

much unfinished work to be done as we try and deal with the question of the District of Columbia and the territories.

I have been working on voting rights for the District for many, many years, long before I left the California State assembly where at one time I think working with Walter Washington and some others and Fauntroy, we were talking about a constitutional amendment, I believe at that time. I think these representatives are so focused and many of us are so focused on these issues because there are important issues here that cannot be swept under the rug. We were all raised and socialized and educated on the idea that this country began with the belief that there should be no taxation without representation. That is drummed into our heads early on in learning of the history of this Nation. So we believe that. We believe very strongly that there should be no taxation without representation, and so, again, while this is about a coin and while this is about making sure that we include the District and territories that were left out of the original legislation, this also, too, is about the whole very, very basic tenet that there should be no taxation without representation.

We use this time today to add our voices one more time to asking that the right thing be done, not only with this coin but with voting rights and full participation by the District and the territories.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, once again I want to reiterate the contributions that the District of Columbia and our territories make each day, not only to the defense of our country but the professionals that they supply, the men and women that work daily. They are an integral part of our country, and it is time that we pass this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to say that the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) gave an excellent statement to the full committee and those remarks will be in the RECORD. We found out late Friday that this was going to be on the docket for today. Unlike some of us in the Continental United States, it takes 2 or 3 days, sometimes travel arrangements, to be here and it was just too late. That is unfortunate that that happened but those representatives simply could not get back here quick enough, but they will be given every opportunity and will be making statements about this legislation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a few remarks about this bill.

As the author of the original 50 State quarter legislation in 1996, I have taken a keen interest in the administration and potential expansion of the 50 State quarter program.

I am proud to support the expansion of the quarter program to the District of Columbia and the U.S. Territories. I think this bill can best be understood in the context of the legis-

lative history of the original 50 State quarter program.

When I first proposed the 50 State quarter legislation, I was met with a lot of resistance from the administration, which had serious misgivings about how the program would be received by the public. They wanted to downgrade the bill to a study.

Fortunately, it has been a huge success. All one has to do is turn on the television to see dozens of ads selling State quarters and fancy maps to display them. In fact, our biggest problem with the program is that people cannot get their hands on the quarters fast enough. That will continue to be an issue that I will press with the mint and the Federal Reserve.

Because there had been so much concern in the Administration about whether or not the quarter program would be well received, Congress limited it to the 50 States.

Now, I think even the most skeptical observers would agree that the program should be extended to the District of Columbia and the U.S. Territories without hesitation or delay. This is not a two-bit piece of legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 5010, the "District of Columbia and United States Territories Circulating Quarter Dollar Program Act," I rise in support of this very important legislation. Although separate from the program initiated in 1997 by the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, H.R. 5010 will no doubt create the same interest and enjoy the same success as its predecessor.

It was hoped that Commemorative Coin Program will lead the American public to become more aware of the rich history of U.S. coinage, which dates all the way back to the 1790's; that the various designs will generate a collective pride among Americans—not only their home States—but also the United States in general; and that the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program will reflect similar values which exist in each of our 50 States while also celebrating our Nation's diversity.

This objective has partly been met. In addition to serious collectors, U.S. mint surveys indicate that about 15 million kids are collecting the commemorative quarters and, at the same time, learning about their country's history and heritage. Commemorative quarters have outsold Pokemon cards a hundred times over.

Unfortunately, by excluding the District of Columbia and the Territories in the 1997 coin program, we have shortchanged the American public and missed out on an opportunity to present a more accurate reflection of the history and diversity of this great nation. By the same token, many residents of the District, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands have considered non-inclusion in the commemorative quarter program as the latest manifestation of disregard towards our membership and contributions to this country. If the Commemorative Quarter Program truly intends to celebrate this Nation's diversity, such an oversight is inexcusable.

I represent the island of Guam. In 1994, we commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of Guam's liberation after three years of occupation by the Japanese during World War II. We hold the distinction of being the only civilian

American community to suffer occupation during that war. In 1998, we marked the hundred-year anniversary of the commencement of our relationship with the United States which resulted from the Spanish-American War. Last August, we commemorated the fifty-year anniversary of the enactment of the Organic Act of Guam which granted civil government and U.S. citizenship to the people of Guam. Together with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, we are the westernmost territories of the United States. Guam is "where America's day begins." These are some interesting points that we on Guam want to share with the American public and these are some of the points that will be conveyed to the American public if the commemorative quarter program is extended to the Territories and the District.

H.R. 5010, the "District of Columbia and United States Territories Circulating Quarter Dollar Program Act," will enable the District and the Territories to share in the pride brought about by commemorative quarters to the fifty states. It would serve the American public to be acquainted with the diversity and culture that defines the Territories and the District. More importantly, having commemorative quarters issued in honor of the District and the Territories, will go a long way towards recognizing areas of this nation that most citizens of the fifty states oftentimes overlook. Passage of this legislation will ensure the Commemorative coin program will finally cover all Americans and all areas where the U.S. flag flies. Seeing a latte stone or tapa cloth on the other side of a coin with George Washington's portrait will be a great testimony to this country's diversity. Who knows, a full examination of representative democracy for all these areas under the American flag could follow this effort to include the Territories and the District. This legislation is significant, important and necessary. It is worth much—much more than two-bits.

Again, I would like to thank my colleagues who have supported H.R. 5010, the "District of Columbia and United States Territories Circulating Quarter Dollar Program Act," and urge its expeditious passage and enactment.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5010, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5010, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT EXTENSION

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1715) to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1715

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION AND REAUTHORIZATION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

(a) EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE.—Section 717(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a)) is amended by striking "September 30, 2000" and inserting "September 30, 2001".

(b) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 711(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2161(b)) is amended by striking "2000" and inserting "2001".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Bachus).

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

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

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I will say that we intend to take only a very few minutes on this bill. This bill, as amended, is simply a 1-year extension of the Defense Production Act. I am not sure that any other explanation other than that is needed. I think all Members of this House know what that act is. We normally extend it for 3 years, but the reason we are doing it for 1 year is that Chairman GRAMM in the Senate wishes to take up reform of the legislation and has not had an opportunity to do that. It is a very worthy effort on his part.

The House, as soon as we pass this 1-year extension, we expect the Senate to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank our subcommittee chair for seeing to it again that this bill is on the floor today. The reason reauthorization of this act is necessary is that it contains the basic emergency authorities of the President to obtain needed emergency products for national defense. Annual renewals of this legislation have become quite routine in recent years and there is every expectation the other body will act with speed on this measure due to this tradition.

At some point, a review of some of the details of this legislation may become advisable, such as those permitting minor long-term production of

various goods. However, there has been no outstanding complaints about abuse of these powers in many, many years. Consequently, this side of the aisle supports this measure to renew the act for 1 year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1715, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1715, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING SECURITY PRINTING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2000

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4096) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments, and security documents at the request of the individual States or any political subdivision thereof, on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4096

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 "Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Amendments Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5114(a) of title 31, United States Code (relating to engraving and printing currency and security documents) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) The Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting:

"(a) AUTHORITY TO ENGRAVE AND PRINT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treas-

ury may, if the Secretary determines that it will not interfere with engraving and printing needs of the United States—

"(A) produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents for foreign governments, subject to a determination by the Secretary of State that such production would be consistent with the foreign policy of the United States; and

"(B) produce security documents for States and their political subdivisions."

(b) PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.—Section 5143 of title 31, United States Code (relating to payment for services of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) is amended—

(1) in the 1st sentence, by inserting ", any foreign government, or any individual state or other political subdivision of any foreign government" after "agency"; and

(2) in the last sentence, by inserting ", foreign government, or individual state or other political subdivision of a foreign government" after "agency".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

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

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

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4096 is titled Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Amendments Act of 2000. It simply grants the Treasury Department's currency printing arm the ability to produce on a reimbursable basis security documents or currency for foreign countries or security documents for States in the United States or their political subdivisions.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), and a member of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), in a colloquy.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS), the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and other members of the subcommittee have worked diligently on the subcommittee to see that our monetary policy remains strong and sound in an ever-changing global economy, and I applaud them for doing so.

Mr. Speaker, for the first time since World War II, there is a currency developing that could become a significant reserve currency for the world, in competition with the U.S. dollar. This currency is the Euro.

The dominance of the dollar as the world's premier reserve currency has a measurably positive impact on the U.S. Federal budget and on our economy as a whole. That dominance must be protected and preserved.

The dollar's position has been secured in part by high confidence in its