

northern Virginia at the southern end of the parkway. We invite all our colleagues and people listening to visit that beautiful birthplace, the home of George Washington.

The funds will also enhance the ladies association's efforts to educate the American public about George Washington's life. Few people know that this, in fact, is the 200th anniversary of George Washington's farewell address this very day. It still has resonance, it has tremendous profundity, wisdom in that address, but too few people are aware of it. This will enable us to spread that kind of educational information.

Many of our textbooks include now only a small fraction of information about George Washington's life and times. Forty years ago there was a lot about it. But over the years our history textbooks have reduced, more and more, the life of George Washington, and it should not be diminished.

So this is an effort to see to it that it will not be diminished, and the Mount Vernon Ladies Association is going to host a series of programs in conjunction with the bicentennial of Washington's death in 1999. There will be seminars, programs for school-children and adults, construction of two new buildings which will provide the opportunity for people of all ages to learn about George Washington in the context of the 18th century life where he was the most prominent figure.

Proceeds from the sale of these coins will help to finance all these events and ensure that the nearly 1 million visitors who pass through Mount Vernon every year are fully informed about how important George Washington was to the founding of this country.

This commemorative coin, as I say, has been endorsed by the Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. There is no reason why we should not support this legislation. It is urgent given the particular timing of it. We need to do it now, and certainly we need to give these proceeds to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association to spread information about a man who had a pivotal role in the direction of this country.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I will yield myself a moment or two just to comment on the distinguished gentleman from Virginia's comments on the 290 names. Of course that is all intentional, to make sure that these are worthwhile doing, and I am glad that he and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS] had to go to a little bit of effort to do that. It makes us feel that it is at least working in some way or other, but we are very supportive of this legislation. We congratulate both of these gentlemen on the wonderful job they have done.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to thank the gentlemen from Virginia,

Mr. MORAN and Mr. DAVIS, for their work with the committee and allowing us to bring this bill to the floor with the support that it has had.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2026, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1776) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of black revolutionary war patriots, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1776

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—In commemoration of Black Revolutionary War patriots and the 275th anniversary of the birth of the 1st Black Revolutionary War patriot, Crispus Attucks, who was the 1st American colonist killed by British troops during the Revolutionary period, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 1 dollar coins, each of which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
- (3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under this Act only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The design—
- (A) on the obverse side of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the 1st Black Revolutionary War patriot, Crispus Attucks; and
- (B) on the reverse side of such coins shall be emblematic of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year "1998"; and

(C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning January 1, 1998.

(d) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 1998.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins;
- (2) the surcharge provided in subsection (d) with respect to such coins; and
- (3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) SURCHARGES.—All sales shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

SEC. 7. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(b) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this Act from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

SEC. 8. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

Subject to section 10(a), all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation for the purpose of raising an endowment to support the construction of a Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial.

SEC. 9. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

(a) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

(b) PAYMENT FOR COINS.—A coin shall not be issued under this Act unless the Secretary has received—

- (1) full payment for the coin;
- (2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or
- (3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

SEC. 10. CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT OF SURCHARGES.

(a) **PAYMENT OF SURCHARGES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation unless—

(1) all numismatic operation and program costs allocable to the program under which such coins are produced and sold have been recovered; and

(2) the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation submits an audited financial statement which demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, with respect to all projects or purposes for which the proceeds of such surcharge may be used, the Foundation has raised funds from private sources for such projects and purposes in an amount which is equal to or greater than the maximum amount the Foundation may receive from the proceeds of such surcharge.

(b) **ANNUAL AUDITS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL AUDITS OF RECIPIENTS REQUIRED.**—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall provide, as a condition for receiving any amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act, for an annual audit, in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards by an independent public accountant selected by the Foundation, of all such payments to the Foundation beginning in the first fiscal year of the Foundation in which any such amount is received and continuing until all such amounts received by the Foundation with respect to such surcharges are fully expended or placed in trust.

(2) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANNUAL AUDITS.**—At a minimum, each audit of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation pursuant to paragraph (1) shall report—

(A) the amount of payments received by the Foundation during the fiscal year of the Foundation for which the audit is conducted which are derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act;

(B) the amount expended by the Foundation from the proceeds of such surcharges during the fiscal year of the Foundation for which the audit is conducted; and

(C) whether all expenditures by the Foundation from the proceeds of such surcharges during the fiscal year of the Foundation for which the audit is conducted were for authorized purposes.

(3) **RESPONSIBILITY OF FOUNDATION TO ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURES OF SURCHARGES.**—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall take appropriate steps, as a condition for receiving any payment of any amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act, to ensure that the receipt of the payment and the expenditure of the proceeds of such surcharge by the Foundation in each fiscal year of the Foundation can be accounted for separately from all other revenues and expenditures of the Foundation.

(4) **SUBMISSION OF AUDIT REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the end of any fiscal year of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation for which an audit is required under paragraph (1), the Foundation shall—

(A) submit a copy of the report to the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(B) make a copy of the report available to the public.

(5) **USE OF SURCHARGES FOR AUDITS.**—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Founda-

tion may use any amount received from payments derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act to pay the cost of an audit required under paragraph (1).

(6) **WAIVER OF SUBSECTION.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the application of any paragraph of this subsection to the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation for any fiscal year after taking into account the amount of surcharges which such Foundation received or expended during such year.

(7) **AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS AND RECORDS.**—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall provide, as a condition for receiving any payment derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act, to the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury or the Comptroller General of the United States, upon the request of such Inspector General or the Comptroller General, all books, records, and workpapers belonging to or used by the Foundation, or by any independent public accountant who audited the Foundation in accordance with paragraph (1), which may relate to the receipt or expenditure of any such amount by the Foundation.

(c) **USE OF AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS TO INFLUENCE COMMEMORATIVE COIN LEGISLATION.**—No portion of any payment to the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation from amounts derived from the proceeds of surcharges imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act may be used, directly or indirectly, by the Foundation to compensate any agent or attorney for services rendered to support or influence in any way legislative action of the Congress relating to the coins minted and issued under this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1776 is the last commemorative coin bill to be considered here today. It commemorates and serves to remind us all of the selfless sacrifice by thousands of individual black patriots during our revolutionary war. The proceeds of the 500,000 silver \$1 coins authorized under this legislation will go toward helping to build a memorial to these patriots that will be situated on the Mall. The coin will feature a likeness of Crispus Attucks, a black man who was killed in the Boston Massacre, the first American victim of the Revolutionary War. This project came to fruition as a result of the sponsors working closely with the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee and carefully observing Banking Committee rules to produce a coin that meets all the strict new relevant criteria, including the taxpayer protection language of the Commemorative Coin Reform Act of 1995.

I urge its immediate adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Too often, Mr. Speaker, we witness the significant contributions of seg-

ments of our society being relegated to the footnotes of history. We hear instead a history myopic in its view of those who laid the foundation for this Nation, and the people whose sacrifices were of equal value are undervalued, mislabeled, and often forgotten. Today, by passing H.R. 1776, we expand the focus of history's view of African-Americans contribution to the liberty and freedom we enjoy as Americans.

H.R. 1776 will celebrate the birth, 275 years ago, of Crispus Attucks who was the first casualty in the American Revolution. Attucks was a black man killed by British troops in Boston on March 5, 1770, during an event that would become known as the Boston Massacre. Moreover, some 5,000 other black patriots fought during the Revolutionary War and its major battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Concord, and others. Today we will ensure that people understand the heroism of Attucks, and men like Peter Salem who was the hero of Bunker Hill when he slew the British commander.

Perhaps a more compelling reason to commemorate these men by this coin, and by commemorating them on the Mall, is that despite being relegated to second-class citizenship and servitude, they fought for the values of freedom upon which this country was founded. They recognized the genius of equality, freedom, justice, and liberty. They and others wished to share this American vision, and recognized that the cost of these freedoms was through the blood sweat and tears lost on the battlefield.

For the sacrifices of these black patriots, and the sacrifices of all the founders, we owe a great debt, and we must never forget that the steel-like strength of our Democracy was forged on the backs of many. H.R. 1776 accomplishes this goal, and I urge its unanimous passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON].

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to speak in strong support of H.R. 1776.

This is an important small bill that I introduced with my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. J.C. WATTS, and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, with enormous backing from many, many Members on both sides of the aisle. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury in 1998 to mint 500,000 coins in recognition of the African-American patriots who fought for our Nation's independence and our individual freedom.

The bill specifically commemorates the 275th anniversary of the birth of Crispus Attucks as the first to fall during the American Revolution. He is a prominent black figure in American history and a person whose life every one of our children should understand. He is a powerful symbol of black patriots' courageous contributions during

this defining moment that created our Nation.

H.R. 1776 has overwhelming bipartisan support with more than 300 cosponsors in the House of Representatives. Its companion legislation introduced by Senators JOHN CHAFEE and CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN has the support of more than 60 Senate cosponsors.

H.R. 1776 will recognize the contribution of African-Americans during this historic period of our Nation's history when we came into being, and distribution of these unique coins will help augment the significant fundraising efforts of the black patriots memorial to succeed in funding the black Revolutionary War patriots memorial.

As my colleagues know, in 1986 Congress approved legislation I introduced with the support of many of my friends here on both sides of the aisle to authorize the construction of a memorial to the black soldiers who fought and died during our Nation's war for freedom and independence. The memorial's design has been approved, and it will be located in Constitution Gardens on the national Mall between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. It will be the first monument on the Mall which specifically honors the achievements of African-Americans.

I would have to say, Mr. Speaker, that sometimes people in America think that as individual citizens they have no influence in this body. I would tell my colleagues that many years ago my friend Maurice Barbosa, a lawyer from Plainville, CT, the adjoining town to my hometown, came to me with this idea. This was his vision.

Mr. Speaker, through him and his hard work and through so many in this body, we were able to authorize that memorial to get it designed and approved, and it will finally sit on the Mall, the first monument to acknowledge and to honor the achievements of African-Americans, and so I thank Maurice Barbosa and Wayne Smith, the current head of the Black Patriots Foundation, for the wonderful work that he and his comrades are doing.

□ 1800

For over two centuries, the compelling contribution of over 5,000 African-American slaves and freedmen who served in the militia or provided civilian assistance during the Revolutionary War has, for the most part, gone unnoticed. These soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with white soldiers, heroically sacrificing so we could stand here today, a free people and a world leader.

After years of work on this commemorative coin effort, I am delighted that this House is now recognizing the courageous contributions of our black Revolutionary War patriots. Passage of this legislation will send an emphatic message that we are one nation because people of all races and ethnic origins were willing to fight for and then build a new nation of free and equal citizens. If we fail to understand our

past, we cannot assume a future worthy of our visionary ancestors.

This memorial is about cherishing, affirming, and comprehending our past each day we build our future. I urge my colleagues to support this unique commemorative coin legislation, and help the Black Patriots Foundation realize the dream of a memorial to black Revolutionary War patriots here in Washington, DC.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. DONALD PAYNE, chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as one who has been involved in this endeavor from the beginning, I am pleased that our efforts are coming to fruition today. I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. CASTLE, for moving this important measure through, and thank the gentleman from New York, FLOYD FLAKE, the ranking member, for all of his contributions.

Let me express special appreciation to the sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Connecticut, Ms. NANCY JOHNSON, who you have just heard, for all of the hard work she has done on this bill for so many years. It has been a pleasure working with her through this process.

Our legislation directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint 500,000 coins in 1998 recognizing the sacrifices of African American soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Proceeds from the sale of this coin will help the construction of the first monument on the National Mall here in Washington to specifically honor the contributions of the African-American war patriots.

It is fitting that we pay tribute to the pride and patriotism of heroes such as Crispus Attucks, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], mentioned, a runaway slave who became the first casualty of the American Revolution. As our country was struggling to become free of British tyranny, this young runaway slave gave his life during the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770.

African-American patriots fought in most of the major battles of the Revolutionary War. They were at Lexington and Concord; they were at the Battle of Bunker Hill at Trenton, in New Jersey, the battles on Long Island, at Valley Forge and Yorktown.

It was a black minuteman, as we have heard, Peter Salem, who became the hero of the Battle of Bunker Hill, when they said, don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes, because our armies were low on ammunition. He took down the British commander. African Americans went on to serve with distinction in every conflict since that time.

Let me just digress for a minute to say in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War, with the 54th Regiment that Frederick Douglass convinced President Lincoln to allow them to fight for their freedom, and it turned the tide of

the Civil War that at that time was at a stalemate.

In the Spanish American War, there were black Americans on the Maine, and it was the Rough Riders that went into the Battle of San Juan Hill, where Teddy Roosevelt was at the point of annihilation, but the Rough Riders were pinned down and the Buffalo Soldiers came and relieved them.

So as we move on, World War I, Neham Roberts, a man from north New Jersey and his partner, after several weeks captured 20 Germans as they were wounded in the foxholes and in the lines, and they brought these persons in as prisoners of war.

In World War II, Archie Callahan from Norton, NJ, died on December 7 in Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Mr. Speaker, with the passage of today's measure, let us remember that after that, in Korea, and in Vietnam, in the Persian Gulf war, let us remember that our nation was born of shared sacrifices, with people of all backgrounds coming together for a common cause of freedom. The best way for us to honor the memory of these fallen Revolutionary War heroes is to promote the same spirit of unity on which this Nation was founded.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WATTS].

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1776, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act. I commend our chairman, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE], and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE], for moving this commemorative coin.

This House has noticed an absence and therefore a very real need for commemoration in honor of people who helped to birth the Nation, people who actually gave the supreme sacrifice during this Nation's defining moment.

As Harriett Beecher Stowe wrote about the black men and women who served in the Revolutionary War,

It was not for their own land they fought, nor even for the land which had adopted them, but for a land that had enslaved them and whose laws, even in freedom, more often oppressed than protected. Bravery under such circumstances has a peculiar beauty and merit.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, men and women of all colors have been involved in every aspect of this country from its founding days. We are full partners in the history, bloodshed and tears that have made this Nation great.

Unfortunately, not all of us know our Nation's history, where we came from and what makes us who we are today. H.R. 1776, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act, renders honor to those who are exceptionally deserving of lasting historical recognition, and teaches us vis-a-vis "history in our hands" that we all had a stake in this Nation's founding and that we all are equal partners.

H.R. 1776 authorizes the U.S. Mint to strike 500,000 silver dollars in 1998 commemorating the 275th anniversary of the birth of Crispus Attucks. Crispus Attucks, a black man, became the first American casualty of the Revolutionary War when he was killed by British troops in Boston on March 5, 1770, in an event that would come to be known as the Boston Massacre.

H.R. 1776, introduced by the gentlewoman from Connecticut [NANCY JOHNSON], the gentleman from New Jersey [DONALD PAYNE], and myself enjoys the support of an overwhelming, bipartisan majority of 318 House cosponsors. The Senate companion bill enjoys the backing of 63 Senate cosponsors.

The proceeds from the sale of these commemorative coins will go toward the construction of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial on the National Mall honoring Crispus Attucks and the other 5,000 black men and women who fought for and supported American independence during the Revolutionary War.

Not only will the commemorative coin teach us all an important aspect of our Nation's history, but the memorial will continue the legacy of reminding us that we are truly one Nation and full partners in the history, bloodshed and tears that have made this Nation great.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding time to me, and I do appreciate very much his leadership, along with that of the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] for moving this very historic legislation to the floor of the House.

Let me also thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. J.C. WATTS, and also the chairman of the Black Caucus for their inspiration and leadership on something that really goes beyond these walls and this Chamber today.

For as we all have come to a point of recognizing that this is a nation created for all to be considered equal, even as the Declaration of Independence stated in those early years, we all are created equal, with certainly inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it was well known that those of us of African American descent were at that time enslaved in this country. How fitting it is to acknowledge that there were those willing to give the most and the most costly of sacrifices, their life, to fight for the freedom of this Nation, which included the freedom of all citizens.

So I am very much in support of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act, H.R. 1776, which, as rendered, will allow for the selling of a coin that would then allow for the constructing of an appropriate

memorial to these great men who offered their lives for America.

It is interesting, as a young girl studying history in our public schools in this country, during the era that I was raised there was not much in giving credence to those African American slaves, who were in fact very much a part of the American history and the American structure and the American liberation.

So it is now fitting that I can say to my 11-year-old son, Jason, as he is entering into the fifth grade, that we now have an opportunity, along with many other monuments that have come over the last 10 years, to acknowledge those early patriots who happened to have been slaves, happened to have been former slaves but of African descent.

It is important to acknowledge all Americans who fought in the American Revolutionary War, and to recognize that they fought for democracy, not for party or for creed, not for color, but for freedom.

How gratified we can all be that Crispus Attucks, who was killed in the Boston Massacre, during one of the first of many confrontations at the beginning of this country's struggle for independence, finally will be honored by the passage of this legislation.

How befitting it will be to have schoolchildren traveling from as far as Los Angeles, CA, Seattle, WA, or the 18th Congressional District in Houston, TX, from Cleveland, OH, to Jamaica, New York, to Miami, FL, to be able to come to the Washington Mall, and to be able to see the acknowledgment of Revolutionary War heroes, black patriots, former slaves who gave their life for this country.

Let me acknowledge that this was a bipartisan effort, with over 300 cosponsors, of H.R. 1776, and that is why today, September 17, 1996, it is extremely fitting for us to join together to pay tribute to these patriots.

I do hope that we in the spirit of this legislation can carry forward the message that when it comes to freedom and equality and opportunity, Americans will stand together, Republican, Democratic, Independent alike, and stand for what is right, and that is to respect those who gave the most prized measure, and that is their life.

This is fitting as we watch African Americans serve throughout the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War of the 1800's, 1860's, and then moving into World War I and World War II, noting the Tuskegee Airmen, and, of course, the Korean war, Vietnam, in the Persian Gulf, and now. We must realize that there is no respecter of color, and freedom must be enjoyed by all of us.

I congratulate the sponsor and cosponsor of this legislation, and rise to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1776, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act, in order to construct a long overdue monument to the black Revolutionary War patriots on the Mall.

I would like to commend and thank Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON and DONALD PAYNE for their leadership in proposing this legislation to honor some of our Nation's most outstanding revolutionary heroes. As an original cosponsor of H.R. 1776, I would like to thank the Members from both sides of the aisle who are cosponsors of this legislation.

Those who fought in the American Revolutionary War did so for the ideal of democracy—not for party or for creed, nor for color, but for freedom.

Crispus Attucks, who was killed in the Boston Massacre, during one of the first of many confrontations at the beginning of this country's struggle for independence will be honored by the passage of the legislation.

This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint \$1 silver coins in commemoration of black Revolutionary War patriots. This legislation further directs that coin sale surcharges be paid to the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation for raising an endowment to support construction of the Patriots Memorial here in Washington, DC.

With over 300 cosponsors of H.R. 1776, I would like to thank my fellow colleagues for this strong show of bipartisanship.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would make a closing comment or two.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, of all the bills, three bills we are handling today, this particular piece of legislation I think had the greatest struggle in that they were dealing with other sources of funding; they were dealing with an authorization issue as well as, obviously, obtaining signatures.

I think all those involved with the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation, which is the correct full name, deserve to be congratulated on their perseverance for what I consider to be an extremely good cause. It was with some degree of pride that we were able to have a hearing, have them actually come before us and be able to approve this legislation. We wish them great success.

I hope that anyone who is listening to this will be ready to buy any or all of these coins. We want them to succeed down the road. But this one in particular I think is one that took a great deal of work, so I congratulate all those individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just say this is a great day when we can come to the floor and have coins that commemorate Dolley Madison, George Washington, and the black patriots. I think it speaks well for our country.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. I rise in strong support of H.R. 1776, the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act, and to honor the thousands of African-American patriots who fought in the Revolutionary War and risked their lives for our freedom.

I am a proud cosponsor of this critical legislation and its importance cannot be overstated. African-Americans participated in every phase of the struggle for American independence. Yet far too many of our children are

learning the history of the Revolutionary War without knowing the names and heroics of these outstanding American patriots. Indeed, we must move forward on this legislation so that no young American will pass through school without learning that African-Americans were essential participants in our forefathers' fight for freedom.

There was Crispus Attucks, the first person to die in the Revolution, who gave his life in the Boston Massacre. There was James Robinson, who fought in the Revolutionary War as well as in the War of 1812, but was not granted his freedom until after the Civil War in 1865. There was James Forten, who was born free in Philadelphia and later became a very wealthy and powerful businessman, employing more than forty men both black and white in his sail business. Forten amassed more than \$100,000 from his business which he used in his fight for the freedom and independence of hundreds of African-Americans, during and after the war.

African-Americans served with Gen. George Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78, and African-Americans were present as the British were driven out of Yorktown in the waning days of the war. More than 5,000 African-American patriots in total, their story must be told.

H.R. 1776 will allow the minting of 500,000 silver one dollar coins to assist in the effort to build a National monument honoring African-American Revolutionary War patriots. Fittingly, the Treasury Department would be able to begin minting the coins in 1998—the 275th anniversary of the birth of Crispus Attucks under this legislation.

But this legislation is just a start—a building block which will allow us to finance a glorious monument on the National Mall, dedicated to the black soldiers of the Revolutionary War. And while this tribute is long overdue, it will ensure that all Americans will never forsake the courageous efforts of the African-American soldiers who selflessly fought for the independence of our Nation, even when their own freedom as a people was not wholly recognized.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1776, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of black Revolutionary War patriots and the 275th anniversary of the first black Revolutionary War patriot, Crispus Attucks.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within

which to revise and extend their remarks on the three coin bills which were just passed, H.R. 1684, H.R. 2026, and H.R. 1776.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 3802, by the yeas and nays; House Joint Resolution 191, de novo; S. 533, de novo; H.R. 3723, de novo; and H.R. 3803, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

□ 1815

ELECTRONIC FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3802, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3802, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 0, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]
YEAS—402

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blute
Boehlert

Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clay

Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combust
Condit
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey

Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Gallegly
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green (TX)
Greene (UT)
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski

Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Millender
Hall (OH)
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neumann
Ney
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (MI)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy

Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller