

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 108.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

McLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

Mr. GILCREST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 733) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, Oregon, and to administer the site as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 733

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "McLoughlin House National Historic Site Act".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term "Association" means the McLoughlin Memorial Association, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(2) CITY.—The term "City" means Oregon City, Oregon.

(3) HISTORIC SITE.—The term "Historic Site" means the McLoughlin House National Historic Site which is described in the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior's Order of June 27, 1941, and generally depicted on the map entitled "McLoughlin House National Historic Site", numbered 007/80,000, and dated 12/01/01, and includes the McLoughlin House, the Barclay House, and other associated real property, improvements, and personal property.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 27, 1941, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior W.C. Mendenhall, by means of the authority granted the Secretary under section 2 of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, established the McLoughlin Home National Historic Site, located in the City.

(2) Since January 16, 1945, the site has been known as McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

(3) The Historic Site includes the McLoughlin House and Barclay House, which are owned and managed by the Association.

(4) The Historic Site is located in a Charter Park on Oregon City Block 40, which is owned by the City.

(5) A cooperative agreement was made in 1941 among the Association, the City, and

the United States, providing for the preservation and use of the McLoughlin House as a national historic site.

(6) The Association has had an exemplary and longstanding role in the stewardship of the Historic Site but is unable to continue that role.

(7) The Historic Site has been an affiliated area of the National Park System and is worthy of recognition as part of the National Park System.

SEC. 3. McLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire the Historic Site, from willing sellers only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that lands or interests in lands owned by the City may be acquired by donation only.

(b) BOUNDARIES; ADMINISTRATION.—Upon acquisition of the Historic Site, the acquired property shall be included within the boundaries of, and be administered as part of, the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations of the National Park System.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 733, introduced by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, Oregon, and to administer it as part of the existing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which has already been established as a unit of the National Park System.

I would like to say after reading some of the information before us here this morning that I want to thank the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) for bringing this to the floor's attention and that the "father of Oregon," as it is stated here, Dr. John McLoughlin from the Hudson Bay Company, provided many weary travelers with the goods and the resources and the comfort that they needed as they traversed this great continent.

H.R. 733, introduced by Congresswoman DARLENE HOOLEY, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon City, Oregon, and to administer it as part of the existing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which has already been established as a Unit of the National Park System. The McLoughlin House, an Affiliated Area of the National Park System, has long been the beneficiary of a close working relationship between the managing entity, the McLoughlin Memorial Association, and its partner, the National Park Service. The McLoughlin Memorial Association is no longer in a position to be able to support and manage the National Historic Site. Consequently, this bill will enable the National Park Service to essentially exchange roles with the association to preserve this important historical treasure, while continuing to use the association as a resource. At the same time, the bill does not

create a new park unit, but rather allows the House to be administered as part of an existing unit.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Site is named for Dr. John McLoughlin, the "Father of Oregon" who established the famous British Hudson Bay Company in Vancouver, Washington in 1825. Dr. McLoughlin supplied American pioneers with the goods they needed to settle and survive at their new home in Oregon.

The House passed the same language in this bill during the 107th Congress as part of a larger package. The bill still enjoys the same broad support that it did last Congress and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, the McLoughlin House National Historic Site in Oregon honors the achievements of John McLoughlin, commonly referred to as the "Father of Oregon." The site has been preserved and managed by the McLoughlin Memorial Association since its designation as a national historic site in 1941. Unfortunately, the association is no longer in a position to be the primary management entity for this nationally very significant site and is therefore seeking Federal acquisition of the site. Once acquired, the site will be managed as part of the nearby Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

The gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) has worked tirelessly on behalf of this legislation and is to be commended for her diligence and perseverance. The McLoughlin House site might have well begun to suffer serious deterioration had she not stepped in to preserve this important historic resource.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me this time.

I thank my colleague from Maryland for his kind words.

I rise today in appreciation of my colleagues who made bringing this bill to the floor possible.

Standing 6 foot 4 inches tall, Dr. John McLoughlin cast a giant of a shadow on the early development of the Oregon frontier. For 21 years his powerful voice was the only influence of law and order over an empire 2½ times the size of Texas. He had absolute control, and he maintained it peacefully and profitably with a balance of justice. With an overwhelming sense of compassion and generosity beyond reproach, it is little wonder that he was regarded by native Americans as a "Great White Eagle." John McLoughlin did indeed walk tall and cast the greatest shadow that ever fell so humbly on the changing face of Oregon.

Born in 1784 near Quebec, Canada, McLoughlin began his medical apprenticeship at age 14. In 1803 at the ripe old age of 19, he was granted his license to practice surgery and pharmacy. Soon after, Dr. McLoughlin was appointed medical officer for the North West Company, fierce competitor of Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade. He continued there until 1821, until his acquisition by Hudson, for whom he continued working.

In 1824 Dr. McLoughlin was sent to Fort George, now Astoria, Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River. Charged with establishing administrative headquarters and supply depot for the expanding fur company, he was also tasked with creating a mercantile arm of the British Government with the goal of monopolizing the fur trade and maintaining peace among the numerous Indian tribes.

Upon arrival, he found the existing facility to be run down, the farmland to be poor, and the location that was in general unsuitable for his responsibilities. To remedy these deficiencies, he moved the site northwest and built a new settlement in Belle Vue Point, in what is now Washington State, and named it Fort Vancouver. The new fort was an imposing presence. It contained all the necessities for settlement with a school library, pharmacy, chapel, warehouses, smithy, and the largest manufacturing facility west of the Rockies. To the rear of the fort were fields of grain, vegetables, and an orchard for fresh fruits.

Dr. McLoughlin maintained friendly relationship with the local Indians, and in 1829 when a visiting ship brought a terrible fever that spread like wildfire, he spent countless hours tending the ill, trying to ease their suffering as much as he could. Despite his best efforts, the fever devastated the tribes and killed more than 30,000 people over the next 4 years.

Meanwhile, though, Fort Vancouver flourished under the guidance of Dr. McLoughlin. Even though he had no military forces, he was able to maintain peace and order through his personality and hard work. He was a figure larger than life.

□ 1300

His good relationship with the local Indians kept the peace on that front, and it was not until his departure that any unrest developed from that quarter.

As a reward for his enlightened stewardship, he was knighted by Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria in 1841. During the 1840s, the British came to the realization that preventing American settlers from homesteading in Oregon was all but impossible, but they tried their best to discourage settlers from beginning the trip. Tall tales of fierce Indians, unproductive land, and terrible weather conditions were spread far and wide.

Though it violated Hudson's Bay company policy, McLoughlin sym-

pathized with the overwhelmed and often unprepared settlers. He extended credit so they could purchase supplies, clothing and seed for planting, offered food to those who were hungry, cared for those who took ill. This personal decision by Dr. McLoughlin and the compassion he showed to these settlers proved critical to establishing American settlers and solidified U.S. claims to the territory.

By 1845, Dr. McLoughlin's disgust for Hudson's policy toward American settlers was so great he was unable to stay with the company. After his resignation, he purchased the company's land claim at Willamette Falls in Oregon City and built a residence for his family, the McLoughlin House, and took up residence in 1846.

McLoughlin remained a public figure through his retirement and became a U.S. citizen in 1849. He donated land for the jail, for a female seminary, and in 1851 was elected mayor of Oregon City. He died in his home 6 years later.

In 1941, the McLoughlin House was designated a national historic site, the first one in the West; and in 1957 Dr. John McLoughlin was named Father of Oregon by the State legislature.

Clearly, Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House have a long and storied history together. The intent of my legislation is to see that this history is continued by expanding the boundaries of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site to include the McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

Currently, the McLoughlin House is maintained and managed by a non-profit group. For nearly 100 years, the association has done admirable work to preserve and maintain this historic treasure. However, over the past several years, the association has been unable to raise the funds required to provide the needed maintenance and upkeep of the property that is now in jeopardy of falling into disrepair.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Act would do what should have been done 60 years ago, include these properties as part of the National Park System, rather than creating a new unit of the National Park System. This legislation simply adds this historic treasure to the existing Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, which is already administered by the park system.

I believe this addition will preserve in perpetuity the cultural, educational, and historical benefits of this historic site for future generations. I am proud of the wide-ranging support for this legislation, from the city, county, the citizens, the congressional delegation. The citizens in Oregon City approved a ballot measure by 80 percent to allow this to go into the National Park System.

Again, I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to making this legislation possible, and I feel certain this legislation will move swiftly through the Senate and to President Bush's desk.

Again, I thank all my colleagues for their time and effort.

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

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding me time, and my dear friend, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

As the proud Representative of America's Vancouver, as our Mayor Royce Pollard likes to describe it, I am privileged to represent Fort Vancouver itself.

As the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) explained, the chief factor of Fort Vancouver in its early years was none other than John McLoughlin. He distinguished himself in numerable ways. His help to the American settlers of this region was invaluable, and many, many people described his hospitality.

Narcissa Whitman, the wife of frontier evangelist Marcus Whitman, whose statue resides in this very building, described Vancouver at the time as the "New York of the Pacific Ocean." Now, mind you, it was a pretty small New York. It was a stockade-type fort. But for those who had traveled that long journey across the Oregon Trail, it was a beacon of friendship, of health care, of food and of protection. Without John McLoughlin, that would not have been possible.

I am proud to represent Vancouver, I am proud to represent Fort Vancouver, as we call it, "Vancouver, not B.C.; Washington, not D.C."

Madam Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) for her initiative, and our ranking member and the Chair of the committee for their initiative in preserving this valued historical site. I urge its passage, and I urge people to come visit the birthplace of American history in the Pacific Northwest, Fort Vancouver, Washington.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 733. I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), on the other side and the staff on both sides of the aisle, and certainly the two Members that spoke here this morning.

I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 733.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, and the Chair's prior announcement, the Chair will now put each question on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the following order:

Motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1559, de novo;

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 273, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 108, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1559, EMERGENCY WAR-TIME SUPPLEMENTAL ACT, 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question de novo on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 1559 offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The Clerk designated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 265, nays 150, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—265

Abercrombie	Brown (OH)	Delahunt
Ackerman	Burgess	DeLauro
Aderholt	Burr	Deutsch
Akin	Capito	Diaz-Balart, L.
Alexander	Capps	Diaz-Balart, M.
Allen	Capuano	Dicks
Andrews	Cardin	Dingell
Baca	Cardoza	Doggett
Baird	Carson (IN)	Dooley (CA)
Baldwin	Carson (OK)	Doyle
Ballance	Case	Dunn
Bartlett (MD)	Clay	Edwards
Barton (TX)	Clyburn	Emanuel
Becerra	Conyers	Emerson
Bell	Cooper	Engel
Berkley	Costello	English
Berman	Cramer	Eshoo
Berry	Crowley	Etheridge
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Evans
Bishop (NY)	Cunningham	Everett
Blumenauer	Davis (AL)	Farr
Boehlert	Davis (CA)	Fattah
Boswell	Davis (FL)	Ferguson
Boucher	Davis (IL)	Filner
Boyd	DeFazio	Fletcher
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Foley

Ford	Lowey	Ruppersberger
Fossella	Lucas (KY)	Rush
Frank (MA)	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Frelinghuysen	Majette	Ryan (WI)
Frost	Matsui	Sabo
Gillmor	Maloney	Sanchez, Linda
Gonzalez	Manzullo	T.
Gordon	Markey	Sanchez, Loretta
Granger	Marshall	Sanders
Green (TX)	Matheson	Sandlin
Green (WI)	McHugh	Saxton
Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky
Gutierrez	McCollum	Schiff
Hall	McDermott	Scott (GA)
Harman	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Hart	McIntyre	Serrano
Hastings (FL)	McNulty	Shaw
Hayworth	Meehan	Shays
Hill	Meek (FL)	Sherman
Hinchee	Meeks (NY)	Shimkus
Hinojosa	Menendez	Shuster
Hoeft	Michaud	Ginny
Holden	Millender-	Skelton
Holt	McDonald	Slaughter
Honda	Miller (NC)	Smith (NJ)
Hooley (OR)	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Hoyer	Mollohan	Snyder
Hunter	Moore	Solis
Inslee	Moran (KS)	Spratt
Israel	Murphy	Stark
Jackson (IL)	Murtha	Stenholm
Jackson-Lee	Napolitano	Strickland
(TX)	Neal (MA)	Sweeney
Janklow	Nethercutt	Tanner
Jefferson	Oberstar	Tauscher
John	Obey	Tauzin
Johnson (IL)	Olver	Taylor (MS)
Johnson, E. B.	Ortiz	Thompson (CA)
Jones (OH)	Ose	Thompson (MS)
Kanjorski	Owens	Tiahrt
Kaptur	Pallone	Tierney
Kelly	Pascrell	Towns
Kennedy (RI)	Pastor	Turner (TX)
Kildee	Pelosi	Udall (CO)
Kilpatrick	Peterson (MN)	Udall (NM)
Kind	Peterson (PA)	Upton
King (NY)	Platts	Van Hollen
Klecicka	Pomeroy	Velazquez
Kucinich	Porter	Visclosky
LaHood	Portman	Walden (OR)
Lampson	Price (NC)	Walsh
Langevin	Quinn	Waters
Lantos	Rahall	Watson
Larsen (WA)	Ramstad	Watt
Larson (CT)	Rangel	Waxman
LaTourette	Regula	Weiner
Leach	Renzi	Weldon (PA)
Lee	Reyes	Wexler
Levin	Rodriguez	Whitfield
Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wolf
Lewis (KY)	Ross	Woolsey
Lipinski	Rothman	Wu
LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard	Wynn
Lofgren	Royce	

NAYS—150

Bachus	Collins	Hensarling
Baker	Cox	Heger
Ballenger	Crane	Hobson
Barrett (SC)	Crenshaw	Hoekstra
Bass	Cubin	Hostettler
Beauprez	Culberson	Houghton
Bereuter	Davis, Jo Ann	Isakson
Biggert	Deal (GA)	Issa
Bilirakis	DeLay	Istook
Bishop (UT)	DeMint	Johnson (CT)
Blackburn	Doolittle	Johnson, Sam
Blunt	Dreier	Jones (NC)
Boehner	Duncan	Keller
Bonilla	Ehlers	Kennedy (MN)
Bonner	Feeney	King (IA)
Bono	Flake	Kingston
Boozman	Forbes	Kirk
Bradley (NH)	Franks (AZ)	Kline
Brady (TX)	Gallegly	Knollenberg
Brown (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Kolbe
Burns	Gibbons	Latham
Burton (IN)	Gilchrest	Linder
Buyer	Gingrey	McCotter
Calvert	Goode	McCrery
Camp	Goodlatte	McInnis
Cannon	Goss	McKeon
Cantor	Graves	Mica
Carter	Greenwood	Miller (FL)
Castle	Gutknecht	Miller (MI)
Chabot	Harris	Miller, Gary
Chocola	Hastings (WA)	Musgrave
Coble	Hayes	Myrick
Cole	Hefley	Ney

Northup	Rehberg	Sullivan
Norwood	Reynolds	Tancred
Nunes	Rogers (AL)	Terry
Nussle	Rogers (KY)	Thomas
Osborne	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Otter	Rohrabacher	Tiberi
Oxley	Ryun (KS)	Toomey
Paul	Schrock	Turner (OH)
Pearce	Sensenbrenner	Vitter
Pence	Sessions	Wamp
Petri	Shadegg	Weldon (FL)
Pickering	Sherwood	Weller
Pitts	Simmons	Wicker
Pombo	Simpson	Wilson (NM)
Pryce (OH)	Smith (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Putnam	Souder	Young (AK)
Radanovich	Stearns	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Brown, Corrine	Gerlach	Moran (VA)
Brown-Waite,	Hulshof	Nadler
Ginny	Hyde	Payne
Combest	Jenkins	Smith (TX)
Davis (TN)	Lewis (CA)	Stupak
Davis, Tom	Lucas (OK)	Taylor (NC)
Gephardt	McCarthy (MO)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote.) Members are reminded there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

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Messrs. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, POMBO, GALLEGLY, SIMPSON and BRADLEY of New Hampshire changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. GREEN of Wisconsin, WALSH, LaTOURETTE, WHITFIELD, SWEENEY, FOLEY, FRELINGHUYSEN, GUTIERREZ, RENZI, FOSSELLA, LEWIS of Kentucky, WALDEN of Oregon, AKIN, LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, PETERSON of Pennsylvania, BARTLETT of Maryland, EVERETT, Mrs. EMERSON, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct conferees was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 112, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 112 I inadvertently pressed the "yea" button. I meant to vote "nay."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, REGULA, LEWIS of California, ROGERS of Kentucky, WOLF, KOLBE, WALSH, TAYLOR of North Carolina, HOBSON, ISTOOK, BONILLA, KNOLLENBERG, KINGSTON, FRELINGHUYSEN, OBEY, MURTHA, DICKS, SABO, MOLLOHAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mrs. LOWEY, and Messrs. SERRANO, MORAN of Virginia, and EDWARDS.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the remainder of votes in this series will be conducted as 5-minute votes.