

voter registration rolls, training 3,000 domestic poll monitors, conducting voter education and public opinion polling, providing funding to support legal challenges to electoral conditions inimical to a free and fair vote, sponsoring an election-related violence-monitoring unit, and fielding a bipartisan international election observation team to observe and report on the electoral process in Zimbabwe. Both IRI and its counterpart, the National Democratic Institute, have indicated that the conditions for credible democratic elections simply do not exist at present.

In light of these grim pre-electoral assessments, and the heavy-handedness of Mugabe's rule in the period preceding the vote, I believe the Senate should clearly state its support for free and transparent elections in Zimbabwe, the rule of law, appropriate international assistance for a peaceful process of land reform, and the political activists who brave Mugabe's wrath in the name of democratic rule. My resolution makes a series of findings concerning the violence, breakdown of rule of law, and troubled pre-election period in Zimbabwe. The resolution resolves that the Senate:

(1) extends its support to the vast majority of citizens of the Republic of Zimbabwe who are committed to peace, economic prosperity, and an open, transparent parliamentary election process;

(2) strongly urges the Government of Zimbabwe to enforce the rule of law and fulfill its responsibility to protect the political and civil rights of all citizens;

(3) supports those international efforts to assist with land reform which are consistent with accepted principles of international law and which take place after the holding of free and fair parliamentary elections;

(4) condemns government-directed violence against farm workers, farmers, and opposition party members;

(5) encourages the local media, civil society, and all political parties to work together toward a campaign environment conducive to free, transparent and fair elections within the legally prescribed period;

(6) recommends international support for voter education, domestic and international election monitoring, and violence monitoring activities;

(7) urges the United States to continue to monitor violence and condemn brutality against law-abiding citizens;

(8) congratulates all the democratic reform activists in Zimbabwe for their resolve to bring about political change peacefully, even in the face of violence and intimidation; and

(9) desires a lasting, warm, and mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and a democratic, peaceful Zimbabwe.

I hope my colleagues will join me in expressing our strong support for the

democratic rights and freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe. Their will, not President Mugabe's personal whims, should determine their country's course. Democratic rule in neighboring South Africa, Botswana, and Mozambique has served those countries well. Zimbabwe's citizens should be no less fortunate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 315—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CRIMES AND ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE BY THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 315

Whereas more than 1,000,000 of Sierra Leone's 5,200,000 population are internally displaced and more than 500,000 are refugees as a direct result of the civil war in Sierra Leone, at least 50,000 people have been killed during the civil war, untold numbers of people have been mutilated and disabled largely by the Revolutionary United Front, and more than 20,000 individuals, including many children, are missing or have been kidnapped by the Revolutionary United Front;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front continues to terrorize the population of Sierra Leone by mutilating their enemies and innocent civilians, including women and children, by chopping off their ears, noses, hands, arms, and legs;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front continues to terrorize the population of Sierra Leone by decapitating innocent victims, including children as young as 10 months old and elderly men and women;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front abducts women and children for use as forced laborers, sex slaves, and as human shields during skirmishes with government forces and the forces of the Economic Community of West African States;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front has kidnapped boys as young as 6 or 7 years old and used them to kill and steal and to become soldiers, and its forces have routinely raped women and young girls as a terror tactic;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front has abducted civilians, missionaries, humanitarian aid workers, United Nations peacekeepers, and journalists;

Whereas Charles Taylor, the President of Liberia, has provided and continues to provide significant support and direction to the Revolutionary United Front in exchange for diamonds and other natural resources and is therefore culpable for the abuses in Sierra Leone;

Whereas the Lome Peace Accords did not hold the Revolutionary United Front accountable for their abuses and, in fact, rewarded Foday Sankoh and other Revolutionary United Front leaders with high government offices and control of diamond mining throughout Sierra Leone;

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone is not a legitimate political movement, entity, or party;

Whereas all sides in the civil war in Sierra Leone are guilty of serious human rights abuses; and

Whereas the Revolutionary United Front led by Foday Sankoh is responsible for breaking the Lome Peace Accords and for the violent aftermath that has consumed Sierra Leone since May 1, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Government should do all in its power to help ensure that the Revolutionary United Front and its leaders, as well as other groups committing human rights abuses in Sierra Leone, are held accountable for the crimes and abuses committed against the people of Sierra Leone;

(2) the United States Government should not condone, support, or be a party to, any agreement that provides amnesty to those responsible for the crimes and abuses in Sierra Leone; and

(3) the United States Government should not provide incentives of any kind to regional supporters of the Revolutionary United Front until all support from them to the Revolutionary United Front has ceased.

SENATE RESOLUTION 316—HONORING SENIOR JUDGE DANIEL H. THOMAS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 316

Whereas Daniel H. Thomas devoted his life to the dedicated and principled service of his country, his State, and his community;

Whereas Daniel H. Thomas, a native of Prattville, Alabama, was born August 25, 1906, to Judge C.E. Thomas and Augusta Pratt.

Whereas Daniel H. Thomas obtained his law degree from the University of Alabama in 1928, where his uncle, Daniel H. Pratt, served as President pro tem of the Board of Trustees of the University;

Whereas Daniel H. Thomas, having served his country with distinction for 3 years as a Navy Lieutenant during World War II, returned to Mobile, Alabama and continued in the practice of law with Mr. Joseph C. Lyons and Sam Pipes in the law firm of Lyons, Thomas and Pipes until he was elevated to the Federal bench;

Whereas Daniel H. Thomas was appointed a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama by President Truman in 1951, joining in distinguished judicial service his father, C.E. Thomas, who was a probate judge of Augusta County, Alabama, his uncle, William Thomas, who served the State of Alabama as a Supreme Court Justice, and his uncle, J. Render Thomas, who served many years as the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama;

Whereas 49 years of judicial service made Judge Thomas one of the longest serving Federal judges in American history;

Whereas the years of distinguished judicial service by Judge Thomas were characterized by unflinching integrity and unquestioned legal ability;

Whereas in a time of great political and social turmoil, Judge Thomas inspired continued respect for the rule of law established under the Constitution of the United States, and for the propositions that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection

of the laws" by faithfully adhering to the precedents of the United States Supreme Court, even when such actions were not popular;

Whereas the depth of legal scholarship exhibited by Judge Thomas led him to become one of the most respected experts in the nation in the important field of Admiralty Law;

Whereas the reach of service by Judge Thomas to his country extended beyond his courtroom to his community through his active leadership as a founding trustee of the Ashland Place Methodist Church in Mobile, Alabama, and to America's youth through his efforts in support of the Boy Scouts of America;

Whereas Judge Thomas, a man who enjoyed the outdoors, being an accomplished fisherman and quail hunter, exhibited great common sense, had a vibrant sense of humor, and was extremely friendly and thoughtful of others, thereby truly fitting the description of a true "southern gentleman";

Whereas Judge Thomas truly was a great judge whose life was the law, and who was loved and respected by members of the bar and community to a degree seldom reached and never surpassed;

Whereas Judge Thomas passed away at his home in Mobile, Alabama, on Thursday, April 13, 2000;

Whereas the members of the Senate extend our deepest sympathies to the wife of Judge Thomas, Catherine Miller Thomas, his 2 sons, Daniel H. Thomas, Jr. and Merrill P. Thomas, other family members, and a host of friends that he had across the country; and

Whereas in the example of Judge Daniel H. Thomas, the American people have an enduring symbol of moral courage, judicial restraint, and public service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate honors the memory of Judge Daniel H. Thomas for his exemplary service to his country; and

(2) the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 3172

Mr. HELMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2522) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 140, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SUPPORT BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR SERBIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) General Dragolub Ojdanic, Minister of Defense of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and an indicted war criminal, visited Moscow from May 7 through May 12, 2000, as a guest of the Government of the Russian Federation, attended the inauguration of President Vladi-

mir Putin, and held talks with Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev and Army Chief of Staff Anatoly Kvashnin;

(2) General Ojdanic was military Chief of Staff of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the Kosovo war and has been indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for crimes against humanity and violations of the laws and customs of war for alleged atrocities against Albanians in Kosovo;

(3) international warrants have been issued by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for General Ojdanic's arrest and extradition to the Hague;

(4) the Government of the Russian Federation, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council which established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, has an obligation to arrest General Ojdanic and extradite him to the Hague;

(5) on May 16, 2000, Russian Minister of Economics Andrei Shapovalyants announced that his government has provided the Serbian regime of Slobodan Milosevic \$102,000,000 of a \$150,000,000 loan it had reactivated and will sell the Government of Serbia \$32,000,000 of oil despite the fact that the international community has imposed economic sanctions against the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of Serbia;

(6) the Government of the Russian Federation is providing the Milosevic regime such assistance while it is seeking debt relief from the international community and loans from the International Monetary Fund, and while it is receiving corn and grain as food aid from the United States;

(7) the hospitality provided to General Ojdanic demonstrates that the Government of the Russian Federation rejects the indictments brought by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia against him and other officials, including Slobodan Milosevic, for alleged atrocities committed during the Kosovo war; and

(8) the relationship between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia only encourages the regime of Slobodan Milosevic to foment instability in the Balkans and thereby jeopardizes the safety and security of American military and civilian personnel and raises questions about Russia's commitment to its responsibilities as a member of the North American Treaty Organization-led peacekeeping mission in Kosovo.

(b) ACTIONS.—

(1) Fifteen days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to Congress detailing all loans, financial assistance, and energy sales the Government of the Russian Federation or entities acting on its behalf has provided since June 1999, and intends to provide to the Government of Serbia or the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or any entities under the control of the Governments of Serbia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(2) If that report determines that the Government of the Russian Federation or other entities acting on its behalf has provided or intends to provide the governments of Serbia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or any entity under their control any loans or economic assistance and oil sales, then the following shall apply:

(A) The Secretary of State shall reduce assistance obligated to the Russian Federation by an amount equal in value to the loans, fi-

nancial assistance, and energy sales the Government of the Russian Federation has provided and intends to provide to the Governments of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(B)(i) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to oppose, and vote against, any extension by those institutions of any financial assistance (including any technical assistance or grant) of any kind to the Government of the Russian Federation except for loans and assistance that serve basic human needs.

(ii) In this subparagraph, the term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(C) The United States shall suspend existing programs to the Russia Federation provided by the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and any consideration of any new loans, guarantees, and other forms of assistance by the Export-Import Bank or Overseas Private Investment Corporation to Russia.

(D) The President of the United States should instruct his representatives to negotiations on Russia's international debt to oppose further forgiveness, restructuring, and rescheduling of that debt, including that being considered under the "Comprehensive" Paris Club negotiations.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, June 8, 2000, at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on H.R. 359, an Act to clarify the intent of Congress in Public Law 93-632 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to provide for the maintenance and operation of certain water impoundment structures that were located in the Emigrant Wilderness at the time the wilderness area was designed in that Public Law; H.R. 468, an Act to establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area; H.R. 1680, an Act to provide for the conveyance of forest Service property in Kern County, California, in exchange for county lands suitable for inclusion in Sequoia National Forest; S. 1817, a Bill to validate a conveyance of certain lands located in Carlton County, Minnesota, and to provide for the compensation of certain original heirs; S. 1972, a Bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, the current site of the Joe Rowell Park; S. 2111, a Bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to