

The Dolley Madison commemorative coin will honor the 150th anniversary of her death in 1999. It is remarkable that this will be the first commemorative coin to honor a First Lady and only the third to honor a woman. It is fitting that Dolley Madison will be the first First Lady so honored.

Dolley Madison was, by all accounts, the originator of the role of first lady. She was such a compelling and popular figure that she acted as hostess for the widowed President, Thomas Jefferson, while her husband served as his Secretary of State. Thus, Dolley Madison's term as First Lady effectively extended from 1801 to 1817—over 16 years. Historians have maintained that Dolley Madison is the most famous and beloved of all the first ladies of the 19th century. She was the most important woman in Washington through the years of Thomas Jefferson's administration as well as Madison's. By nature kind, ebullient, and gracious—and married to a very shy man—Dolley Madison took on the responsibility of organizing the social activities that are essential to the affairs of state. In so doing, she set the standard for every first lady to come. This was more than throwing nice parties—it was the bridge between the work of official Washington and the private social life of the President and his family.

Dolley Madison was also a woman of action and decisiveness. During the War of 1812, when invading British troops burned the White House, Dolley Madison, at great personal risk, saved many important documents, books, and other materials from the White House, including an historic portrait of George Washington which she saved by rolling it up in a curtain as she departed. Dolley Madison's patriotism and civic bravery during this crisis of war were an inspiration to all and provided a much needed boost of morale to our beleaguered capital.

Dolley Madison was forced to sell the 2,700 acre estate at Montpelier in 1844. The estate changed hands 7 times before being bequeathed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1984. Today, Montpelier consists of 2,700 acres: the 75 room main house, over 130 outbuildings, significant garden and landscape features, 800 acres of pasture and woodlands, and 200 acres of old-growth forest which have been identified as a national natural landmark.

Funds from the Dolley Madison commemorative coin, after the U.S. Mint recovers all its costs, will be used to preserve James and Dolley Madison's estate, Montpelier. The 5-year plan envisioned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation will include a Montpelier museum and the Madison center which will join forces to serve and educate the visiting public.

Mr. President, I strongly urge all Members to support this important legislation honoring these two great Americans and making possible the continued education of the American people about their accomplishments and contributions to our Nation.

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am delighted to note the passage of legislation I introduced with Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN to authorize the U.S. Mint to create a coin commemorating Crispus Attucks and the more than 5,000 African-American patriots who fought and died during the Revolutionary War. Our bill, S. 953, known as the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act, was cosponsored by 63 Senators from both sides of the aisle and every region of our Nation. After approval by the Citizens' Commemorative Coin Advisory Commission, the companion bill, introduced by Representative NANCY JOHNSON, was approved unanimously by the House of Representatives.

In 1986, Congress approved construction on the National Mall of a memorial celebrating the lives of the African-American men and women who served, fought, and died during our Nation's Revolutionary War. Ironically, many of these brave Americans never experienced the freedom and independence for which they fought. A portion of the proceeds from sales of the coin will help to pay for construction of a memorial recognizing the contribution of these brave Americans.

As children in school, we all learn that Crispus Attucks was the first person to lose his life at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, but few of us learn about the valor and sacrifice of thousands of others who willingly fought to free a land that deprived them of freedom. Harriet Beecher Stowe put it this way,

They served a nation which did not acknowledge them as citizens and equals * * *. It was not for their own land they fought, but for a land that enslaved them. Bravery under such circumstances, has particular beauty and merit.

The vast majority of African-Americans who served in the Continental Army were from New England, and a great number were from my State of Rhode Island. In fact, in 1778, Rhode Island approved the first slave enlistment act and the Black Regiment of Rhode Island was formed. This was one of only two all African-American regiments. The other was the Bucks of America of Boston.

Not only did these men serve our Nation, they served with distinction. Regrettably throughout our history, their valor has been overlooked and nearly forgotten. Men like Jack Sisson of Rhode Island, who expertly steered one of five boats involved in the daring capture of British Maj. Gen. Richard Prescott at Newport in 1777, are barely mentioned in historical reports of the incident.

Jack Sisson went on to join a regiment of some 200 African-American soldiers from my State, who, at the battle of Rhode Island, held their ground against several fierce attacks by British-Hessian forces, thereby allowing 6 American brigades to retreat.

With scant training, but abundant courage, the First Rhode Island Regiment inflicted casualties of 6 to 1 on the professional troops of the Redcoats.

Like African-American soldiers throughout the colonies, however, the soldiers of Rhode Island's First Regiment faced tragedy as well as triumph. In May, 1781, the unit suffered a surprise attack by the British cavalry at Pines Bridge, and 40 soldiers lost their lives. Two years later, the regiment was disbanded unceremoniously in Oswego, NY. According to the historian John Harmon, the soldiers were told to find their own way home, and many died while making the trip. Further, despite the promise of freedom which had been made in order to entice them to enlist, tragically, some of the soldiers were actually re-enslaved after their return.

Now, with the passage of this commemorative coin legislation, a monument honoring these forgotten patriots can be constructed on our Nation's Mall. The design for the memorial was approved recently, funds are being raised by the Patriots Foundation, and the recognition that these brave Americans deserve is near at hand.

I would like to give special thanks to Chairman D'AMATO and the majority leader who recognized the importance of this coin bill and took the steps necessary to enable its passage.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to make a few comments regarding H.R. 1776, the commemorative coin bill which has recently taken a great deal of the time of a number of Senators. In an effort to come to agreement on this package which contains coins for a number of very worthy causes, the bill directs that a marketing study be undertaken prior to the commencement of the Fifty State Coin Program.

Mr. President, I would like to clarify to my colleagues that this language is intended to ensure that this coin program will be successful. To that end it is very important that the U.S. Mint, which has the expertise in coin marketing, direct the study. In addition, language has been included in the package that directs that funds to pay for this study come from discretionary funds of the Department of the Treasury, and not from the U.S. Mint. Many Senators have not been satisfied with the conduct of the debate on this issue, and this language makes it clear that funds for this compromise study will not come from proceeds of the coin programs used to fund U.S. Mint operations, but rather from the Treasury Department.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I wish to thank all the people who worked hard on this issue. It sounds like a fairly simple process, to authorize the issuance of a commemorative coin. We have all found it is not such a simple process.

One of those coins with which I am particularly involved relates to issuing a coin on the 200th anniversary of the

passing of our first President, George Washington, the proceeds to be used for the restoration and enhancement of his home at Mount Vernon.

I appreciate the efforts of Senator D'AMATO and the others who have worked to see that this legislation is adopted. There are many thousands of people who will be very pleased at this action we are about to take.

I thank my colleagues for this very significant step.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I yield to Senator D'AMATO, who, as chairman of the Banking Committee, has certainly been intimately involved in this. As a general rule, they do not let a lot of these coin bills go through without a lot of very serious consideration and careful thought and preparation. But these are good ones. You have certainly done an excellent job bringing it to this point, and we congratulate you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I thank the leader for his patience and help, and our Democratic leader as well, for joining Senator GRAHAM and all those Senators who worked to bring us to this point.

This legislation not only accomplishes some magnificent goals in commemorating some wonderful Americans and various events—Jackie Robinson, among those—but, in addition, will raise money for some very worthy causes like the Jackie Robinson Foundation to help needy students. It has already provided scholarships for 400 children.

One last thought. This package is a very carefully worked out reform package that Congressman CASTLE, our colleague in the House, has worked on to achieve what I think will streamline this process so it will be a credit to the Congress in future deliberations as they relate to which coins should we be commemorating and how do we go about this, instead of a haphazard scattergun manner.

I thank both of the leaders. Not only do we mint various coins—it does provide for that—but also sets up a procedure which will bring much more order to this House as well as to the House of Representatives. I thank both leaders.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the majority leader has spoken, I think, well for all of us. This was a major undertaking. I applaud the leadership of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Florida, and so many others who have had a part to play in making this happen.

This was the first of a series of bills that we are able to pass this afternoon. It is passing in large measure because of the extraordinary work and cooperation on both sides of the aisle.

This is a good bill. It is important that we pass it today. I am delighted that one of the last things we are doing is passing H.R. 1776.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I congratulate one and all who have been involved in development of this legislation—

Senator D'AMATO, Senator WARNER, and Senator GRAHAM of Florida. They have all been very interested in this. We are glad we were able to get it cleared and through this process.

I think it is good legislation and a good effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to, the bill be deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 5428) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 1776), as amended, was deemed read for a third time and passed.

DRUG-INDUCED RAPE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4137, a bill to combat drug-facilitated crimes of violence, including sexual assaults, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4137) to combat drug-facilitated crimes of violence, including sexual assaults.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 5429

(Purpose: To propose a substitute)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Senators HATCH, BIDEN, and COVERDELL have a substitute amendment at the desk. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] for Mr. HATCH, for himself, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. COVERDELL, proposes an amendment numbered 5429.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Drug-Induced Rape Prevention and Punishment Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. PROVISIONS RELATING TO USE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A CRIME OF VIOLENCE.

(a) PENALTIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.—Section 401(b) of the Controlled Substances Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) PENALTIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Whoever, with intent to commit a crime of violence, as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code (including rape), against an individual, violates subsection (a) by distributing a controlled substance to that individual without that individual's knowledge, shall be imprisoned not more than 20 years and fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code.

"(B) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'without that individual's knowledge' means that the individual is unaware that a substance with the ability

to alter that individual's ability to appraise conduct or to decline participation in or communicate unwillingness to participate in conduct is administered to the individual."

(b) ADDITIONAL PENALTIES RELATING TO FLUNITRAZEPAM.—

(1) GENERAL PENALTIES.—Section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(C), by inserting "and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(D), by inserting "or 30 milligrams of flunitrazepam," after "schedule III,".

(2) IMPORT AND EXPORT PENALTIES.—

(A) Section 1009(a) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 959(a)) is amended by inserting "or flunitrazepam" after "I or II".

(B) Section 1010(b)(3) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)) is amended by inserting "or flunitrazepam," after "I or II,".

(C) Section 1010(b)(4) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act is amended by inserting "(except a violation involving flunitrazepam)" after "III, IV, or V,".

(3) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—

(A) AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend as appropriate the sentencing guidelines for offenses involving flunitrazepam.

(B) SUMMARY.—The United States Sentencing Commission shall submit to the Congress—

(i) a summary of its review under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) an explanation for any amendment to the sentencing guidelines made under subparagraph (A).

(C) SERIOUS NATURE OF OFFENSES.—In carrying out this paragraph, the United States Sentencing Commission shall ensure that the sentencing guidelines for offenses involving flunitrazepam reflect the serious nature of such offenses.

(c) INCREASES PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL SIMPLE POSSESSION OF FLUNITRAZEPAM.—Section 404(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 844(a)) is amended by inserting after "exceeds 1 gram," the following: "Notwithstanding any penalty provided in this subsection, any person convicted under this subsection for the possession of flunitrazepam shall be imprisoned for not more than 3 years, shall be fined as otherwise provided in this section, or both."

SEC. 3. STUDY ON RESCHEDULING FLUNITRAZEPAM.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration shall, in consultation with other Federal and State agencies, as appropriate, conduct a study on the appropriateness and desirability of rescheduling flunitrazepam as a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the administrator shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), together with any recommendations regarding rescheduling of flunitrazepam as a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

SEC. 4. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

The Attorney General may—

(1) create educational materials regarding the use of controlled substances (as that term is defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act) in the furtherance of rapes and sexual assaults; and