

Maine, to continue to use public land that has been continuously maintained for more than six decades.

In 1950, Congress transferred a parcel of land from Acadia National Park to the Town of Tremont so the town could build and maintain a school. Unfortunately, what might have been best for the Park Service and the community in 1950 might not be best for either in 2014.

Due to demographic changes, Tremont has explored the possibility of merging its elementary school with another in a neighboring town. Under the terms of the original agreement, if Tremont were to stop using the land for school purposes, the land would be transferred back to the Federal Government.

Complicating the situation is legislation passed by Congress in 1986 that established a permanent boundary for Acadia National Park. The permanent boundary did not include the tract of land containing the school. As a result, any changes in usage would require transfer to the General Services Administration.

This legislation would simply remove any restriction on the land, which would allow the community to continue utilizing the land as it sees fit. Acadia National Park supports this legislation; GSA has no objection.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank Chairmen HASTINGS and BISHOP and Ranking Members DEFAZIO and GRIJALVA for their support for this remedy of this issue, and I would like to thank the committees on both sides of the aisle for supporting this issue.

I urge my colleagues to adopt it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. With that, I yield back the balance of my time also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4527.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO PUBLIC LAW 110-229

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4751) to make technical corrections to Public Law 110-229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4751

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

SECTION 1. BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL.

Section 313 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229) is amended as follows:

(1) In the heading of subsection (b), by striking “JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL” and inserting “JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL”.

(2) In the heading of subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking “JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL” and inserting “JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL”.

(3) In subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking “Japanese American Memorial” and inserting “Japanese American Exclusion Memorial”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4751 makes technical corrections to reflect a change in the name of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. The site will now be known as Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial to reflect a new name adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District in Kitsap County, Washington.

This legislation has no cost and is only a change in the name, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4751 changes the name of Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Washington State to the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

The addition of the word “exclusion” is significant, as it acknowledges the true purpose of the memorial: to recognize and honor the 276 Japanese Americans living on the island who were relocated and interned after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

When Congress adjusted the boundary of the Minidoka National Historic Site to include the site, the name Congress used was the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. At the request of the Bainbridge Island community and owners of the memorial, H.R. 4751 amends the name to reflect the memorial’s official name.

I would like to thank Representative KILMER for sponsoring this bill and working to get it through the committee process. This name change is important for the Bainbridge Island community and the integrity of the memorial.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. KILMER), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My legislation would make technical corrections to a 2008 law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

I would also like to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, as well as Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO, for their efforts to move this legislation through their committee and ensure that Congress is properly recognizing this memorial.

The Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 included the site now known as the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial as a unit of a national historic site. The memorial was established to recognize the historical injustice that was committed against the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island.

In the wake of this surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, facing fears about potential threats among people of Japanese heritage, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing more than 120,000 people with Japanese ancestry to leave their homes, leave their jobs, their neighbors, their friends, and their communities. They were forced to travel great distances in order to be held indefinitely in one of ten relocation centers.

This order, now rightly denounced, first went into effect on March 30, 1942, when more than 200 residents of Bainbridge Island, Washington, were forced to leave their homes, gather at Eagledale Ferry Dock, and then were transported to a so-called relocation center. These individuals, many of them American citizens, committed no crimes, yet were deprived of their rights simply because of who they were.

Just recently, I had the honor of visiting this memorial and meeting with local Japanese American survivors who were forced to stay at these relocation camps for years before finally moving back to their homes. They told me their stories. Some were just little kids when it all happened, no older than my daughters are today. Some were older, teenagers and young adults.

The memorial tells their stories. The day I met with them I heard their stories, many of them were heartbreaking: the pain that they and their families experienced coming home to the family farm to find that you had to start over from scratch; in some instances, the painful reality, the constant reminder of having received a high school diploma from an internment camp; the challenges of coming back to a community.

Some of the Japanese American survivors told stories of hope, of coming home and having had a neighbor take care of the farm or of having many in the Bainbridge Island community welcome them back with open arms.

While the particular stories are different, there are some basic realities. This is a dark chapter in our Nation's history. We have an obligation to ensure that future generations remember what took place so that these mistakes are not repeated.

Today the National Park Service manages three national historic sites related to the Japanese American incarceration. The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, which was included in 2008, is the only site administered by the Park Service that commemorates the forcible removal of Japanese Americans.

In April of this year, the Bainbridge Island City Council and the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreational District, which jointly own the memorial, officially renamed it the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

In order to eliminate any confusion and ensure that the official name of the site is formally recognized, H.R. 4751 would update the law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. Not only will this name properly respect the unjustified and discriminatory treatment faced by this community, it will also bring greater attention to the beautiful site commemorating this difficult history.

I want to thank the many local leaders and community organizations who have worked in this for so many years. I am hopeful that we can move this effort forward for them, for our ancestors, and for future generations.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment Mr. KILMER in his legislation. I am one of the few people on this floor who lived through that period of time. The reason I remembered it, I was 10 years old. My father happened to be from California—and I myself was born and raised in California—went to the local farm bureau and caused a great disturbance because they started putting Japanese into internment camps, and he actually stood up in that meeting and said, I don't see any Germans serving in internment camps.

It was an unjust thing. Not only were they interned, their property was seized. We have never had a black eye in our history of the United States such as we had during that period of time.

I just hope people in America realize it can happen again. We have to be very aware of what we actually have from people when they are under stress or when they are under, they think, attack by fellow Americans.

So, I compliment you on this legislation. I did have an individual—actually, three individuals—from Alaska that I know of that served on that is-

land during that period of time. So again, I compliment you, Mr. KILMER, for your work on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I just also want to thank Representative KILMER for bringing forth this very important bill. Hopefully, this will be another step towards closure in this very—as Representative YOUNG mentioned, this tremendous injustice that occurred in this Nation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4751.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

APPROVAL OF MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE SLAVES AND FREE BLACK PERSONS WHO FOUGHT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 120) approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 120

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in Area I, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, shall be deemed to be authorized only if a recommendation for that location is approved by law not later than 150 calendar days after Congress is notified of the recommendation;

Whereas section 2860 of Public Law 112-239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note) authorized the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to establish a memorial on Federal land in Area I or Area II, as depicted on such map, to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War; and

Whereas the Administrator of General Services has notified Congress of the Administrator's determination that such memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of a

commemorative work to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought in the American Revolution, authorized by section 2860 of division B of Public Law 112-239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), within Area I as described on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B and dated June 24, 2003, is approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 2012 Congress authorized a National Mall Liberty Fund to establish a memorial on Federal land to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution.

Under the Commemorative Works Act, memorials must be recommended by the Government Service Administration for placement within what is known as Area I, which is generally the location around The National Mall in Washington. A recommendation may be issued if the Administrator finds a proposed memorial is of preeminence and of lasting significance.

On June 3, 2014, the GSA Administrator notified the Natural Resources Committee he found the proposed National Liberty Memorial to be of lasting significance. Under current law, once this notification is delivered, Congress has 150 days to concur with the finding. H.J. Res. 120 provides the necessary concurrence and allows this privately funded project to move forward. Again, I know of no Federal funds that will be used in this memorial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Washington, D.C., and The National Mall are where we honor our Nation's heroes and commemorate our most significant achievements. An important chapter in our history which has yet to be fully recognized is the contribution and the sacrifice of the over 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought to free the Colonies in our Nation's War of Independence. These brave, selfless men must not be forgotten and are certainly deserving of our lasting recognition. That is why in 2003 after years of