

S. Res. 308. A resolution designating March 25, 2004, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KOHL):

S. Res. 309. A resolution designating the week beginning March 14, 2004 as "National Safe Place Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 68

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 68, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 596

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the investment of foreign earnings within the United States for productive business investments and job creation.

S. 623

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 623, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 738

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 738, a bill to designate certain public lands in Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Lake, Napa, and Yolo Counties in the State of California as wilderness, to designate certain segments of the Black Butte River in Mendocino County, California as a wild or scenic river, and for other purposes.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for premiums on mortgage insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) were added as cosponsors of S. 874, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease as medical assistance under the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

S. 983

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 983, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 1420

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1420, a bill to establish terms and conditions for use of certain Federal land by outfitters and to facilitate public opportunities for the recreational use and enjoyment of such land.

S. 1888

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1888, a bill to halt Saudi support for institutions that fund, train, incite, encourage, or in any other way aid and abet terrorism, and to secure full Saudi cooperation in the investigation of terrorist incidents.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the age and service requirements for eligibility to receive retired pay for non-regular service; to expand certain authorities to provide health care benefits for Reserves and their families, and for other purposes.

S. 2056

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2056, a bill to increase the penalties for violations by television and radio broadcasters of the prohibitions against transmission of obscene, indecent, and profane language.

S. 2057

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2057, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses incurred by the members in connection with leave under the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave Program before the program was expanded to include domestic travel.

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2057, supra.

S. 2065

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2065, a bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Vermont

(Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2065, supra.

S. 2158

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD), and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2158, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

S.J. RES. 26

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 26, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage.

S.J. RES. 28

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SUNUNU) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II.

S. CON. RES. 88

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 88, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the pay of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the pay of civilian employees of the United States.

S. CON. RES. 91

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 91, a concurrent resolution designating the month of April 2005 as "American Religious History Month."

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2160. A bill to regulate interstate commerce by prohibiting the sale of children's personally identifiable information for commercial marketing purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President and colleagues, there is now clear evidence that it is open season for large-scale commercial marketing to the Nation's smallest children. As a result, today I am introducing with the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, legislation to protect the privacy of America's children.

I suspect parents of very young children would not want their children's names and addresses, their e-mail addresses, their ages and other data

treated as a simple marketplace commodity to be freely bought and sold for a profit with no questions asked. Yet that is exactly what happens every day.

Parents may not be aware of it, but large list brokers routinely advertise and sell information on very young children for marketing purposes. Their lists cover millions of children and often include such data as ethnicity, family income, and hobbies or interests. In short, commercial trafficking in personal information about very young children is surprisingly commonplace.

How extreme has it gotten? Take a look at this example. The broker of this list says on their Web site that they have more than 15 million names of children from the ages of 2 to 13. They said they update it monthly. That is why it is clear it is open season for large-scale marketing to the country's smallest children, which has concerned Senator STEVENS and I. The list brokers break it down for the marketers, as well, to help them target the very young.

On this next graphic, a list broker offers marketing lists that only contain the names of preschool children ages 2 to 5. If that is too young for a particular marketer's needs, the marketer could pursue lists of elementary school children ages 5 through 11 or junior high school kids age 11 to 13. These lists of young children are advertised openly on the Internet for anyone who is interested.

We can see the details promised: Full name, address, and age. My view is that is not information about youngsters that parents want available for sale without the consent of the parents. But it is happening now all the time because there is big money in marketing to the very young. Children, of course, influence the purchases of their parents. Sometimes they have money to spend of their own. As a result, an estimated \$12 billion per year is spent on marketing to these very young children.

Unfortunately, with all the money involved, the ethics of direct marketing to children and appropriate limits get short shrift. The very young are not likely to understand the intent and tactics of marketing pitches the way adults do and may be more vulnerable to influence, manipulation, and questionable and deceptive tactics. The wholesale trafficking of specific information about individual youngsters and the use of that information to target and contact those children for marketing purposes is something that most parents find very troubling.

The suggested use for these lists runs the gamut. Here is another list broker that has 20 million names of children in preschool through eighth grade. They have all kinds of suggestions. We can see a few of the examples on the chart that make it clear exactly how great this potential market is.

That is why I am introducing today, with the bipartisan support of our col-

league, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, a privacy act to protect our youngsters.

The bill's premise is simple: Trafficking in data on very young children for the purpose of commercial marketing should not be permitted in our country. Specifically, the bill bans the selling or purchasing of personal information about people that the seller and purchaser know to be very young. There would be an exception for cases where the parent is given express consent, provided that the parent had notice of what he or she was consenting to and was not required to grant consent as a condition of obtaining a desired product or service.

There would also be an exception for the sale of information for nonmarketing purposes as long as the purchaser certifies it will neither use the information for marketing nor allow others to do so. This exception would allow, for example, health care officials to still use available data to track the spread of a disease or for students, of course, to get information about various academic activities. The list buyers would have to certify that lists are not being purchased or resold for marketing; otherwise they will be in violation of the law.

The bill's enforcement provisions track those of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act. Primary enforcement authority would rest with the Federal Trade Commission, and State attorneys general would be authorized to bring enforcement actions as well.

I think we all understand marketers have products they want to get out, and lists are a big part of their trade. But it is one proposition when the person on the list is an adult; it is quite another to be buying and selling and trafficking in all of this data and all of these lists on the very young.

I say to the Senate, if you just spend a little time on the Internet, you will see what I have concluded; that it is open season for the large-scale marketing that is targeted at very small children, and we ought to make an effort to draw some lines.

Yes, marketing is accepted and important with respect to adults. But I hope my colleagues will join me and Senator STEVENS today in supporting a commonsense effort to limit the way in which data is used and commercialized about America's smallest children.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation I am introducing today with Senator STEVENS be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2160

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 "Children's Listbroker Privacy Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Commercial list brokers routinely advertise and sell detailed information on children, including names, addresses, ages, and other data, for use in marketing. This data is commonly available on children as young as two years old, enabling marketers to target specific demographics such as junior high school, elementary school, or even preschool.

(2) Commercially available marketing databases can be very large, covering millions of children.

(3) Commercially available marketing databases can include a variety of information on the children they cover, from ethnicity to family income to hobbies and interests.

(4) Money spent on marketing to children has been estimated at \$12 billion per year.

(5) Several Federal statutes, including section 1061 of the No Child Left Behind Act, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, and the Family and Educational Rights and Privacy Act, restrict the collection and disclosure of information about children or students under specified circumstances. When data on children is collected in a manner that is outside the scope of those statutes, however, Federal law does not significantly restrict the commercial sale or resale of such data.

(6) The ability to sell information about children to marketers for a profit creates an economic incentive to find new and creative ways to collect and compile such information, and possibly to circumvent or subvert the intent of those Federal statutes that do govern the collection of information about children or students. There are a variety of means and sources that marketers and list brokers can and do use to compile names, addresses, and other data about children.

SEC. 3. RESTRICTION ON SALE OR PURCHASE OF CHILDREN'S PERSONAL INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful—

(1) to sell personal information about an individual the seller knows to be a child;

(2) to purchase personal information about an individual identified by the seller as a child, for the purpose of marketing to that child; or

(3) for a person who has provided a certification pursuant to subsection (b)(2), in connection with the purchase of personal information about an individual identified by the seller as a child, to engage in any practice that violates the terms of the certification.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) PARENTAL CONSENT.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any sale, purchase, or use of personal information about a child if the parent of the child has granted express consent to that sale, purchase, or use of the information.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to the sale of personal information about a child if the purchaser certifies to the seller, electronically or in writing, before the sale is completed—

(A) the purpose for which the information will be used by the purchaser; and

(B) that the purchaser will neither—

(i) use the information for marketing that child; nor

(ii) permit the information to be used by others for the purpose of marketing to that child.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act shall be enforced by the Commission as if the violation of section 3 of this Act were an unfair or deceptive act or practice proscribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY CERTAIN OTHER AGENCIES.—Compliance with this Act shall be enforced under—

(1) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—

(A) national banks, and Federal branches and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than Federal branches, Federal agencies, and insured State branches of foreign banks), commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks, and organizations operating under section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 and 611), by the Board; and

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System) and insured State branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(2) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, in the case of a savings association the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(3) the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the National Credit Union Administration Board with respect to any Federal credit union;

(4) part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air carrier subject to that part;

(5) the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to that Act; and

(6) the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administration with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal land bank association, Federal intermediate credit bank, or production credit association.

(c) EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS.—For the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (b) of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection, a violation of section 3 of this Act is deemed to be a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. In addition to its powers under any provision of law specifically referred to in subsection (b), each of the agencies referred to in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any requirement imposed under section 3 of this Act, any other authority conferred on it by law.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall prevent any person from violating section 3 of this Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this Act. Any entity that violates any provision of that section is subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, power, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of that section.

(f) PRESERVATION OF COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS BY STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by the engagement of any person in a practice that section 3 of this Act, the State, as *parens patriae*, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction—

(A) to enjoin that practice;

(B) to enforce compliance with the rule;

(C) to obtain damage, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of residents of the State; or

(D) to obtain such other relief as the court may consider to be appropriate.

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before filing an action under paragraph (1), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Commission—

(i) written notice of that action; and

(ii) a copy of the complaint for that action.

(B) EXCEPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this subsection, if the attorney general determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in that subparagraph before the filing of the action.

(ii) NOTIFICATION.—In an action described in clause (i), the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Commission at the same time as the attorney general files the action.

(b) INTERVENTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice under subsection (a)(2), the Commission shall have the right to intervene in the action that is the subject of the notice.

(2) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—If the Commission intervenes in an action under subsection (a), it shall have the right—

(A) to be heard with respect to any matter that arises in that action; and

(B) to file a petition for appeal.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under subsection (a), nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

(1) conduct investigations;

(2) administer oaths or affirmations; or

(3) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for violation of section 2 of this Act, no State may, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under subsection (a) against any defendant named in the complaint in that action for violation of that section.

(e) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(1) VENUE.—Any action brought under subsection (a) may be brought in the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under subsection (a), process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

(A) is an inhabitant; or

(B) may be found.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CHILD.—The term “child” means an individual under the age of 16.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(3) EXPRESS CONSENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “express consent” means an affirmative indication of

permission in writing or electronic form. The term “express consent” does not include consent inferred from a failure to indicate affirmatively that consent is denied or withheld.

(B) PREREQUISITES.—Express consent is not valid unless—

(i) before granting the consent the individual granting the consent was informed of the purpose for which the information would be sold, purchased, or used; and

(ii) consent was not granted as a condition for making a product, service, or warranty available to the individual or the child to which the information pertains.

(4) MARKETING.—The term “marketing” means making a communication to encourage the purchase or use of a commercial product or service. For purposes of this paragraph, a product or service shall be considered to be commercial if some or all of the proceeds from the sale inure to the benefit of an enterprise conducted for profit.

(5) PARENT.—The term “parent” includes a legal guardian.

(6) PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The term “personal information” means identifiable information about an individual, including—

(A) a name;

(B) a home or other physical address including street name and name of a city or town;

(C) an e-mail address or online username;

(D) a telephone number;

(E) a Social Security number; or

(F) any other information that permits a specific individual to be identified.

(7) PURCHASE; SELL; SALE.—In section 3, the terms “purchase”, “sell”, and “sale” include the purchase and sale of the right to use personal information, without regard to whether—

(A) the right is limited or unlimited;

(B) the transaction is characterized as a purchase, sale, lease, or otherwise; and

(C) the consideration for the transaction is monetary, goods, or services.

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act takes effect 6 months after the date of enactment.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce, with my colleague from Oregon, a bill which protects children from being strategically targeted by commercial advertising.

I was shocked to learn that presently there is no law that restricts companies from purchasing databases which contain information about children.

In fact, websites have been brought to my attention that actually sell lists of children as young as pre-school.

The thought of companies acquiring lists of information about kids that are barely past the toddler stage is appalling.

These companies actually market that the lists can be selected and purchased by sorting according to different age groups. They suggest possible commercial uses for the lists such as for magazines, amusement parks, child care services, etc.

One of the websites even points out that many high school students have their own credit cards or have use of their parents' credit cards. The website then suggests that companies could buy these lists so they could market to children various products such as clothing, computers, etc.

The bill that we are introducing today will deter entities from selling

these lists of personal information about children to be used for commercial purposes.

The bill will prohibit anyone from selling or buying personal information about a person who is known to be under 16 years of age unless: 1. The parent has given express consent; or 2. The buyer certifies that the information is being obtained for strictly non-marketing purposes. If that is the case, they can't subsequently sell the information to a commercial marketing group.

The enforcement will be by the Federal Trade Commission and the 50 attorney generals.

I look forward to working with my colleague from Oregon and others on this bill.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 2161. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a national health program administered by the Office of Personnel Management to offer Federal employee health benefits plans to individuals who are not Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, over 43 million Americans are uninsured, which means that one in every 7 Americans has no health insurance. It is not surprising that two-thirds of the uninsured are low-income. What may be surprising to some is that most of the uninsured—8 in 10—come from working families. Most of these uninsured are not eligible for public health insurance programs, such as Medicaid or SCHIP.

Lack of health insurance too often means poorer health care. The uninsured receive less preventive care, are diagnosed at more advanced disease stages, and once diagnosed, tend to receive less therapeutic care. The Institute of Medicine estimates that 18,000 Americans die prematurely each year due to the effects of a lack of health insurance.

The plight of the uninsured has consequences that reach beyond the uninsured. In 2001, the uninsured amounted to about \$35 billion in uncompensated care. Those costs are borne by all of us through higher health care costs and government-funded reimbursements.

Furthermore, the Institute of Medicine suggests that the reduced health and higher mortality of the uninsured costs society between \$65 billion and \$130 billion a year, and concludes that public programs are likely to have higher budgetary costs than they would if everyone under 65 had health insurance. In addition, the Urban Institute recently found that if people were covered by insurance, there could be savings to Medicare and Medicaid of \$10 billion a year.

Even those who have health insurance find it extremely expensive and of poor quality. It is time to expand access to affordable, quality health insurance for all Americans.

The bill I am introducing today, the "Universal Access to Affordable Insur-

ance for All Americans Act of 2004," is a partial solution that will give Americans access to the same health insurance program as Members of Congress.

It establishes a separate risk pool within the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program for individuals who wish to purchase individual or family coverage. The Office of Personnel Management would make at least one private health insurance plan available through the FEHBP to non-Federal employees. While individuals will have access to the same program as Federal employees, the entry of others into FEHBP will not affect Federal employees at all.

My bill also makes this insurance affordable by establishing advanceable, refundable tax credits for certain low and middle-income participants. For those below poverty, the credit is 100 percent. The credit is gradually decreased up to 400 percent of poverty. So a family of 4 making \$18,850 or less would receive a 100 percent credit. A family of 4 making \$75,000 would receive a 30 percent credit.

We need to begin implementing measures to provide all Americans with access to affordable health coverage. My bill is a step toward this goal.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 308—DESIGNATING MARCH 25, 2004, AS "GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY: A NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION OF GREEK AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY"

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 308

Whereas the ancient Greeks developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the Founding Fathers of the United States drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy;

Whereas Greek Commander in Chief Petros Mavromichalis, a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, "it is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and... in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you";

Whereas Greece is one of only three nations in the world, beyond the former British Empire, that has been allied with the United States in every major international conflict for more than 100 years;

Whereas Greece played a major role in the World War II struggle to protect freedom and democracy through such bravery as was shown in the historic Battle of Crete that presented the Axis land war with its first major setback, setting off a chain of events that significantly affected the outcome of World War II;

Whereas the price for Greece in holding our common values in their region was high, as hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed in Greece during the World War II period;

Whereas President George W. Bush, in recognizing Greek Independence Day, said, "Greece and America have been firm allies in the great struggles for liberty. Americans will always remember Greek heroism and Greek sacrifice for the sake of freedom... [and] as the 21st Century dawns, Greece and America once again stand united; this time in the fight against terrorism. The United States deeply appreciates the role Greece is playing in the war against terror... America and Greece are strong allies, and we're strategic partners.";

Whereas Greece is a stabilizing force by virtue of its political and economic power in the volatile Balkan region and is one of the fastest growing economies in Europe;

Whereas Greece, through excellent work and cooperation with United States and international law enforcement agencies, arrested and convicted key members of the November 17 terrorist organization;

Whereas President Bush stated that Greece's successful "law enforcement operations against a terrorist organization [November 17] responsible for three decades of terrorist attacks underscore the important contributions Greece is making to the global war on terrorism";

Whereas the Olympic Games will be coming home in August 2004 to Athens, Greece, the land of their ancient birthplace 2,500 years ago and the city of their modern revival in 1896;

Whereas the unprecedented Olympic security effort in Greece, including a record-setting expenditure of over \$850,000,000 and assignment of over 50,000 security personnel, as well as the utilization of a 7-country Olympic Security Advisory Group which includes the United States, will contribute to a safe and secure environment for staging the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, Greece;

Whereas Greece, geographically located in a region where Christianity meets Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim nations and Israel;

Whereas Greece has had extraordinary success in recent years in furthering cross-cultural understanding and reducing tensions between Greece and Turkey;

Whereas Greece and the United States are at the forefront of the effort for freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those and other ideals have forged a close bond between our two nations and their peoples;

Whereas March 25, 2004, marks the 183d anniversary of the beginning of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire; and