

fully support the bill's authorization of additional funding to non-governmental organizations working with the people of Zimbabwe to promote good governance and the rule of law.

Today, Zimbabwe continues to face difficult social, economic and political problems. The goal of U.S. policy toward Zimbabwe must be to assist its development into a stable, free-market democracy, both as a goal in itself and as a bulwark against regional instability and conflict. However, this cannot be achieved until the government of Zimbabwe undertakes comprehensive reforms to enfranchise its people politically and economically.

The essential foundations of freedom and democracy are free and fair elections, a free and open press, and the development of democratic institutions based on the rule of law. However, all evidence points to the conclusion that these institutions do not currently exist in Zimbabwe, and that respect for the rule of law is seriously lacking. I regret that a sense of Congress is necessary to express our view that sanctions must be necessary to bring about the necessary reforms and democracy to Zimbabwe. Let me be clear: our goal is not to harm the people of Zimbabwe but rather to send a clear signal to its government that an expeditious transition to democracy is imperative. The people of Zimbabwe have waited much too long and endured far too many hardships, and clearly deserve better.

I also want to voice my concern with regards to Libya's attempts to establish military ties with the government of Zimbabwe. I hope that the Zimbabwe government sees its future in an alignment with Western democracies and not with state-sponsors of terrorism such as Libya.

We truly hope the government of Zimbabwe takes advantage of the opportunities presented by this legislation, and will seek to build better relations with the United States. Should the government of Zimbabwe choose to improve its democratic record, and establish good governance and the rule of law, its success will serve as a model for other countries in the region.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which renews our commitment to the stabilization of the Zimbabwean democracy and reaffirms our commitment to the establishment of democratic principles throughout the African subcontinent.

This legislation sends a strong message to the rest of the world regarding our intentions toward Zimbabwe with its opening language: "It is the policy of the United States to support the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to effect peaceful, democratic change, achieve broad-based and equitable economic growth, and restore the rule of law."

The need for such a forthright statement from this nation has been pressing for some time. International news agencies have chronicled the decent into political anarchy within Zimbabwe over the last year, as armed bands of "veterans" attacked homesteads and other economic and farming interests with the support of the Mugabe regime. These interests claim an unfair distribution of resources in the nation, and highlight the need for positive action by the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Zimbabwe is a nation of many needs. HIV/AIDS is ravaging the population at a rate of 25%, and the current average life expectancy of her citizens is only 37 years. The nation had a protracted role in the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and this action and other budgetary mismanagement issues have resulted in Zimbabwe being ineligible for IMF and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development programs, further stressing the people of this nation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation allows the U.S. to acknowledge both the dire economic and social needs of the Zimbabweans while seeking a positive resolution of the political crisis that animates this struggle. This legislation directs the U.S. government to restructure or forgive loans contributing to the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe by any agency of the U.S. government. This act also creates a Southern Africa Finance Center to be located within Zimbabwe that will coordinate the regional offices of OPIC, Eximbank, and TDA in order to help with the economic stabilization of Zimbabwe.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, Congress has provided good incentives for the political leaders in Zimbabwe to work towards reestablishing the rule of law for their people. These benefits will only accrue to Zimbabwe if the President certifies that the rule of law and respect for ownership, property, and freedom of speech has been restored; that the next Zimbabwean election is a free and fair contest; that transparent land reform procedures are enacted; that Zimbabwe contributes a good faith effort to the Lusaka Accords ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and that the military and national police in the nation are "responsible to and serve the elected civilian government. These requirements can be waived, however, if the President deems it in the national interest to do so.

Fulfillment of these requirements will be a hard task, and thus this legislation includes monies for the land reform and democracy and governance programs in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of global uncertainty, the ever present goal of the U.S. is the widespread development of democratic principle that place the benefits of good governance in the hands of citizens and not politicians. This legislation demonstrates to the rest of the world that we stand for the principles of freedom and democracy above all.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 494, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2299) "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes."

#### KNOW YOUR CALLER ACT OF 2001

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 90) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 90

*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 "Know Your Caller Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION OF INTERFERENCE WITH CALLER IDENTIFICATION SERVICES.

Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) PROHIBITION ON INTERFERENCE WITH CALLER IDENTIFICATION SERVICES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, in making any telephone solicitation—

“(A) to interfere with or circumvent the capability of a caller identification service to access or provide to the recipient of the telephone call involved in the solicitation any information regarding the call that such service is capable of providing; and

“(B) to fail to provide caller identification information in a manner that is accessible by a caller identification service, if such person has capability to provide such information in such a manner.

For purposes of this section, the use of a telecommunications service or equipment that is incapable of transmitting caller identification information shall not, of itself, constitute interference with or circumvention of the capability of a caller identification service to access or provide such information.

“(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 6 months after the enactment of the Know Your Caller Act of 2001, the Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement this subsection, which shall—

“(A) specify that the information regarding a call that the prohibition under paragraph (1) applies to includes—

“(i) the name of the person or entity who makes the telephone call involved in the solicitation;