

The bill (S. 276), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 276

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

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR SERGIO LOZANO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sergio Lozano shall be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Sergio Lozano enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), he shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully and shall, if otherwise eligible, be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the application for issuance of an immigrant visa or the application for adjustment of status are filed with appropriate fees within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBER.—Upon the granting of an immigrant visa or permanent residence to Sergio Lozano, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by one, during the current or next following fiscal year, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or, if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of the alien's birth under section 202(e) of such Act.

Amend the title to read as follows: "For the relief of Sergio Lozano".

MINTING OF COINS IN CONJUNCTION WITH REPUBLIC OF ICELAND

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3373, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3373) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in conjunction with the minting of coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millenium of the discovery of the new world by Leif Ericson.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 3373, the Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act. This bill authorizes three separate commemorative coin programs which will commemorate the following historic events: the millennial anniversary of Leif Ericson's discovery of the New World, the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the bicentennial of the first meeting of the United States Con-

gress in the Capitol building after moving to Washington, D.C.

Companion bills for each of the three coin programs included in H.R. 3373 have also been introduced separately in the Senate. All three of the free-standing bills, S.1710, S. 1187, and S. 1468, have satisfied the rules of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on commemorative coin legislation, including having obtained a minimum of sixty-seven Senate cosponsors. The effort to combine the three bills and pass them as one coin package has been worked out by the House and Senate Banking Committees, and this bill was subsequently introduced and passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, this legislation has the support of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs as it fully meets the standards set forth by the committee and furthermore, each bill adheres to the commemorative coin reforms enacted in the 104th Congress. Those reforms were necessary to keeping the time-honored pastime of coin collecting from becoming overrun with far too many coin programs commemorating events or figures of lesser national recognition. I look forward to swift enactment of this legislation.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support H.R. 3373, providing for the minting of a Leif Ericson Millennium Commemorative dollar coin. This bipartisan legislation would authorize the U.S. Mint to issue a coin jointly with the Icelandic National Bank in commemoration of Leif Ericson and his voyage and exploration of North America. The part of the measure concerning Leif Ericson is identical to S. 1710 that Senator GRAMS and I introduced which has the support of 74 Senators. The House bill was introduced by Congressman JIM LEACH of my home state of Iowa who has worked hard toward the passage of this measure. I want to commend him for his good work.

The famous Viking explorer is regarded as the first European to set foot on North American soil in the year 1000 AD. In a time of sea voyages and land exploration, perhaps the most recognized Viking in history is Leif Ericson. Ericson's determination, nobility and spirit of exploration are demonstrated in his Voyage of Discovery. Next year marks the 1000th anniversary of Leif Ericson's Voyage of Discovery and this coin will commemorate this landmark event in North American history.

Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red, was born in Iceland in the mid 900's AD. There he learned about reading and writing runes, the Celtic and Russian tongue and the ways of trade. Ericson was also taught the old sagas, plant studies and the use of weapons. As a young boy, Ericson and his friends would spend time watching ships coming in and out of the harbor and dream about someday going on voyage of their own. Ericson grew to be a large and imposing man, one known for his

far judgment and honesty. Having his father's adventurous hand, Ericson had a strong urge to travel and explore.

Ericson was able to do some traveling between Iceland and Greenland, but his major Voyage of Discovery did not occur until 1000 AD, when explorer Bjarni Herjólfsson relayed exciting news of a new land that he had seen when he lost his course in the fog. Ericson bought Herjólfsson's ship, gathered a crew of 35, and sailed westward. Unlike today, Ericson's voyages on the sea were without many modern conveniences. He did not travel by a motor-powered ship, nor have any of today's advanced technological navigational tools. Instead, Ericson and his small crew used the wind and tides as their primary source of motive power, relying on the weather as the engine for his vessel. His Viking ship did not do too well against hard winds with their single sails, but fortunately, fair weather allowed Ericson to navigate 600 miles west up the western coast. Soon he was following the outlines of the new lands he had heard of.

The first island Ericson landed on was among glaciers and seemed to be one huge slab of rock. Because of this he named it Helluland (Slab Land or Flat Rock Land), which is now believed to be Baffin Island. Ericson then sailed south and found another land that was flat with white beaches and some trees. He named this land Markland (Woodland) which today is believed to be Labrador on the eastern coast of Canada.

Finally, Ericson sailed southeast for two days and came to an island with a mainland. On this land the Viking explorer and his crew came upon an abundance of grapes as well as vegetation. They had never seen before. They also were astounded by the size of fish and other animal life they saw while exploring this land. Ericson and his crew settled in for the winter, but the winter here was very peculiar. No frost came to the grasses. They also noticed that the days and nights were of more equal length here. When spring came and the men were ready to go, Ericson gave this land the name Vinland, which either means Wineland or Pastureland. Vinland is believed to be today's L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland and archaeological findings of this winter camp seem to confirm this belief.

Ericson's Voyage of Discovery is a significant event in North American history and symbolizes a long relationship between the U.S. and Iceland. The Government of Iceland is an important North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally and this action would reiterate our strong relationship with and support for their nation. Iceland votes with the United States on virtually all United Nations and NATO issues and has formulated foreign policies parallel to ours. They also are cutting costs at our military base in Keflavik. Iceland has refrained from whaling, encouraged more U.S. trade and investment and initiated a partnership with the state

of Alaska. The Government of Iceland has already approved a silver 1000 Kroner Icelandic coin to be produced by the U.S. Mint that will be packaged and issued simultaneously with the U.S. Leif Ericson Commemorative Coin. We believe jointly issuing these coins will help further relations between our nations.

The United States Congress strengthened U.S.-Icelandic relations in 1930 by presenting a statue of Leif Ericson as a gift to Iceland memorializing Ericson's Voyage of Discovery. In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson made October 9 "Leif Ericson Day" in commemoration of the famous Viking explorer. The Leif Ericson Commemorative Coin in the year 2000 would commemorate the millennial anniversary of Ericson's voyage and would display our commitment to continuing this relationship for the coming millennium.

H.R. 3373 allows a simultaneous issuance of a commemorative U.S. silver dollar coin and a silver 1000 Kroner Icelandic coin. Both coins are to be produced in limited mintages, with U.S. Mint issuing a boxed set. Mint and surcharge proceeds from the coins will fund scholarships and student exchange programs between Iceland and United States. The U.S. Mint has read and approved the identical House version as meeting all the guidelines contained in the 1995 Congressional House Banking Committee Commemorative Coin Reforms Act, which protects the taxpayer from any costs. We feel such a coin is an important step in recognizing the important role Iceland has played in North American history. H.R. 3373 also provides for a Lewis and Clark Expedition Commemorative Coin which I strongly support and a Capitol Visitor Center Commemorative Coin.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statement relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3373) was read the third time and passed.

REAUTHORIZING OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION AND TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3381, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3381) to reauthorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the mo-

tion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 3381) was read the third time and passed.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, AS PERMANENT LOCATION FOR SECRETARIAT OF FTAA

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 71 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) expressing the sense of the Congress that Miami, Florida, and not a foreign competing foreign city, should serve as the permanent location for the Secretariat of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) beginning in 2005.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 71

Whereas deliberations on establishing a "Free Trade Area of the Americas" (FTAA) will help facilitate greater cooperation and understanding on trade barrier reduction throughout the Americas;

Whereas the trade ministers of 34 countries of the Western Hemisphere agreed in 1998 to create a permanent Secretariat in order to support negotiations on establishing the FTAA;

Whereas the FTAA Secretariat will employ persons to provide logistical, administrative, archival, translation, publication, and distribution support for the negotiations;

Whereas the FTAA Secretariat will be funded by a combination of local resources and institutional resources from a tripartite committee consisting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC);

Whereas the temporary site of the FTAA Secretariat will be located in Miami, Florida, from 1999 until February 28, 2001, at which point the Secretariat will rotate to Panama City, Panama, until February 28, 2003, and then rotate to Mexico City, Mexico, until February 28, 2005;

Whereas by 2005 the FTAA Secretariat will have international institution status providing jobs and tremendous economic benefits to its host city;

Whereas a permanent site for the FTAA Secretariat after 2005 will likely be selected from among the 3 temporary host cities;

Whereas the city of Miami, Miami-Dade County, and the State of Florida have long served as the gateway for trade with the Caribbean and Latin America;

Whereas trade between the city of Miami, Florida, and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean totaled \$36,793,000,000 in 1998;

Whereas the Miami-Dade area and the State of Florida possess the necessary infrastructure, local resources, and culture necessary for the FTAA Secretariat's permanent site;

Whereas the United States possesses the world's largest economy and is the leading proponent of trade liberalization throughout the world; and

Whereas the city of Miami, Florida, the State of Florida, and the United States are uniquely situated among other competing locations to host the "Brussels of the Western Hemisphere": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should direct the United States representative to the "Free Trade Area of the Americas" (FTAA) negotiations to use all available means in order to secure Miami, Florida, as the permanent site of the FTAA Secretariat after February 28, 2005.

CONDEMNING VIOLENCE IN CHECHNYA

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 223 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 223) condemning the violence in Chechnya.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, a technical amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2791

(Purpose: To make clerical corrections)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Ms. COLLINS], for Mr. HELMS, proposes an amendment numbered 2791.

The amendment is as follows:

In the second whereas clause of the preamble, strike "is" and insert "are".

The amendment (No. 2791) was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 223) was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, is as follows:

[The resolution was not available for printing. It will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]