

Guillermo Santiago Christensen, of Virginia
 David F. Davison, of Virginia
 Paul J. DeFrancesco, Jr., of Ohio
 Catherine I. Ebert-Gray, of Colorado
 David J. Fineman, of Virginia
 Clarence Franklin Foster, Jr., of Virginia
 Dennis David Grabulis, of Virginia
 Richard Jason Grimes, of Virginia
 Brian Gibbs Gunderson, of Virginia
 Kent Frendon Hallberg, of Virginia
 Jerry Hersh, of New York
 Sallie Marie Hicks, of Virginia
 Tyrena L. Holley, of the District of Columbia
 Jon Clarke Hooper, of Virginia
 Horace P. Jen, of Virginia
 Jennifer J. Jordan, of Virginia
 Scott H. Jung, of Maryland
 Kurtis Michael Kessler, of Virginia
 Mark A. LaBrecque, of Virginia
 Kristine R. Lansing, of Virginia
 Michael W. Liikala, of California
 Douglas M. Littrel, of Virginia
 Frank J. Manganiello, of Virginia
 Mark J. Martin, of Virginia
 Kevin Bruce McKinney, of Virginia
 Marion K. McMahl, of Maryland
 Tara K. Nathan, of Virginia
 Geraldine H. O'Brien, of Virginia
 Henry Oppermann, of Maryland
 Homer C. Pickens III, of Virginia
 Phyllis Marie Powers, of Texas
 Christopher C. Rand, of Virginia
 Helen Patricia Reed-Rowe, of Maryland
 William Rodman Regan, of Virginia
 Cornelio Rivera III, of Virginia
 Fed A. Schellenberg, of Virginia
 David D. Shilling, of Maryland
 James B. Sizemore, of Virginia
 Mary Emerson Slimp, of Virginia
 Amy Katherine Stamps, of Virginia
 Andrea Robin Starks, of Maryland
 Revalee Stevens, of the District of Columbia
 Louis V. Surgent, Jr., of Maryland
 Dwayne Leo Therriault, of Virginia
 Michael S. Tulley, of California
 Bruce G. Valentine, Jr., of Virginia
 Randall R. Videgar, of Virginia
 Anthony David Watt, of Wyoming
 Ann G. Webster, of Virginia
 Helga L. Weisto, of Maryland
 David S. Wick, of Delaware
 Robert T. Yurko, of Maryland

TREATY DOC 104-24 AGREEMENT CONCERNING STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS (EXEC. REPT. 104-20)

Text of the committee-recommended resolution of advice and consent:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, with Annexes ("The Agreement"), which was adopted at United Nations Headquarters in New York by Consensus of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks on August 4, 1995, and signed by the United States on December 4, 1995 (Treaty Doc. 104-24), subject to the following declaration:

It is the Sense of the Senate that "no reservations" provisions as contained in Article 42 have the effect of inhibiting the Senate from exercising its constitutional duty to give advice and consent to a treaty, and the Senate's approval of this treaty should not be construed as a precedent for acquiescence to future treaties containing such a provision.

TREATY DOC 104-27 INTERNATIONAL NATURAL RUBBER AGREEMENT, 1995 (EXEC. REPT. 104-21)

Text of the committee-recommended resolution of advice and consent:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1995, done at Geneva on February 17, 1995 (Treaty Doc. 104-27), subject to the following declaration:

It is the Sense of the Senate that "no reservations" provisions as contained in Article 68 have the effect of inhibiting the Senate from exercising its constitutional duty to give advice and consent to a treaty, and the Senate's approval of this treaty should not be construed as a precedent for acquiescence to future treaties containing such a provision.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SIMPSON:

S. 1907. A bill to provide for daylight saving time on an expanded basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1908. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of personal information about children without their parents' consent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 1909. A bill to require the offer in every defined benefit plan of a joint and 2/3 survivor annuity option and to require comparative disclosure of all benefit options to both spouses; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HELMS:

S. Res. 271. An original resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the international obligation of the People's Republic of China to allow an elected legislature in Hong Kong after June 30, 1997, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Foreign Relations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. Res. 272. A resolution to amend Senate Resolution 246; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1908. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of personal information about children without their parents' consent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CHILDREN'S PRIVACY PROTECTION AND PARENTAL EMPOWERMENT ACT OF 1996

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to urge my colleagues to support this simple but strong legislation to protect our children.

This bill, which I introduce with Senator BOXER, would provide three simple protections:

First, the bill would prohibit commercial list brokers from selling personal information about children under 16 to anyone, without first getting the parent's consent.

All kinds of information about our children—more facts than most of us might think or hope for—is rapidly becoming available through these list brokers. It is only a matter of time before this information begins to fall into the wrong hands.

Recently, a reporter in Los Angeles was easily able to purchase parent's names, birth months and addresses for 5,500 children aged 1-12 in a particular neighborhood. The reporter used the name of a fictitious company, gave a nonworking telephone number, had no credit card or check, and identified herself as "Richard Allen Davis," the notorious murderer of Polly Klaas. When ordering the list, the company representative simply told her, "Oh, you have a famous name," and sent her the information COD. This is simply unacceptable.

Second, the bill would give parents the authority to demand information from the list brokers who traffic in the personal data of their children—brokers will be required to provide parents with a list of all those to whom they sold information about the child, and must also tell the parent precisely what kind of information was sold.

If this personal information is out there, and brokers are buying and selling it back and forth, it is only reasonable that we allow parents to find out what information has been sold and to whom that information has been given.

Finally, this bill would prohibit list brokers from using prison labor to input personal information. This seems like common sense to most of us, but unfortunately the use of prison labor is not currently prohibited.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a May 6, 1996, Wall Street Journal article be printed in the RECORD. This recent Wall Street Journal article described the terrible experience of Beverly Dennis, an Ohio grandmother who filled out a detailed marketing questionnaire about her buying habits for a mail-in survey. She filled out the questionnaire when she was told that she might receive free product samples and helpful information. Rather than receiving product information, however, she soon began to receive sexually explicit, fact-specific letters from a convicted rapist serving time.

The rapist, writing from his prison cell, had learned the very private, intimate details about her life because he was keypunching her personal questionnaire data into a computer for a subcontractor. Ms. Dennis received letters with elaborate sexual fantasies, woven around personal facts provided by her in the questionnaire. This bill would have prevented the situation from ever occurring.