H. R. 1384

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 3, 2001

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

AN ACT

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

- 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 "Long Walk National
- 5 Historic Trail Study Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) Beginning in the fall of 1863 and ending in
- 9 the winter of 1864, the United States Government
- forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches
- to relocate from their ancestral lands to Fort Sum-
- ner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were
- held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over
- 14 4 years.
- 15 (2) Thousands of Native Americans died at
- 16 Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease,
- exposure, or conflicts between the tribes and United
- 18 States military personnel.
- 19 SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.
- 20 Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16
- 21 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
- 22 lowing new paragraph:
- 23 "(____) The Long Walk Trail, a series of routes
- 24 which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes
- 25 were forced to walk beginning in the fall of 1863 as a

- 1 result of their removal by the United States Government
- 2 from their ancestral lands, generally located within a cor-
- 3 ridor extending through portions of Canyon de Chelley,
- 4 Arizona, and Albuquerque, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico,
- 5 Canyon Piedra Pintado, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico.".

Passed the House of Representatives October 2, 2001.

Attest: JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.