

more needs to be done to educate the general motoring public about motorcycle safety and awareness. According to the American Motorcycle Association, over two-thirds of car-motorcycle crashes, and nearly half of all motorcycle crashes are caused by auto drivers, not by motorcyclists. Think of it: Most drivers, when leaving an intersection, look right and left for cars and trucks, not always for motorcycles. Of the 1,400 fatal car-motorcycle crashes in 2001, 36 percent involved another vehicle violating the motorcyclist's right-of-way by turning left while the motorcycle was going straight, passing, or overtaking the vehicle. These statistics can and must be addressed.

The motorcycling community has made efforts to mitigate these right-of-way crashes through enhancing motorcycle awareness via bill boards, posters, media and other campaigns, the message to "watch for motorcycles" continues to go unheeded by the general motoring public—not intentionally I am sure.

In addition, the motorcycling community has invested considerable time and effort to improve its safety record through safety initiatives such as increased rider training and licensing campaigns, but the programs are over-utilized and underfunded and often lack support from the larger traffic safety community.

Clearly enough is not being done by motorists to take extra care in looking for motorcyclists and conversely, motorcyclists need to take an active roll in protecting themselves as well.

As we continue to move through the riding season, I will continue to work with my colleagues here in the Senate and motorcycle rights groups such as the National Coalition of Motorcyclists, the American Motorcycle Riders Foundation to find solutions to educate the general motoring public about motorcycle safety and awareness. This resolution is a strong, positive step in the right direction to help achieve this goal.

For all the motorcyclists who have been injured through no fault of their own, and for the many thousands of others who will be injured this year and for every year to come for quite some time, I encourage my colleagues to join this effort to help raise the awareness Nationwide of all motorized vehicle operators of motorcycles and those who operate them. To do nothing invites more needless and preventable injury and death to far too many innocent Americans.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting passage of this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 169—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD ISSUE A POSTAGE STAMP COMMEMORATING ANNE FRANK

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. RES. 169

Whereas Anne Frank and her family fled Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany and sought safety by moving to Amsterdam, the Netherlands;

Whereas subsequent Nazi occupation of the Netherlands forced the Frank family to go into hiding in an annex located above the office of Anne's father;

Whereas Anne Frank and her family spent 25 months in hiding, during which time Anne Frank kept a diary of her life and experiences;

Whereas Anne Frank and her family were eventually betrayed to the Nazis;

Whereas Anne Frank died in March 1945 in the Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp;

Whereas Anne Frank was 1 of approximately 1,500,000 Jewish children who died at the hands of the Nazis during World War II;

Whereas Anne Frank's diary, published by her father after the end of the war, has become 1 of the most widely read memoirs of the Holocaust;

Whereas "The Diary of Anne Frank" has been translated into more than 67 languages and has sold more than 31,000,000 copies worldwide;

Whereas "The Diary of Anne Frank" is the first educational encounter with the Holocaust for many American students;

Whereas the story of Anne Frank has been repeatedly portrayed in motion pictures and theatrical productions;

Whereas millions of Americans have come to identify with Anne Frank and she has become an inspiration to children of all faiths;

Whereas Anne Frank is thought of as a representative of children throughout the world who find themselves in situations of war, subjugation, and oppression;

Whereas Anne Frank represents the victims of the Holocaust and serves as an enduring symbol of bravery, hope, and tolerance in the face of harsh and brutal conditions;

Whereas "The Diary of Anne Frank" has proven beneficial in assisting young people in dealing with issues of discrimination, bigotry, and hate crimes; and

Whereas Anne Frank would have been 75 years old in 2004: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating Anne Frank; and

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, Today is Anne Frank's birthday. If she had survived the horror of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, then she would have been 74 years old. But she did not survive and because of her moving and thoughtful diary, the world got to know her and understand what it was like living in that apartment during the Nazis' reign of terror. Anne Frank's diary has educated generations around the world about tolerance and dignity. It has left a mark in a way

that few books can, and the world is a better place because of Anne Frank's story.

That is why I am proud to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service should issue a postage stamp commemorating Anne Frank and the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

Anne Frank was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany to a German-Jewish family. She and her family fled the Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany and sought safety by moving to Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Following the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands, Anne Frank and her family were forced into hiding in an annex located above her father's office. The family spent 25 months in hiding which Anne Frank described in her diary.

The family was betrayed and turned over to the Nazis. Anne Frank was imprisoned in the Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp, where she died in March 1945. She was one of approximately 1,500,000 Jewish children who died at the hands of the Nazis during World War II. In the midst of this unthinkable horror, her diary survived, and was published by her father after the end of the war. It has become one of the most widely read memoirs of the Holocaust experience. It has been translated into more than 67 languages and has touched people around the world.

The Diary of Anne Frank holds a special place of honor in the United States. It is the first educational encounter with the Holocaust for many American students. It has been repeatedly dramatized in motion pictures and in the theater. Millions of Americans have come to identify with Anne Frank. She has become an inspiration to children of all faiths and assists young people deal with important issues such as discrimination, bigotry and hate crimes.

Anne Frank serves as an enduring symbol of bravery, hope, and tolerance in the face of harsh and brutal conditions. A commemorative postage stamp would be a meaningful way for Americans to honor Anne Frank's inextinguishable courage and dignity. I urge my colleagues to co-sponsor this resolution and assist our efforts to convince the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee to recommend the issuance of a postage stamp commemorating Anne Frank.

SENATE RESOLUTION 170—DESIGNATING THE YEARS 2004 AND 2005 AS "YEARS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY"

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 170

Whereas according to the European Commission Directorate General for Education

and Culture, 52.7 percent of Europeans speak both their native language and another language fluently;

Whereas the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 names foreign language study as part of a core curriculum that includes English, mathematics, science, civics, economics, arts, history, and geography;

Whereas according to the Joint Center for International Language, foreign language study increases a student's cognitive and critical thinking abilities;

Whereas according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, foreign language study increases a student's ability to compare and contrast cultural concepts;

Whereas according to a 1992 report by the College Entrance Examination Board, students with 4 or more years in foreign language study scored higher on the verbal section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) than students who did not;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 labels foreign language study as vital to secure the future economic welfare of the United States in a growing international economy;

Whereas the Higher Education Act of 1965 recommends encouraging businesses and foreign language study programs to work in a mutually productive relationship which benefits the Nation's future economic interest;

Whereas according to the Centers for International Business Education and Research program, foreign language study provides the ability to both gain a comprehensive understanding of and interact with the cultures of United States trading partners, and thus establishes a solid foundation for successful economic relationships;

Whereas Report 107-592 of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives concludes that American multinational corporations and nongovernmental organizations do not have the people with the foreign language abilities and cultural exposure that are needed.

Whereas the 2001 Hart-Rudman Report on National Security in the 21st Century names foreign language study and requisite knowledge in languages as vital for the Federal Government to meet 21st century security challenges properly and effectively;

Whereas the American intelligence community stresses that individuals with proper foreign language expertise are greatly needed to work on important national security and foreign policy issues, especially in light of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001;

Whereas a 1998 study conducted by the National Foreign Language Center concludes that inadequate resources existed for the development, publication, distribution, and teaching of critical foreign languages (such as Arabic, Vietnamese, and Thai) because of low student enrollment in the United States; and

Whereas a shortfall of experts in foreign languages has seriously hampered information gathering and analysis within the American intelligence community as demonstrated by the 2000 Cox Commission noting shortfalls in Chinese proficiency, and the National Intelligence Council citing deficiencies in Central Eurasian, East Asian, and Middle Eastern languages: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF YEARS OF LANGUAGE.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that foreign language study makes important contributions to a student's cognitive development, our national economy, and our national security.

(b) DESIGNATION AND PROCLAMATION.—The Senate—

(1) designates the years 2004 and 2005 as "Years of Foreign Language Study", during which foreign language study is promoted and expanded in elementary schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, businesses, and government programs; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to—

(A) encourage and support initiatives to promote and expand the study of foreign languages; and

(B) observe the "Years of Foreign Language Study" with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE 55TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. REED, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas whales have very low reproductive rates, making 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 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 one nation has joined the Commission under questionable authority and claims it has a reservation to the moratorium that is not recognized by all other Commission members;

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 whale meat and blubber are 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 one member nation in the past unsuccessfully sought an exemption allowing commercial whaling of up to 50 minke whales, now uses a scientific permit for these same vessels to take 50 minke whales, 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 7,500 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 a new proposal has been offered to include fin whales for the first time;

Whereas the first international trade of whale meat in 15 years occurred last year between two member countries, and other member countries have stated their intentions to engage in international trade of whale products, despite a ban on such trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; 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 55th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission the United States should—

(A) remain firmly opposed to commercial whaling;

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

(C) not recognize the reservation to the moratorium against commercial whaling claimed by one nation that has joined the Commission under questionable authority;

(D) oppose the lethal taking of whales for scientific purposes unless such lethal taking is specifically authorized by the Scientific Committee of the Commission to be necessary 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