

proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 266) designating October 10, 2002, as "Put the Brakes on Fatalities Day."

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 266) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 266

Whereas traffic fatalities needlessly claim the lives of more than 40,000 Americans each year;

Whereas traffic crashes are the leading cause of death in the United States for people ages 6 to 28 years;

Whereas 63 percent of those killed in traffic crashes are not wearing safety belts;

Whereas roadside hazards, substandard road conditions, and obsolete roadway designs contribute to more than 15,000 highway deaths annually—nearly 1/2 of all fatal crashes;

Whereas more than 3,000,000 people are injured in traffic crashes in the United States each year;

Whereas there are more than 6,000,000 nonfatal traffic crashes in the United States each year;

Whereas deaths and injuries on highways in the United States cost society more than \$230,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas approximately 4,900 pedestrians and 750 bicyclists are killed annually in traffic related crashes;

Whereas safer driving behaviors through the use of seat belts, not drinking and driving, and obeying traffic laws need to be encouraged;

Whereas use of simple, cost-effective roadway safety improvements such as all weather signing and marking, traffic signals, skid resistant pavements, and removal of roadside hazards would greatly reduce crashes;

Whereas continued development of ever-safer vehicles, protective equipment, and roadways would reduce traffic-related fatalities and injuries; and

Whereas cooperation between Federal, State, and local governments, private companies, and associations is essential to increasing highway safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 10, 2002, as "Put the Brakes on Fatalities Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation urging the people of the United States and interested groups to encourage safe driving and other roadway use.

DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 2002, AS "CHILDREN'S INTERNET SAFETY MONTH"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to the consideration of S. Res. 338 following the discharge from the Judiciary Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 338) designating the month of October, 2002, as "Children's Internet Safety Month."

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 338) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 338

Whereas the Internet is one of the most effective tools available for purposes of education and research and gives children the means to make friends and freely communicate with peers and family anywhere in the world;

Whereas the new era of instant communication holds great promise for achieving better understanding of the world and providing the opportunity for creative inquiry;

Whereas it is vital to the well-being of children that the Internet offer an open and responsible environment to explore;

Whereas access to objectionable material, such as violent, obscene, or sexually explicit adult material may be received by a minor in unsolicited form;

Whereas there is a growing concern in all levels of society to protect children from objectionable material; and

Whereas the Internet is a positive educational tool and should be seen in such a manner rather than as a vehicle for entities to make objectionable materials available to children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October, 2002, as "Children's Internet Safety Month" and supports its official status on the Nation's promotional calendar; and

(2) supports parents and guardians in promoting the creative development of children by encouraging the use of the Internet in a safe, positive manner.

RECOGNIZING THE ELLIS ISLAND MEDAL OF HONOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 334 and that the Senate now proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 334) recognizing the Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the mo-

tion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 334) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 334

Whereas the Ellis Island Medal of Honor, established by the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations in 1986, pays tribute to individuals of various ethnic origins who have distinguished themselves through their contributions to the United States;

Whereas the Ellis Island Medal of Honor has been awarded on a bipartisan basis to 6 Presidents and numerous Representatives and Senators;

Whereas the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations is the largest organization of its kind in the United States, representing more than 5,000,000 family members and serving as an umbrella group for more than 250 organizations that span the spectrum of ethnic heritage, culture, and religion;

Whereas the mandate of the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations is to preserve ethnic diversity, promote equality and tolerance, combat injustice, and bring about harmony and unity among all peoples;

Whereas the Ellis Island Medal of Honor is named for the gateway through which more than 12,000,000 immigrants passed in their quest for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and economic opportunity;

Whereas the Ellis Island Medal of Honor celebrates the richness and diversity of American life by honoring not only individuals, but the pluralism and democracy that have enabled the Nation's ethnic groups to maintain their identities while becoming integral parts of the American way of life;

Whereas during the 15-year history of the Ellis Island Medal of Honor, more than 1,500 individuals from scores of different ethnic groups have received the Medal, and more than 5,000 individuals are nominated each year for the Medal; and

Whereas at the 2002 Ellis Island Medal of Honor ceremony in New York City, individuals from different ethnic groups will be honored for their contributions to the rescue and recovery efforts of September 11, 2001, the war against terrorism, and the enhancement of the Nation's homeland security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the Ellis Island Medal of Honor for acknowledging individuals who live exemplary lives as Americans while preserving the values of their particular ethnic heritage.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BREAD IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to S. Con. Res. 148 following the discharge of the Judiciary Committee.

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

The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title.

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 148) recognizing the significance of bread in American history, culture, and daily diet.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 148) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 148

Whereas bread is a gift of friendship in the United States;

Whereas bread is used as a symbol of unity for families and friends;

Whereas the expression "breaking bread together" means sharing friendship, peace, and goodwill, and the actual breaking of bread together can help restore a sense of normalcy and encourage a sense of community;

Whereas bread, the staff of life, not only nourishes the body but symbolizes nourishment for the human spirit;

Whereas bread is used in many cultures to commemorate milestones such as births, weddings, and deaths;

Whereas bread is the most consumed of grain foods, is recognized by the Department of Agriculture as part of the most important food group, and plays a vital role in American diets;

Whereas Americans consume an average of 60 pounds of bread annually;

Whereas bread has been a staple of American diets for hundreds of years;

Whereas Americans are demonstrating a new interest in artisan and home-style types of breads, increasingly found in cafes, bakeries, restaurants, and homes across the country;

Whereas bread sustained the Pilgrims during their long ocean voyage to America and was used to celebrate their first harvest in the American wilderness; and

Whereas bread remains an important part of the family meal when Americans celebrate Thanksgiving, and the designation of November 2002 as National Bread Month would recognize the significance of bread in American history, culture, and daily diet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President should issue a proclamation—

(1) designating November 2002 as National Bread Month in recognition of the significance of bread in American history, culture, and daily diet; and

(2) calling on the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate programs and activities.

CONDEMNING THE POSTING ON THE INTERNET OF VIDEO AND PICTURES OF THE MURDER OF DANIEL PEARL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 351.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 351) condemning the posting on the Internet of video and pictures of the murder of Daniel Pearl and calling on such video and pictures to be removed immediately.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 351) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 351

Whereas Daniel Pearl, a reporter for the Wall Street Journal, was murdered by terrorists following his abduction in Pakistan on January 23, 2002;

Whereas video of Mr. Pearl's gruesome murder has been posted on web sites;

Whereas this video was made by terrorists for anti-American propaganda purposes, in an attempt to recruit new terrorists and to spread a message of hate;

Whereas posting this video on web sites undermines efforts to fight terrorism throughout the world by glorifying such heinous acts;

Whereas posting this video on web sites could invite more abductions and more murders of innocent civilians by anti-American terrorists because of the attention these heinous acts might gain from such posting; and

Whereas posting this video on the Internet shows a complete and utter disrespect for Mr. Pearl's life and legacy and a complete and utter disregard for the respect of his family: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on all terrorist-produced murder video and pictures to be removed from all web sites immediately; and

(2) encourages all web-site operators to refrain from placing any terrorist-produced murder videos and pictures on the Internet.

AMENDING SECTION 527 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5596.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5596) to amend section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate notification and return requirements for State and local party committees and candidate committees and avoid duplicate reporting by certain State and local political committees of information required to be reported and made publicly available under State law, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate today is passing H.R. 5596, a compromise bill aimed at improving disclosure by Section 527 political organizations and relieving certain 527 organizations from arguably duplicative filing requirements. I want to thank my colleague, Senator HUTCHISON, as well as our colleagues in the House, for working steadfastly with us to draft this bill in a manner that achieves its purpose, but

does not open any loopholes in the original section 527 reform law.

In June 2000, Congress passed the first significant campaign finance reform measure in a quarter of a century. The so-called Section 527 reform bill dealt with a truly troubling development, one whereby organizations that received tax-exempt status by telling the IRS that they exist to influence elections denied the very same thing to the FEC. As a result, these self-proclaimed election organizations engaged in election activity without complying with any aspect of the election laws, influencing our elections without the American public having any idea who—or what—was behind them.

The 527 reform law enacted in 200 put a stop to that, by requiring organizations claiming tax-exempt status under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code to do three things: (1) give notice of their intent to claim that status; (2) disclose information about their large contributors and their big expenditures; and (3) file annual informational returns along the lines of those filed by virtually all other tax-exempt organizations.

During the approximately two years that the 527 reform law has been in effect, that law has blasted sunshine onto the previously shadowy operations of a multitude of election-related organizations. Through the filings Section 527 now mandates, the American public has learned a great deal about who is financing many of these organizations and how these organizations are spending their money. As outlined in report issued earlier this year by the group Public Citizen, the 527 reform law brought us the knowledge that 25 of the largest 527s raised over \$67 million between July 2000 and December 2001, and that they spent it on a plethora of campaign activities—most significantly those pre-election issue ads that we all know so well and that are often indistinguishable from candidate ads. We've also learned from these IRS filings the specifics about who was trying to influence particular elections and where their money came from. Were it not for the 527 disclosure law, we probably wouldn't have any of this information, and we probably would have had a lot more shadowy groups operating in the election system—ones that slithered away on their own because they didn't want to face the disinfectant of sunshine.

These filings will become all the more important come this November, when the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act—the McCain-Feingold bill—goes into effect. As we all know, at least some of the soft money donors who will no longer be able to give to political parties will be looking for other ways to influence our elections. Donations to 527 groups will probably top many of their lists, because these are the only tax-exempt groups that can do as much election work as they want without jeopardizing their tax status. With the