

We have worked closely with various public interest organizations to ensure that the Anti-Phishing Act does not impinge on the important democratic role that the Internet plays.

To many Americans, phishing is a new word. It certainly is a new form of an old crime. It also is a serious crime, and we need to act aggressively to keep phishing from infecting the Internet and from eroding the public's trust in online commerce and communication. I look forward to working with others in the Senate in addressing this growing threat to the Internet, with effective and responsible action.

Again, this is called the Anti-Phishing Act. It targets a large and growing class of crime that is spreading across the Internet.

Phishing is a rapidly growing class of identity theft scams. It causes both short-term losses, but long-term economic problems. In the short-term, these scams defraud individuals and financial institutions.

To give some idea that this is not a minor matter, some estimates place the cost of phishing at over \$2 billion over the last 12 months. You can imagine the outcry in this country if they said we had \$2 billion worth of bank robberies in that same period of time. But it is not only the economic loss that undermines the Internet itself; it makes consumers uncertain about the integrity of the Internet's complex addressing system. It makes us all less apt to use it for commerce and communication, because if you cannot trust where you are on the Web, you are not going to use it for commerce or communication.

Incidentally, fishing is spelled P-H-I-S-H-I-N-G. Those who are well versed in popular culture might think it was named after the phenomenally popular Vermont band called Phish. But phishing over the Internet was named for the sport of fishing, as an analogy for its technique of luring Internet prey with a convincing e-mail bait. The "F" was replaced by "PH" in keeping with computer hacker tradition.

Phishing usually starts with e-mails that are, in Internet jargon, "spoofed." They appear to come from some trusted commercial entity or financial institution. The spoofed e-mail asks the victim to go to a Web site and confirm their identity, in effect, their Social Security number, credit card numbers, and so on. What it does is, the victim thinks they are going to a trusted institution, perhaps one they have dealt with for years. Instead, it takes them to a sham Web site that is visually identical to that of the trusted institution, but it is run by a criminal. When the victim takes the bait, when they send their account information, of course, the criminal uses it. Sometimes they use it within minutes. They can transfer the victim's funds or make purchases. These phishers are new con artists of cyberspace.

I will give you an idea of how easy it is to do it. Here on this chart we have

the genuine Web site. We actually had to mark them as "genuine Web site" and "fake Web site" because they look so identical. I am a heavy user of the Internet, and I could not tell them apart. On the other side, of course, is the fake Web site. They both have the MBNA logo. That is a trusted financial institution. They have the same graphic layout.

Suppose you were a customer of MBNA and they asked you to put your user name in, your password, and so on, and you go on there and they would continue to ask information. You would have given up your account number, whatever ID number you use, and it could be 20 minutes later, when you go on the right site and you want to withdraw some money or make a cash transfer, you may find it is all gone in that short time.

In fact, we also have a chart for eBay. I wasn't going to show it, but it is worthwhile, I think. We will show the two from eBay. Again, I have had them marked "genuine Web site" and "fake Web site." Here is the genuine one. For those who use PayPal, it is increasingly used if you are using eBay. Anybody who has done that is well aware of PayPal. It is something you could be safe with, you know where your money is going, you know who is handling it, and you know you are going to get paid for something you might have sold.

Look what we have here. When you look at it, it is hard to tell the difference. Of course, the internal address is different. What do you do? You send money, you pay money, you are supposed to receive money. You are not going to do it. Somebody else is going to do it and they are going to walk off not only with your money but with your trust of the Internet.

That is why it is important that we do this, that we have some way of criminalizing this. We have in every one of our States businesses that thrive and survive because they can use the Internet. This is trying to stop them. Again, we must address this growing threat to Internet users.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD AID PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 402

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Second World War, many countries did not have sufficient cash to buy the agricultural commodities needed to feed the people of those countries, especially in war-torn Europe and Asia;

Whereas, during the term of President Dwight David Eisenhower, it became apparent that the abundance of food available in the United States could be used as an instrument in building a durable peace after the Second World War;

Whereas a concessional credit program was established under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as "P.L. 480") (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), signed into law on July 10, 1954, to allow for sales of agricultural commodities from the United States to developing countries for dollars on generous credit terms or for local currencies, with proceeds to be used by participating governments or nongovernmental private entities to encourage economic development;

Whereas since the enactment of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the title I program has facilitated sales of agricultural commodities from the United States, totaling an estimated \$30,000,000,000 to nearly 100 countries;

Whereas the Food for Peace program was established under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), to provide humanitarian assistance to poor and hungry people in developing countries, based on legislation originally introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey;

Whereas during the half-century since the establishment of the Food for Peace program, the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Agriculture have worked together to provide 107,000,000 tons of food aid to developing countries, helping an estimated 3,400,000,000 people through 2003;

Whereas the government of the United States has depended on the commitment, skill, and experience of dozens of private voluntary organizations based in the United States, as well as the United Nations World Food Program, to carry out the Food for Peace program on the ground in developing countries; and

Whereas a number of countries that were early beneficiaries of both programs have emerged as democracies and strong commercial trading partners, including South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Mexico, and Turkey, in part as a result of development projects and food distribution programs conducted using agricultural commodities from the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) on the 50th anniversary of the date of enactment of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) on July 10, 1954, recognizes the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, and associated partners for—

(A) providing emergency food assistance to address famine or other extraordinary relief requirements;

(B) forging linkages between the abundance of food produced under the agricultural system of the United States and people in need of assistance throughout the world;

(C) undertaking activities to alleviate hunger;

(D) promoting economic, agricultural, educational, and community development in developing countries;

(E) identifying the private partners capable of carrying out the mission of the programs established under that Act;

(F) implementing procedures governing the use and evaluation of the programs and funds; and

(G) overseeing the use of taxpayers dollars to carry out the programs; and

(2) declares that July 10, 2004, is a day that recognizes—

(A) the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the concessional credit program and the Food for Peace program under the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.); and

(B) the accomplishments of the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, and associated private voluntary organization and nongovernmental organization partners in alleviating hunger and poverty, bolstering development, and restoring hope around the world.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 122—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE 56TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. REED, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BIDEN, AND Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 122

Whereas whales have very low reproductive rates, making many whale populations extremely vulnerable to pressure from commercial whaling;

Whereas whales migrate throughout the world's oceans and international cooperation is required to successfully conserve and protect whale stocks;

Whereas in 1946 a significant number of the nations of the world adopted the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which established the International Whaling Commission to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks;

Whereas in 2003 the Commission established a Conservation Committee, open to all members of the Commission, for the purpose of facilitating efficient and effective coordination and development of conservation recommendations and activities, which are fully consistent with the conservation objectives stated in the 1946 Convention;

Whereas the Commission adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982 in order to conserve and promote the recovery of whale stocks, many of which had been hunted to near extinction by the commercial whaling industry;

Whereas the Commission has designated the Indian Ocean and the ocean waters around Antarctica, as whale sanctuaries to further enhance the recovery of whale stocks;

Whereas many nations of the world have designated waters under their jurisdiction as whale sanctuaries where commercial whaling is prohibited, and additional regional whale sanctuaries have been proposed by nations that are members of the Commission;

Whereas two member nations currently have reservations to the Commission's moratorium on commercial whaling, and one member nation is currently conducting commercial whaling operations in spite of the moratorium and the protests of other nations;

Whereas the Commission has adopted several resolutions at recent meetings asking member nations to halt commercial whaling activities conducted under reservation to the moratorium and to refrain from issuing special permits for research involving the killing of whales;

Whereas one member nation of the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission's Southern Ocean Sanctuary and also continues to conduct unnecessary lethal scientific whaling in the Southern Ocean and in the North Pacific Ocean;

Whereas one member nation of the Commission has taken a reservation to the Commission's Southern Ocean Sanctuary and also continues to conduct unnecessary lethal scientific whaling in the Southern Ocean and in the North Pacific Ocean;

Whereas whale meat and blubber is being sold commercially from whales killed pursuant to such unnecessary lethal scientific whaling, further undermining the moratorium on commercial whaling;

Whereas the Commission's Scientific Committee has repeatedly expressed serious concerns about the scientific need for such lethal research and recognizes the importance of demonstrating and expanding the use of non-lethal scientific research methods;

Whereas last year one member nation unsuccessfully sought an exemption allowing commercial whaling of up to 150 minke whales and 150 Bryde's whales, contrary to the moratorium and without review of the scientific committee, and continues to seek avenues to allow lethal takes of whales by vessels from specific communities in a manner that would undermine the moratorium on commercial whaling;

Whereas more than 8500 whales have been killed in lethal scientific whaling programs since the adoption of the commercial whaling moratorium and the lethal take of whales under scientific permits has increased both in quantity and species, with species now including minke, Bryde's, sei, and sperm whales; and

Whereas engaging in commercial whaling under reservation and lethal scientific whaling undermines the conservation program of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) at the 56th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission the United States should—

(A) remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling;

(B) support the purposes and functions of the Conservation Committee, which provides a system for ensuring good governance of the Commission's conservation activities;

(C) initiate and support efforts to ensure that all activities conducted under reservations to the Commission's moratorium or sanctuaries are ceased;

(D) oppose the unnecessary lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes, seek support for expanding the use of non-lethal research methods, and seek to end the sale of whale meat and blubber from whales killed for unnecessary lethal scientific research;

(E) seek the Commission's support for specific efforts by member nations to end trade in whale meat;

(F) support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited; and

(G) support efforts to expand data collection on whale populations, monitor and reduce whale bycatch and other incidental impacts, and otherwise expand whale conservation efforts; and

(2) the United States should make full use of all appropriate diplomatic mechanisms,

relevant international laws and agreements, and other appropriate mechanisms to implement the goals set forth in paragraph (1).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDING THE E-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2002

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 610, H.R. 1303.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 610) to amend the E-Government Act of 2002 with respect to rulemaking authority of the Judicial Conference.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1303) was read the third time and passed.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD AID PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 402, which was submitted earlier today by Senators HARKIN and COCHRAN.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 402) expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the 50th anniversary of the Food Aid Program established under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

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

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Food for Peace and concessional credit programs established in the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954 enacted on July 10, 1954, Senator COCHRAN and I are submitting a Senate Resolution to honor those programs' many achievements over the past half century.

The 83rd Congress, working with the Eisenhower administration, recognized that the productive capacity of the U.S. agricultural sector was outstripping the food and feed needs of our domestic economy and that citizens of many war-torn countries had need for our food but could not afford to pay for it. They saw that the abundance of food available in the United States could be utilized as an instrument in building a durable peace after the Second World War.

Through the past 50 years, the various programs established under the Agricultural Trade and Development