

United States Mint  
801 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW  
Washington DC 20220  
CCAC Public Meeting

Tuesday, March 13, 2018

CCAC Members:

Robert Hoge  
Erik Jansen  
Mary Lannin  
Michael Moran  
Donald Scarinci  
Jeanne Stevens-Sollman  
Dennis Tucker  
Thomas Uram  
Herman Viola (via telephone)  
Heidi Wastweet

US Mint Personnel:

Betty Birdsong  
Pam Borer  
Vanessa Franck  
Ron Harrigal  
Phebe Hemphill  
Joe Menna  
April Stafford  
Megan Sullivan (via telephone)  
Greg Weinman

Program Liaison: Verna Jones, Executive Director, The American Legion

1. Chairperson Lannin opened the meeting at 9:30 am.
2. Chairperson Lannin noted absent member Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and also stated that member Herman Viola will be present by telephone for the concept and themes discussion of the Native American \$1 coin program.
3. A motion was made to accept the minutes and letters of the January 16, 2018 meeting by Thomas Uram and this was seconded by Jeanne Stevens-Sollman.
4. April Stafford, of the Office of Design Management, presented the portfolio for the 2019 American Legion 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Commemorative Coin Program Public Law 115-65 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to mint an issue \$5-gold, \$1-silver, and half-dollar clad coins in recognition and celebration of the 100th anniversary of the American Legion. The Act requires that the coin designs be emblematic of the American Legion.

The American Legion was formed March 15-17, 1919, in Paris, France, by members of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces occupying Europe after the armistice that ended World War I four months earlier. Having fought their way to victory through the trenches, on the seas and in the air, these combat-weary troops were not convinced they had just won “the war to end all wars.” History would prove them correct.

As it has done since that first caucus in Paris in 1919, The American Legion has performed its duties to community, state and nation with far less regard for individual praises or the

media spotlight than it has for the mission at hand – to strengthen the nation in four areas of concentration.

#### **VETERANS/A Devotion to Mutual Helpfulness**

The American Legion was built on a commitment of mutual helpfulness to veterans and their families. As it does today, the organization's founding generation fought for compassionate health care, accessible hospitals, disability compensation, employment opportunities, education and career opportunities for those who had sacrificed in uniform.

#### **AMERICANISM/One-Hundred Percent Americanism**

Americanism is one ideology the World War I veterans could heartily support. Having vowed with their lives to "make the world safe for democracy," they came home to launch and manage programs to honor the U.S. flag, promote good citizenship, encourage voter registration and mentor youth through dozens of healthy, educational programs.

#### **CHILDREN & YOUTH/Promote Peace and Good Will**

The American Legion's Children & Youth program was founded on the "Whole Child Plan," that home, health, education, character and opportunity were all vital expectations for young people, who needed mentors at a difficult time in history.

#### **DEFENSE/Make Right the Master of Might**

The American Legion's original pillar was national security. The organization took its name from a 1915-17 association of citizen soldiers who trained in the so-called "Preparedness Movement" as it became clearer the United States would enter the fighting in Europe without capable officers or technically skilled personnel. That first American Legion turned its roster over to the federal government in January 2017, but the organization has stood strong for the U.S. Armed Forces ever since, and continues to do so today.

5. The Committee heard from the liaison, Verna Jones, Executive Director of The American Legion, about the designs that were preferred by the organization.
6. A vigorous discussion followed with Committee members evaluating the various designs. The Committee members felt that overall the portfolio was weak.

The following designs were voted upon by the Committee:

Gold Obverse:

AL-G-O-01 5

AL-G-O-02 0

AL-G-O-03 21 Recommended as the obverse design

AL-G-O-04 1

AL-G-O-05 6

AL-G-O-06 0

AL-G-O-07 0

AL-G-O-08 1

AL-G-O-09 1  
AL-G-O-10 4  
AL-G-O-11 1  
AL-G-O-12 2

Gold Reverse:

AL-G-R-01 0  
AL-G-R-02 0  
AL-G-R-03 1  
AL-G-R-04 22 Recommended as the reverse design  
AL-G-R-05 3  
AL-G-R-06 0  
AL-G-R-07 3  
AL-G-R-08 0  
AL-G-R-09 0  
AL-G-R-10 1

Silver Obverse:

AL-S-O-02` 0  
AL-S-O-03 1  
AL-S-O-04A 0  
AL-S-O-04B 0  
AL-S-O-04C 0  
AL-S-O-05 26 Recommended as the obverse design  
AL-S-O-06 2  
AL-S-O-07 0  
AL-S-O-08 5  
AL-S-O-09 2  
AL-S-O-10 3  
AL-S-O-11 0  
AL-S-O-12 2  
AL-S-O-13 0

Silver Reverse:

AL-S-R-01 0  
AL-S-R-02 0  
AL-S-R-03 0  
AL-S-R-04 1  
AL-S-R-05 0  
AL-S-R-06 1  
AL-S-R-07 5  
AL-S-R-08 0  
AL-S-R-09 2  
AL-S-R-10 0

AL-S-R-11 24 Recommended as the reverse design

Clad Obverse:

AL-C-O-01 0

AL-C-O-02 0

AL-C-O-03 3

AL-C-O-04 2

AL-C-O-05 25 Recommended as the obverse design

AL-C-O-06 0

AL-C-O-07 0

Clad Reverse:

AL-C-R-01 0

AL-C-R-02 0

AL-C-R-03 0

AL-C-R-04 3

AL-C-R-05A 0

AL-C-R-05B 0

AL-C-R-06 24 Recommended as the reverse design

AL-C-R-07 0

AL-C-R-08 0

AL-C-R-09 0

7. A motion was made by Heidi Wastweet, seconded by Erik Jansen, that the keystone arch on silver reverse 11 (AL-S-R-11) be replaced by a fleur-de-lis. The vote was unanimous, 9-0.
8. April Stafford of the Office of Design Management gave the Committee members the background for Native American \$1 coin themes for 2021 – 2024. Public Law 110-82, the Native American Dollar Coin Act, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to mint an issue of dollar coins in honor of Native Americans and the important contributions made by Indian Tribes and individual Native Americans to the development and history of the United States.

2021:

The theme is American Indians in the U.S. Military Service. American Indians have served in the Armed Forces of the United States in each of our nation's conflicts, beginning with the War of Independence from Great Britain.

Their valor has been recognized by many decorations, including five medals of honor during World War II. This exemplary record of military service continues, of course, to this day.

Several of our consultants have noted that American Indians have served in the U.S. Military at a higher rate in proportion to their population than any other American ethnic group.

2022:

Ely Samuel Parker mastered English as a youth and served as a translator and scribe for tribal chiefs in their struggle to maintain their reservations.

In appreciation, the Iroquois bestowed upon Parker their greatest honor, naming his Grand Sachem of the Six Nations, and according to him -- and according him the name -- a sacred name with the meaning of keeper of the Western Door of the Iroquois long house.

Parker later served as General Ulysses S. Grant's military secretary during the Civil War. In that capacity, Parker drafted the articles of surrender when Robert E. Lee met with Grant at Appomattox, Virginia on the morning of April 9th, 1865.

2023:

Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman. Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman was a physician, author, orator, and advocate for American Indians who interpreted Indian life to the mainstream while recording Indian culture in the many books he authored.

Eastman worked as a government physician at the Pine Ridge Reservation and several other jobs before turning to writing and lecturing. He and his wife produced 11 successful books.

He also worked for the International Committee of the YMCA and the Boys Scouts of America. He was honored as the foremost Indian spokesman of his day.

2024:

The Indian Citizenship Act was signed into law on June 2, 1924, granting United States citizenship to about 125,000 of 300,000 indigenous people in the United States.

The act notably did not require American Indians to give up their tribal citizenship to become U.S. citizens, allowing individual Indian people to preserve their tribal identity and their right to communal tribal property.

A main impetus for enacting the law was to recognize the thousands of Indians who served in the Armed Forces during World War I. Not only did the act give American Indians the right and protections afforded the citizens of the United States, it added to the diversity of thought and culture of our nation by unlocking the doors for Indians to become a part of America on their own terms.

9. A discussion followed, with input from Herman Viola, as to the importance of each of the themes.
10. Chairperson Lannin made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Robert Hoge. The vote was unanimous and the meeting was adjourned at 2:06 pm.