

of a college education despite hostile, and sometimes violent, opposition. Although he faced the frustrations inherent in segregation, Dr. Mays finished high school at South Carolina State College in three years and graduated as class valedictorian. Based on his will to learn, his motivation to succeed, and his strong strength of character, Dr. Mays then went on to graduate from Bates College in Maine and received his graduate degrees from the University of Chicago.

As dean of the School of Religion at Howard University and later as President of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia for 27 years, Benjamin Mays overcame seemingly insurmountable obstacles to offer quality education to all Americans, especially African-Americans. One of Dr. Mays' own inspirations was Mahatma Gandhi, whom he met in Mysore, India for 90 minutes and who shaped Mays' views on non-violence as a means of political protest. Dr. Mays greatly influenced his students and, one in particular, Martin Luther King, Jr. sought the advice and counsel of his mentor before and during the civil rights movement. Dr. Mays was instrumental in the elimination of segregated public facilities in Atlanta and promoted the cause of nonviolence through peaceful student protests during a time in this nation that was often marred by racial violence. Another student from Morehouse, Ira Joe Johnson, published a book about Dr. Mays' scholarship program for African-American medical students in the early 1940s.

Dr. Mays once said that "[e]very man and woman is born into the world to do something unique and something distinctive and if he or she does not do it, it will never be done." This nation owes a great debt to the late Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and it is certainly appropriate and timely to honor his achievements and his contributions to the citizens of the United States and the world by awarding him a Presidential Medal of Freedom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 24—HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. SANTORUM (for himself, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, as follows:

S. RES. 24

Whereas America's Catholic schools are internationally acclaimed for their academic excellence, but provide students more than a superior scholastic education;

Whereas Catholic schools ensure a broad, values-added education emphasizing the life-long development of moral, intellectual, physical, and social values in America's young people;

Whereas the total Catholic school student enrollment for the 1999-2000 academic year was 2,653,038, the total number of Catholic schools is 8,144, and the student-teacher ratio is 17 to 1;

Whereas Catholic schools provide more than \$17,200,000,000 a year in savings to the Nation based on the average public school per pupil cost;

Whereas Catholic schools teach a diverse group of students and over 24 percent of school children enrolled in Catholic schools are minorities;

Whereas the graduation rate of Catholic school students is 95 percent, only 3 percent of Catholic high school students drop out of school, and 83 percent of Catholic high school graduates go on to college;

Whereas Catholic schools produce students strongly dedicated to their faith, values, families, and communities by providing an intellectually stimulating environment rich in spiritual, character, and moral development; and

Whereas in the 1972 pastoral message concerning Catholic education, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops stated, "Education is one of the most important ways by which the Church fulfills its commitment to the dignity of the person and building of community. Community is central to education ministry, both as a necessary condition and an ardently desired goal. The educational efforts of the Church, therefore, must be directed to forming persons-in-community; for the education of the individual Christian is important not only to his solitary destiny, but also the destinies of the many communities in which he lives." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of Catholic Schools Week, an event sponsored by the National Catholic Educational Association and the United States Catholic Conference and established to recognize the vital contributions of America's thousands of Catholic elementary and secondary schools; and

(2) congratulates Catholic schools, students, parents, and teachers across the Nation for their ongoing contributions to education, and for the key role they play in promoting and ensuring a brighter, stronger future for this Nation.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 14, 2001, at 11 a.m., in closed session to receive a briefing from the navy on the submarine accident near Hawaii.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 14, 2001, to conduct a hearing on "Establishing an Effective, Modern Framework for Export Controls."

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet

during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 14, 2001, to conduct a hearing on "Saving Investors Money and Strengthening the SEC."

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 14, 2001, to hear testimony regarding Education Tax and Savings Incentives.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, February 14, 2001 at 10 a.m. in SD226.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, February 14, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. on ICANN Governance.

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

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO MEXICO

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 13 that I submitted earlier.

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. 13) expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the upcoming trip of President George W. Bush to Mexico to meet with newly elected President Vicente Fox, and with respect to future cooperative efforts between the United States and Mexico.

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

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, we are facing a unique time in the history of U.S.-Mexico relations. Mexico's election and inauguration last year of an opposition candidate as president—Vicente Fox Quesada—has overturned 71 years of executive branch domination by the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI. And now, with the inauguration of our new president—George W. Bush—both nations have the unprecedented opportunity to implement positive changes and create lasting progress for our entire Western Hemisphere.

Because of Mexico's critical importance to our nation and hemisphere, it is not at all surprising that President Bush has chosen to travel to Mexico for

his first official foreign trip as President. It is with that in mind that I am introducing a resolution today, along with Senators HELMS, LOTT, DODD, MCCAIN, LANDRIEU, GRASSLEY, BREAUX, CHAFFEE, VOINOVICH, and LEAHY to express our bipartisan interest in America's current relationship with Mexico and to suggest several issues of particular importance that President Bush should raise during his upcoming meeting with President Fox.

Our resolution acknowledges the vital nature of our relationship with Mexico and calls for policies that promote cooperation, enhance the security and prosperity of both nations, and enable both countries to establish mutually agreed-upon goals in at least four areas: one, economic development and trade; two, the environment; three, immigration; and, four, law enforcement and counter-drug policy.

In each of these areas, both countries should pursue realistic and practical steps that will build confidence in our partnership and help set the stage for future discussions and future progress.

No one can deny the importance of our involvement with Mexico—a nation with which we share over 2,000 miles of common borders. Additionally, over 21.4 million Americans living in this country are of Mexican heritage—that's 67 percent of our total U.S. Latino population. Indeed, many people and many issues bind our nations together. And, it is in both nations' interest to make that bond even stronger.

That is why we want to see President Fox succeed. And, he is off to a good start. For the first time in two decades, economic crisis has not marred Mexico's transition period in between presidencies. Instead, President Fox's election has been received as a positive step in Mexico's maturing economy and has fueled new investment in the country, raising expectations for better economic opportunities for the Mexican people.

President Fox's election also has raised expectations here in Washington for better opportunities to improve U.S.-Mexico bilateral cooperation on a wide range of issues. An advocate of free trade in the Americas, President Fox currently recognizes that a strong, steady economy in Mexico can be the foundation to help solve many of our shared challenges, such as immigration, environmental quality, violent crime, and drug trafficking.

Furthermore, thanks to the economic cooperation spearheaded by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade between the United States and Mexico amounts to \$200 billion annually, making our neighbor to the south our second largest trading partner behind Canada. Over the last decade, U.S. exports to Mexico have increased by 207 percent. In 1999, alone, the United States exported \$86.9 billion to Mexico—that is more than we exported to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom combined: \$84.1 billion!

Overall progress in our partnership cannot occur, though, absent continued progress in Mexico's economy. Although Mexico is in its fifth consecutive year of recovery following the 1994-1995 peso crisis, improved living standards and economic opportunities have not been felt nationwide. Lack of jobs and depressed wages are particularly acute in the interior of the country, even in President Fox's home state of Guanajuato. As long as enormous disparities in wages and living conditions exist between the United States and Mexico, our own nation will not fully realize the potential of Mexico as an export market nor will we be able to deal adequately with the resulting problems of illegal immigration, border crime, and drug trafficking.

In keeping with the market-oriented approach we began with NAFTA, the United States can take a number of constructive steps to continue economic progress in Mexico and secure its support for a Free Trade Agreement with the Americas:

First, we can encourage growth and development by devising, for example, a common strategy to improve the flow of credit and U.S. investment opportunities in Mexico and by increasing 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 ADJOURNMENT 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 pro-

vide 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.