

history, achieving 73 home runs, a slugging average of .363, and an on-base percentage of .515;

Whereas Barry Bonds has established himself as the most prolific single-season home run hitter in Major League Baseball history, hitting his 73d home run on October 7, 2001, eclipsing the previous record of 70 home runs set by Mark McGwire in 1998;

Whereas Barry Bonds has attained the rank of 7th place on the all-time Major League Baseball home run list with 567;

Whereas Barry Bonds drove in 136 runs to set a Giants franchise record for runs batted in by a left fielder, and has recorded at least 100 RBI's in each of 10 different seasons;

Whereas of Barry Bonds's 73 home runs, 24 gave San Francisco the lead and 7 tied the game;

Whereas Barry Bonds also hit the 500th home run of his career during the 2001 season, a 2-run game-winning home run which landed in the waters of McCovey Cove, San Francisco;

Whereas Barry Bonds, at age 37, is the oldest player in Major League Baseball history to hit more than 50, 60, and 70 home runs in a single season;

Whereas Barry Bonds has recorded 484 stolen bases in his career, becoming the only Major League Baseball player to both hit more than 400 home runs and steal more than 400 bases;

Whereas Barry Bonds's 233 stolen bases achieved while playing for San Francisco place him 6th on the Giants franchise list behind his father, Bobby, who is 5th with 263 stolen bases;

Whereas Barry Bonds has proven himself to be an active leader not only in the Giants clubhouse but also in the community, donating approximately \$100,000 to the September 11th Fund to aid the victims of the terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania; and

Whereas Barry Bonds has also devoted his time and money to support the Link & Learn Program of the United Way, and has been an active participant in numerous other San Francisco Bay area community efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Barry Bonds on his spectacular record-breaking season in 2001 and outstanding career in Major League Baseball;

(2) wishes Barry Bonds continued success in the seasons to come; and

(3) thanks Barry Bonds for his contributions to baseball and to his community.

AUTHORIZATION OF SENATE CHAMBER PHOTOGRAPH

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a resolution which is at the desk, submitted earlier today by the majority and Republican leaders.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 190) authorizing the taking of a photograph in the Chamber of the United States Senate.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action.

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

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

MAKING PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO REDACT FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 263, H.R. 2336.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2336) to make permanent the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, there is a Lieberman-Thompson amendment at the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, that the bill as amended, be read a third time, passed, the title amendment be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, 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. 2478) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2478

(Purpose: To extend for 4 years the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUNSET PROVISION.

Section 105(b)(3)(E) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking "2001" each place it appears and inserting "2005".

The bill (H.R. 2336), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

The title amendment (No. 2479) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend for 4 years, through December 31, 2005, the authority to redact financial disclosure statements to judicial employees and judicial officers."

HONORING 19 UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN WHO DIED IN TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE KHOBAR TOWERS IN SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 261, S. Con. Res. 55.

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. 55) honoring the 19 United States servicemen who died in the terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, on June 25, 1996.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, 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 the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 55) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas June 25, 2001, marks the fifth anniversary of the tragic terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia;

Whereas this act of senseless violence took the lives of 19 brave United States servicemen, and wounded 500 others;

Whereas these nineteen men killed while serving their country were Captain Christopher Adams, Sergeant Daniel Cafourek, Sergeant Millard Campbell, Sergeant Earl Cartrette, Jr., Sergeant Patrick Fennig, Captain Leland Haun, Sergeant Michael Heiser, Sergeant Kevin Johnson, Sergeant Ronald King, Sergeant Kendall Kitson, Jr., Airman First Class Christopher Lester, Airman First Class Brent Marthaler, Airman First Class Brian McVeigh, Airman First Class Peter Morgera, Sergeant Thanh Nguyen, Airman First Class Joseph Rimkus, Senior Airman Jeremy Taylor, Airman First Class Justin Wood, and Airman First Class Joshua Woody;

Whereas those guilty of this attack have yet to be brought to justice;

Whereas the families of these brave servicemen still mourn their loss and await the day when those guilty of this act are brought to justice; and

Whereas terrorism remains a constant and ever-present threat around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, recognizes the sacrifice of the 19 servicemen who died in that attack, and calls upon every American to pause and pay tribute to these brave soldiers and to remain ever vigilant for signs which may warn of a terrorist attack.

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on S. 494.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 494) entitled "An Act to provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic recovery in Zimbabwe", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

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.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The term “international financial institutions” means the multilateral development banks and the International Monetary Fund.

(2) **MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.**—The term “multilateral development banks” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.

SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Through economic mismanagement, undemocratic practices, and the costly deployment of troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government of Zimbabwe has rendered itself ineligible to participate in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund programs, which would otherwise be providing substantial resources to assist in the recovery and modernization of Zimbabwe's economy. The people of Zimbabwe have thus been denied the economic and democratic benefits envisioned by the donors to such programs, including the United States.

(2) In September 1999 the IMF suspended its support under a “Stand By Arrangement”, approved the previous month, for economic adjustment and reform in Zimbabwe.

(3) In October 1999, the International Development Association (in this section referred to as the “IDA”) suspended all structural adjustment loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(4) In May 2000, the IDA suspended all other new lending to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(5) In September 2000, the IDA suspended disbursement of funds for ongoing projects under previously-approved loans, credits, and guarantees to the Government of Zimbabwe.

(b) **SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY.**—

(1) **BILATERAL DEBT RELIEF.**—Upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury shall 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.

(2) **MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—It is the sense of Congress that, upon receipt by the appropriate congressional committees of a certification described in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury should—

(A) direct the United States executive director of each multilateral development bank to propose that the bank should undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that bank; and

(B) 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 support that is intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic recovery and development, the stabilization of the Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

(c) **MULTILATERAL FINANCING RESTRICTION.**—Until the President makes the certification described in subsection (d), and except as may be required to meet basic human needs or for good governance, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to oppose and vote against—

(1) any extension by the respective institution of any loan, credit, or guarantee to the Government of Zimbabwe; or

(2) any cancellation or reduction of indebtedness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the United States or any international financial institution.

(d) **PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION THAT CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE SATISFIED.**—A certification under this subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees of a determination made by the President that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) **RESTORATION OF THE RULE OF LAW.**—The rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, 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) **ELECTION OR PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.**—Either of the following two conditions is satisfied:

(A) **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**—Zimbabwe has held a presidential election that is widely accepted as free and fair by independent international monitors, and the president-elect is free to assume the duties of the office.

(B) **PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.**—In the event the certification is made before the presidential election takes place, the Government of Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association.

(3) **COMMITMENT TO EQUITABLE, LEGAL, AND TRANSPARENT LAND REFORM.**—The Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an equitable, legal, and transparent land reform program consistent with agreements reached at the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998.

(4) **FULFILLMENT OF AGREEMENT ENDING WAR IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.**—The Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith effort to fulfill the terms of the Lusaka, Zambia, agreement on ending the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(5) **MILITARY AND NATIONAL POLICE SUBORDINATE TO CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT.**—The Zimbabwean Armed Forces, the National Police of Zimbabwe, and other state security forces are responsible to and serve the elected civilian government.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the provisions of subsection (b)(1) or subsection (c), if the President determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, THE FREE PRESS AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA, AND THE RULE OF LAW.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President is authorized to provide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to—

(1) support an independent and free press and electronic media in Zimbabwe;

(2) support equitable, legal, and transparent mechanisms of land reform in Zimbabwe, including the payment of costs related to the acquisition of land and the resettlement of individuals, consistent with the International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998, or any subsequent agreement relating thereto; and

(3) provide for democracy and governance programs in Zimbabwe.

(b) **FUNDING.**—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2002—

(1) \$20,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a)(2); and

(2) \$6,000,000 is authorized to be available to provide the assistance described in subsection (a)(3).

(c) **SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.**—The authority in this section supersedes any other provision of law.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE AND THE BREAKDOWN OF THE RULE OF LAW IN ZIMBABWE.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should begin immediate consultation with the governments of European Union member states, Canada, and other appropriate foreign countries on ways in which to—

(1) identify and share information regarding individuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and intimidation in Zimbabwe;

(2) identify assets of those individuals held outside Zimbabwe;

(3) implement travel and economic sanctions against those individuals and their associates and families; and

(4) provide for the eventual removal or amendment of those sanctions.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE COORDINATION AMENDMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. REID. I ask consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 246, H.R. 2199.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2199) to amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to permit any Federal law enforcement agency to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to assist the Department in carrying out crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia if deemed appropriate by the Chief of the Department and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. REID. I understand Senator LIEBERMAN has an amendment at the desk, and I therefore ask for its consideration, that the amendment be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 2480) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2480

(Purpose: To make a technical correction)

On page 2, line 13, strike “sec. 4-192(d)” and insert “sec. 5-133.17(d)”.