

49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 265, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 418, nays 8, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 264]
YEAS—418

Abercrombie Burr
Ackerman Burton (IN)
Aderholt Buyer
Akin Calvert
Alexander Camp
Allen Cannon
Andrews Cantor
Baca Capito
Bachus Capps
Baird Capuano
Baker Cardin
Baldwin Cardoza
Ballance Carson (IN)
Ballenger Carson (OK)
Barrett (SC) Carter
Bartlett (MD) Case
Barton (TX) Castle
Bass Chabot
Beauprez Chocola
Becerra Clay
Bell Clyburn
Bereuter Coble
Berkley Cole
Berman Collins
Berry Conyers
Biggert Cooper
Bilirakis Costello
Bishop (GA) Cox
Bishop (NY) Cramer
Bishop (UT) Crenshaw
Blackburn Crowley
Blumenauer Culberson
Blunt Cummings
Boehlert Cunningham
Boehner Davis (AL)
Bonilla Davis (CA)
Bonner Davis (FL)
Bono Davis (IL)
Boozman Davis (TN)
Boswell Davis, Jo Ann
Boucher Deal (GA)
Boyd DeFazio
Bradley (NH) DeGette
Brady (PA) Delahunt
Brady (TX) DeLauro
Brown (OH) DeLay
Brown (SC) DeMint
Brown, Corrine Deutsch
Brown-Waite, Diaz-Balart, L.
Ginny Diaz-Balart, M.
Burgess Dicks
Burns Dingell

Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoolley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Klecza
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Majette
Maloney
Manullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)

Crane
Davis, Tom
Flake
Cubin
Eshoo
Fossella

McCollum
McCotter
McCrary
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger

Moran (VA)
Obey
Paul
Sensenbrenner
Wolf
Smith (WA)
Spratt

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) (during the vote). The Chair would advise Members that there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1639

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2115, FLIGHT 100—CENTURY OF AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2115, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross-references, and to make such other necessary technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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.)

NATIONAL GREAT BLACK AMERICANS COMMENDATION ACT OF 2003

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the introduction of the National Great Black Americans Commendation Act of 2003, legislation that will help to bring long overdue recognition to African Americans who have served our Nation with distinction but whose names, faces and records of achievements may not be well known by the public.

This recognition primarily will be accomplished through an expansion of national designation of a national treasure, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum, located in my district in Baltimore, Maryland. The legislation also authorizes assistance in establishing a Justice Learning Center as a component of the expanded museum complex.

NAYS—8

NOT VOTING—8

□ 1645

The Justice Learning Center will include state-of-the-art facilities and resources to educate the public, and especially youth, about the role of African Americans in our Nation's justice system. It will include a special focus on the civil rights movement, on the role of African Americans as lawmakers and as attorneys, and on the role of blacks in the judiciary.

I am introducing this legislation with the bipartisan support and cosponsor of 47 of our colleagues. This legislation will help to present the faces and stories of black Americans who have reached some of the highest levels of national service but who are generally unknown.

A priority will be exhibits presenting black Americans who served in Congress during the 1800s, some born in slavery and others born free. These Americans proudly served their constituencies and this great Nation.

I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the museum will showcase the 22 outstanding blacks who served in the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the 1800s, and those from the 1900s such as Senator Edward Brooke and Representatives Julian Dixon, Oscar Stanton DePriest, Lewis Stokes, and many others.

The legislation will also help to showcase black Americans who served in senior civilian executive branch positions, such as Ralph Bunche, Frederic Morrow, Robert Weaver, William Coleman, Patricia Harris, Lewis Sullivan, and many others who did not receive the appropriate recognition in the past.

The expanded museum will focus on black military veterans, including the Buffalo Soldiers and the Tuskegee Airmen, black judges, lawmen and prominent attorneys, and the role of blacks in discovery and settlement.

The Great Blacks in Wax Museum, America's first wax museum of black history, was founded in the early 1980s. The museum occupies part of a city block in east Baltimore and currently includes approximately 200 exhibits. Existing figures depict great black Americans such as Colin Powell, Harriet Tubman, Dr. Martin Luther King, Mary McLeod Bethune, and former Representatives Mickey Leland of Texas, Kweisi Mfume of Maryland, Shirley Chisolm and Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

The State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore have contributed over \$5 million toward this expansion project, which will occupy an entire city block in the empowerment zone area. The museum is conducting extensive outreach to major corporations and other private donors. This legislation authorizes a Federal share not to exceed 25 percent or \$15 million, whichever is less, of the expansion project.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support and cosponsor this important legislation, which will help to educate our Nation and the world about the critical contributions of African Amer-

icans in defending freedom and guaranteeing equal rights under the law, in protecting our Nation's interests in times of military conflict, in exploration and settlement of our Nation, and in providing leadership at the Federal level through service in Congress and the executive branch.

This museum will ensure that history never forgets the contributions of these great Americans.

THE GREAT BLACKS IN WAX MUSEUM: A BRIEF HISTORY

The Great Blacks In Wax Museum, America's first wax museum of African American history, was founded in 1983 by Drs. Elmer and Joanne Martin, two Baltimore educators. However, the Martins' story begins in 1980 when with money they were saving for a down payment on a house, they purchased four wax figures. These they carted to schools, churches, shopping malls, and festivals throughout the mid-Atlantic area. Their goal was to test public reaction to the idea of a black history wax museum. So positive was the response that in 1983, with personal loans, they opened the Museum in a small storefront in downtown Baltimore. The success of the Museum, especially among students on field trips, made it imperative that the Martins find larger space. In 1985, the Martins closed the museum and organized an all-out fundraising effort to secure new and expanded space and to purchase more wax figures. Their efforts allowed them to purchase an abandoned fire station on East North Avenue. After extensive renovations, the Martins re-opened the museum in October of 1988.

When the Museum moved to its East Baltimore location, away from the lucrative Inner Harbor tourist market and decidedly off the beaten track, the naysayers declared that few people would venture into a deteriorating community to see a little wax museum. Yet in 1989, the first full year of operation in its new location, 44,000 visitors ventured into the neighborhood to see America's first black history wax museum. The visitorship held at annual average of 44,000 for the next three years and then increased in 1992 to 52,000, 61,000 in 1993, and 81,000 in 1994. In 2002, more than 300,000 people from across the nation visited the unique cultural institution.

A September 1994 article in the Afro American newspaper declared the Great Blacks In Wax Museum a "National Treasure." In fact, the Museum serves the entire nation. International visitors have come from France, Africa, Israel, Japan, and many other continents and nations. The Great Blacks In Wax Museum story has been heralded by news media around the world, including CNN, The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Chicago Sun Times, the Dallas Morning News, Kulturwelt, USA/Africa, The Los Angeles Times, USA Today, Crisis, and Essence Magazine.

Approximately 200 wax figures and scenes, a 19th century slave ship re-creation, a special permanent exhibition on the role of youth in the making and shaping of history, a Maryland room highlighting the contributions of outstanding Marylanders to African-American history, gift shop, a mini auditorium for lectures and films are some of the major cultural features of one of America's most dynamic and unique cultural and educational institutions.

PLANNED EXHIBITS OF THE NATIONAL GREAT BLACKS IN WAX MUSEUM AND JUSTICE LEARNING CENTER

The following provides additional information about the planned exhibits of the Na-

tional Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Learning Center.

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN POLITICS, LAW AND GOVERNMENT

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

At the end of the Revolutionary War, more than one-third of the three million people living in the U.S. were not free. Among this group were 600,000 slaves, 300,000 indentured servants, 50,000 convicts, and of course, Native Americans. Of the more than two million free Americans, only 120,000 could meet the requirements set up by individual states at that time for a person to be allowed to vote. These requirements centered around such factors as sex, age, residence, moral character, property, religion, slave versus free status, and race. By the end of the 1800's, most states had also added property and tax paying requirements to the list and many individuals who had been eligible to vote lost their privilege.

As more and more Blacks gained their freedom (either by purchasing it themselves or by being emancipated upon the death of their masters), states began to change their constitutions so as to exclude Blacks. Moreover, Blacks were denied the right to vote in every state (except Maine) that entered the union between 1800 and 1861.

The Civil War brought about a drastic change in the pattern of taking away the vote from Blacks because suddenly four million slaves were transformed into citizens possessing the right to vote. Within three years, the 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution had given the right to vote to all male citizens regardless of race. Women, however, would not gain voting rights until decades later with the passage of the 19th amendment.

Following the Civil War, Blacks in the South voted in large numbers and elected many Blacks to office. Indeed, between 1870 and 1901, 22 African Americans (two Senators and 20 Representatives) were elected to the U.S. Congress. However, two factors were about to have a dramatic effect on Black voting rights: (1) the fear among many white people that Blacks would now gain political power, and (2) the effort of many government officials to impose punitive measures on the South, which succeeded in undermining the 15th Amendment and depriving Blacks of the vote.

Southern state after state began to enact laws that stripped away the right to vote of Blacks outright or that introduced such restrictions as the poll tax and the literacy test. And what these restrictions failed to accomplish were more than made up for by the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups. By 1910, every Southern state had such controls. By 1902 not a single Black sat in either a state or federal legislature. Moreover, every state university and public facility that had once been desegregated was now segregated again.

Hope was reborn in the early part of the 1900's as leaders like W.E.B. Dubois began to exert pressure on the government to reinstate voting rights for Blacks. The effort of this more aggressive Black electorate and the success of Franklin Roosevelt in convincing Black voters that as President he would be committed to principles of equality would transform a traditionally Republican Black voter into a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party, a tendency which continues up to the present.

During the later decades African American participation in the political process has been influenced by the forces operating at the time. During the 1930's it was the migration of Blacks from the South to the North and from the country to the city. The 1960's created a sharp rise in the political consciousness of Blacks due in part to the enthusiasm generated by the Civil Rights

Movement. Throughout the past several decades, African Americans have been selected for political offices in ever-increasing numbers. Many of them have made their imprint on history.

In a 3,000 square foot gallery within the future National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Center consisting of the latest in interactive, multimedia technology, visitors will learn about:

The Civil Rights Struggle—Early Rights Movements; Civil Rights at the End of the Civil War; Civil Rights in the 20th Century; Civil Rights Activists.

The Legal Battleground—The Legal Status of African Americans: 1790-1883; African Americans and the Criminal Justice System; African Americans in the Federal Courts; African American on the U.S. Supreme Court; Major Federal Legislation; Major U.S. Supreme Court Decisions; Pioneering Jurists, Attorneys, Judges.

The Political Race—The role of African Americans in Politics from the Colonial Era to Today; African American Elected Officials and Political Appointees; Legalized Oppression; Women and Politics.

BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS: 19TH CENTURY

The following great Black Americans will be featured in future exhibits in the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Learning Center:

Blance Kelso Bruce—U.S. Senator (R-MS), 1872-1881. Blance Kelso Bruce was born in slavery near Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia on March 1, 1841. Having been tutored by his owner's son, Bruce escaped slavery at the beginning of the Civil War, taught school in Hannibal, Missouri, and later attended Oberlin College, in Ohio. After the war, he became a planter and local government official in Mississippi. Elected as a Republican, he was the first Black American to serve a full term in the United States Senate. Following his Senate service, Bruce was appointed Register of the Treasury and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Richard Harvey Cain—Member of Congress (R-SC), 1873-1875; 1877-1879. Richard Harvey Cain was born to free parents in Greenbrier County, Virginia, on April 12, 1825. Prior to his election to Congress, Cain was a minister and served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, and as a member of the State Senate. He was the first Black clergyman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. Following his Congressional service, he was appointed bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, DC.

Henry Plummer Cheatham—Member of Congress (R-NC), 1880-1893. Henry Plummer Cheatham was born in slavery near Henderson, North Carolina on December 27, 1857. After graduating from Shaw University in Raleigh, he served as principal of the Plymouth Normal School and register of deeds for Vance County. He was the only Black member of the 52nd Congress (1891-1893). In addition to his Congressional service, Cheatham served as a delegate to two Republican National Conventions.

Robert Carlos DeLarge—Member of Congress (R-SC), 1871-1873. Robert Carlos DeLarge was born in slavery in Aiken, South Carolina on March 15, 1842. Prior to his Congressional service, he engaged in agricultural pursuits and served as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, as a member of the State House of Representatives, and as State Land Commissioner. DeLarge was an early organizer for the South Carolina Republican Party. He chaired the Platform Committee of the 1867 Republican State Convention.

Robert Brown Elliott—Member of Congress R-SC, 1871-1874. Robert Brown Elliott was

born in Liverpool, England on August 11, 1842. He graduated from Eton College in England, studied law, and practiced law in Columbia, South Carolina. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, of the State House of Representatives, and as Assistant Adjutant General of South Carolina. Following service in Congress, he served in the South Carolina House of Representatives, where he was elected Speaker, and subsequently was elected Attorney General of South Carolina.

Jeremiah Haralson—Member of Congress R-AL, 1875-1877. Jeremiah Haralson was born in slavery on a plantation in Georgia on April 1, 1846. He was taken to Alabama as a slave of John Haralson, and remained in bondage until 1865. Haralson engaged in agricultural pursuits, became a minister, and served in the Alabama State House of Representatives and Senate before his election to Congress. As a Member of Congress, he supported general amnesty for former Confederates.

John Adams Hyman—Member of Congress R-NC, 1875-1877. John Adams Hyman was born slave near Warrenton, North Carolina on July 23, 1840. He was sold and sent to Alabama, and then returned to North Carolina in 1865. Hyman became the first Black Member of Congress elected from North Carolina. In addition to his Congressional service, Hyman served as a delegate to the State Equal Rights Convention, the State Constitutional Convention, the 1867 Republican State Convention, and as a member of the State Senate.

John Mercer Langston—Member of Congress R-VA, 1890-1891. Johnson Mercer Langston was born in Louisa, Virginia on December 14, 1829. He graduated from Oberlin College, studied law and practiced as an attorney in Ohio. Langston was instrumental in recruiting Black troops during the Civil War. After the war, he moved to Washington, DC and served as Dean of the Law Department and as Acting President of Howard University. In addition to his Congressional service, he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. His descendant and namesake was the renowned poet Langston Hughes.

Jefferson Franklin Long—Member of Congress R-GA, 1870-1871. Jefferson Franklin Long was born in slavery near Knoxville, Georgia on March 3, 1836. He developed the trade of a merchant tailor in Macon, Georgia. Long was a statewide organizer for the Republican Party, and served on the state Republican Central Committee. Following his Congressional service, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880.

John Roy Lynch—Member of Congress R-MS, 1873-1877, 1882-1883. John Roy Lynch was born in slavery near Vidalia, Louisiana on September 10, 1847. He was later taken to a plantation in Natchez, Mississippi. Following emancipation, he served as a justice of the peace and a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, where he was elected Speaker. In addition to his Congressional service, Lynch was a delegate to five Republican National Conventions, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, a member of the Republican National Committee for the State of Mississippi, temporary Chairman of a Republican National Convention, Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, and an officer in the Spanish-American War.

Thomas Ezekiel Miller—Member of Congress R-SC, 1890-1891. Thomas Ezekiel Miller was born to free parents in Ferrebeeveville, South Carolina on June 17, 1849. He served as School Commissioner of Beaufort County, a member of the State House of Representatives, and of the State Senate. Following his

Congressional service, Miller served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895, and as president of the State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

George Washington Murray—Member of Congress R-SC, 1893-1895, 1896-1897. George Washington Murray was born in slavery near Rembert, South Carolina on September 22, 1853. In addition to his Congressional service, he was a schoolteacher, inspector of customs at the port of Charleston, South Carolina, a realtor, writer and lecturer, and a delegate to several Republican National Conventions.

Charles Edmund Nash—Member of Congress (R-LA), 1875-1877. Charles Edmund Nash was born in Opelousas, Louisiana on May 23, 1844. A bricklayer by trade, Congressman Nash also served as Inspector of Customs and Postmaster.

James Edward O'Hara—Member of Congress (R-NC), 1883-1887. James Edward O'Hara, the son of an Irish merchant and a West Indian woman, was born in New York City on February 26, 1844. He studied law in North Carolina and served as clerk for the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina in 1868. In addition to his Congressional service, he served in the North Carolina House of Representatives, as chairman of the board of commissioners for Halifax County, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875.

Joseph Hayne Rainey—Member of Congress (R-SC), 1870-1879. Joseph Hayne Rainey was born in slavery in Georgetown, South Carolina on June 21, 1832. A barber by trade, he escaped to the West Indies and remained there until the close of the Civil War. He served as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1868, a member of the State Senate, and Internal Revenue Agent of South Carolina. Rainey was the first Black American to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and in 1874 became the first Black Member to preside over a session of the House.

Alonzo Jacob Ransier—Member of Congress (R-SC), 1873-1875. Alonzo Jacob Ransier was born to free parents in Charleston, South Carolina on January 3, 1834. In addition to his Congressional service, he served as a member of the State House of Representatives, as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions in 1868 and 1869, as Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872, and as Internal Revenue Collector.

James Thomas Rapier—Member of Congress (R-AL), 1873-1875. James Thomas Rapier was born to free parents in Florence, Alabama on November 13, 1837. A cotton planter, he was appointed a notary public, was a member of the first Republican Convention held in Alabama, and member of the State Constitutional Convention at Montgomery in 1867. In addition to his Congressional service, Rapier served as Assessor of Internal Revenue, Alabama Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and U.S. Commissioner to the World's Fair in Paris.

Hiram Rhodes Revels—U.S. Senator (R-MS), 1870-1871. Hiram Rhodes Revels was born to free parents in Fayetteville, North Carolina on September 27, 1827. A barber and ordained minister, he assisted in recruiting two regiments of Black troops at the outbreak of the Civil War. Revels served as chaplain of a Black regiment in Vicksburg, Mississippi, organized Black churches in the State, and was a member of the State Senate. He was Secretary of State Ad Interim of Mississippi, and president of Alcorn University in Rodney, Mississippi. Hiram Revels was the first Black American elected to the United States Senate.

Robert Smalls—Member of Congress (R-SC), 1875-1879, 1882-1883, 1884-1887. Robert

Smalls was born in slavery in Beaufort, South Carolina on April 5, 1839. He became an expert pilot of boats along the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and learned the Gullah dialect of Sea Islanders. In addition to his Congressional service, Smalls was a member of the State Constitutional Convention 1868, served in the State House of Representatives and in the State Senate, and was twice a delegate to Republican National Conventions. Representative Smalls is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Benjamin Sterling Turner—Member of Congress (R-AL), 1871-1873. Benjamin Sterling Turner was born near Weldon, North Carolina on March 17, 1825. Raised as a slave, he moved to Alabama and was elected Tax Collector of Dallas County and Selma City Councilman. He was the first Black Member of Congress from Alabama. Following his Congressional service, Turner was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880.

Josiah Thomas Walls—Member of Congress (R-FL), 1871-1873, 1873-1875, 1875-1876. Josiah Thomas Walls was born in Winchester, Virginia on December 30, 1842. He moved to Florida and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1868, and served in the State Senate prior to his election to Congress.

George Henry White—Member of Congress (R-NC), 1897-1901. George Henry White was born in Rosindale, North Carolina on December 18, 1852. He was the last former slave to serve in Congress. In addition to his Congressional service, White was Principal of the State Normal School of North Carolina, a member of the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, a solicitor and prosecutor, and was twice a delegate to Republican National Conventions.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT: BLACK AMERICAN PIONEERS

Current Exhibits—The following exhibits are currently on display in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum collection:

Matthew A. Henson (1866-1955) was an international explorer and the first person to reach the North Pole as a member of Commodore Robert E. Peary's 1909 expedition. He later chronicled his experiences in the book *A Negro Explorer at the North Pole* (1912). President William Howard Taft appointed Henson to the position of Clerk in the U.S. Customs House in New York City, a position Henson held until 1936, when he retired. In 2000, the National Geographic Society posthumously awarded Henson the coveted Hubbard Medal for Distinction in Exploration and Discovery.

James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938), renowned writer, poet and statesman, and NAACP executive director, observed: "Your West is giving the Negro a better deal than any other section of the country. There is more opportunity for my race, and less prejudice against it in this section of the country than anywhere else in the United States."

Bill Pickett (1870-1932), born to former slaves in Texas, was one of the greatest cowboys that ever lived. Known to tackle a steer and other beasts without a lariat, he is credited with originating the rodeo sport known as "steer wrestling." Pickett was the first Black cowboy to appear in Western movies, and the first Black inductee into the National Cowboy and Rodeo Hall of Fame.

Future Exhibits—The following exhibits are planned for the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Learning Center:

Henry Adams (1843-?), born into slavery, led the "Black Exodus," a migration of 40,000 African Americans to the Free State of Kansas. "Exodusters" settled all-Black towns

and were able to achieve a significant measure of economic and political freedom.

All-Black Towns. All-Black towns were established in Western states and territories during the late 1800s. In California, these include Kentucky Ridge (Placerville), Negro Bar (part of Folsom), Negro Slide (in Pumas County), Negro Tent (located between Comptonville and Goodyear), and Negro Hill (near Sacramento). In Oklahoma, they include Bernon, Boley, Brooksville, Clearview, Grayson, Langston, Lima, Redbird, Rentiesville, Summit, Taft, Tatums, and Tullahassee.

James Pierson Beckwourth (1798-1866), who escaped from slavery, played a major role in the exploration and settlement of Western states. Beckwourth fought in the California Revolution in 1846, and became chief scout for General John C. Fremont. The town of Beckwourth, California was named after him, as was Beckwourth Trail, an overland route he charted from Sparks, Nevada across the Sierra Nevada to Lake Oroville, California. He was the only Black frontiersman to record his life story.

George Bonga (1802-1880) was a renowned fur trader and trapper born in Minnesota. The grandson of Jean Bonga, the first Black settler in the Northwoods (1782), he could speak English, French and Ojibwa. In 1820, he served as interpreter for Minnesota Governor Lewis Cass at a council held in Fond du Lac territory. In 1837, Bonga successfully apprehended Che-Ga Wa Skung, a Chippewa Indian wanted for murder. The subsequent trial at Fort Snelling became the first trial for a criminal offense held in Minnesota.

Clara Brown (1800-1885), born into slavery, traveled to Denver, Colorado as a cook on a wagon train. Brown was the first Black woman to cross the plains during the Gold Rush. She settled in Central City, Colorado, established its first laundry, accumulated wealth, and brought freed slaves to Colorado. She was made an honorary member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

Buffalo Soldiers—In the late 1800s, the all-Black 9th and 10th U.S. Army Cavalry Regiments and 38th Infantry served in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, and the Dakotas. They built forts and roads, strung telegraph lines, protected railroad crews, escorted stages and trains, protected settlers and cattle drives, and fought outlaws. Indians called them "Buffalo Soldiers," and the soldiers wore the title proudly.

Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable (1745-1818) established the first permanent settlement of Chicago, Illinois in 1790. He owned a highly profitable trading post which became the main point of supply for traders and trappers heading West. His granddaughter born in 1796 was the first child born in Chicago.

Estevanico (1503-1539), an African enslaved by the Spanish, led an expedition from Mexico into the territory of the American Southwest in 1538 and is credited with the discovery of the area that became the states of Arizona and New Mexico.

Mary Fields (1832-1914), born a slave, became a renowned figure on the American Western frontier known as pistol-packing "Stagecoach Mary." In 1895, she was hired as a U.S. Mail coach driver for the Cascade County region of central Montana, becoming the first Black woman to drive a U.S. Mail route. She and her mule Moses never missed a day, and thus she earned her nickname "Stagecoach" for her unfailing reliability.

Henry O. Flipper (1856-1940) was the first Black graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and the first Black Army commissioned officer. A Buffalo Soldier, Flipper was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and Forts Concho, Elliott, Quitman and Davis, Texas. He was a signal officer and

quartermaster, installed telegraph lines, and supervised road building. Flipper directed construction of a drainage system at Fort Sill that prevented the spread of malaria. "Flipper's Ditch" is a National Historic Landmark.

Thomas "O.T." Jackson (1846-1906), a barber from Watsonville, California, was a tenor in several internationally prominent Black minstrel groups in the late 1800s. He headlined numerous engagements, including performances before King Edward VII of England. His improvisational musical technique influenced various music styles in the West in the 20th century, as well as the development of Jazz and other African American music forms.

William A. Leidesdorff (1810-1848), the son of a Danish sailor and a Black woman from St. Croix, Virgin Islands, came to Yerba Buena (San Francisco) in 1841. Within three years he owned waterfront property and the largest house in San Francisco. Leidesdorff built San Francisco's first hotel, helped establish its first public school, launched the state's first steamship, and staged its first horse race. He also acquired a 35,000-acre parcel of land encompassing modern Folsom, California. Leidesdorff died just after his neighbor and trading partner John Sutter discovered gold.

Nat Love (1854-1921), better known as "Deadwood Dick," was born into slavery in Tennessee and moved to Dodge City, Kansas. He became a rugged cowpuncher, champion rodeo rider and roper, and cattle driver. In 1907, Love wrote a highly romanticized autobiography portraying a life filled with Indian fights, famous outlaws, and amazing feats. In so doing, he sought to become accepted as the prototype of the dime novel "Deadwood Dick" series.

Bridget ("Biddy") Mason (1818-1891), born a slave in Mississippi, trekked with her owner's family to San Bernardino County, California. Once in California, Mason petitioned the courts for freedom, which was granted in 1856. Business and real estate transactions enabled her to accumulate a substantial fortune, and she gave generously to charities, providing food and shelter for the poor of all races. In 1872, she founded and financed the first African American church in Los Angeles.

George Monroe delivered mail in the mid-1800s by Pony Express between Merced and Mariposa, California. He became a stage driver, and was chosen to drive President Ulysses Grant to Yosemite, where an area called Monroe Meadows is named after him.

Mary Ellen Pleasant (1814-1904), known as the "Mother of Civil Rights" in California, spent most of her life in San Francisco where she provided shelter for fugitive slaves. In 1866, she petitioned the California courts by suing to overturn the Mission and Northbeach Railway Company's policy segregating the races, and she later won a judgment of \$600.

Bass Reeves (1824-1910), born to slave parents in Texas, became the first Black commissioned U.S. Deputy Marshal west of the Mississippi River. Reeves lawfully killed 14 notorious outlaws in the performance of his duty over 32 years. He was honored with the "Great Westerner" award by the National Cowboy and Rodeo Hall of Fame.

William Robinson delivered mail by Pony Express from Stockton, California to gold miners.

Jeremiah B. Sanderson (1846-?) opened the first Black schools in Oakland, Sacramento, San Francisco and Stockton, California.

Cathay Williams (1842-1924), born a slave, is believed to be the only woman to serve as a Buffalo Soldier. In 1866 she joined the 38th Infantry, one of four all-Black military units, pretending to be a man (William Cathay). She served at Forts Riley and Hacker

in Kansas, and Forts Bayard, Union and Cummings in New Mexico, until military medical personnel discovered that she was a woman. Her commander reported her to be a "good soldier."

"York," a slave, was a member of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition and served as William Clark's lifelong servant and companion.

GREAT BLACKS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The following great Black Americans are planned for future exhibits in the National Great Blacks in Wax Museum and Justice Center:

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., a native of New York City, was Foreign Affairs Officer in the National Security Council during President John F. Kennedy's administration and Secretary of the Army during President Jimmy Carter's administration. He was the first Black to lead a Branch of the United States Armed Services.

Mary Frances Berry, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, was Assistant Secretary for Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, during the Carter administration, and Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, during President William J. Clinton's administration.

Mary McLeod Bethune, a native of Mayesville, South Carolina, was a member of the Advisory Committee on National Youth Administration during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration; member of Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet." She is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Ralph Bunche, a Detroit native, was Senior Social Science Analyst, Office of Secret Service, during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. He also served as Undersecretary in the United Nations Secretariat, and Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs during the Eisenhower administration. The recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, Bunche's record of service and honors received is extensive.

William Coleman, Jr., a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania native, was Secretary of Transportation during President Gerald R. Ford's administration. He was the second Black cabinet member ever appointed.

John P. Davis, together with Ralph Bunche, founded the National Negro Congress during the 1930s. Davis was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Drew S. Days III, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, was Solicitor General of the United States and Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights during the Carter administration.

Patricia Roberts Harris, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, was born in Mattoon, Illinois. She was the first Black female cabinet member ever appointed, and the first Black person appointed to two cabinet positions.

William H. Hastie, a Knoxville, Tennessee native, served as Attorney, Office of the Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, in the Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was a member of Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks is a native of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1972 President Nixon named Hooks, a lawyer and Baptist minister, to the Federal Communications Commission, making him its first Black member. From 1977 to 1993 he was executive director of the NAACP. Dr. Hooks is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Kay Coles James, of Virginia, served as head of the National Commission on Children during the Reagan and Bush I administrations, and as Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy under

the first Bush administration. She currently serves as director of the Office of Personnel Management under President George W. Bush.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

Gwendolyn S. King, a native of East Orange, New Jersey, was Commissioner of Social Security in the George H.W. Bush administration.

Thurgood Marshall, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was Solicitor General of the United States in President Lyndon Johnson's administration. He subsequently served as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Frederick D. McClure, a native of Fort Worth, Texas, was Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, the White House, during the George H.W. Bush administration, and Special Assistant to President Ronald Reagan for Legislative Affairs.

Wade H. McCree, Jr., a native of Des Moines, Iowa, was Solicitor General of the United States in the Carter administration.

E. Frederic Morrow was Speechwriter and Administrative Officer for Special Projects, the White House, during the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration. Morrow was the first Black person to serve in an executive position on a president's staff at the White House. He chronicles his experiences in the book, "Black Man in the White House" (1963).

Azie Taylor Morton, a native of Dale, Texas, was a member of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in the Kennedy administration. Morton also served as National Director of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division and Treasurer of the United States, U.S. Department of the Treasury, in the Carter administration.

Constance Berry Newman, was Director, Office of Personnel Management, in the George H.W. Bush administration and Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in the George H.W. Bush and Clinton administrations. Newman has also served as Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Director of VISTA, and Commissioner and Vice-Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. She is currently Assistant Administrator for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development, in the George W. Bush administration.

Condoleezza Rice, a native of Birmingham, Alabama, served as Senior Director for Soviet and East European Affairs, National Security Council, and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in the George H.W. Bush administration. She currently serves as National Security Advisor in the George W. Bush administration.

Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., a native of Glen Cove, New York, was Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the Reagan administration.

Colin L. Powell (1937-), a native of New York City, served as National Security Advisor under the Reagan administration and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the George H.W. Bush administration. He currently serves as Secretary of State in the George W. Bush administration. Secretary Powell is currently featured in the Great Blacks in Wax Museum.

Louis F. Sullivan, M.D., an Atlanta, Georgia native, was Secretary of Health and Human Services under the George H.W. Bush administration.

Terence A. Todman, a native of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, was Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs under the Carter administration.

Robert Weaver, a Washington, DC native, was a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's

"Black Cabinet"; Special Assistant for Negro Affairs, Office of the Administrator of the U.S. Housing Authority, in the Kennedy administration; and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under the Johnson administration. Weaver was the first Black cabinet member ever appointed.

Clifford R. Wharton, Jr. was Deputy Secretary of State in the Clinton administration.

Walter White, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, was member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., a native of Chicago, Illinois, was Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs under the Eisenhower administration.

Andrew Young (1932-), a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations by President Jimmy Carter. He previously served three terms in Congress as a representative from Georgia.

JUNE 13, 2003, RUBBER STAMP DAY ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S TAX LEGISLATION

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor right now to remind Members to bring their rubber stamp tomorrow. The rubber-stamp Congress will be in session.

They are meeting right now up in the Committee on Rules, and they are dropping an \$80 billion tax bill that never went to the Committee on Ways and Means I sit on. Nobody has ever seen it, but it is being dropped here all of a sudden because the majority leader finally quit resisting what the Senate wanted to do. We are going to run it out of here. The chairman did not even go upstairs to explain the bill, they just sent it up there, they greased it, and it is coming down here. Everybody should remember, bring this stamp.

This stamp said "Official Rubber Stamp. I approve of everything George Bush does," signed: The Member. That is what we ought to have tomorrow, because we are going to run another \$80 billion out, put people more in debt, and that is what we consider legislation in this one-party system.

Do not forget, Members should bring their rubber stamp tomorrow morning.

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

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

OHIO IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF AVIATION

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

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reaction to my colleague and friend, the gentleman from North Carolina's