

Mr. Burke was born in Tichnor, Arkansas, a small community in the south end of Arkansas County. He later graduated from Stuttgart High School in 1942 and served his country during World War II and the Korean War.

Mr. Burke was a hero to this great Nation. His unselfish acts during times of conflict have already been recognized with the Congressional Medal of Honor for his outstanding courage while serving as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army during the Korean War.

Over the past year, I have received numerous letters from citizens of Stuttgart citing undeniable reasons why they would be honored to name their postal facility after Mr. Burke. I would like to read to you a description of the incidents for which Mr. Burke received the Medal of Honor, as I feel this account best displays his courageous and selfless nature during his service in the Korean War.

"On October 28, 1951, intense enemy fire had pinned down leading elements of Mr. Burke's company committed to securing commanding ground when the First Lieutenant left the command post to rally and urge the men to follow him toward three bunkers, impending the advance.

"Dashing to an exposed vantage point, he threw several grenades at the bunkers, returned for an M-1 rifle and adaptor, and made a lone assault, wiping out the position and killing the crew. Closing on the center bunker, he lobbed grenades through the opening, and with his pistol, killed three of its occupants attempting to surround him.

"Ordering his men forward, he charged the third emplacement, catching several grenades in midair and hurling them back at the enemy. Inspired by his display of valor, his men stormed forward and overran the hostile position, but were again pinned down by increased fire.

"Securing a light machine gun and three boxes of ammunition, First Lieutenant Burke dashed through the impacted area to an open knoll, set up his gun and poured crippling fire into the ranks of the enemy, killing at least 75. Although wounded, he ordered more ammunition, reloaded and destroyed two mortar emplacements and a machine gun position with his accurate fire. Cradling the weapon in his arms, he then led his men forward, killing some 25 more of the retreating enemy and securing the objective.

"First Lieutenant Burke's heroic action and daring exploits inspired a small force of 35 troops, resulting in victory over the enemy. His unflinching courage and outstanding leadership reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry, and the United States Army."

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better tribute to Mr. Burke than to allow his name to live on in the City of Stuttgart. The heroism displayed on October 28, 1951, was an invaluable contribution to his city, the State of Arkansas, and

this great Nation for which he served so admirably.

I ask that Members please support H.R. 3059 in honor of Mr. Burke's patriotic achievements.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by just simply saying that as we celebrate Military Appreciation Month, I can think of no better way to do that than by naming a post office in honor of Lloyd Burke, whose display of courage is an indication of all that has made this Nation the great Nation that it is. I strongly support this resolution.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3059.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3059.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING SECURITY PRINTING ACT OF 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3786) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments on a reimbursable basis.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3786

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 Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

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 paragraphs:

"(2) ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents for foreign governments if—

"(A) the Secretary of the Treasury determines that such production will not interfere with engraving and printing needs of the United States; and

"(B) the Secretary of State determines that such production would be consistent with the foreign policy of the United States.

"(3) PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES.—Articles, material, and supplies procured for use in the production of currency, postage stamps, and other security documents for foreign governments pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be treated in the same manner as articles, material, and supplies procured for public use within the United States for purposes of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.; commonly referred to as the Buy American Act)."

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT.

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 first sentence, by inserting "or to a foreign government under section 5114" after "agency";

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting "and other" after "including administrative"; and

(3) in the last sentence, by inserting ", and the Secretary shall take such action, in coordination with the Secretary of State, as may be appropriate to ensure prompt payment by a foreign government of any invoice or statement of account submitted by the Secretary with respect to services rendered under section 5114" before the period at the end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

□ 1100

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation, and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong support for H.R. 3786, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Act of 2004, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING). The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to print, under certain conditions, currency and security documents for foreign governments if it is consistent with our foreign policy objectives.

Mr. Speaker, while the United States Mint is allowed in law to produce coins for other countries, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or BEP, as we know it, is not. This prohibition has prevented the BEP from responding to a number of requests or opportunities to help smaller countries strengthen their economies by producing currency or security documents such as stamps or deeds or passports that are difficult

to counterfeit. Simply put, Mr. Speaker, if the opportunity is there to impede counterfeiting of this sort and the BEP is prevented by law from taking it, we are all the losers.

The bill is essentially in the same language as that which has passed the House by both voice and recorded vote in the past several Congresses after being introduced at the request of both this and the prior administration, Mr. Speaker.

Because of the current prohibition in law, we have turned away currency-printing requests from friends such as Kuwait after the first Gulf War and Mexico a couple of years ago when they were redesigning their currency, and we were unable to bid on reprinting the currency of Iraq to remove the image of Saddam after last year's war.

Mr. Speaker, many countries lack the resources to produce secure currency or secure passports. Nothing in this legislation prevents a country from choosing a U.S.-based private sector printer; but the history of this sort of printing is that while a private sector printer is bound to be less expensive, the business is not price-sensitive. Typically, when countries turn to a printer outside their own borders, it is to another government printer: the bank of Australia, the Bank of England, or the European Central Bank printers. In my view, the United States Treasury should be on that list as well.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation specifies that the BEP could not bid on any printing contract for another government unless it could do the work without interrupting the printing and delivery of U.S. currency and security documents, and unless the Secretary of State certified that the work would be consistent with U.S. foreign policy.

Additionally, the BEP must be reimbursed by the client country, so that the work does not cost the U.S. taxpayer and it is not just another form of foreign aid. All costs, including administrative costs, will be passed to the foreign governments and no rogue state or unfriendly nation will receive the benefit of our knowledge and expertise.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this long overdue legislation and permit BEP to print currency, postage, and other security documents for foreign governments.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 2993, the "District of Columbia and United States Territories Circulating Quarter Dollar Program Act," introduced February 10 by the gentleman from New York, Mr. KING.

This legislation will enhance the popular 50-State Quarter program I am proud to have authored, with the addition of a one-year program that will include designs reminiscent of the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands on the reverse of our circulating quarters in the year following the end of the State quarter program in 2008. With passage of this legislation, the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories will rightly be included in

the historical depictions on the quarter. I support these inclusions for both the historical importance and financial benefit for the United States Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, the State quarter program—which reached the halfway mark at the end of December—has dramatically increased general knowledge of the historical contributions of our fifty States. I believe the legislation under consideration today would do the same for the District and the territories. These areas have some of the highest enlistment rates in our armed forces—their commitment continues through today's conflicts and includes the tragic sacrifice of the lives of among others Lance Cpl. Gregory E. MacDonald of the District of Columbia, and Army Pvt. Jonathan I. Falaniko, of Pago Pago, American Samoa.

As well, Mr. Speaker, the District and the territories have made many historical, cultural and athletic contributions to our Nation, and this bill we consider today is a great opportunity to recognize them, in artwork on the reverse of the quarters.

The one-year program provides more than intangible benefits to the United States. It provides an economic boon to our Nation's Treasury. The success of the State quarter program has been overwhelming. The quarters have become one of the most popular collector's items in the United States and abroad. As of December, the halfway point of the program, Federal revenues had grown by over four billion dollars, representing coins that have been taken out of circulation by collectors. As a result, it is estimated that if the popularity of quarters produced under this legislation follow similar trends, as much as one billion dollars worth of the quarters may be taken out of circulation.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from New York, Mr. KING, for introducing this bill, and the gentlewomen from the District of Columbia, Ms. NORTON, for her tireless campaign towards its passage. I also commend many others who have urged passage over the past, including the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. BACHUS, who sponsored a previous version of the legislation, and the gentlewomen from California, Ms. WATERS. Of course, I would also like to thank the ranking member of the Subcommittee, the gentlewomen from New York, Mrs. MALONEY and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the full committee, Mr. OXLEY and Mr. FRANK, for their assistance in making this legislation possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift passage of H.R. 2993 to recognize the invaluable contributions of the District and the territories.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This is a perfectly reasonable bill, and I support it. However, I do want to comment on what seems to me the poignancy that this great House of Representatives, this Chamber that represents the American people, in the middle of the week, in the middle of what will be a short session because it is an election year, cannot find anything more important to do with its time.

Actually, there is one interesting thing about this law. We will get to see some foreign money. We will get to see

it only when we print it for them, and then we will send it right back. Unfortunately, our economic policies and our approach to trade and globalization mean that we do not see much other foreign money. We have not been very diligent about trying to promote other ways in which we could get something from globalization for the people here, but at least we will get to wave at the money as we send it overseas.

I did want to, though, particularly join in one sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Delaware. I very much agree with him: This is an example of where the public sector can do the job better than the private sector. Now, that is not usually the case. We have a private sector economy and we depend, for the creation of wealth, of goods, and services, primarily on the private sector. But it ought to be underlined that there are some things important to our society that can only be done by the public sector. This is an example.

When another country is asking us to print their money for them, the question of security becomes very important; and this is something, security, which is particularly appropriate for the public sector to do. This will mean some work for the public sector, but not enough, because we are in an unusual situation now with our economy.

Because of a set of technological factors, public policy choices, the nature of globalization, we have the odd situation in which something which is a very good thing in the abstract, increased productivity, has sadly some negative consequences in reality. We are in a situation in which we are able, through productivity, significantly to increase wealth. An example here today is America's superiority in the printing of money over many others. We do that in a very productive way. But because of retrograde public policies, as well as the inherent nature of much of what happens, that wealth is not nearly as well-shared as it should be. We are in an odd situation in which, as wealth is created, too little goes to the people who work for others and are compensated for that work through a living. We have unemployment not dropping; we have real wages dropping. We have health care being eroded because employers no longer want to pay for it. And while public policy has not been the major cause of these trends, we have had public policies recently, the weakening of labor unions, unfair tax policies, one-sided trade policy, which asks nothing of those with whom we trade so that this redounds the disadvantage of workers here when we try to maintain standards. We have exacerbated that situation, and that we ought to change.

So I am pleased to join in reaffirming the importance of the American Government as the superior way for foreign countries to get their currency printed. I am glad to affirm that. I regret only, Mr. Speaker, the narrowness with which that principle is now being affirmed and the fact that on a prime

day in the middle of the legislative week, in the middle of the legislative session, this is all the leadership of this House can find to ask us to do. There are issues involving the extension of unemployment benefits, and there are other important questions that we should be dealing with. Unfortunately, we do not.

So I do not mean to blame this nice little bill for not being what it is not. This bill deserves to be passed. But this country deserves a chance for this House of Representatives to deal with much more substantive legislation addressing the economic distress that so many of our fellow citizens now encounter.

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

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

I am very pleased that this bill at least addresses in some very small part some of the concerns which the gentleman from Massachusetts holds, and I understand all that. But I think he is correct about this bill. I do not think there is any argument that what we are doing is essentially positive for the environment and for a government agency which can provide these services.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3786, the "Bureau of Engraving and Printing Security Printing Act of 2004."

Mr. Speaker, it is rare when the Members of this body can do something that is good for the country, good for the world, bad for nobody except crooks and terrorists and cost U.S. taxpayers nothing. This is one of those occasions.

Mr. Speaker, by approving this legislation, which would allow the Treasury Department to print currency and security documents such as passports or stock certificates for foreign governments, Members of the House will be voting to help strengthen the economies of friendly smaller nations and cutting the opportunities fraud and identity theft worldwide. Further, should the Treasury Department print any such documents, the work would be done on a fully reimbursable basis while allowing our expert engravers and printers at Treasury to refine their craft by working on anti-counterfeiting techniques that are not yet ready for the high-volume production necessary for U.S. documents but which with refinement someday may find their way to U.S. security documents or currency.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is similar to bills introduced at the request of both this and the previous Administration, which was broadly and bipartisanly approved in this chamber in several recent Congresses. That it never has been considered in the other body is a shame—the Treasury was unable to participate in producing new currency for Iraq that removed the face of the dictator, Saddam Hussein.

No work authorized under this legislation could be performed if doing so would interfere with the Treasury's job of providing currency and other security documents for the U.S. or if such work would not be in full harmony with U.S. foreign-policy objectives. Further, the bill does not prevent foreign nations from sending such printing to a U.S.-based private-sector

printer, although such printing is usually done by government printers in larger nations.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation. It deserves our full support, and I recommend its immediate passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3786.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND UNITED STATES TERRITORIES CIRCULATING QUARTER DOLLAR PROGRAM ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2993) to provide for a circulating quarter dollar coin program to honor the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2993

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 "District of Columbia and United States Territories Circulating Quarter Dollar Program Act".

SEC. 2. ISSUANCE OF REDESIGNED QUARTER DOLLARS HONORING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND EACH OF THE TERRITORIES.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

"(n) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF CIRCULATING QUARTER DOLLAR HONORING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND EACH OF THE TERRITORIES.—

"(1) REDESIGN IN 2009.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2) and subject to paragraph (6)(B), quarter dollar coins issued during 2009, shall have designs on the reverse side selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of the District of Columbia and the territories.

"(B) FLEXIBILITY WITH REGARD TO PLACEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may select a design for quarter dollars issued during 2009 in which—

(i) the inscription described in the second sentence of subsection (d)(1) appears on the reverse side of any such quarter dollars; and

(ii) any inscription described in the third sentence of subsection (d)(1) or the designation of the value of the coin appears on the obverse side of any such quarter dollars.

"(2) SINGLE DISTRICT OR TERRITORY DESIGN.—The design on the reverse side of each quarter dollar issued during 2009 shall be emblematic of one of the following: The District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

"(3) SELECTION OF DESIGN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Each of the 6 designs required under this subsection for quarter dollars shall be—

"(i) selected by the Secretary after consultation with—

"(I) the chief executive of the District of Columbia or the territory being honored, or such other officials or group as the chief executive officer of the District of Columbia or the territory may designate for such purpose; and

"(II) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

"(ii) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

"(B) SELECTION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Designs for quarter dollars may be submitted in accordance with the design selection and approval process developed by the Secretary in the sole discretion of the Secretary.

"(C) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may include participation by District or territorial officials, artists from the District of Columbia or the territory, engravers of the United States Mint, and members of the general public.

"(D) STANDARDS.—Because it is important that the Nation's coinage and currency bear dignified designs of which the citizens of the United States can be proud, the Secretary shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design for any quarter dollar minted under this subsection.

"(E) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS.—No head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead, and no portrait of a living person may be included in the design of any quarter dollar under this subsection.

"(4) TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136, all coins minted under this subsection shall be considered to be numismatic items.

"(5) ISSUANCE.—

"(A) QUALITY OF COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(B) SILVER COINS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, with a content of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

"(C) TIMING AND ORDER OF ISSUANCE.—Coins minted under this subsection honoring the District of Columbia and each of the territories shall be issued in equal sequential intervals during 2009 in the following order: the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

"(6) OTHER PROVISIONS.—

"(A) APPLICATION IN EVENT OF ADMISSION AS A STATE.—If the District of Columbia or any territory becomes a State before the end of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (1)(1), subsection (1)(7) shall apply, and this subsection shall not apply, with respect to such State.

"(B) APPLICATION IN EVENT OF INDEPENDENCE.—If any territory becomes independent or otherwise ceases to be a territory or possession of the United States before quarter dollars bearing designs which are emblematic of such territory are minted pursuant to