

as Volunteer of the Year in 1997 by the Greenville Family Partnership (an organization which aims to keep children safe and drug free).

I believe that Mr. Keith Oglesby deserves this honor which this legislation bestows as he was a public servant who will always be remembered in his community and the State of South Carolina where he honorably lived and served.

Mr. President, I also note today the passage of H.R. 3018, which designates various Postal facilities in South Carolina. These facilities are the United States Post Office located at 301 Main Street in Eastover, South Carolina, as the "Layford R. Johnson Post Office"; the United States Post Office located at 78 Sycamore Street in Charleston, South Carolina, as the "Richard E. Fields Post Office"; the United States Post Office located at 557 East Bay Street in Charleston South Carolina, as the "Marybelle Howe Post Office"; and the United States Post Office located at 4026 Lamar Street in (the Eau Claire community of) Columbia, South Carolina, as the "Mamie G. Floyd Post Office." These individuals have made enormous contributions to their communities and states and deserve to be recognized by having a postal facility named in their honor.

I thank the Senate for its support of these measures.

JOEL T. BROYHILL POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 3699) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8409 Lee Highway in Merrifield, Virginia, as the "Joel T. Broyhill Postal Building" was considered, read a third time, and passed.

JOSEPH L. FISHER POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 3701) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3118 Washington Boulevard in Arlington, Virginia, as the "Joseph L. Fisher Post Office Building" was considered, read a third time, and passed.

LES ASPIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4241) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1818 Milton Avenue in Janesville, Wisconsin, as the "Les Aspin Post Office Building" was considered, read a third time, and passed.

HECTOR G. GODINEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 2043) was considered read a third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 2043) reads as follows:
S. 2043

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF HECTOR G. GODINEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The United States Post Office building located at 3101 West Sunflower Avenue in Santa Ana, California, shall be known and designated as the "Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building".

MEASURE TO BE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 2508

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at such time as the Committee on Indian Affairs reports S. 2508, a bill to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian tribes, and for other purposes, the measure be referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days, and that if the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has not reported the measure prior to the expiration of the 30-calendar-day period, the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of the measure, and that the measure be placed on the calendar.

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

EXPANSION OF PAYMENTS OF REWARDS PROGRAM TO INCLUDE RWANDA

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 588, S. 2460.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2460) to authorize the payments of rewards to individuals furnishing information relating to persons subject to indictment for serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. 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 any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2460) was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2460

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

SECTION 1. EXPANSION OF REWARDS PROGRAM TO INCLUDE RWANDA.

Section 102 of the Act of October 30, 1998 (Public Law 105-323) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "OR RWANDA" after "YUGOSLAVIA";

(2) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting "or the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda" after "Yugoslavia"; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "REFERENCE.—"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) For the purposes of subsection (a), the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda means the statute contained in the annex to Security Council Resolution 955 of November 8, 1994."

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2000

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 589, S. 2677.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2677) to restrict assistance until certain conditions are satisfied and to support democratic and economic transition in Zimbabwe.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3617

(Purpose: To restrict assistance until certain conditions are satisfied and to support democratic and economic transition in Zimbabwe)

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, Senator FRIST has a substitute amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), for Mr. FRIST, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. HELMS, proposes an amendment numbered 3617.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, it is my understanding that USAID obligates most of its money for Zimbabwe through agreements with the Government of Zimbabwe. Notwithstanding this obligation procedure, it is my intention that the prohibition on assistance for the Government of Zimbabwe not cut off all assistance to Zimbabwe but only that assistance that would otherwise have been provided for the benefit of the government. Under the limitation contained in my amendment, assistance provided through non-governmental organizations may continue, even though the initial obligation of funds may have been with the government. Such assistance may only marginally benefit the government through, for example, the necessary use of providing assistance to the people of Zimbabwe. This has particular relevance to microenterprise programs which, I believe, would not be affected by the limitations in my amendment.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion 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 amendment (No. 3617) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2677), as amended, was read the third time and passed as follows:

S. 2677

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 "Zimbabwe Democracy Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) Deliberate and systematic violence, intimidation, and killings have been orchestrated and supported by the Government of Zimbabwe and the ruling ZANU-PF party against members, sympathizers, and supporters of the democratic opposition, farmers, and employees. The violence has resulted in death, a breakdown in the rule of law, and further collapse of Zimbabwe's economy.

(2) The lawlessness, harassment, violence, intimidation, and killings directed at the opposition and their supporters, farmers and farm employees continues at President Mugabe's explicit and public urging despite two court rulings that the occupations are illegal and must be ended.

(3) The breakdown in the rule of law has jeopardized Zimbabwe's future, including international support for programs which provide land ownership for the large number of poor and landless Zimbabweans, other donor programs, economic stability, and direct investment.

(4) The orchestrated violence and intimidation directed at opposition supporters has created and fostered an environment which seriously compromises the possibility of free and fair elections.

(5) The crisis in Zimbabwe is further exacerbated by the fact that Zimbabwe is spending millions of dollars each month on its involvement in the civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Those resources could finance equitable and transparent land reform, other programs to promote economic growth and alleviate poverty, and programs to combat the spread and effects of the world's highest HIV infection rate.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is therefore the policy of the United States to support the people of Zimbabwe in their struggles to effect peaceful, democratic change, achieve broad-based and equitable economic growth, and restore the rule of law.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE OR DEBT RELIEF.

(a) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE.—Except as provided in subsection (b)—

(1) no United States assistance may be provided for the Government of Zimbabwe;

(2) no indebtedness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the United States Government may be canceled or reduced; and

(3) the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director to each international financial institution to oppose and vote against—

(A) any extension by the respective institution of any assistance of any kind to the Government of Zimbabwe, except for assistance to meet basic human needs and for good governance; and

(B) any cancellation or reduction of indebtedness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to that institution.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR RESTORATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE AND DEBT RELIEF.—The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply until the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership

and title to property held prior to January 1, 2000, freedom of speech and association, and an end to the lawlessness, violence, and intimidation sponsored, condoned, or tolerated by the Government of Zimbabwe, the ruling party, and their supporters or entities;

(2) Zimbabwe has held parliamentary elections which are widely accepted by the participating parties and the duly elected are free to assume their offices;

(3)(A) Zimbabwe has held a presidential election which is widely accepted by the participating parties and the president-elect is free to assume the duties of the office; or

(B) the government has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association;

(4) the Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an equitable, legal, and transparent land reform program which should—

(A) respect existing ownership of and title to property by providing fair, market-based compensation to sellers;

(B) benefit the truly needy and landless;

(C) be based on the principle of ownership and title to all land, including communal areas;

(D) be managed and administered by an independent, nongovernmental body; and

(E) be consistent with agreements reached at the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare in September, 1998;

(5) the Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith effort to fulfill the terms of the Lusaka agreement on ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and

(6) the Zimbabwean Armed Forces and the National Police of Zimbabwe are responsible to and serve the elected civilian government.

(c) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in this section, the term "United States assistance" means—

(A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (excluding programs under title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation);

(B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act;

(C) the licensing of exports under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act; and

(D) the provision of agricultural commodities, other than food, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The term "United States assistance" does not include—

(A) humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, medical supplies;

(B) health assistance, including health assistance for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases;

(C) support for democratic governance and the rule of law;

(D) support for land reform programs consistent with subsection (b)(4);

(E) support for conservation programs; and

(F) support for de-mining programs.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of subsection (a) if he determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR LEGAL EXPENSES.—As one component of a comprehensive approach towards supporting democratic institutions and the rule of law in Zimbabwe, the President is authorized to use funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to finance the legal and related expenses of—

(1) individuals and democratic institutions challenging restrictions to free speech and association in Zimbabwe, including challenges to licensing fees, restrictions, and other charges and penalties imposed on the media or on individuals exercising their right of free speech and association;

(2) individuals and democratic institutions and organizations challenging electoral outcomes or restrictions to their pursuit of elective office or democratic reforms, including fees or other costs imposed by the Government on those individuals or institutions; and

(3) individuals who are the victims of torture or otherwise victimized by political violence.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR RADIO BROADCASTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Broadcasting Board of Governors shall further the communication of information and ideas through the increased use of radio broadcasting to Zimbabwe to ensure that radio broadcasting to that country serves as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective and comprehensive news.

(2) TERMINATION.—The authority of this subsection shall terminate upon a certification by the President under section 3(b) that the conditions specified in that section have been satisfied.

(c) ASSISTANCE FOR DEMOCRACY TRAINING.—During fiscal year 2001, the President is authorized to use not less than \$6,000,000 of the funds made available to carry out the provisions of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for democracy and governance programs in Zimbabwe.

(d) ELECTION OBSERVERS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should provide support, including through the National Endowment for Democracy, for international election observers to the Zimbabwean parliamentary elections in 2000 and the presidential election scheduled for 2002, including assessments, of the pre-electoral environment in each case and the electoral laws of Zimbabwe.

SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

Upon the certification made by the President under section 3(b)—

(1) up to \$16,000,000 of funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, is authorized to be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for support for alternative schemes under the Inception Phase of the Land Reform and Resettlement Program, including costs related to acquisition of land and resettlement, meeting the standards in section 3(b)(4); and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(A) undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by any agency of the United States Government;

(B) direct the United States Executive Director of each international financial institution to which the United States is a member to propose that such institution undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that institution; and

(C) direct the United States Executive Director of each international financial institution to which the United States is a member to propose to undertake financial and technical support for Zimbabwe, especially that intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic recovery and development, the stabilization of the Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of Zimbabwe's democratic institutions; and

(3) there shall be established a Southern Africa Finance Center located in Zimbabwe that will co-locate regional offices of the

Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Trade and Development Agency for the purpose of facilitating the development of commercial projects in Zimbabwe and the southern Africa region.

INSTITUTE FOR MEDIA DEVELOPMENT'S VOICE OF AMERICA

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar 590, S. 2682.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2682) to authorize the Broadcasting Board of Governors to make available to the Institute for Media Development certain materials of the Voice of America.

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

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2682) was read the third time and passed as follows:

S. 2682

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

SECTION 1. AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN MATERIALS OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (in this Act referred to as the "Board") is authorized to make available to the Institute for Media Development (in this Act referred to as the "Institute"), at the request of the Institute, previously broadcast audio and video materials produced by the Africa Division of the Voice of America.

(2) DEPOSIT OF MATERIALS.—Upon the request of the Institute and the approval of the Board, materials made available under paragraph (1) may be deposited with the University of California, Los Angeles, or such other appropriate institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) that is approved by the Board for such purpose.

(3) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—Materials made available under paragraph (1) may be provided notwithstanding section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461) and section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461-1a).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES.—Materials made available under this Act shall be used only for academic and research purposes and may not be used for public or commercial broadcast purposes.

(2) PRIOR AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—Before making available materials under subsection (a)(1), the Board shall enter into an agreement with the Institute providing for—

(A) reimbursement of the Board for any expenses involved in making such materials available;

(B) the establishment of guidelines by the Institute for the archiving and use of the materials to ensure that copyrighted works contained in those materials will not be used

in a manner that would violate the copyright laws of the United States (including international copyright conventions to which the United States is a party);

(C) the indemnification of the United States by the Institute in the event that any use of the materials results in violation of the copyright laws of the United States (including international copyright conventions to which the United States is a party);

(D) the authority of the Board to terminate the agreement if the provisions of paragraph (1) are violated; and

(E) any other terms and conditions relating to the materials that the Board considers appropriate.

(c) CREDITING OF REIMBURSEMENTS TO BOARD APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNT.—Any reimbursement of the Board under subsection (b) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to the currently applicable appropriation account of the Board.

SEC. 2. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority provided under this Act shall cease to have effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

COMMENDING THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AND NATO AND EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SLOVENIA'S ACCESSION TO NATO

Mr. COVERDELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 591, S. Con. Res. 117.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 117) commending the Republic of Slovenia for its partnership with the United States and NATO, and expressing the sense of Congress that Slovenia's accession to NATO would enhance NATO's security, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 117) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 117

Whereas on June 25, 1991, the Republic of Slovenia declared its independence;

Whereas on December 23, 1991, the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the State's new constitution based on the values of human rights, market economy, rule of law, and democracy;

Whereas on April 7, 1992, the United States formally recognized the Republic of Slovenia;

Whereas, since its independence, Slovenia has demonstrated an excellent record on human rights;

Whereas Slovenia has developed a successful and growing market economy and enjoys

the highest per capita gross domestic product in Central and Eastern Europe;

Whereas the European Union has recognized Slovenia's economic prosperity and the strength of its democracy by initiating accession negotiations with Slovenia as well as by putting into effect Slovenia's Association Agreement with the European Union;

Whereas Slovenia has demonstrated its commitment to bring peace, security, stability, democracy, and economic prosperity to Southeastern Europe through its membership in NATO's Partnership for Peace, the Central European Initiative, the Central European Free Trade Association (CEFTA), and the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe;

Whereas Slovenia has been an active contributor to peace support operations around the world, including the NATO Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina, NATO's Kosovo Force, and United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cyprus and Lebanon;

Whereas Slovenia made invaluable contributions to NATO's Operation ALLIED FORCE by providing NATO access and use of its airspace and ground transportation systems and by assisting the NATO efforts to provide Albania humanitarian relief during the air campaign against Yugoslavia;

Whereas Slovenia has contributed financial and humanitarian aid to the assistance effort in Kosovo, including refuge for more than 3500 people who had fled the region as a consequence of the violence that occurred in Kosovo;

Whereas Slovenia promotes regional cooperation through its contributions to the Trilateral Multinational Land Force, a multinational brigade established with Italy and Hungary;

Whereas Slovenia, a leader in the effort to remove land mines from the war-torn regions of the former Republic of Yugoslavia, established the highly effective International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance; and

Whereas the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996, passed by the Senate on July 25, 1996, identified Slovenia, along with Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, as being among the NATO applicant states most prepared for the burdens and responsibilities of NATO membership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) it is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support the integration of the Republic of Slovenia into transatlantic and European political, economic, and security institutions, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union; and

(2) continue and further reinforce the partnership between the United States and Slovenia, particularly their joint efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to all of Europe.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Republic of Slovenia is to be commended for—

(A) its commitment to democratic principles, human rights, and rule of law;

(B) its transition from a communist, centrally planned economic system to a thriving free market economy; and

(C) its partnership with the United States and NATO during the recent conflicts that have undermined peace and stability in Southeastern Europe; and

(2) the accession of the Republic of Slovenia to full membership in transatlantic and European institutions would be an important step toward a Europe that is undivided, whole and free.