

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 TRANDAH,
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.

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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

Month, we are thankful to the Hispanic American heroes like Master Sergeant Roy Benavides.

There were over 10,000 Hispanics killed in Vietnam, 20 percent of the casualties in Vietnam? And as our brave men and women continue to fight overseas in places like Iraq and Afghanistan, we can be sure that American Hispanics will continue to serve this Nation and fulfill the motto of General Douglas McArthur of duty, honor and country.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMAN of New York). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank my colleagues who just moments ago voted in support and helped pass the Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act of 2005.

Wind Cave National Park is one of our Nation's oldest national parks and one of the jewels of our National Park system. Established over 100 years ago, Wind Cave was the first cave in the world to be set aside as a national park.

At the turn of the 20th century, its first explorers reported that the cave was only 3 miles long. Well, that report was a little off. Today, we know that the cave has over 117 miles of mapped tunnels; and explorers are still discovering new passages. This makes it the fifth largest cave in the world.

These passages contain many natural treasures, rare and exceptional displays of boxwork, a honeycomb-shaped formation that protrudes from the cave's ceilings and walls, as well as other rare cave formations and a geology that scientists are still working to understand. Past Congresses have recognized the value of these treasures by creating the park. Our ability to enjoy them today is a testament to their foresight.

With over 28,000 acres today, the park surface is an impressive asset as well. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act will help expand this stewardship to include an additional 5,000 acres of mixed grass prairie, ponderosa pine forest and a dramatic river canyon.

Home to native wildlife such as bison, elk, pronghorn, mule deer, coyotes and prairie dogs, the park is one of the few remaining mixed grass ecosystems in the country. The expansion would be a natural extension of this habitat and enhance the park's holdings.

This project began when the ranching family that owns the land approached the National Park Service over 3 years ago. The Black Hills region of South Dakota is developing rapidly, and rather than allow the land to be developed into subdivisions and strip malls, they envisioned preserving it for future gen-

erations. That initial discussion expanded to the surrounding community, State government and, eventually, the United States Congress. The Bill's approval in the Senate and its passage here today are the fruits of those discussions.

In addition to receiving support in the House of Representatives from my two predecessors and myself, this bill has enjoyed the bipartisan backing of South Dakota's Senators and South Dakota Governor Mike Rounds. As the expansion project has proceeded, interested parties have weighed in with their concerns, and they have been answered.

Wind Cave National Park has protected and preserved a national treasure for over 100 years. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act is an important step toward expanding the park and enhancing its value to the public so that visitors can enjoy it forever.

I would like to extend my gratitude again to my many colleagues who voted for this legislation, and I look forward to moving the proposed expansion forward in the future.

HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, my heart goes out to those affected by the tragic events of Hurricane Katrina. This disaster has presented challenges we could not imagine only a few weeks ago.

A major American city needs to be rebuilt and hundreds of thousands of Americans need to find new homes and jobs. While this is a massive undertaking, this does present a unique opportunity. I happen to think that we should always look for a silver lining in any tragedy that we come across.

We can build a better, stronger New Orleans without losing the character and charm that made the city so great and alive, a New Orleans that can serve as a model for other communities throughout the country. We can build a housing infrastructure that can help end the awful poverty cycle that entraps too many Americans.

The rebuilding of this great city will provide jobs to people who desperately need them. However, the administration has already adopted policies that will hurt those that need our help the most. The administration has suspended the law requiring Federal contractors to pay employees prevailing wages.

By suspending the Davis-Bacon Act, the President is shortchanging newly unemployed Americans who are looking to rebuild their lives. Meanwhile, Government contractors can take advantage of cheap labor and drive up profits.

The prevailing wage for construction in the gulf region was among the low-

est in the Nation before Katrina. Without Davis-Bacon enforcement, residents of the gulf region will be working for less than a living wage.

Paying working families less per hour saves taxpayers nothing. All the money earned from shortchanging workers goes into the profit margins of Government contractors.

The people who are affected by Katrina deserve the same competitive wage protections as every other American worker. These people are willing to work hard to rebuild their beloved cities and their lives, and it is an insult to pay them a substandard wage.

The rebuilding of our gulf coast has the potential to be the greatest economic development project of our time. We can create 21st century transportation, housing, communications and energy infrastructures for the region. Some might remember during the Depression when we had the WPA work program.

The people of New Orleans want to work. The people of New Orleans want to put their lives back together. Let us give them their pride. Let us at least give them a wage that they can live with.

The rebuilding of the gulf coast should create economic opportunities for its residents, not an opportunity to take advantage of people desperate to rebuild their lives.

Mr. Speaker, we have already put the interests of Government contractors before those of the people of Iraq. It would be a travesty to do the same for the people of New Orleans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SMART SECURITY AND THE FREEDOM MARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, Sunday marked 4 years since the painful terrorist attacks that killed 3,000 Americans at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a field in rural Pennsylvania. Sunday was a day for solemn reflection and remembrance, but our Government, specifically the Department of Defense, threw a propaganda party instead.

Sunday's so-called Americans Support Your Freedom Walk included a