

Rehberg	Shadegg	Tiaht
Renzi	Shaw	Tiberi
Reyes	Shays	Tierney
Reynolds	Sherman	Toomey
Rodriguez	Sherwood	Towns
Rogers (AL)	Shimkus	Turner (OH)
Rogers (KY)	Shuster	Turner (TX)
Rogers (MI)	Simmons	Udall (CO)
Rohrabacher	Simpson	Udall (NM)
Ros-Lehtinen	Skelton	Upton
Ross	Slaughter	Van Hollen
Rothman	Smith (MI)	Velazquez
Roybal-Allard	Smith (NJ)	Visclosky
Royce	Smith (TX)	Vitter
Ruppersberger	Snyder	Walden (OR)
Rush	Solis	Walsh
Ryan (OH)	Souder	Wamp
Ryan (WI)	Spratt	Watson
Ryun (KS)	Stearns	Watt
Sabo	Stenholm	Waxman
Sanchez, Linda	Strickland	Weiner
T.	Stupak	Weldon (FL)
Sanchez, Loretta	Sullivan	Weldon (PA)
Sanders	Sweeney	Weller
Sandlin	Tanner	Wexler
Saxton	Tauscher	Whitfield
Schakowsky	Tauzin	Wicker
Schiff	Taylor (MS)	Wilson (NM)
Schrock	Taylor (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Scott (GA)	Terry	Wolf
Scott (VA)	Thomas	Woolsey
Sensenbrenner	Thompson (CA)	Wu
Serrano	Thompson (MS)	Wynn
Sessions	Thornberry	Young (AK)

NAYS—9

Capuano	Filner	Owens
Duncan	Kucinich	Paul
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Waters

NOT VOTING—15

Baker	Manzullo	Rangel
DeFazio	McInnis	Smith (WA)
Dicks	Musgrave	Stark
Garrett (NJ)	Myrick	Tancredo
Jones (NC)	Radanovich	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE) (during the vote). The Chair announces that one panel on the board is not operational and Members may confirm their votes at the voting stations.

□ 0242

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 299, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 231) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 231

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, June 26, 2003, Friday, June 27, 2003, or Saturday, June 28, 2003, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, July 7, 2003, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday,

June 26, 2003, Friday, June 27, 2003, or Saturday, June 28, 2003, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, July 7, 2003, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO TUESDAY, JULY 1, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, July 1, 2003, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 231, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, July 9, 2003.

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

There was no objection.

□ 0245

APPOINTMENT OF HON. TOM DAVIS OF VIRGINIA TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JULY 7, 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following Communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 26, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through July 7, 2003.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3364

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 2407.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING THE NORTHWESTERN BAND OF THE SHOSHONE NATION

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, headquartered in my hometown of Brigham City, Utah, and located throughout northern Utah and southern Idaho, and specifically to pay tribute to this tribe as it enters a new chapter in its history.

For more than 1,500 years, the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation has cared for much of the land that consumes my district as well as the districts of my colleagues in Idaho and Nevada. Last month, the Shoshones took ownership of a portion of the land along the Bear River in Idaho where as many as 380 of their ancestors were killed by the U.S. Cavalry on January 29, 1863. The Bear River Massacre, as it is called, was the worst slaughter of Native Americans west of the Mississippi, with an estimate of double the number of deaths of those at Wounded Knee. Now, for the first time in its history, 26 acres where so many Shoshones perished will be treated as the sacred burial ground that it is. In a solemn and very moving ceremony, the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation was able to perform burial rites for the men, women and children who died on that site 140 years ago. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor those members of this tribe who gave their lives on that day in 1863.

I also want to commend the efforts of the tribe, the American West Heritage Center, and the Trust for Public Lands for working together to bring closure to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, headquartered in my hometown of Brigham City, Utah, and located throughout Northern Utah and Southern Idaho, and to pay tribute to this tribe as it celebrates a new chapter in its history.

For more than 1,500 years, the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation has cared for much of the land that makes up my district—and the districts of my colleagues from Idaho and Nevada. Last month, the Northwestern Shoshones took ownership of a portion of the land along the Bear River in Idaho where as many as 380 of their ancestors were killed by the U.S. Cavalry on January 29, 1863. The Bear River Massacre, as it

is called, was the worst slaughter west of the Mississippi of Native Americans, with estimates of the dead nearly double those of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Now, for the first time in its history, 26 acres where so many Shoshones perished will be treated as the sacred burial ground that it is. In a solemn and moving ceremony, the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation was able to perform burial rites for the men, women, and children who died on that site over 140 years ago. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor those members of the tribe who gave their lives on that day in 1863.

I want to commend the efforts of the tribe, the American West Heritage Center, and the Trust for Public Lands for working together to bring closure to this episode in our nation's history. Their goal is to obtain a total of 150 acres so that the Bear River Massacre site can be turned into a memorial. This story, along with the tribe's history and culture, will be preserved and shared with the public at the nearby American West Heritage Center in Wellsville, Utah, which is also located in my district.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of our colleagues, I am also submitting an article for the RECORD from a Salt Lake newspaper, which details the history of this site. I commend the past and current Shoshone leadership for their vision and efforts.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Feb. 4, 2003]

THIS HALLOWED GROUND

It never made any sense to call what happened at Idaho's Bear River 140 years ago a "battle." When soldiers based in Salt Lake City went on a mad rampage and killed at least 250 men, women and children of the Northwestern Shoshone tribe on Jan. 29, 1863, it was a massacre.

And it still makes no sense that the site of that blot on our shared history is not officially designated as a national historic site.

Descendants of the Northwestern Shoshone see the historic significance of the place, and so does the National Park Service. But, while the site near Preston in southeastern Idaho drew a small crowd of devoted friends to mark Wednesday's anniversary of the horrible event, what happened there remains something that has been largely air-brushed, Stalin-like, from our official memory.

The stumbling block, apparently, is that Idaho Sen. Larry Craig has for eight years been bottling up a resolution to create a \$14 million Bear River National Historic Site and Visitors Center. Craig says the park service has more immediate needs and, given the constant scuffle within all federal agencies for adequate funding, it is true that not every idea for a new national historic site can be fulfilled.

But the Bear River massacre is important enough that it needs to be burned into our collective memory. It was one of the earliest and one of the bloodiest encounters between Native Americans and European settlers in the Far West. Its memory has been kept alive by the tireless efforts of a few Shoshone, most notably Utah's Mae Timbimbo Parry, efforts that themselves deserve to be chronicled at an official historic site.

As the United States gears up to mark the 200th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery, with proper notice given to their Shoshone guide Sacagawea, now would be the proper time to note this terribly sad bit of fallout from that courageous expedition. The extra amount of attention that will be focused on Lewis and Clark should be used to earn support from historians, Congress, foundations and the general public to

properly mark the site of the Bear River Massacre and formally mourn those who died there.

The place of the Bear River Massacre is a national historic site, whether we say so or not.

We should say so.

THE CRISIS IN LIBERIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to the troubling situation of unrest in our ally nation of Liberia. Because of the rich history of its birth in 1820 with the valiant acts of freed American slaves in founding the capital of Christopolis, now Monrovia, we certainly have a stake in the need for restoring peace.

Since the end of the seven-year civil war that claimed the lives of over 250,000 people, more than 1.3 million residents have had to flee the country for refuge in neighboring countries, many of which have already reached the end of their meager resources. The series of events in Liberia presents a harsh irony in light of yesterday's events: we celebrated a Constitutional victory in the Grutter v. Bollinger decision that came out of the highest court in the nation. Similarly ironic, on that same day, we saluted the Honorable Mayor Maynard Jackson, Jr., one of the most charismatic civic leaders of all time in his departure at age 65. This ironic juxtaposition of emotions reminds us that no matter how far we think we've gotten, there is always distance to be traveled in the work of making peace in the world.

The U.N. High Court indictment of Liberian President Charles Taylor on charges of crimes against humanity, largely stemming from his participation in the civil war in Sierra Leone, has created a panic in Monrovia. A Liberian woman stated that "We are all tired of Charles Taylor, but we are afraid that his arrest in Ghana will create chaos." We in the United States now know the feeling of panic as we check the terror threat on a daily basis—today's threat level being Yellow, or "heightened." People shouldn't have to live in fear.

The economic effect of the renewed arms embargo, ban on dealing in rough diamonds, and airline restrictions on Liberia will be substantial for the citizens and business community. However, the human rights abuses such as summary executions, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual violence, looting of civilian property, and forced labor must end now. The mass evacuation aboard the French vessel *Orange* of the hundreds of foreigners, including Americans, holding dual U.S. and Liberian citizenship, Europeans, Lebanese, Ivorian and Indian nationals, Egyptians, and some Africans represents a departure from our goal of uniting our international community in peace. It is a moral imperative that we end the

chaos caused by anarchy and criminal behavior. The Ceasefire Agreement between the Republic of Liberia, the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LUR) groups, and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) is a start, but our help is imperative. We must make our voices heard and incite action from our colleagues in order to restore peace.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. WYNN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today until 11:00 a.m. on account of personal business.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today from 6:00 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of attending a funeral.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 163. An act to reauthorize the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Work Force and the Committee on Resources.

S. 498. An act to authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Joseph A. De Laine, in recognition of his contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

S. 867. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 710 Wicks Lane in Billings, Montana, as the "Ronald Reagan Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 825. An act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7401 West 100th Place in Bridgeview, Illinois, as the "Michael J. Healy Post Office Building".

H.R. 917. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1830 South Lake Drive in Lexington, South Carolina, as the "Floyd Spence Post Office Building".

H.R. 925. An act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1859 South Ashland Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Cesar Chavez Post Office".

H.R. 981. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at