

**§414a. Special postage stamps to benefit childhood drinking prevention and education**

“(a) In this section the term ‘childhood drinking’ means the consumption of alcoholic beverages by children who are between 9 and 15 years of age.

“(b) In order to afford the public a convenient way to contribute to funding for childhood drinking prevention and education, the Postal Service shall establish a special rate of postage for first-class mail under this section.

“(c)(1) The rate of postage established under this section—

“(A) shall be equal to the regular first-class rate of postage, plus a differential of not to exceed 25 percent;

“(B) shall be set by the Governors in accordance with such procedures as the Governors shall by regulation prescribe (in lieu of the procedures under chapter 36); and

“(C) shall be offered as an alternative to the regular first-class rate of postage.

“(2) The use of the special rate of postage established under this section shall be voluntary on the part of postal patrons.

“(d)(1) Amounts becoming available for childhood drinking prevention and education under this section shall be paid to the Department of Health and Human Services. Payments under this section shall be made under such arrangements as the Postal Service shall by mutual agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services establish in order to carry out the purposes of this section, except that, under those arrangements, payments to the Department of Health and Human Services shall be made at least twice a year.

“(2) In this subsection, the term ‘amounts becoming available for childhood drinking prevention and education under this section’ means—

“(A) the total amounts received by the Postal Service that it would not have received but for the enactment of this section, reduced by

“(B) an amount sufficient to cover full costs incurred by the Postal Service in carrying out this section, including those attributable to the printing, sale, and distribution of stamps under this section,

as determined by the Postal Service under regulations that it shall prescribe.

“(e) It is the sense of the Congress that nothing in this section should—

“(1) directly or indirectly cause a net decrease in total Federal funding for childhood drinking prevention and education below the level that would otherwise have been received but for the enactment of this section; or

“(2) affect regular first-class rates of postage or any other regular rates of postage.

“(f) Special postage stamps under this section shall be made available to the public beginning on such date as the Postal Service shall by regulation prescribe, but in no event later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section.

“(g) The Postmaster General shall include in each report rendered under section 2402 with respect to any period during any portion of which this section is in effect information concerning the operation of this section, except that, at a minimum, each shall include—

“(1) the total amount described in subsection (d)(2)(A) which was received by the Postal Service during the period covered by such report; and

“(2) of the amount under paragraph (1), how much (in the aggregate and by category) was required for the purposes described in subsection (d)(2)(B).

“(h) Section 416 shall not apply to this section. For purposes of section 416 (including

any regulation prescribed under subsection (e)(1)(C) of that section), the special postage stamp issued under this section shall not apply to any limitation relating to whether more than 1 semipostal may be offered for sale at the same time.

“(i) This section shall cease to be effective 2 years after the date of enactment of this section.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 4 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 414 and inserting the following:

“414. Special postage stamps to benefit breast cancer research.

“414a. Special postage stamps to benefit childhood drinking prevention and education.”.

(2) AMENDMENT TO HEADING.—The heading for section 414 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

**“§414. Special postage stamps to benefit breast cancer research”.**

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 406—ESTABLISHING A SELECT COMMITTEE ON AEROSPACE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. MURRAY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 406

Whereas the aerospace sector of the United States economy generates economic activity equal to 15 percent of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product and supports approximately 11,000,000 American jobs;

Whereas the United States aerospace industry directly employs 574,600 people of the United States, the lowest employment level of United States workers since World War II;

Whereas employment in the United States aerospace industry is down 57 percent, as more than 750,000 jobs have been lost since 1989;

Whereas the United States share of the global aerospace market fell from 72 percent in 1985 to less than 52 percent today;

Whereas according to the Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry, “Foreign government subsidies directly affect the competitiveness of our companies. Subsidized prime manufacturers as well as suppliers are able to undercut prices offered by their U.S. competitors, and are better able to weather market downturns. Subsidized companies are able to secure cheaper commercial financing since their governments share the risk associated with bringing new products to market. Subsidized production skews the market itself by flooding it with products that are not commercially viable. Governments providing the subsidies also apply political pressure on customers in an effort to facilitate a positive return on the governments' investments. In many cases, these government subsidies stifle competition and often slow the introduction of new technology into the market. European funding has had the most dramatic impact on U.S. competitiveness because European products directly compete with United States products in most sectors....if we maintain the status quo, U.S. industry will be left to compete against companies that don't play by the same rules.”;

Whereas the aerospace industry is globally competitive with established nations like

the United States and the members of the European Union and faces growing competition from numerous nations, including China, Russia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, and others; and

Whereas numerous public policy issues important to the future of aerospace are now before Congress, including the United States air traffic control system, export controls, the aerospace workforce, homeland security, national security, foreign competition, research and development, mathematics and science education, corporate tax and export promotion, and others: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a temporary Select Committee on Aerospace in the United States (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”).

(b) COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) VOTING MEMBERS.—The Committee shall be composed of 11 Senators, 6 to be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate and 5 to be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—Ex officio members of the Committee shall include—

(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) the minority leader of the Senate; and

(C) the chairman and ranking member of each of the following committees:

(i) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(ii) The Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(iii) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(iv) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—An ex officio member—

(A) shall not be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a quorum of the Committee; and

(B) shall be a nonvoting member of the Committee.

(c) ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEE.—

(1) CHAIRPERSON.—The majority leader of the Senate shall select the chairperson of the Committee from the members of the Committee.

(2) RANKING MEMBER.—The minority leader of the Senate shall designate a ranking member from the members of the Committee.

(3) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) COMMENCEMENT OF STUDY.—The Committee shall commence its study of the aerospace industry under section 2 on January 3, 2005, or upon the date of appointment of the members of the Committee under subsection (b)(1).

(e) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall cease to exist on December 31, 2006.

#### SEC. 2. OPERATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study of the United States aerospace industry, including its present and future competitiveness and its importance to the United States and to the global economy; and

(2) recommend legislative, administrative, and regulatory remedies, as approved by a majority of the committee members.

(b) FOCUS OF STUDY.—The study shall include an examination of—

(1) the role of the Federal Government in the aerospace industry;

(2) the importance of the aerospace industry to the United States economy;

(3) global competition and its impact on the aerospace industry of the United States;

(4) technological challenges before the aerospace industry in commercial aircraft and aviation, national security, and space exploration; and

(5) workforce development issues in the aerospace industry.

**SEC. 3. AUTHORITY AND EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF STAFF.**

(a) **AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE.**—The Committee is authorized to—

(1) sit and act, at any time, during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of Congress;

(2) require as the Committee considers necessary, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents;

(3) administer oaths and take testimony; and

(4) procure necessary printing and binding.

(b) **APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF STAFF.**—The Committee—

(1) shall utilize existing staff to the extent possible;

(2) may appoint and fix the compensation of such staff as it considers necessary;

(3) may utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as it considers necessary; and

(4) may utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, and other agencies of the legislative branch.

(c) **ADDITIONAL STAFF.**—Upon the request of the chairman or ranking member of the Committee, the head of any Federal agency, or of any office in the legislative branch, is authorized to detail, without reimbursement, any of the personnel of such agency or office to the Committee to assist in carrying out its duties.

(d) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—The members and staff of the Committee shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the Committee held in the District of Columbia.

**SEC. 4. COMMITTEE REPORT.**

The Committee—

(1) may make such interim reports as it considers necessary; and

(2) prior to ceasing operations in accordance with section 1(e), shall submit a final report, to the Senate and to the appropriate Committees of the Senate, which shall contain the results of its study and its recommendations.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 407—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 15, 2004, AS “NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY”**

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. REID, Mr. SARBANES, Mr.

SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TALENT, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 407

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2004, 215,990 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 40,110 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas African-American women suffer a 30 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than White women and more than a 100 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than women from Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas mammography is an excellent method for early detection of localized breast cancer, which has a 5-year survival rate of more than 97 percent;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society continue to recommend periodic mammograms; and

Whereas the National Breast Cancer Coalition recommends that each woman and her health care provider make an individual decision about mammography: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 15, 2004, as “National Mammography Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution designating October 15, 2004, as “National Mammography Day.” I am pleased that 51 of my colleagues have endorsed this proposal by agreeing to be original cosponsors. I might note that I have submitted a similar resolution each year since 1993, and on each occasion the Senate has shown its support for the fight against breast cancer by approving the resolution.

Each year, as I prepare to submit this resolution, I review the latest information from the American Cancer Society about breast cancer. For the year 2004, it is estimated that nearly 216,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and slightly more than 40,000 women will die of this disease.

In past years, I have often commented on how gloomy these statistics were. But as I review how these numbers are changing over time, I have come to the realization that it is really more appropriate to be optimistic. The number of deaths from breast cancer is actually stable or falling from year to year. Early detection of breast cancer continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 97 percent of women with localized breast cancer will sur-

vive 5 years or longer. New digital techniques make the process of mammography much more rapid and precise than before. Government programs will provide free mammograms to those who can't afford them, as well as Medicaid eligibility for treatment if breast cancer is diagnosed. Information about treatment of breast cancer with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy has exploded, reflecting enormous research advances in this disease. So I am feeling quite positive about our battle against breast cancer. A diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, and I encounter long-term survivors of breast cancer nearly daily.

In recent times, the newspapers have been filled with discussion over whether the scientific evidence actually supports the conclusion that periodic screening mammography saves lives. It seems that much of this controversy relates to new interpretations of old studies, and the relatively few recent studies of this matter have not clarified this issue. Most sources seem to agree that all of the existing scientific studies have some weaknesses, but it is far from clear whether the very large and truly unambiguous study needed to settle this matter definitively can ever be done.

So what is a woman to do? I do not claim any expertise in this highly technical area, so I rely on the experts. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force all continue to recommend periodic screening mammography, and I endorse the statements of these distinguished bodies.

On the other hand, I recognize that some women who examine these research studies are unconvinced of the need for periodic screening mammography. However, even those scientists who do not support periodic mammography for all women believe that it is appropriate for some groups of women with particular risk factors. In agreement with these experts, I encourage all women who have doubts about the usefulness of screening mammography in general to discuss with their individual physicians whether this test is appropriate in their specific situations.

So my message to women is: have a periodic mammogram, or at the very least discuss this option with your own physician.

I know that some women don't have annual mammograms because of either fear or forgetfulness. It is only human nature for some women to avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what they will find. To those who are fearful, I would say that if you have periodic routine mammograms, and the latest one comes out positive, even before you have any symptoms or have found a lump on self-examination, you have reason to be optimistic, not pessimistic. Such early-detected breast cancers are highly treatable.

Then there is forgetfulness. I certainly understand how difficult it is to remember to do something that only

comes around once each year. I would suggest that this is where "National Mammography Day" comes in. On that day, let's make sure that each woman we know picks a specific date on which to get a mammogram each year, a date that she won't forget: a child's birthday, an anniversary, perhaps even the day her taxes are due. On National Mammography Day, let's ask our loved ones: pick one of these dates, fix it in your mind along with a picture of your child, your wedding, or another symbol of that date, and promise yourself to get a mammogram on that date every year. Do it for yourself and for the others that love you and want you to be part of their lives for as long as possible.

And to those women who are reluctant to have a mammogram, I say let National Mammography Day serve as a reminder to discuss this question each year with your physician. New scientific studies that are published and new mammography techniques that are developed may affect your decision on this matter from one year to the next. I encourage you to keep an open mind and not to feel that a decision at one point in time commits you irrevocably to a particular course of action for the indefinite future.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by cosponsoring and voting for this resolution to designate October 15, 2004, as "National Mammography Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 125—RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. SMITH (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 125

Whereas August 1, 2004, marks the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, when against seemingly insurmountable odds and extreme hardships, Polish citizens revolted against the Nazi occupiers in Warsaw, Poland, in one of the most heroic battles during World War II;

Whereas the Warsaw Uprising was a part of a nationwide resistance against the Nazi occupation, was started by the underground Home Army, and lasted 63 days;

Whereas the Polish resistance, many of them teenagers, while heavily outnumbered and armed with mostly homemade weapons, fought bravely against the German soldiers and lost approximately 250,000 civilians and troops;

Whereas, to punish Poland for the uprising, the Nazis systematically razed 70 percent of Warsaw, including monuments, cultural treasures, and historical buildings;

Whereas the heroism and spirit of the Polish resistance are an inspiration to all peoples in their pursuit of liberty and democracy and are evident today in Polish contributions to the global war against terrorism and the more than 2,300 Polish troops currently deployed in Operation Iraqi Freedom; and

Whereas the heroic undertaking of the Polish underground represents one of the most important contributions to the Allied war ef-

fort during World War II and remains venerated in the Polish consciousness, even for the generations born after it ended: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That Congress recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising during World War II which will forever serve as a symbol of heroism in the face of great adversity and the pursuit of freedom.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising. For those who are not familiar with the details of this remarkable event, this anniversary provides an opportunity to recognize the bravery and heroism of those Polish citizens who revolted against their brutal Nazi occupiers.

The Warsaw uprising began on August 1, 1944, when the Polish Home Army launched an attack on the German forces occupying Poland. At the time, the German army was retreating from the Soviets after its defeat on the eastern front, and the Poles recognized that the presence of the Soviet army on the outskirts of Warsaw represented a grave threat to the country's future. If they could liberate the city from the Germans and establish an independent government before the Red Army's entry, they felt their freedom might be preserved.

Although the Home Army took control of most of the city within a few days, the Germans were determined to defend Warsaw and sent in massive reinforcements to crush the uprising. The fighting raged for 63 days, despite the fact that the Polish contingent had limited weapons and were facing German tanks, planes, and artillery.

Additionally, the Soviet Union refused to allow American or British planes access to the airfields it controlled. Thus, ammunition and relief supplies could not be flown to the Polish resistance. In Stalin's view, allowing the Germans to suppress the uprising would result in the destruction of the anti-Soviet leadership of Poland, therefore paving the way for eventual Soviet control.

Germany's superior firepower eventually prevailed, as we all know. The Germans crushed the Polish forces and leveled the city as an example to the rest of Europe. Eighty-five percent of the city was razed, the Polish Home Army was annihilated and approximately 250,000 people, including tens of thousands of civilians, were summarily executed.

Had events turned the other way, Warsaw would have been the first European capital liberated from the Nazi regime. Instead, Poland suffered under nearly fifty years of communist domination.

Senator MIKULSKI joins me in submitting this resolution today in an effort to honor those brave Polish citizens who fought so valiantly for their freedom. Considering the conflict between the United States and the Soviets over assisting the Polish resistance, the Warsaw Uprising can fairly be con-

sidered as one of the first battles of the Cold War.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to join with Senator SMITH in submitting this resolution to commemorate the 1944 Warsaw Uprising against the Nazi German occupation.

The Polish and American people have stood up against oppression and fought for liberty through the centuries. During our Revolutionary War, Polish patriots fought alongside American patriots to help secure our independence. During the Second World War, Polish mathematicians helped us break the enigma codes and American troops and the Polish Army in exile fought side by side to liberate Europe.

Within Poland, the Polish people fought for their own freedom against the occupying armies of Nazi Germany. Two of the most dramatic battles took place in Poland's capital: the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising by Jews in 1943, and the Warsaw Uprising in 1944.

In the summer of 1944, the German army was in retreat and the Red Army of the Soviet Union was approaching Warsaw. The Poles knew from the Katyn Forest Massacre what brutal treatment they could expect under Soviet occupation. So they took charge of their own liberation, hoping to allow the Polish government in exile to return to Warsaw.

On August 1, 1944, the Polish home army rose up against the Nazi Germany occupation. They took control of most of Warsaw within days. But the Germany army was determined to crush the resistance, and the Soviet Union hampered U.S. and British efforts to support the Warsaw Uprising from the air. The Poles fought bravely to liberate and protect their capitol and their nation. But after 63 days of bitter fighting, Germany tanks, planes and artillery overcame the valiant but poorly-armed Polish resistance.

Nazi Germany was not satisfied with mere victory. Heinrich Himmler ordered the people of Warsaw killed and the city razed to the ground as an example for all of Europe. Eighty-five percent of Warsaw was leveled by German forces and hundreds of thousands of Poles were killed.

The Poles were right to fight for their freedom in 1944, because Soviet domination lasted for nearly half a Century. The Solidarity Movement later took up the banner of Polish freedom, and we are now proud to have Poland as a friend and NATO ally.

This year, as we mark the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, we should remember and honor the Poles who fought so bravely, against such heavy odds, for freedom. This is what the resolution Senator SMITH and I are offering today, and a companion resolution introduced in the House by Representatives EMANUEL and HYDE, will do. I urge my colleagues to join us in commemorating the Warsaw Uprising.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 126—CONDEMNING THE ATTACK ON THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, IN JULY 1994, AND EXPRESSING THE CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING THE CONTINUING, DECADENCE-LONG DELAY IN THE RESOLUTION OF THIS CASE

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 126

Whereas on July 18, 1994, 85 innocent people were killed and 300 were wounded when the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (referred to in this resolution as the "AMIA") was bombed in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

Whereas that attack showed the same cowardice and utter disregard for human life as the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001;

Whereas the United States welcomes Argentine President Nestor Kirchner's political will to pursue the investigation of the AMIA bombing, as demonstrated by his Executive order opening the archives of Argentina's Secretariat for State Intelligence (referred to in this resolution as "SIDE") and by his decisions to raise the AMIA cause to national status, and to emphasize that there is no statute of limitations for those responsible for this attack;

Whereas it is reported that considerable evidence links the attack to the terrorist group Hizballah, which is based in Lebanon, supported by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, and sponsored by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Whereas the decade since the bombing has been marked by efforts to minimize the international connection to this terrorist attack;

Whereas in March 2003, an Argentine judge issued arrest warrants for 4 officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are believed to have been involved in planning or carrying out the attack against AMIA and requested that the International Criminal Police Organization apprehend them;

Whereas the 4 indicted Iranians are Ali Fallahian, a former minister of security and intelligence; Mohsen Rabbani, a former cultural attache at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires; Ali Balesh-Abadi, an Iranian diplomat; and Ali Akbar Parvaresh, a former minister of education;

Whereas Hadi Soleimanpour, Iran's Ambassador to Argentina in the 1990s, also has an international arrest warrant pending against him by Argentine authorities for his suspected primary role in the AMIA bombing;

Whereas it is reported that suicide bomber Ibrahim Hussein Berro, a Lebanese citizen, carried out the attack on AMIA;

Whereas it has been reported that contact was made by the Iranian embassy in Buenos Aires to Ibrahim Hussein Berro, who lived in a mosque in Canuelas, Argentina, in the days before the AMIA bombing;

Whereas Argentine officials have acknowledged that there was negligence in the initial phases of the investigation into the 1994 bombing, including the destruction or disappearance of material evidence;

Whereas the first major criminal trial regarding the bombing did not begin until September 2001, and those who are currently on trial are former policemen and civilians who are accused of playing roles only in the pro-

cedure and delivery of the vehicle that was used in the bombing;

Whereas the judge who had presided since 2001 over the investigation and trial related to the AMIA bombing was removed in December 2003 due to charges that he bribed a key witness in the AMIA case;

Whereas the new trial judge, Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, deals with many other important cases and has few supporting staff;

Whereas on March 17, 1992, terrorists bombed the Embassy of Israel in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 people and injuring more than 200, and the perpetrators of the attack also remain at large;

Whereas an inability to extradite suspected Islamic militants and Iranian officials has debilitated the efforts of the Government of Argentina to prosecute masterminds and planners of the 1994 AMIA bombing;

Whereas evidence indicates that the tri-border area where the borders of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil meet is suspected of harboring organizations that support terrorism and engage in drug and arms smuggling and an assorted array of other illicit, revenue-raising activities;

Whereas the Government of Argentina supports the 1996 Declaration of Lima to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, which refers to terrorism as a "serious form of organized and systematic violence that is intended to generate chaos and fear among the population, results in death and destruction, and is a reprehensible criminal activity";

Whereas the Government of Argentina supports the 1998 Commitment of Mar del Plata, which calls terrorist acts "serious common crimes that erode peaceful and civilized co-existence, affect the rule of law and the exercise of democracy, and endanger the stability of democratically elected constitutional governments and their socioeconomic development of our countries";

Whereas the Government of Argentina actively supports the development of the Three Plus One Counterterrorism Dialogue with Brazil, Paraguay, and the United States;

Whereas the Government of Argentina was successful in enacting a law on cooperation from defendants in terrorist matters, a law that will be helpful in pursuing full prosecution in the 1994 AMIA bombing and other terrorist cases; and

Whereas the Second Specialized Conference on Terrorism held in Mar del Plata, Argentina on November 23 and November 24, 1998, concluded with the adoption of the Commitment of Mar del Plata, calling for the establishment within the Organization of American States (referred to in this resolution as "OAS") of an Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (referred to in this resolution as "CICTE"); Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) reiterates its strongest condemnation of the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and honors the victims of this heinous act;

(2) expresses its sympathy to the relatives of the victims, who have waited 10 years without justice for the loss of their loved ones, and may have to wait even longer for justice to be served;

(3) underscores the concern of the United States regarding the continuing, decade-long delay in the proper resolution of this case;

(4) strongly urges the Government of Argentina to continue to dedicate and provide the resources necessary for its judicial system and intelligence agencies to investigate all areas of the AMIA case, including by implementing Argentine President Nestor Kirchner's Executive order mandating the opening of the archives of the SIDE of Ar-

gentina, and to prosecute with due haste those who are responsible for the bombing;

(5) calls upon the international community to cooperate fully with the investigation, including by making information, witnesses, and suspects available for review and questioning by the appropriate Argentine authorities;

(6) encourages the President to direct United States law enforcement agencies to provide support and cooperation, if requested, to the Government of Argentina, for the purposes of deepening and expanding the investigation into this bombing and suspected activities in support of terrorism in the tri-border area where the borders of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil meet;

(7) encourages the President to direct the United States Representative to the OAS to—

(A) seek support from OAS member countries for the creation of a special task force of the CICTE to assist, as requested by the Government of Argentina, in the investigation of all aspects of the 1994 AMIA terrorist attack; and

(B) urge OAS member countries to designate Hizballah as a terrorist organization if they have not already done so;

(8) stresses the need for international pressure on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to extradite for trial individuals and government officials who are accused of planning or perpetrating the AMIA attack, and to immediately, unconditionally, and permanently cease any and all assistance to terrorists; and

(9) desires a lasting, warm relationship between the United States and Argentina that is built, in part, on mutual abhorrence of terrorism and commitments to peace, stability, and democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3562. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4520, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

SA 3563. Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. HOLLINGS, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM of Florida, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. REED, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3562 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS)) to the bill H.R. 4520, supra.

SA 3564. Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2386, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3562. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4520, to amend the Internal