

Suspend the Rules and Pass the Bill, H.R. 3642, With an Amendment

(The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause and inserts a new text)

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3642

To award a Congressional gold medal to the 369th Infantry Regiment, commonly known as the “Harlem Hellfighters”, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service during World War I.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SUOZZI introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To award a Congressional gold medal to the 369th Infantry Regiment, commonly known as the “Harlem Hellfighters”, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service during World War I.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Harlem Hellfighters
5 Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) When the United States officially entered
4 World War I in April 1917, the Armed Forces were
5 still segregated, even though African-American sol-
6 diers had served and distinguished themselves in
7 every war since the Revolutionary War, and even the
8 Colonial Wars preceding the American Revolution.

9 (2) After several years of advocacy and debate,
10 in 1916 the State of New York authorized the re-
11 cruitment of the 15th New York National Guard
12 Regiment, which was called to Federal service on
13 July 25, 1917, soon after arriving for training at
14 Camp Whitman, New York.

15 (3) The 15th completed its basic military prac-
16 tice training at Camp Whitman, New York.

17 (4) To receive combat training, the 15th re-
18 ported, on October 8, 1917, to Camp Wadsworth, in
19 Spartanburg, South Carolina, where it experienced
20 many incidents of racial discrimination.

21 (5) Consequently, the government agreed to re-
22 move the 15th from Camp Wadsworth, but, instead
23 of receiving further training, the regiment began
24 preparing for deployment to France in November.

1 (6) The 15th arrived in Saint Nazaire, France,
2 on January 1, 1918, where it was redesignated the
3 369th Infantry Regiment

4 (7) Partly because many White soldiers within
5 the American Expeditionary Forces (hereinafter, the
6 “AEF”) refused to perform combat duty with Black
7 soldiers, members of the 369th were initially as-
8 signed manual labor tasks, such as loading and un-
9 loading supplies, and constructing roads and rail-
10 roads.

11 (8) After receiving pressure from the 369th reg-
12 imental commander about not having a combat mis-
13 sion, the AEF attached the 369th to the French
14 Fourth Army.

15 (9) By mid-March of 1918, the 369th went to
16 the Argonne Forest with the French 16th Division
17 for training and soon entered the trenches.

18 (10) The 369th encountered its first German
19 soldiers in combat in April, 1918.

20 (11) In May of 1918, Private Henry Johnson
21 of the 369th received the French Croix de Guerre,
22 with Palm, for extraordinary valor, becoming one of
23 the first American soldiers to be awarded this honor.

24 (12) Johnson also belatedly received a Purple
25 Heart, was awarded the Distinguished Service

1 Cross, and in, 2015, was awarded the Medal of
2 Honor.

3 (13) Throughout the remainder of the spring
4 and into the summer the 369th served at Minacourt,
5 in the Champagne-Marne Defensive, and during the
6 Aisne-Marne Offensive in support of the French
7 161st Infantry Division.

8 (14) As summer turned to autumn, the 369th
9 went on to participate in the Meuse-Argonne offen-
10 sive, where it captured the important village of
11 Sechault despite sustaining severe losses.

12 (15) On October 14, 1918, the 369th advanced
13 to Alsace.

14 (16) On November 20, 1918, the 369th reached
15 the banks of the Rhine River as part of the French
16 Army of Occupation, the first Allied unit to do so.

17 (17) The 369th was relieved of its assignment
18 with the French 161st Division in December, 1918,
19 and elements of the regiment sailed for New York
20 in late January and early February, 1919.

21 (18) The 369th Infantry Regiment received a
22 parade up 5th Avenue in New York City on Feb-
23 ruary 17, 1919, receiving applause and cheers from
24 hundreds of thousands of onlookers.

1 (19) The 369th was demobilized on February
2 28, 1919.

3 (20) Over 170 individual members of the 369th
4 received the Croix de Guerre, many were awarded
5 the Distinguished Service Cross, and the 369th was
6 awarded a unit citation.

7 (21) It is generally believed that the 369th was
8 dubbed the “Harlem Hellfighters” by German sol-
9 diers, who found the men to be incredibly deter-
10 mined and courageous in battle.

11 (22) The 369th was the first regiment of Afri-
12 can Americans to deploy overseas during World War
13 I and spent 191 days on the front line in World War
14 I, more than any other American regimental sized
15 unit.

16 (23) The 369th never lost a foot of ground nor
17 had a man taken prisoner, despite suffering a high
18 number of casualties.

19 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

20 (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the
21 House of Representatives and the President pro tempore
22 of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the
23 award, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of ap-
24 propriate design to the 369th Infantry Regiment, com-
25 monly known as the “Harlem Hellfighters”, in recognition

1 of their bravery and outstanding service during World
2 War I.

3 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
4 award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the
5 Treasury shall strike the gold medal with suitable em-
6 blems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the
7 Secretary.

8 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
10 gold medal in honor of the 369th Infantry Regiment,
11 the “Harlem Hellfighters”, the gold medal shall be
12 given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be
13 displayed as appropriate and made available for re-
14 search.

15 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
16 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should
17 make the gold medal awarded pursuant to this Act
18 available for display elsewhere, particularly at other
19 locations associated with the Harlem Hellfighters.

20 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell
22 duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under sec-
23 tion 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the bronze
24 medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery,
25 and overhead expenses.

1 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—The amounts received
2 from the sale of duplicate medals under subsection (a)
3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enter-
4 prise Fund.

5 (c) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
6 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
7 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-
8 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under
9 this Act.

10 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

11 The gold medal struck pursuant to this Act is a na-
12 tional medal for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United
13 States Code.

14 **SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

15 The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of
16 complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010,
17 shall be determined by reference to the latest statement
18 titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this
19 Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record
20 by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, pro-
21 vided that such statement has been submitted prior to the
22 vote on passage.