

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1384

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo as a national historic trail.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 2001

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. CANNON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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## A BILL

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Navajo Long Walk to Bosque Redondo as a national historic trail.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Navajo Long Walk  
5       National Historic Trail Act”.

6       **SEC. 2. NAVAJO LONG WALK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.**

7       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

8               (1) Beginning in the fall of 1863 and ending in  
9       the winter of 1864, the Long Walk terminated at  
10      Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the Navajo were

1 held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over  
2 4 years.

3 (2) More than 3,000 Navajos died at Fort  
4 Sumner, either by starvation or malnutrition due to  
5 inadequate and poor quality food rations, disease  
6 caused by brackish water and improper food prep-  
7 arations, exposure due to inadequate provisions of  
8 clothing and shelter, failed food crops, or conflicts  
9 between the Navajos and United States military per-  
10 sonnel and other Indian tribes imprisoned at Fort  
11 Sumner.

12 (b) TRAIL ESTABLISHED.—Section 5(a) of the Na-  
13 tional Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is  
14 amended—

15 (1) by redesignating the second paragraph (21)  
16 (relating to the Ala Kahakai National Historic  
17 Trail) as paragraph (22); and

18 (2) by adding at the end the following new  
19 paragraph:

20 “(23) The Navajo Long Walk National Historic Trail  
21 (hereinafter in the paragraph referred to as the ‘Long  
22 Walk Trail’), a trail consisting of an overland route trav-  
23 eled by more than 8,000 Navajo Indians forced to walk  
24 nearly 350 miles as a result of their removal by the United  
25 States Government from their ancestral lands in north-

1 eastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico to the  
2 Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico. The Long Walk  
3 Trail is generally located within the corridor extending  
4 through portions of Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, and Albu-  
5 querre, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico, Canyon Piedra  
6 Pintado, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico, as generally de-  
7 picted on the map entitled \_\_\_\_\_, and dated \_\_\_\_\_. Such  
8 map shall be on file and available for public inspection  
9 in the Office of the National Park Service, Department  
10 of the Interior. The Long Walk Trail shall be administered  
11 by the Secretary of the Interior. No lands or interests  
12 therein outside the boundaries of any federally adminis-  
13 tered area may be acquired by the Federal Government  
14 for the Long Walk Trail except with the consent of the  
15 owner thereof.”.

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