

Our Constitution is a beacon of light for the world. Shouldn't all people be able to hold up our one dollar bill as a symbol of their freedom of modern democracy worldwide.

Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton and many other great Americans met for four months in 1787 to ignite history's greatest light of government.

They argued, fought, and compromised to create a lasting democracy, built on a philosophy found in the preamble of the constitution. And they protected this philosophy and these ideals by creating three branches of government and divisions of power between the federal and state governments found in the articles and the amendments of the Constitution.

Three of the men mentioned are on our United States currency, but not the document they put their lives into—not the document they then asked Americans to ratify.

While our currency celebrates the men who first wrote the constitution, it doesn't celebrate, their most noble achievement, the living document that has been so ably protected while it continues to evolve with each new generation.

Shouldn't this greatest of American achievements be in the hands of all Americans?

All Presidents, likewise all public officers, swear to "preserve, protect and defend" the constitution.

No country can survive if it loses its philosophical moorings. The freedoms and liberties we enjoy give substance, value and meaning to the laws by which we live. Our Nation's philosophy can be taken for granted in the daily business of lawmaking. Yet we can hear in John F. Kennedy's inaugural address that we do not defend America's laws, we defend its philosophy—a philosophy embodied in the Constitution.

Seventy-five percent of Americans say that "The Constitution is important to them, makes them proud, and is relevant to their lives."

So important is this document that we built the Archives in Washington to house and safeguard it. Hundreds of thousands go there each year to see it. However, ninety-four percent of Americans don't even know all of the rights and freedoms found in the First Amendment.

Sixty-two percent of Americans can't name our three branches of government.

Six hundred thousand legal immigrants come to America each year. Often their first sight of America is the Statue of Liberty, holding high her torch, symbolizing our light and our freedom. Many of these immigrants become American citizens by the naturalization process and learn more about the Constitution than many natural born citizens

If America's most patriotic symbol—the Constitution—were on the back of the one dollar bill, wouldn't we all

know more about our Government? And shouldn't we?

Shouldn't it be where all Americans can readily read it. Shouldn't the Constitution be on the back of the one dollar bill?

Today, I am proud to join my colleague in the House, Chairman TOM BLILEY, and introduce the companion legislation in the Senate. The Liberty Dollar Bill Act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to incorporate the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and a list of the Articles of the Constitution on the reverse side of the one dollar bill.

Mr. President, I agree with the students of Liberty Middle School. The Constitution belongs to the people. It should be in their hands.

I want to commend the eighth grade students of Liberty Middle School and their teacher, Mr. Randy Wright for their contribution to our Nation. I hope all my colleagues in the Senate will see the wisdom of these students and join me as a cosponsor of this legislation. Let the nation hear that the younger generation can provide ideas that become the laws of our land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2053

*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 "Liberty Dollar Bill Act".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Many Americans are unaware of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, one of the most remarkable and important documents in world history.

(2) A version of this important document, consisting of the preamble, a list of the Articles, and the Bill of Rights, could easily be placed on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note.

(3) The placement of this version of the Constitution on the \$1 Federal reserve note, a unit of currency used daily by virtually all Americans, would serve to remind people of the historical importance of the Constitution and its impact on their lives today.

(4) Americans would be reminded by the preamble of the blessings of liberty, by the Articles, of the framework of the Government, and by the Bill of Rights, of some of the historical changes to the document that forms the very core of the American experience.

**SEC. 3. REDESIGN OF REVERSE SIDE OF THE \$1 BILL.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5114 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) LIBERTY DOLLAR BILLS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the requirements of subsection (b) (relating to the inclusion of the inscription 'In God We Trust' on all United States currency) and the eighth undesignated paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, the design of the reverse side of \$1 Federal reserve notes shall incorporate the preamble to the Constitution

of the United States, a list of the Articles of the Constitution, and a list of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

"(2) DESIGN.—Subject to paragraph (3), the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, and the list of the Articles of the Constitution shall appear on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note, in such form as the Secretary deems appropriate.

"(3) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The requirements of this subsection shall not be construed as—

"(A) prohibiting the inclusion of any other inscriptions or material on the reverse side of the \$1 Federal reserve note that the Secretary may determine to be necessary or appropriate; or

"(B) limiting any other authority of the Secretary with regard to the design of the \$1 Federal reserve note, including the adoption of any design features to deter the counterfeiting of United States currency."

(b) DATE OF APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to \$1 Federal reserve notes that are first placed into circulation after December 31, 1999.

**ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS**

S. 261

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 261, a bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 831

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 831, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for congressional review of any rule promulgated by the Internal Revenue Service that increases Federal revenue, and for other purposes.

S. 882

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 882, a bill to improve academic and social outcomes for students by providing productive activities during after school hours.

S. 990

At the request of Mr. FAIRCLOTH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging.

S. 1392

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1392, a bill to provide for offsetting tax cuts whenever there is an

elimination of a discretionary spending program.

S. 1422

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1422, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote competition in the market for delivery of multichannel video programming and for other purposes.

S. 1461

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1461, a bill to establish a youth mentoring program.

S. 1525

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1525, a bill to provide financial assistance for higher education to the dependents of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently and totally disabled as the result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty.

S. 1618

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to improve the protection of consumers against "slamming" by telecommunications carriers, and for other purposes.

S. 1647

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1647, a bill to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1758

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1758, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to facilitate protection of tropical forests through debt reduction with developing countries with tropical forests.

S. 1875

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1875, a bill to initiate a coordinated national effort to prevent, detect, and educate the public concerning Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect and to identify effective interventions for children, adolescents, and adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect, and for other purposes.

S. 1915

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1915, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish requirements concerning the operation of fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam gen-

erating units, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, medical waste incinerators, hazardous waste combustors, chlor-alkali plants, and Portland cement plants to reduce emissions of mercury to the environment, and for other purposes.

S. 1973

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1973, a bill to amend section 2511 of title 18, United States Code, to revise the consent exception to the prohibition on the interception of oral, wire, or electronic communications.

S. 2022

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2022, a bill to provide for the improvement of interstate criminal justice identification, information, communications, and forensics.

S. 2030

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2030, a bill to amend the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, relating to counsel for witnesses in grand jury proceedings, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, a concurrent resolution honoring the sesquicentennial of Wisconsin statehood.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 193

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 193, a resolution designating December 13, 1998, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 220

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 220, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the European Union should cancel the sale of heavily subsidized barley to the United States and ensure that restitution or other subsidies are not used for similar sales and that the President, the United States Trade Representative, and the Secretary of Agriculture should conduct an investigation of and report on the sale and subsidies.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2353

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the names of the Senator from North Caro-

lina (Mr. FAIRCLOTH) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2353 proposed to H.R. 2676, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 225—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Mr. FAIRCLOTH (for himself and Mr. HELMS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 225

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted the first Community College Act and provided funding for community colleges in 1957;

Whereas Governor Terry Sanford appointed a Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School in 1962, that brought about the unifying of industrial education centers and community colleges into 1 system;

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina enacted legislation in 1963 establishing a State Department of Community Colleges, under the State Board of Education;

Whereas in the early 1970's, the growth rate of community colleges exceeded 10 percent annually, and in 1974 the growth rate reached 33 percent;

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina reestablished the State Department of Community Colleges in 1979, and made the department independent of the State Board of Education, effective on January 1, 1981;

Whereas in 1983, the North Carolina Community College System celebrated the system's 20th anniversary, having emerged as the Nation's third largest State network of community colleges;

Whereas the North Carolina Community College System began with 6 community colleges and has grown to include 59 post-high school learning institutions;

Whereas in 1997 Congress passed the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 that established the Hope Scholarship Credits which provided a \$1,500 tax credit for community college students to help defray the cost of their education, thus allowing many more students the opportunity to attend classes;

Whereas by attracting more students to community colleges with the Hope Scholarship Credits, a larger number of students are being taught valuable job skills;

Whereas by improving the training and skills of our Nation's workers in community colleges, our Nation is creating better jobs in manufacturing and technology throughout the United States, thus keeping our Nation competitive in the global marketplace;

Whereas by recruiting businesses to locate or expand their operations in North Carolina with the promise that North Carolina community colleges will train their workforce, hundreds of thousands of jobs in North Carolina have been created;

Whereas 1 out of every 6 adults enrolls at a community college each year;

Whereas enrollment in community colleges is expected to exceed 800,000 students by the end of the year 2000;

Whereas community colleges train 95 percent of North Carolina's firefighters and more than 80 percent of North Carolina's law enforcement officers;