

On behalf of the United States Senate, I express deep appreciation to the city and residents of Sydney, Australia, for being such superb hosts for the Summer Olympic Games. Planning and organizing such a two-week, multi-venue event—which is immediately followed by the Paralympic Games—is a daunting and monumental task. The Australians can be extremely proud of their efforts, which, by all accounts, were extraordinary.

We in Salt Lake City will be striving to put on an Olympic Winter Games that equals Sydney in both efficiency and hospitality.

We can also be very proud of the U.S. Olympic Team's outstanding accomplishments. Our athletes turned in exciting and memorable performances. All together, the U.S. Team earned 39 gold medals, 25 silver medals, and 33 bronze medals—a total of 97 medals, which was the most of any country! This demonstrates extraordinary commitment to excellence. These athletes trained hard just to participate at this level of sport; many sacrificed other pursuits to attain the honor of competing in this premier sporting competition—the Olympic Games.

There were many "Olympic moments" during these Games. For instance, who will ever forget Rulon Gardner, the Greco-Roman wrestler from Wyoming, who realized his Olympic dream by defeating the one-time invincible, and still great, Aleksandr Karelin, of Russia. Following the match, Gardner said, "all I could do was do my best." Isn't that the beauty of the Olympic Games? Athletes all over the world giving it their all in competition against tremendous odds.

Who could forget Misty Hyman upsetting the world favorite Susie O'Neill in the 200 meter butterfly? Those of us watching on television could plainly sense the sheer surprise and joy of this achievement.

And, the athletes from other national teams captured our attention as well. Cathy Freeman of Australia, who stole the heart of her nation in the 400 meter race. China's Fu Mingxia, who made an amazing comeback to win gold in diving. And, Aleksei Nemov, who celebrated the birth of his child by winning a gold medal in gymnastics.

I am very proud of the athletes from my home state of Utah, who represented our state with dignity and honor during the Olympic Games.

Marcus Jensen and Doug Mientkiewicz, both of the Utah Buzz, were members of the U.S. baseball team that defeated the heavily favored Cuban baseball team—the first time in Olympic history that the Cuban team did not win the gold medal in baseball.

Natalie Williams, also of Utah and a key player for the Utah Starzz, led the U.S. women's basketball team with 15 points in the Olympic basketball final to help the U.S. win its fourth gold medal in women's basketball since women's basketball became an Olympic sport in 1976.

But, the Olympics is not only about winning medals. Logan Tom, from Salt Lake City who now attends Stanford University, led the U.S. Women's volleyball team to a terrific—and unexpected—fourth place finish. None of the sports handicappers gave this team much of a chance. Yet, they fought their way to the semifinals and through a tough five-set match with Russia.

Utah is proud to be the host of the upcoming 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. We hope to follow the example of the 2000 Games in Sydney, Australia, with the same enthusiasm and excitement and the same devotion to the ideal of the Olympic movement, which is "a belief that sport can break down barriers of language, culture, nationality, age and sex and build bridges between people all over the world as a means of promoting world peace."

Some have derided the Olympic Games as nothing more than commercialism run amok. They say that the news coverage is too positive. They say that the media glosses over the negative elements of the Games—doping, for example. They claim that the only thing that drives athletes is the prospect of product endorsements or professional contracts.

Yes, Mr. President, these elements exist at the Games. It is sad that they do. There were displays of poor sportsmanship. There were cases of doping. There are, no doubt, those whose goals extend far beyond the Olympics just concluded.

But, Mr. President, we can look at such incidents and say they taint the Olympics as a whole endeavor. Or, we can brush them aside as few in number and unrepresentative of our athletes as a body. We can erase one embarrassing spectacle of bad manners with the sight of Dot Richardson embracing her Japanese opponent. We can remember Marion Jones graciously congratulating the winner of the women's long jump, although Marion Jones is world class in every way.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I strongly believe that the people of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, deserve our official recognition. I know what a monumental effort this was. And, let us commend our U.S. Olympic Team for their successes on the field as well as for their fine representation of our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this Senate resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be placed on the Calendar.

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

# SENATE RESOLUTION 365—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING RECENT ELECTIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 365

Whereas the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections on September 24, 2000; Whereas Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is an indicted war criminal;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic is largely responsible for immeasurable bloodshed, human rights abuses, ethnic cleansing, refugees, property destruction, and environmental destruction that has devastated southeast Europe in recent years;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has arrested, intimidated, and harassed opposition figures;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has prevented the freedom of assembly;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic has prevented the freedom and independence of the press through intimidation, arrests, fines, the destruction of property, and jamming;

Whereas Slobodan Milosevic and his supporters refused to allow independent international election monitors into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia before the September 24, 2000 elections;

Whereas reliable reports indicate that Slobodan Milosevic and his supporters intentionally ignored internationally accepted standards for free and fair elections in order to control voting results and violated the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's new election law in the tabulation of the vote;

Whereas reliable documented reports indicate that 74 percent of the eligible voters of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia participated in the September 24, 2000 elections;

Whereas reliable documented reports based on official voting records indicate that Vojislav Kostunica, President, Democratic Party of Serbia, defeated Slobodan Milosevic with more than 50 percent of the vote; and

Whereas the people of Serbia, Kosovo, Bosnia, and Croatia have been the victims of wars initiated by the Milosevic regime: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate hereby—

(1) congratulates the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the courage in participating in the September 24, 2000 elections;

(2) applauds the clear decision of the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to embrace democracy, the rule of law, and integration into the international community by rejecting dictatorship and isolationism;

(3) reasserts its strong desire to reestablish the historic friendship between the American and Serbian people;

(4) expresses its intention to support a comprehensive assistance program for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to speed its economic recovery and European integration once a democratic government that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy is established; and

(5) expresses its support for full economic integration for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including access to international financial institutions, once a democratic government that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy is established.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce a sense-of-the-Senate resolution today to congratulate the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) for embracing democracy and the rule of law in the September 24, 2000 municipal, parliamentary and presidential elections. I am pleased to be joined by Senators BIDEN, LANDRIEU, LAUTENBERG, HAGEL, LUGAR, and GORDON SMITH in this bipartisan effort.

This resolution makes it clear that the Senate is eager to embrace a democratic government in Serbia that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy. Milosevic's bloodletting, ethnic cleansing, and human rights violations have forced the international community, including the United States, to impose a number of crippling sanctions on the FRY. In the wake of the courageous September 24 vote, it is important to send a clear message to the Serbian people that the Senate intends to assist a democratic government and re-integrate it into the global marketplace. This resolution sends that message.

The historic friendship between the American and Serbian people have suffered for too long. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in the Senate to reestablish this important relationship by assisting a new government in Serbia recover from the destruction of Milosevic's rule.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to join my friend from Ohio, Senator VOINOVICH, and other colleagues in co-sponsoring a Sense of the Senate Resolution regarding the recent elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), including advocating the resumption of economic assistance, once democracy is restored in that country.

The Voinovich-Biden resolution congratulates the people of the FRY for their courage in participating in the September 24, 2000 elections; applauds the clear decision of the people of the FRY to embrace democracy, the rule of law, and integration into the international community by rejecting dictatorship and isolationism; reasserts the strong desire of the Senate to reestablish the historic friendship between the American and Serbian peoples; and expresses its intention to support a comprehensive assistance program for the FRY to speed its economic recovery and European integration and access to international financial institutions, once a democratic government that respects the rule of law, human rights, and a market economy is established.

Slobodan Milosevic, one of the most despicable individuals I have ever met, is on the ropes. Even as we meet here today, tens of thousands of brave men and women are refusing to work and instead are demonstrating in the streets of cities throughout Yugoslavia for Milosevic to honor the results of last month's elections. The democratic

opposition has called for people to stage a massive rally in Belgrade on Thursday, October 5, in a final push to drive Milosevic from power.

The Voinovich-Biden resolution, Mr. President, puts the United States Senate on record on the side of the people of Yugoslavia and its largest nationality, the Serbs, against Milosevic's tyranny.

As I have said several times on this floor, for the last decade our quarrel has never been with the Serbian people, who were allies of the United States in two world wars in the twentieth century. Vojislav Kostunica, whose victory in last month's elections Milosevic and his cronies tried to steal and are now trying to deny, is an honest man who should be given a chance to cooperate with the Western democracies.

The Voinovich-Biden resolution is a signal to all citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that the path to their country's rejoining the international community, and thereby to restoring their shattered economy, is to honor the results of the elections by immediately and formally installing Mr. Kostunica as President.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

##### MICROENTERPRISE FOR SELF-RELIANCE ACT OF 1999

##### HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 4287

Mr. DEWINE (for Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to bill (H.R. 1143) to establish a program to provide assistance for programs of credit and other financial services for microenterprises in developing countries, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Microenterprise for Self-Reliance and International Anti-Corruption Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.

##### TITLE I—MICROENTERPRISE FOR SELF-RELIANCE ACT OF 2000

- Sec. 101. Short title.
- Sec. 102. Findings and declarations of policy.
- Sec. 103. Purposes.
- Sec. 104. Definitions.
- Sec. 105. Microenterprise development grant assistance.
- Sec. 106. Micro- and small enterprise development credits.
- Sec. 107. United States Microfinance Loan Facility.
- Sec. 108. Report relating to future development of microenterprise institutions.
- Sec. 109. United States Agency for International Development as global leader and coordinator of bilateral and multilateral microenterprise assistance activities.
- Sec. 110. Sense of Congress on consideration of Mexico as a key priority in microenterprise funding allocations.

##### TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2000

- Sec. 201. Short title.
- Sec. 202. Findings and purpose.
- Sec. 203. Development assistance policy.
- Sec. 204. Department of the Treasury technical assistance program for developing countries.
- Sec. 205. Authorization of good governance programs.

##### TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2000

- Sec. 301. Short title.
- Sec. 302. Statement of purpose.
- Sec. 303. Establishment of grant program for foreign study by American college students of limited financial means.
- Sec. 304. Report to Congress.
- Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 306. Effective date.

##### TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 401. Support for Overseas Cooperative Development Act.
- Sec. 402. Funding of certain environmental assistance activities of USAID.
- Sec. 403. Processing of applications for transportation of humanitarian assistance abroad by the Department of Defense.
- Sec. 404. Working capital fund.
- Sec. 405. Increase in authorized number of employees and representatives of the United States mission to the United Nations provided living quarters in New York.
- Sec. 406. Availability of VOA and Radio Marti multilingual computer readable text and voice recordings.
- Sec. 407. Availability of certain materials of the Voice of America.
- Sec. 408. Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program Act of 2000.

##### TITLE I—MICROENTERPRISE FOR SELF-RELIANCE ACT OF 2000

##### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY.

Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) According to the World Bank, more than 1,200,000,000 people in the developing world, or one-fifth of the world's population, subsist on less than \$1 a day.

(2) Over 32,000 of their children die each day from largely preventable malnutrition and disease.

(3)(A) Women in poverty generally have larger work loads and less access to educational and economic opportunities than their male counterparts.

(B) Directly aiding the poorest of the poor, especially women, in the developing world has a positive effect not only on family incomes, but also on child nutrition, health and education, as women in particular reinvest income in their families.

(4)(A) The poor in the developing world, particularly women, generally lack stable employment and social safety nets.

(B) Many turn to self-employment to generate a substantial portion of their livelihood. In Africa, over 80 percent of employment is generated in the informal sector of the self-employed poor.

(C) These poor entrepreneurs are often trapped in poverty because they cannot obtain credit at reasonable rates to build their asset base or expand their otherwise viable self-employment activities.

(D) Many of the poor are forced to pay interest rates as high as 10 percent per day to money lenders.