle with the score tied eleven all at the end of the fourth quarter. Benjamin's Josh Stauffer scored the game-winning goal just 42 seconds into overtime.

I am proud to congratulate the Bucs and Coach Cheatham on their first of many State championships. Go Bucs.

#### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which was designed in 1990 in an overwhelmingly bipartisan approach to implement laws that would provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.

Why did we wait so long? How grand it is to be able to respond to those disabled, who are challenged, who are intellectually challenged, physically challenged, and who are experiencing difficulties that they should not as a full American citizen. So this law provides them with the armor to prevent discrimination.

Today, in Houston, Texas, I was very proud to be with the City of Houston and their 20th celebration of the Americans with Disabilities Act at the West Gray Multi-Service Center. I can assure you that this evidence of serving people was a grand celebration. So many were there, celebrating at the West Gray Multi-Service Center in Houston, Texas.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE AND LIFE OF MR. NICK BACON

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the

life of Mr. Nick Bacon for his lifetime of dedicated service to America and Arkansas and to recognize his heroism as a veteran of the United States Army.

He served in the U.S. Army from 1963 to 1984. President Nixon awarded him the Medal of Honor for his heroism west of Tam Ky in the Republic of Vietnam. He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, and a Purple Heart over the course of his military service.

He was a hero not only on the battlefield but by the way he lived his life serving others. As the director of the Arkansas Department of Veterans Affairs for more than a decade, Mr. Bacon was incredibly influential in improving services and foundations for veterans and their families, including the Fayetteville VA Long-Term Care Facility and Arkansas State Veterans Cemetery in North Little Rock.

Mr. Bacon's lifetime of dedication to our country and American veterans is worthy of the many awards and recognitions he received throughout his life. A humble man who loved people and people loved to be around, Nick always had the veteran at heart. He will be greatly missed.

#### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

(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. Madam Speaker, this week 20 years ago, the Americans with Disabilities Act was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on July 26, 1990. To many of us, the ADA involved simple, tangible things like curb cuts, automatic doors, Braille signs, and those unimaginable buses that kneel to the ground.

To the millions of Americans with disabilities, the law marked a new sense of freedom, freedom to move about, to work, to contribute, to live one's life.

President Bush said it best as he signed this landmark law: “Today, America welcomes into the mainstream of life all of our fellow citizens with disabilities. We embrace you for your abilities and for your disabilities, for our similarities and indeed for our differences, for your past courage and your future dreams. Last year, we celebrated a victory of international freedom. Even the strongest person couldn't scale the Berlin Wall to gain the elusive promise of independence that lay just beyond. And so, together, we rejoiced when that barrier fell.

“And now, I sign legislation which takes a sledgehammer to another wall, one which has for too many generations separated Americans with disabilities from the freedom they could glimpse, but not grasp.”

Congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

□ 1920

#### NATIONAL MEDIA IGNORE FACTS ABOUT USDA FIRING

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the national media have been quick to blame conservative news outlets for the firing of Agriculture Department official Shirley Sherrod.

For example, a recent New York Times article points a finger at Fox News. The article, which mentions Fox seven times, describes the network as being in "pursuit of Ms. Sherrod." However, Fox did not air any stories about Ms. Sherrod until after she had already resigned.

The New York Times and the rest of the national media have largely ignored the truth. The rush to judgment that led to Ms. Sherrod's firing came from the Obama administration, not conservative media outlets.

The Times article is another example of the media giving the White House a free pass. Media outlets should be more honest in their reporting if they want the trust of the American people.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 301, PAKISTAN WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. CARDOZA, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-567) on the resolution (H. Res. 1556) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 301) directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Pakistan, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DAHLKEMPER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### RECTIFY MISTREATMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening to talk about a United States Supreme Court decision that

could have far-reaching social and economic impacts on the American Indian population.

Carcieri v. Salazar, a 6-3 decision by the United States Supreme Court issued on February 24, 2009, held that the Secretary of the Interior exceeded his authority in taking land into trust for an American Indian tribe that was not under Federal jurisdiction or recognized at the time the Indian Reorganization Act was enacted in 1934. I speak tonight to the injustice of that result and to the moral imperative that we as Members of the United States Congress have to see that that decision is corrected.

For centuries, now, the American Indians who called these lands home long before Europeans have arrived have been pushed to the geographic and societal fringes of this great country. They have suffered disruption, violence, and relocation to make way for continued expansion. The Indian Reorganization Act, ironically, of 1934 sought to actually rectify so many of those mistreatments.

From 1934 to 2009, the Department of the Interior has restored lands to enable tribal governments to build schools, health clinics, hospitals, housing, and community centers to serve the American Indian people. The Secretary of the Interior has approved trust acquisitions for approximately 5 million acres of former tribal homelands, far short of the more than 100 million acres of lands lost through the Federal policies of removal, allotment, and assimilation.

The Supreme Court decision in Carcieri v. Salazar, if left in place, has the potential to undo that effort. The decision threatens tribal sovereignty, economic self-sufficiency and self-determination, as the Indian Reorganization Act provides not only for the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take lands into trust for tribes, but also for the establishment of tribal constitutions and tribal business structures.

The Carcieri decision also has the danger of establishing two classes of American Indian tribes in this country today: those recognized as of 1934 for whom land may be taken into trust, and those recognized after 1934, who would be unable to have land taken into trust for their benefit. This is simply unacceptable and contrary to the intent of Congress. In fact, the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act, passed by Congress in 1994, provides that all tribes are treated equally regardless of their date of recognition.

Since 1934, the Department of the Interior has construed the Indian Reorganization Act to authorize the Secretary to place land into trust for all federally recognized tribes. Trying to right our Nation's wrong, Secretary Salazar and his predecessors have taken steps to return to American Indians a small por-

tion, a fraction of the lands that their ancestors called home.

And for the Supreme Court—for any court for that matter—to render a narrow decision like this based on supposition that 76 years ago the writers of the act gave particular meaning to one word in their decision is a further slap in the face to this proud people.

Current history leaves many Americans to associate the restoration of American Indian tribal lands with the development of casinos and gaming, but it is about much more than that. It is about providing resources for a nation to survive. It is about restoring sacred lands on which their ancestors hunted, prayed, and were buried. It is about rebuilding communities, heritage, and proud nations.

I would like to acknowledge the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) for their efforts to amend this decision. I would like to acknowledge, also, the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN, for his efforts in seeing that this miscarriage of justice is corrected.

While times have been bad for most Americans, they have been worse for a lot of our American Indian friends. Despite their own struggles during the economic downturn of the early 1980s, when I was traveling this country as an ironworker, they gave me a place to live. For 1 year, I was a guest of the Navajos on a reservation in New Mexico on the land that the United States Government put them on to simply survive. Over the years, I have worked alongside Navajo, Wampanoag, Apache, Navajo, and Mashpee ironworkers. I know them to be hardworking, honorable people.

The Carcieri decision serves only to further dishonor them and their ancestors, to deprive them of an opportunity to regain the dignity and the justice that they are owed.

As a Member of this body, I am now in a position to return the kindness of my Navajo hosts and say thank you to the many American Indians I have worked beside on the high iron all over this country. That's why I am a cosponsor of Mr. KILDEE's bill, H.R. 3742, which will make the necessary amendments to the Indian Reorganization Act.

□ 1930

#### SUPREME COURT NOMINEE ELENA KAGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WOOLSEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I spent 7½ years, before coming to Congress, as a criminal court judge in Tennessee trying felony criminal cases. I