

funding for entrepreneurial efforts of all sizes, such as microcredit and microenterprise programs and Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) projects. OPIC—a loan program that assists U.S. small business investments in foreign countries—is already developing a limited small business financing program to support U.S. investments in environmentally sound projects in Mexico. We should work to expand the availability of this kind of investment assistance.

Second, we should expand the mandate of the North American Development Bank (NADbank) beyond the U.S.-Mexico border region—an idea proposed by Congressman DAVID DREIER and M. Delal Baer, an expert in Latin American affairs for the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The NADbank has been a successful source of private-public financing of infrastructure projects along our borders. Extending its authority inland will not only bring good jobs into the interior of Mexico, but also would develop and further nationalize a transportation and economic infrastructure.

Continued investments in NADBank also would facilitate greater environmental cooperation between the United States and Mexico through projects geared toward advancing the environmental goals and objectives set forth in NAFTA and would enhance the overall protection of American and Mexican natural resources.

Third, both nations need to pursue a joint immigration policy that takes into account the realities of the economic conditions of both countries. At a minimum, the Bush Administration should re-evaluate the current guest worker program, which has proven burdensome for U.S. farmers and small businesses. Any calls for a liberalization of this program from President Fox should be linked to concrete programs to reduce illegal immigration into the United States.

Fourth, in a quick and simple fix, the Bush Administration should eliminate the annual cap on the number of visas issued to Mexican business executives to enter the United States. Currently, the cap stands at 5,500 and will be phased out by 2004. The United States does not have such a cap for Canada. Repealing the cap now would send to President Fox and the people of Mexico a positive signal about their nation's value as an economic partner.

Fifth and finally, it is important for the United States to be seen as a partner and resource when President Fox undertakes his pledge to reform Mexico's entire judicial system. With a law enforcement system plagued with inherent corruption and institutional and financial deterioration, President Fox will face numerous challenges. It is in our interest to help him upon his request, whether it be through financial or technical assistance. It is in our

own interest that he succeed, because our country cannot reverse effectively the flow of drugs across our border without the full cooperation and support of Mexican law enforcement. Additionally, the Bush Administration should explore possible multilateral anti-drug mechanisms and work with President Fox to decentralize standard day-to-day border functions of the hardworking and trusted law enforcement officials from both countries.

The issues that impact the United States and Mexico are numerous—all important, each interrelated with the other. Together, they present an enormous task for the presidents of both countries. Perhaps most important, they are evidence of the enormous importance of Mexico to the future prosperity and security of our country, as well as our hemisphere. The elections of Vicente Fox and George W. Bush present one of the best opportunities not only to redefine U.S.-Mexico relations for the better, but to bring all of Latin America to the top of the Administration's foreign policy agenda.

We cannot underestimate, nor can we neglect our neighbors to the south. President Bush knows this. He understands this. And, in a speech last August in Miami, I think he, himself, best described our relationship with Latin America, when he said:

Those who ignore Latin America do not fully understand America, itself. . . . Our future cannot be separated from the future of Latin America. . . . We seek, not just good neighbors, but strong partners. We seek, not just progress, but shared prosperity. With persistence and courage, we shaped the last century into an American century. With leadership and commitment, this can be the century of the Americas.

I couldn't agree more.

At this point, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution before the Senate be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and finally, that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolution.")

ORGAN DONATION AND SUPPORTING NATIONAL DONOR DAY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 12, submitted earlier today by Senator DURBIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) expressing the sense of Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation, and supporting National Donor Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, let me take a moment, if I may, to speak on behalf of this resolution.

Every day in this country we lose people because we do not have enough donated organs, and we do not have enough people who understand this problem. I applaud my colleague for introducing this resolution and join with him and the other cosponsors in asking for its passage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statement relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 328

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I understand that S. 328 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 328) to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read a second time on the next legislative day.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 28, regarding an address to Congress by the President of the United States. Further, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 28) was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES AND A
CONDITIONAL RECESS OR AD-
JOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 32, the adjournment resolution, which is at the desk. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 32) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 15, 2001

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m. on February 15. I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to a period for morning business until 1 p.m., with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN, or his designee, in control of the time between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., with 10 minutes under the control of Senator CLINTON, 15 minutes under the control of Senator DORGAN, and 20 minutes under the control of Senator CARNAHAN; Senator KYL, or his designee, controlling the time between 11 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.; Senator THOMAS, or his designee, in control of the time between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon; Senator COLLINS, or her designee, in control of 15 minutes; Senator LOTT, or his designee, in control of 15 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, in control of 30 minutes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask that the closing script be modified to provide that if either leader uses his leader time, morning business for the affected party or parties be extended accordingly. It is not usual that the leaders do use their time, but when either one of them does, if we have morning business set aside, it cuts down the other side's ability to have morning business. This is fair. I do not see any problem with it.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, our side certainly has no objection to this. I ask unanimous consent that my unanimous consent request be modified to reflect the request of the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will be in session beginning at 10 a.m. Following morning business at 1 p.m., the Senate can be expected to consider the bill honoring our former colleague, Senator Coverdell, and also the Senate could consider a resolution relative to the energy crisis occurring on the west coast and could also consider the nominee to head the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator BROWNBACK.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DEWINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECONCILIATION AND
VALENTINE'S DAY

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I want to speak for a few minutes on a bill that I am going to be putting forward shortly and then tie it in to this day. It is Valentine's Day. I hope everybody has called their special person. I hope they have called their mother. I hope they have called the people to whom they think they ought to reach out. If they have not done so, there is still time. There is special delivery of flowers, candy, and others things that can be done. They can still capture the day and the moment for the people to whom they should be reaching out.

I want to talk about a national day of reconciliation. This is an effort by both Houses to identify what needs to be done to reconcile the Nation and past and present problems.

We are at the beginning of a new administration and at the beginning of a new millennium. This would be a good time to do this.

It is a simple proposition, a basic proposition of what we need to do to identify—something we should have done—and correct past wrongs. I am hoping we can identify and move that forward without difficulty and controversy. It will be a very healthy exercise.

It is also healthy to recognize the basis of some of these days we celebrate. That is why I put forward this notion of reconciliation on Valentine's Day. It is a lot more than just hearts, cards, and candy.

I commend to the Senate an article written by Mark Merrill in the Washington Times today. He is president of Family First, an independent, non-profit research group that strengthens families. He supports the story of Valentine, the true Valentine. I understand there are three St. Valentines. All three were martyred. All three were tremendously dedicated to other individuals and to helping them.

The one he identifies is the first Valentine. It is quite a story. I ask unanimous consent to print this article in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 14, 2001]

SACRIFICIAL LOVE—ST. VALENTINE'S
CONTRIBUTION TO LOVE AND COMMITMENT
(By Mark W. Merrill)

Do you know the real story behind Valentine's Day? It goes way beyond hearts, cards and candy. It is a story of love, sacrifice and commitment.

In the third century, the Roman Empire was ruled by Claudius Gothicus. He was nicknamed "Claudius the Cruel" because of his harsh leadership and his tendency for getting into wars. In fact, he was in so many wars that he was having a difficult time recruiting soldiers.

Claudius believed that recruitment for the army was down because Roman men did not want to leave their loves or families behind, so he canceled all marriages and engagements in Rome. Thousands of couples saw their hopes of matrimony dashed by the single act of a tyrant.

But a simple Christian priest named Valentine came forward and stood up for love. He began to secretly marry soldiers before they went off to war, despite the emperor's orders. In 269 AD, Emperor Claudius found out about the secret ceremonies. He had Valentine thrown into prison and ordered him put to death.

He gave his life so that couples could be bonded together in holy matrimony. They may have killed the man, but not his spirit. Even centuries after his death, the story of Valentine's self-sacrificing commitment to love was legendary in Rome. Eventually, he was granted sainthood and the Catholic church decided to create a feast in his honor. They picked Feb. 14 because of the ancient belief that birds (particularly lovebirds and doves) began to mate on that very day.

So what are you doing to keep the love in your marriage? While gifts, candlelight dinners and sweet words are nice, the true spirit of Valentine's Day needs to last year-round.

Here are some ways to bring more love into your marriage:

Schedule priority time together. Pull out your calendars and set a date night every week or two—just to spend time together and talk. (Note: Movies don't count)

Laugh together. When was the last time you shared a funny story and chuckled with each other? Loosen up and laugh freely. Live lightheartedly.

Play together. Find a hobby or activity you both enjoy—fishing, bowling, tennis, hiking, biking or crossword puzzles.