

□ 1904

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 276.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 276, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 295, nays 106, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 467]

YEAS—295

Abercrombie	Crenshaw	Hobson
Ackerman	Crowley	Holden
Aderholt	Cuellar	Holt
Alexander	Culberson	Honda
Allen	Cummings	Hoyer
Andrews	Cunningham	Hulshof
Baca	Davis (AL)	Hunter
Bachus	Davis (CA)	Hyde
Baird	Davis (FL)	Insee
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Israel
Barrow	Davis (KY)	Jackson (IL)
Bass	Davis (TN)	Jackson-Lee
Bean	Davis, Tom	(TX)
Becerra	DeGette	Jefferson
Berkley	DeLahunt	Jenkins
Berman	DeLauro	Johnson (CT)
Berry	DeLay	Johnson (IL)
Biggert	Dent	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kanjorski
Bishop (NY)	Dicks	Kaptur
Blumenauer	Doggett	Keller
Boehlert	Doyle	Kelly
Boehner	Dreier	Kennedy (MN)
Bonilla	Edwards	Kennedy (RI)
Bono	Ehlers	Kildee
Boren	Emanuel	Kilpatrick (MI)
Boswell	Emerson	Kind
Boucher	English (PA)	King (NY)
Boustany	Eshoo	Kirk
Boyd	Etheridge	Knollenberg
Bradley (NH)	Evans	Kolbe
Brady (PA)	Farr	Kucinich
Brady (TX)	Ferguson	Kuhl (NY)
Brown (OH)	Filner	Langevin
Brown (SC)	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lantos
Brown, Corrine	Foley	Larsen (WA)
Butterfield	Ford	Larson (CT)
Buyer	Frank (MA)	Latham
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Leach
Cantor	Gerlach	Lee
Capito	Gillmor	Levin
Capps	Gonzalez	Lewis (CA)
Capuano	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Cardin	Gordon	Linder
Cardoza	Granger	Lipinski
Carnahan	Graves	LoBiondo
Carson	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Case	Green, Gene	Lowe
Castle	Grijalva	Lucas
Chandler	Gutierrez	Lungren, Daniel
Clay	Harman	E.
Cleaver	Harris	Lynch
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Manzullo
Cole (OK)	Hastings (WA)	Markey
Conyers	Hayes	Marshall
Cooper	Hefley	Matheson
Costa	Herseth	Matsui
Costello	Higgins	McCarthy
Cramer	Hinche	McCollum (MN)

McCrery	Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)
McDermott	Pryce (OH)	Smith (TX)
McGovern	Rahall	Smith (WA)
McIntyre	Ramstad	Snyder
McKeon	Rangel	Solis
McKinney	Regula	Souder
Meehan	Reichert	Spratt
Meek (FL)	Renzi	Stark
Menendez	Reyes	Stupak
Michaud	Rogers (AL)	Tanner
Millender-	Rogers (KY)	Tauscher
McDonald	Rogers (MI)	Taylor (MS)
Miller (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen	Thomas
Miller, George	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Mollohan	Rothman	Thompson (MS)
Moore (KS)	Roybal-Allard	Tiberi
Moore (WI)	Ruppersberger	Tierney
Murphy	Rush	Turner
Murtha	Ryan (OH)	Udall (CO)
Napolitano	Sabo	Udall (NM)
Neal (MA)	Salazar	Upton
Northup	Sanchez, Linda	Van Hollen
Nunes	T.	Visclosky
Oberstar	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden (OR)
Obey	Sanders	Wasserman
Oliver	Saxton	Schultz
Ortiz	Schakowsky	Waters
Osborne	Schiff	Watson
Otter	Schwartz (PA)	Watt
Pallone	Schwarz (MI)	Waxman
Pascarell	Scott (GA)	Weldon (PA)
Pastor	Scott (VA)	Weller
Payne	Shaw	Wexler
Pelosi	Shays	Whitfield
Peterson (MN)	Sherman	Wilson (NM)
Pickering	Shimkus	Wolf
Pitts	Shuster	Woolsey
Platts	Simmons	Wu
Pombo	Simpson	Wynn
Pomeroy	Skelton	Young (AK)
Porter	Slaughter	Young (FL)

NAYS—106

Akin	Gingrey	Norwood
Baker	Gohmert	Oxley
Barrett (SC)	Goode	Paul
Bartlett (MD)	Green (WI)	Pearce
Barton (TX)	Gutknecht	Pence
Bilirakis	Hall	Peterson (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Hayworth	Petri
Blackburn	Hensarling	Poe
Blunt	Herger	Price (GA)
Bonner	Hostettler	Putnam
Boozman	Inglis (SC)	Rehberg
Brown-Waite,	Issa	Reynolds
Ginny	Istook	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Burton (IN)	Jones (NC)	Ryan (WI)
Cannon	King (IA)	Ryun (KS)
Carter	Kingston	Schmidt
Chabot	Kline	Sensenbrenner
Chocola	LaHood	Sessions
Coble	LaTourette	Shadegg
Conaway	Lewis (KY)	Sherwood
Cubin	Mack	Sodrel
Davis, Jo Ann	Marchant	Stearns
Deal (GA)	McCaul (TX)	Sullivan
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCotter	Sweeney
Doolittle	McHenry	Tancredo
Drake	McMorris	Taylor (NC)
Duncan	Mica	Terry
Everett	Miller (FL)	Thornberry
Feeney	Miller (MI)	Tiahrt
Flake	Miller, Gary	Wamp
Forbes	Moran (KS)	Weldon (FL)
Foxx	Musgrave	Westmoreland
Franks (AZ)	Myrick	Wicker
Garrett (NJ)	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gibbons	Ney	

NOT VOTING—32

Beauprez	Hinojosa	Nadler
Camp	Hoekstra	Nussle
DeFazio	Hooley	Owens
Dingell	Jindal	Radanovich
Engel	Jones (OH)	Serrano
Fattah	Maloney	Strickland
Fortenberry	McHugh	Towns
Fossella	McNulty	Velazquez
Galleghy	Meeks (NY)	Walsh
Gilchrest	Melancon	Weiner
Hart	Moran (VA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1921

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO FILE SUP- PLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 3132, CHILDREN'S SAFETY ACT OF 2005

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary have permission to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 3132, the Children's Safety Act of 2005.

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

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2567

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2567.

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

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3132

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3132.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 64

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 64, a bill originally introduced by Representative Cox of California, for purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprinting pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 13, 2005.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 13, 2005, at 9:45 a.m.: That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3669.

Appointments:  
Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group

Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHLL,  
Clerk of the House.

#### FOCUSING ON THE CHILDREN

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I know we will not forget, but I believe that as we make our way through confronting and addressing the pain of those who survived Hurricane Katrina, we should know all of the facts. Coming from Houston, let me say that one of the glaring tragedies that we will face are the large numbers of children that will be traumatically impacted by this disaster. In addition, we know that 300,000 to 400,000 of those children will remain homeless, and there are still lost children in Houston at the George R. Brown Convention Center and the Astrodome.

This week I will be convening advocates for children from around the Nation to sit down and craft a strategy that can address these large numbers of children, not only today in their lives but long-term. These victims will be with us for a long time. We are grateful for the generosity of Americans; but even in their hope and their optimism, we must confront the long-term solutions to bring about a better quality of life and for them, the joy of life.

Let us focus on the children. I welcome the thoughts of Americans and those who advocate for children to craft an agenda, a long-term strategy to help the children of the terrible Hurricane Katrina and terrible tragedy that has occurred for them and their families.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMAN of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### MASTER SERGEANT ROY BENAVIDES, TEXAS WARRIOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, Master Sergeant Roy Benavides was born in south Texas on a ranch on August 5, 1935. He was a sharecropper's son, and he barely knew his parents. He was orphaned when he was young, and he and his brother went to live with an uncle in El Campo, Texas.

Roy was a quiet kid and spent most of his time in the sugar cane and cotton fields of south Texas working. He only finished the eighth grade, and his classmates made fun of him because of the way he talked. He joined the Army at the age of 19 and became an Army of One. On his first combat tour in Vietnam, he stepped on a land mine. Doctors were not sure he would be able to keep his leg, but he recovered and went on to become one of those legendary Green Berets.

During his second tour in Vietnam, in the early morning hours of May 2, 1968, Roy Benavides was monitoring a radio, listening to a 12-man unit on patrol. Three Green Berets and nine Montagnard tribesmen were dropped off into the dark, dense jungle west of Lok Nanh, Vietnam. The jungle they were dropped in was infested with the substantial force of the well-trained North Vietnamese Army. As quickly as they disembarked the Army helicopter, the American unit was surrounded by a large force of Vietnamese regulars. It was immediately clear to them that the mission had been given incorrect intelligence on the strength of the enemy. Three helicopters were ordered to evacuate the overrun and overwhelmed American troops. Due to intense enemy fire, the choppers could not rescue those Americans.

□ 1930

All the while, Sergeant Benavides was monitoring the operation by radio. When Roy heard one of his soldiers scream, "Get us out of here," he jumped onto another helicopter and volunteered for a second evacuation attempt. When he arrived under fire at the shocking scene, four Americans were already dead; eight others were wounded and unable to move.

Carrying a knife and a medic bag, Benavides left from the helicopter that was hovering 10 feet above the ground. He ran 70 yards under small arms fire to his injured and crippled troopers. Before he could get to them, he was shot in the leg, the face and the head, but he took charge and kept moving.

He tended to the injured. He threw out smoke canisters to facilitate the landing of helicopters and dragged the injured and dead aboard. Dodging bullets from the enemy, he ran in to find the dead team leader to recover his body and the classified documents he had on him.

It was in this attempt where he was severely wounded again. He succeeded in getting the classified documents, but he was shot in the stomach and grenade fragments blasted into his

back. At the same time, the hovering helicopter pilot was fatally wounded, and the helicopter crashed.

Even wounded, Sergeant Benavides helped the other wounded escape from the burning wreckage. He called in air strikes with the hope of suppressing the enemy and allowing for a third evacuation.

In critical condition, he supplied water and ammunition to his wounded troopers. His unconquerable spirit kept him going, and he inspired the wounded to stay strong and fight. And they did, for 6 more hours against vicious enemy fire.

When another helicopter eventually landed, he assisted in loading the wounded. On the second trip to this copter, he was bayoneted and received additional wounds in his head and arms. He was out of ammo. Master Sergeant Benavides had to fight assailants with his bare hands.

He finished the job of loading his buddies and killed two more enemy soldiers who were attempting to rush the aircraft. After grabbing the last remaining classified documents, Master Sergeant Benavides allowed himself on the helicopter where he collapsed, and those abroad presumed him to be dead.

He risked his life for hours, and because of his courage and refusal to be stopped, he succeeded in saving the lives of eight of his troopers.

Keeping with the American military tradition, he left no one behind on the battlefield. On the return flight back to the base, Benavides' body was lifeless. He was unable to speak; and when unloaded from the helicopter, Army doctors presumed him to be dead.

As they placed him into a body bag, Benavides did the only thing he could to prove he was not dead, he spit blood in the face of the doctor. He was then rushed to surgery and began to recover from seven gunshot wounds, 28 shrapnel wounds and bayonet wounds.

Master Sergeant Roy Benavides was a true hero and a proud American. His fearless leadership, courage and devotion to duty and America earned him the Congressional Medal of Honor. He acted above and beyond the call of duty.

His courage has been described as superhuman. When speaking about Master Sergeant Benavides, Ronald Reagan once said, "If his heroism were a movie script, you just would not believe it".

But he did not regard himself as someone special. He once said, the real heroes are the ones that gave their lives for America. I do not like being called a hero. I did just what I was trained to do.

He remained in the Army until 1976, and he spent the rest of his life counseling troubled Hispanic children and speaking to schools and youth groups. He is an example to all.

In 1998, on his deathbed, he proclaimed, "I am proud to be an American." And he still had two pieces of shrapnel in his heart.

So as we acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, the beginning of Hispanic Heritage