

actually teach in the Rosenwald Schools. It was this effort, along with Julius Rosenwald, that highlighted the disparities in the United States educational system and highlighted the objectionable nature of separate but equal tenets that predominated the school system under the law.

In fact, it was these efforts that helped Thurgood Marshall, when he argued the case in 1954 before the Supreme Court, *Brown v. Board of Education*, to successfully overturn these separate but equal tenets of U.S. law at the time and found that separate but equal was indeed unconstitutional.

It was the efforts of Julius Rosenwald, plus the tireless efforts of African-American communities across the United States, that finally got to a place that said, No, this is not the way our school system should operate; we should, in fact, take up the cause of African-American communities; they should, indeed, have equal school systems that are not separate but that have all the assets and all the efforts and all the focus that other schools had at the time.

This was the foundation of that.

Rosenwald, through his funding of these schools, actually was able to elevate that issue to national prominence. I believe, and many others believe, too, that it was one of the underlying principles and arguments that Thurgood Marshall made before the Supreme Court in 1954.

In recent years, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, in several State historic offices, have initiated programs to survey the surviving Rosenwald Schools. In fact, in the First Congressional District of Virginia, there are a number of remaining Rosenwald School buildings that are, incredibly, in very good shape.

In fact, many of the community organizations have purchased the buildings, have raised money to renovate the buildings, and put them back into their original condition so that people can actually see how education took place at that time.

They highlight, too, leaders in the African-American community who actually went there and taught at those schools. Remember, these teachers did everything. They came in, they stoked the fires in the stove, and they prepared lunches for the students. They did everything to keep these schools running. This is a tremendous story that needs to continue to be told across the Nation.

As I said, these are indispensable parts of our community. This bill would authorize a study to evaluate the national significance of selected Rosenwald School sites and determine the suitability and feasibility of designating these sites as a unit of the National Park System.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3250, as amended.

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. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools Study Act, a bill I introduced with Representative DANNY DAVIS and Senator DICK DURBIN from Illinois. It is also cosponsored by 43 of our colleagues in the House of Representatives and nine Senators.

This bill would begin the process to establish a Julius Rosenwald & Rosenwald Schools National Historical Park to focus on the incredible impact of Julius Rosenwald, a successful entrepreneur and renowned philanthropist who made lasting contributions to the advancement of African American education during the twentieth century.

Mr. Rosenwald was the President of Sears, Roebuck & Company who used his fortune to enhance the lives of others—establishing museums, community centers, and housing as well as helping Jews in Europe and new immigrants to the U.S. Moved by Booker T. Washington's autobiography *Up from Slavery*, Mr. Rosenwald committed his time and finances to improving the lives of African Americans. Notably, he established the Julius Rosenwald Fund that partnered with local communities to create over 5,300 schools in the south to address the lack of education for African Americans. During the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, one-third of all African American children in the south were educated in Rosenwald schools. A 2011 study by two Federal Reserve economists concluded that the schools played a significant role in narrowing the education gap between black and white students in the south.

In addition, Mr. Rosenwald provided matching funds to communities for construction of YMCA's for African Americans during the Jim Crow era. The Rosenwald Fund supported the early NAACP cases that eventually led to the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, provided fellowship to African Americans in the arts and sciences, and supported a number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, including Fisk, Dillard, and Howard. Mr. Rosenwald improved the lives of those in Chicago as well, creating the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago and the Museum of Science and Industry among many other local initiatives. When I was seven years old, our first family vacation was to my mother's hometown of Chicago. During that trip, we went to the Museum of Science and Industry, which my mother and others referred to as "the Rosenwald." That memory led me to dig into the life of Julius Rosenwald as an adult. My dear and late friend, Julian Bond, told me about the Rosenwald schools and that furthered my appreciation of this man's far-sightedness, empathy and wisdom.

The esteemed contralto singer Marian Anderson, discriminated against in the Jim Crow South, won a prestigious Julius Rosenwald Fellowship that allowed her to tour Europe, entertaining heads of state, making headlines in American newspapers and creating "Marian Mania" around the world. Returning to the United States, she was invited by President Franklin Roosevelt and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt to play the White House in 1936 and, famously, sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee" from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday 1939 after being denied the stage of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall by segregationists.

The documentary, "Rosenwald," by Aviva Kempner was a fitting tribute to Julius Rosenwald. I was privileged to be present for a showing at the White House East Wing when Barack Obama was president and Valerie Jarrett was his senior advisor. Ms. Jarrett's maternal grandfather, Robert Rochon Taylor, was involved in carrying on the legacy of Julius Rosenwald by helping to plan, build and manage what became known as Rosenwald Courts, a multiunit housing complex in Bonzeville.

Julius Rosenwald was a visionary philanthropist whose altruism—and philosophy of giving embodied the Jewish concept of *tzedakah*—social justice and charity. It's past time to ensure his legacy receives its due place in history. I urge my colleagues to support the swift passage of the Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools Study Act.

□ 1445

#### PEACE CORPS COMMEMORATIVE WORK EXTENSION ACT

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7460) to extend the authority for the establishment by the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation of a commemorative work to commemorate the mission of the Peace Corps and the ideals on which the Peace Corps was founded, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7460

*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 "Peace Corps Commemorative Work Extension Act".

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK TO COMMEMORATE THE MISSION OF THE PEACE CORPS AND THE IDEALS ON WHICH THE PEACE CORPS WAS FOUNDED.

Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, the authority to establish the commemorative work under section 1(a) of Public Law 113-78 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; 128 Stat. 647) shall continue to apply through January 24, 2028.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEG0) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7460, the Peace Corps Commemorative Work Extension Act, introduced by Representative JOE KENNEDY.

Representative KENNEDY served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic from 2004 to 2006. Unfortunately, he is not able to be here for today's vote, but I know how much this means to him and the entire Returned Peace Corps Volunteers community.

In 2014, the bipartisan Peace Corps Commemorative Act was signed into law to establish a commemorative work to celebrate the Peace Corps and its founding ideals. That legislation authorized the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish the memorial in Washington, D.C., but the authorization for the project is set to expire in January 2021.

The Peace Corps' roots and mission date back to the 1960s. Since then, more than 240,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 142 host countries to train local communities across the world in technologies and skills such as agricultural protection, environmental protection, and basic education.

Since its establishment, the Peace Corps has helped promote world peace and friendship by improving the lives of countless individuals across the world.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Representative KENNEDY for his efforts to honor these incredible volunteers.

The planned memorial will be a lasting tribute to the legacy of the Peace Corps and its mission. This bill simply provides the foundation with more time to raise money and pick an appropriate design.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 7460, the Peace Corps Commemorative Work Extension Act, extends through January 24, 2028, the authority of the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor and commemorate the mission and ideals of the Peace Corps.

Since President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps in 1961, over 235,000 Americans have served as grassroots volunteers in villages and towns in 141 countries worldwide. Peace Corps volunteers seek to promote world peace and friendship by improving the lives of those they serve by helping others

understand American culture and by bringing their experience back home to America.

It is fitting that this bill to extend the Commemorative Works Act authorization for a Peace Corps Memorial is sponsored by President John F. Kennedy's grandnephew, Representative JOE KENNEDY III.

I am grateful to the thousands of Americans who have served our Nation honorably in the Peace Corps.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools Act, and I thank leadership for putting it on the suspension calendar.

This bill starts the process to establish a Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools national historical park to focus on the incredible impact of Julius Rosenwald, a successful entrepreneur and renowned philanthropist who made a lasting contribution to the advancement of African-American education during the 20th century.

Mr. Rosenwald was the president of Sears, Roebuck and Company during its heyday. He used his fortune to enhance the lives of others, establishing museums, community centers, and housing, as well as helping Jews in Europe and new immigrants coming to the United States. One-third of all African-American children in the South during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s were educated in Rosenwald schools.

Although I did not attend a Rosenwald school, I grew up in rural America, rural Arkansas, and actually attended a one-room school where one teacher, Ms. Beadie King, taught eight grades plus what we call the little primer and the big primer all by herself.

In many of the rural towns where African Americans lived during that time, there were no schools. If there were, they only went to the sixth grade and sometimes to the eighth grade. So the impact of these 5,300 schools that Julius Rosenwald helped to build—he was a friend of Booker Washington, and Booker Washington helped him understand that it was great for people to get to Tuskegee, but there were thousands of African Americans in these rural areas who never had a first grade, second grade, third grade to get to.

Madam Speaker, I am delighted that leadership put this bill on the calendar today. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And as you can tell, I am very passionate about this bill.

I also live in the area where the international headquarters for Sears, Roebuck and Company existed at that time. So the name "Julius Rosenwald" is an entity that our country should never, ever forget, and we ought to

have as many ways of expressing it as we possibly can.

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

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to be able to yield time to someone who I grew up in his district as his constituent. It is a great honor to be here and to hear more about, obviously, Sears, Roebuck and Company and an area that I grew up in and know very well.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7460.

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.

#### JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GALLEGO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5472) to redesignate the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5472

*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 "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park Redesignation Act".

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF JIMMY CARTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Jimmy Carter National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the "Jimmy Carter National Historical Park".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 100-206.—Public Law 100-206 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 101 Stat. 1434) is amended—

(1) in section 1(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(2) in section 3—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites" and inserting "provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System"; and

(B) in subsection (d), in the second sentence, by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(3) in section 6(2), by striking "National Historic Site" and inserting "National Historical Park";

(4) by striking "historic site" each place it appears and inserting "historical park";

(5) by striking "historic site" each place it appears and inserting "historical park"; and

(6) by striking "Historic Site" each place it appears and inserting "Historical Park".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the