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what would become the Foster Grandparent Program was rejected as preposterous by the Nation's most progressive children's organizations—mostly hospitals and large institutions for developmentally disabled youth. The seniors would have little to contribute to children, they complained; besides, they would spread disease and probably even lack the wherewithal to get to the job. The agencies actually refused to take the Government's money. Times have certainly changed.

Given this history, we should challenge ourselves to imagine new institutions that make full use of the resources of age for the next successful 25 years for the Aberdeen Foster Grandparents. Pilot programs suggest the kinds of contributions seniors might make. In Hilton Head, SC, a group of retired physicians and nurses have formed a free health clinic providing, among other things, preventive care for low-income families. In Virginia and Montana, the Senior Environmental Corps is dedicated to alerting doctors, the elderly, and the public to the special environmental hazards faced by the older population. In Massachusetts, a group of downsized electrical workers is helping young ex-criminal offenders make the transition to productive life in the community.

This Aberdeen Foster Grandparent Program—on the occasion of their 25th anniversary—is our best glimpse at how we can benefit from the energy and talent of older Americans on a grander scale. The record of the Foster Grandparent Program suggests that if we build appealing service opportunities for older adults, they will come forward and lend a hand.

I congratulate the Aberdeen Foster Grandparents on this very special occasion, and I thank them for giving selflessly of their time to make the past 25 years so successful.•

TELEMARKETING FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 1997

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act of 1997. It is long past time to punish criminals who have perpetrated fraudulent telephone scams.

Telemarketing fraud swindles Americans out of $40 billion dollars every year, but one group in particular is especially hard hit: senior citizens. In fact, the Attorney General recently noted that the elderly are subject to a barrage of high-pressure sales calls, sometimes as many as five or more calls every day.

In a recent Associated Press story, the chief of the Financial Crimes Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Chuck Owens, discussed criminals who commits telemarketing fraud. Mr. Owens stated as follows:

> We estimate that, conservatively, 50% of the time, these people victimize the elderly . . . Many times you've got senior citizens who basically need the money that they've saved to continue to provide for themselves in their elder years, and we've had numerous instances where they've taken every cent.

Over the past year, one especially heinous scheme has gained popularity among criminals. Past victims of telemarketing fraud are often called by a second swindler who promises to help recover the money lost in the first scam. However, once the victims turn over their recovery fees, the second swindler fails to lift a finger to help.

The Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to provide enhanced penalties for those persons convicted of telemarketing fraud, and allows prosecutors to seek even greater penalties for those who mastermind fraudulent schemes. In addition, the act requires offenders to forfeit their ill-gotten gains, much in the same manner as drug dealers are forced to turn over the fruits of their crimes.

Although the original version of this bill mandated specific increases in sentencing levels, those provisions were removed during discussion with the minority in order to move this legislation forward. However, I note that the House recently approved legislation nearly identical to the original version of this bill, and I recognize that final passage of this bill must reconcile the House and Senate positions on the underlying issues. I am hopeful that the final version will contain the strongest possible deterrents for those who might consider taking up the unsavory practice of telemarketing fraud.

Mr. President, this bill presents an opportunity to curb the growing problem of telemarketing fraud, a crime which is especially cruel when targeted against the elderly and infirm. We should not let this opportunity pass.•

ENCRYPTION EXPORTS NEED LIBERALIZATION

• Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in the final days of this session, the Congress is emersed in a debate over our Nation's trade policy. In my judgement, we have not focused enough attention on our policies that are hindering our ability to compete internationally and policies that are increasing our trade deficits.

One issue that relates the ability of U.S. companies to compete internationally is the existing policy of the administration with respect to controls on the exportation of encryption technology. Currently, U.S. firms are the world leaders in encryption but other nations are gaining fast. Perhaps the greatest single factor in the erosion of U.S. dominance in encryption technology is the administration's export controls.

As some of my colleagues know, there are several bills introduced in Congress to address encryption. The Senate Commerce Committee has even reported legislation in this area and I and the Senator from Montana, Senator BURNS have been pushing alternative legislation that would require more realistic export controls on encryption. However, the administration does not need Congress to pass a law to change their policy in this area and I would like to encourage the administration to review their current policy and apply more realistic export controls on encryption technology.

My understanding is that many other nations have multilaterally agreed to decontrol the export of computer software with encryption capabilities. Yet, the United States continues to impose unilateral controls. Thus, we have handicapped ourselves in the global market.

Commercial products from companies in Germany, Japan, and England are securing more of the international market share because those nation's impose fewer restrictions on their encryption exports than we do. Mr. President, our Olympic team could not win if they had to compete with ankle weights. The same is true for American computer hardware and software companies. They face real competition in the international market place and their ability to provide strong information security features is costing them sales of computer systems and software packages. Lost sales will mean lost jobs.

In my judgement we need to update American export control policy and catch up with modern realities of technology and the international market place. Unfortunately, rather than make real progress on this issue, the administration has raised all sort of new issues, such as attempting to impose more controls on domestic encryption. I hope that the administration will take a second look at their export controls and start making progress on developing a policy that will allow U.S. companies to compete. Short of that, I hope we will make some progress in the Senate in moving legislation sponsored by Senator BURNS, the Pro-CODE bill, which will require a relocation of export controls, but done in a manner that is sensitive to national security and law enforcement concerns.•

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, the conferees included a provision (sec. 1083) authorizing the Secretary of Defense to begin to plan, coordinate, and execute a program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean war.

The Department of the Army—under the able leadership of retired General Kicklighter—has been designated to carry out this 50th anniversary program. A good friend of mine, Mr. Roy Martin, former mayor of Norfolk, VA, and currently chairman of the Gen. Douglas MacArthur Foundation in Norfolk, has taken the lead in planning a series of commemorative events for this very special anniversary.

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Document No. 69

HeinOnline -- 4 Bernard D. Reams, Jr., Law of E-SIGN: A Legislative History of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, Public Law No. 106-229 (2000) [i] 2002