

websites. I just want to share a few examples. An 11-year-old boy was searching for game sites, typed in "fun.com", and a pornographic site came up. A 15-year-old boy was looking for info on cars, did a search for "escort", and an escort service site came up.

And, in one of the most disturbing examples that I came across, in one instance a 15-year-old boy was doing a report on wolves, and found a site on bestiality. I just want my colleagues to imagine for a moment this happening to their son or daughter. I think we can all agree that this is something that we need to be concerned about.

The American people are certainly concerned about it. In the same Kaiser study, 84 percent of the American people worry about the availability of pornography online, and 61 percent say the government should regulate it. Sixty-one percent. And I am certain that number is much higher among parents.

That is why I believe this legislation is so important. I understand that these websites are protected by the First Amendment. This bill does not intrude upon these sites' right to free speech. Instead, it would set up a whole new domain name for pornographic material. A domain name, as my colleagues know, is the three letters at the end of the web address. Dot-com, dot-gov, dot-org, dot-net—these are all domain names. My legislation would instruct the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers to set up a new domain name for pornographic websites. The owners of these sites would have 12 months to move their sites to the new domain.

This is a very simple yet effective method of protecting our children from these sites. A new domain would make "filter" programs, which screen out these pornographic sites, much more effective. It would eliminate mistakes like the whitehouse dot-gov, dot-com, problem that I mentioned earlier. And, I firmly believe this bill passes First Amendment tests for freedom of speech.

I understand that some people will not agree with me, saying that this bill does not go far enough and that this type of material should be banned altogether. But the First Amendment to the Constitution protects even material of this kind, whether or not we may agree with it. My bill would not infringe on the right of free speech, but would simply restrict where this type of speech could be presented on the Internet. As one of my constituents from Louisiana said, "We need to put it where the people who want to see it can get to it, and the ones who don't want to see it don't have to." That is all this provision does.

Finally, a similar provision in the bill provides protection for children from pornographic e-mails. This language is very similar to a bill that was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN of California. I wanted to take a second to acknowledge Congresswoman LOF-

GREN for her efforts, and I hope to work with her on this initiative.

In short, the bill would require that e-mail advertisements be clearly labeled as containing sexually oriented material. We are all familiar with receive e-mails with subjects that say "Lose weight now" or "You have won!" that in reality contain pornographic material. Many of us simply delete these e-mails without look at them, knowing them to be deceptive or junk. However, it is easy to be fooled. I have received letters from several constituents who were offended, and rightly so, after opening falsely labeled e-mails.

As you can imagine, children are particularly vulnerable to this type of deceptive e-mail. In a study done for Congress by the Crimes Against Children Research Center, 25 percent of children studied were exposed to unwanted sexual pictures in the previous year. Of these exposures, 28 percent occurred by opening or clicking on an e-mail.

There is one case that upsets me in particular. A 12-year-old girl, a little girl who collects Beanie Babies, received an e-mail with a subject line saying "Free Beanie Babies." As you can imagine, this excited little girl quickly opened the e-mail, only to be confronted with pictures of naked people. Again, I'd like my colleagues to stop for a moment and imagine that this was their child.

Let me just conclude with a few more facts. The Kaiser study also looked at the consequence on these children from encountering these pornographic websites and e-mails. Fifty-seven percent of those age 15-17 who were studied believed that exposure to online pornography could have a serious impact on those under 18. And 76 percent of children surveyed by Kaiser said that pornography that kids can see is a "big problem."

I just want to add that I am hopeful that, in the future, we can take even stronger steps to address the problem of pornographic e-mails. However, at the moment, this bill will at least ensure that Internet users, particularly children, know that an e-mail contains sexually oriented material before opening it.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in support of this important legislation. It is intended to protect our most vulnerable citizens, our children, while protecting the right of individuals to free speech. I believe this is something that we can all support.●

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2002 AS "NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY"

Mr. THURMOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 242

Whereas the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces have a long and honor-

able history as units of adventuresome, hardy, and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project effective ground combat power of the United States by Air Force air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and, indeed, to the far corners of the world;

Whereas August 16, 2002, marks the anniversary of the first official validation of the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind battle lines by means of parachute;

Whereas the United States' experiment of airborne infantry attack was begun on June 25, 1940, when the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the United States Department of War, and was launched when 48 volunteers began training in July 1940;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon performed the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940;

Whereas the success of the Parachute Test Platoon in the days immediately preceding the entry of the United States into World War II led to the formation of a formidable force of airborne units that, since then, have served with distinction and repeated success in armed hostilities;

Whereas among those units are the former 11th, 13th, and 17th Airborne Divisions, the venerable 82nd Airborne Division, the versatile 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the airborne regiments and battalions (some as components of those divisions, some as separate units) that achieved distinction as the elite 75th Infantry (Ranger) regiment, the 173rd, 187th, 503rd, 507th, 508th, 517th, 541st, and 542nd airborne infantry regiments, the 88th Glider Infantry Battalion, and the 509th, 550th, 551st, and 555th airborne infantry battalions;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne forces during World War II provided a basis for evolution into a diversified force of parachute and air assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas the modern-day airborne force that has evolved from those World War II beginnings is an agile, powerful force that, in large part, is composed of the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the 75th Infantry (Ranger) regiment which, together with other units, comprise the quick reaction force of the Army's XVIIIth Airborne Corps when not operating separately under the command of a Commander in Chief of one of the regional unified combatant commands;

Whereas that modern-day airborne force also includes other elite forces composed entirely of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Reconnaissance, Navy SEALs, Air Force Combat Control Teams, Air Sea Rescue, and Airborne Engineer Aviation Battalions, all or most of which comprise the forces of the United States Special Operations Command;

Whereas, in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the 75th Infantry (ranger) regiment, Special Forces units, and units of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), together with other units of the Armed Forces, have been prosecuting the war against terrorism, carrying out combat operations in Afghanistan, training operations in the Philippines, and other operations elsewhere;

Whereas, of the members and former members of the Nation's combat airborne forces, all have achieved distinction by earning the

right to wear the airborne's "Silver Wings of Courage", thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, 69 have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of such traits as heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas, the members and former members of the Nation's combat airborne forces are members of a proud and honorable fraternity of the profession of arms that is made exclusive by those distinctions which, together with their special skills and achievements, distinguish them as intrepid combat parachutists, special operations forces, and (in former days) glider troops; and

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the American people as the airborne community celebrates August 16, 2002, as the 62nd anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate requests and urges the President to issue a proclamation—

(1) designating August 16, 2002, as "National Airborne Day"; and

(2) calling on Federal, State, and local administrators and the people of the United States to observe "National Airborne Day" with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which designates August 16, 2002 as "National Airborne Day."

On June 25, 1940, the War Department authorized the Parachute Test Platoon to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops. The Parachute Test Platoon, which was composed of 48 volunteers, performed the first official army parachute jump on August 16, 1940. The success of the Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent that has served from World War Two until the present.

I was privileged to serve with the 82nd Airborne Division, one of the first airborne divisions to be organized. In a two-year period during World War Two, the regiments of the 82nd served in Italy at Anzio, in France at Normandy (where I landed with them), and at the Battle of the Bulge.

The 11th, 13th, 17th, and 101st Airborne Divisions and numerous other regimental and battalion size airborne units were also organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon. In the last sixty-two years, these airborne forces have performed in important military and peace-keeping operations all over the world, and it is only appropriate that we designate a day to salute the contributions they have made to this Nation.

Through passage of "National Airborne Day," the Senate will reaffirm our support for the members of the airborne community and also show our gratitude for their tireless commitment to our Nation's defense and ideals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 21 THROUGH APRIL 28, 2002, AS "NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY WEEK"

Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. THURMOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 243

Whereas biotechnology is a strategic industry and is increasingly important to the research and development of products that improve health care, agriculture, industrial processes, environmental remediation, and biological defense;

Whereas biotechnology has been responsible for medical breakthroughs that have benefited millions of people worldwide through the development of vaccines, antibiotics, and other drugs;

Whereas biotechnology is central to research into cures and treatments for conditions such as cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, heart and lung disease, Alzheimer's disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, and many other ailments;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to crop yields and farm productivity, reduces chemical pesticide use, and enhances the quality, value, and suitability of crops for food and other uses that are critical to the agriculture of the United States;

Whereas biotechnology offers the potential for increasing food production, particularly in developing nations facing chronic food shortages;

Whereas biotechnology, through industrial applications, is creating an abundance of efficient enzymes and other biobased products, which foster cleaner industrial processes and can help produce energy, fine chemicals, and biobased plastics from renewable resources;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to homeland defense and national security by providing the tools to develop a new generation of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics for defense against bioterrorism;

Whereas biotechnology contributes to the success of the United States as the global leader in research and development, and international commerce;

Whereas biotechnology will be an important catalyst for creating more high-skilled jobs throughout the 21st century and will help reinvigorate rural economies; and

Whereas it is important for all people of the United States to understand the beneficial role biotechnology plays in an improved quality of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of April 21 through April 28, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

• Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today with Senators DODD, MURRAY, HATCH, SPECTER, BOND, BINGAMAN, CRAIG, TORRICELLI, BIDEN, JEFFORDS, CORZINE, SARBANES, MIKULSKI, KEN-

NEDY, HELMS, FRIST, BREAUX, EDWARDS, CRAPO, COLLINS, CAMPBELL, SESSIONS, INHOFE, CARNAHAN, DURBIN, KERRY, and THURMOND to submit a Senate Resolution declaring the Week of April 21–April 27, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week."

There have been incredible advancements in science over the last few years that are allowing us to improve health care, increase crop yields, reduce the use of pesticides, and replace costly industrial processes involving harsh chemicals with cheaper, safer, biological processes. These advancements have occurred due to the hard work and diligence of scientists and researchers in the United States, and all around the world, who have spent their lives promoting and perfecting the practice of biotechnology.

In addition, biotechnology and the tools and devices developed for this technology will be essential as our country continues to heighten its efforts to combat bioterrorism. One of the first challenges in combating bioterrorism is detection. Quick analysis of pathogens using gene chips and advanced techniques derived from biotechnology will allow health providers to quickly identify the type and nature of any biological attack. Also, there is a need to be able to respond to a biological attack. The tools of biotechnology will allow us to develop the vaccines and treatments needed for this purpose. Because of its great potential, biotechnology is a key component of promoting national security.

In my home State of Arkansas, the potential for biotechnology as a motor for driving economic growth is just taking hold. Innovative research at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas Medical School is paving the way for many small start-up companies at the state's incubation centers. In addition, research at Arkansas Children's Hospital and new genomics research at the National Center for Toxicological Research is leading to greater understanding of the impact that diets have on health. Also, there is great economic potential for a biotechnology corridor between Little Rock and the Pine Bluff Arsenal where the research community would be welcome to grow and thrive in our State.

With all of these benefits, there is no doubt that biotechnology is touching our lives and improving our world. But, along with this technology comes the responsibility to understand and carefully evaluate it. It is essential that this technology be used to improve our world and preserve our humanity. If there is to be a future for this technology, and we are to fully realize its benefits and potential, elected officials and the public must be informed and engaged about the basics of technology itself and its incredible benefits.

This is why my colleagues and I are pleased to introduce this resolution declaring April 21–27, 2002, as "National Biotechnology Week." It is our hope