

The trick for parents is to establish good viewing habits for their child—as well as the entire family—that emphasize quality programming and are suited to the age of the child. While there is generally a variety of quality children's programming throughout the morning and afternoon hours, the concern for many parents is the content of evening programming. Right now, most parents indicate that the so-called "family viewing" time of evening—traditionally between 8:00 and 10:00 p.m.—often contains programming that they feel is inappropriate for their children. It is important that broadcasters recognize that the daily "family viewing" period needs to focus more on programming that is actually family friendly; shows that parents and children can readily watch together.

No one can replace the good judgment of a parent in determining what a child watches on television. However, parents can use all the help they can get in ensuring that more family oriented shows are aired during the evening hours.

To help in this endeavor, a number of our nation's largest companies have joined together to establish the Forum for Family Friendly Programming. Like many American families, the members of the Forum are concerned that fewer and fewer television programs are specifically geared towards the entire family. They are concerned, also, that too many of the programs that our children view contain storylines, language and characters to which they should not be exposed.

Most of the companies that belong to the Forum are sponsors of a wide range of television programs, but they believe that more family-friendly television programming, including movies, documentaries, series or informational programs that are interesting or relevant to a broad audience, will actually appeal to more families.

Right now, the members of the Forum for Family Friendly Programming are working with and in the entertainment community on a variety of initiatives on family friendly programming including: meetings with industry leaders; speeches and discussions at industry meetings and conferences; award tributes to family friendly television programs; a development fund for family friendly scripts; university scholarships in television studies departments to encourage student interest in family friendly programming; and a public awareness campaign to promote more family friendly programming.

Mr. President, as a father and a grandfather, I am deeply concerned about the healthy development of all of our nation's children. Since the future of our country depends upon our children, we must do all that we can to limit their exposure to negative influences and provide them with as safe

and nurturing an environment as possible. Therefore, I encourage efforts that will expand the number of quality family programs that are shown on television, and I congratulate the Forum for Family Friendly Programming on their leadership towards that goal.

I believe that passage of this resolution honoring the Forum's commitment will help raise awareness and inspire others in the business world to align themselves with the goal of bringing quality television to our nation's families. I am pleased to join with my colleague, Senator LIEBERMAN, who has been a leader in the Senate on addressing the needs of our children, and I urge my colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring this resolution, and calling for it's speedy consideration by the Senate. ●

**SENATE RESOLUTION 170—RECOGNIZING LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE, AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF SOUTHERN GOSPEL MUSIC**

Mr. THOMPSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 170

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of many of the first major southern gospel music songwriters, including such songwriters as James D. Vaughan, Adger Pace, James Rowe, G. T. Speer, and William Walbert;

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of the first professional southern gospel music quartet, which was founded by James D. Vaughan in 1910;

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of the first southern gospel music radio station WOAN, which was founded in 1922;

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of the Vaughan School of Music, which helped train the first generation of southern gospel music artists and songwriters, including V. O. Stamps, Frank Stamps, the LeFevers, and the Speers;

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of the *Vaughan Family Visitor*, the first influential southern gospel music newspaper which was published from 1914 to 1964;

Whereas Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, is the home of the James D. Vaughan Music Company, which has published millions of shape-note southern gospel music songbooks from the date of its founding in 1902 until 1964; and

Whereas the Southern Gospel Music Association recognizes Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, as the official birthplace of southern gospel music; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*

**SECTION 1. RECOGNITION OF LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF SOUTHERN GOSPEL MUSIC.**

The Senate—

(1) recognizes Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, as the birthplace of southern gospel music; and  
(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation honoring Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, as such a birthplace.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, today I rise to submit a resolution recognizing my hometown of Lawrenceburg, TN, as the official birthplace of Southern Gospel Music.

Lawrenceburg is not a large town by any means, nor is it altogether prominent in the political landscape. What this humble town lacks in size, however, it more than makes up for with its importance in the history of American music. Since the turn of the 20th century, Lawrenceburg has been the home of Southern Gospel Music, a musical tradition embraced and perpetuated by talented and dedicated artists.

The roots of Southern Gospel Music reach back to some of the most gifted songwriters of our time, such as Adger Pace, James Rowe, G.T. Speer, William Walbert, and the great James D. Vaughan. Vaughan went on to found the first Southern Gospel Music quartet in Lawrenceburg in 1910. He also founded, in Lawrenceburg, the Vaughan School of Music and the James D. Vaughan Music Company. This school helped train the first generation of Southern Gospel Music artists, such as V.O. Stamps, Frank Stamps, the Speers, and the LeFevers, while the music company published millions of shape-note Southern Gospel Music songbooks during its existence from 1902 until 1964.

Lawrenceburg was also integral in getting the word out to the world that Southern Gospel Music was on its way. Along with the many traveling quartets originating from the training ground of the Vaughan School of Music, Lawrenceburg was the home of the first influential Southern Gospel Music newspaper, *The Vaughan Family Visitor*, which began publication in 1914. Eight short years later the first Southern Gospel Music radio station WOAN was founded, also in Lawrenceburg.

With the endorsement of the Southern Gospel Music Association, which has designated Lawrenceburg the birthplace of Southern Gospel Music, I proudly ask my colleagues to support this resolution recognizing Lawrenceburg, TN, as the official birthplace of Southern Gospel Music.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 171—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD RENEGOTIATE THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES**

Mr. TORRICELLI submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 171

Whereas, under the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, Mexico refused to extradite murder suspect and United States citizen Jose Luis Del Toro to the United States until the State of Florida agreed not to exercise its right to seek capital punishment in its criminal prosecution of him;

Whereas under the Extradition Treaty Mexico has refused to extradite other suspects of capital crimes; and

Whereas the Extradition Treaty interferes with the justice system of the United States and encourages criminals to flee to Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE RENEGOTIATION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.**

It is the sense of the Senate that the President should renegotiate the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed in Mexico City in 1978 (31 U.S.T. 5059), so that the possibility of capital punishment will not interfere with the timely extradition of criminal suspects from Mexico to the United States.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution regarding our extradition treaty with Mexico. This resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that the United States renegotiate our extradition treaty to allow for the possibility of capital punishment. The case of Jose Luis del Toro has made the need for this resolution clear.

When Sheila Bellush was brutally murdered in November 1997, her accused murderer, Jose Luis del Toro, fled to Mexico to escape prosecution in the United States. From this time forward, there has been little consolation for the Bellush family, and a great deal of hardship. While Del Toro was apprehended in Mexico just 13 days later, a nightmare of government delays and roadblocks prevented his extradition to the United States.

The details of Sheila Bellush's murder are shocking. By all accounts, her four 23-month-old quadruplets probably witnessed their mother's murder, and wandered around in her blood trying to wake her up for as many as 4 or 5 hours before the 13-year-old daughter came home from school and found Mrs. Bellush's body.

There is overwhelming evidence that Del Toro was involved in the murder. The Sarasota police believe that he was, in fact, the gunman in a murder-for-hire scheme. Del Toro's cousin works at a golf course where Bellush's ex-husband plays golf. That cousin and one of the ex-husband's golfing partners have been arrested as co-conspirators. On the day of the murder, Del Toro asked directions to the Bellush house and left a clear fingerprint at the scene. He had directions to the Bellush house in his car, which was seen near the crime, and he stayed in a nearby motel, where a .45 caliber bullet was found, like the one used in the murder.

The Mexican government refused his extradition unless the United States agreed to waive the death penalty. Amazingly, we approved such a provision in the U.S.-Mexico Extradition Treaty of 1978. This agreement allows Mexico the right to refuse extradition if the death penalty may be applicable

in the case. In the Bellush case, this provision allowed Del Toro to evade prosecution for over a year while awaiting his extradition.

I became involved in this case when Jamie Bellush moved their six children to Newton, New Jersey, and sought my help with Del Toro's extradition. I was in constant contact with the Justice and State Departments and the Mexican Embassy urging them to move quickly in returning Del Toro. The Mexican Government has since honored our request, and extradited Mr. Del Toro to Florida to stand trial. However, I believe that the U.S. should still move to renegotiate our extradition treaty with Mexico and prevent this unfortunate series of events from happening to other families in the future. I look forward to working with this Congress to pass this resolution.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DECEPTIVE MAIL PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

COLLINS (AND LEVIN)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1497

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 335) to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 19, insert between lines 22 and 23 the following:

“(A) ‘clearly and conspicuously displayed’ means presented in a manner that is readily noticeable, readable, and understandable to the group to whom the applicable matter is disseminated;

On page 19, line 23, strike “(A)” and insert “(B)”.

On page 20, line 1, strike “(B)” and insert “(C)”.

On page 20, line 9, strike “(C)” and insert “(D)”.

On page 20, line 21, insert “prominently” after “that”.

On page 21, line 1, insert “prominently” after “that”.

On page 21, lines 4 and 5, strike “an entry from such materials” and insert “such entry”.

On page 21, lines 8 and 9, strike “, in language that is easy to find, read, and understand”.

On page 21, line 15, strike “clearly”.

On page 22, line 5, insert “or” after the semicolon.

On page 22, line 11, strike “or” after the semicolon.

On page 22, strike lines 12 through 17.

On page 22, lines 23 and 24, strike “, in language that is easy to find, read and understand”.

On page 23, line 1, strike “clearly and conspicuously”.

On page 23, line 6, strike “clearly”.

On page 34, line 1, strike all through page 39, line 23, and insert the following:

**SEC. 8. REQUIREMENTS OF PROMOTERS OF SKILL CONTESTS OR SWEEPSTAKES MAILINGS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code (as amended by section 7 of this Act) is amended by adding after section 3016 the following:

**“§3017. Nonmailable skill contests or sweepstakes matter; notification to prohibit mailings**

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term—

“(1) ‘promoter’ means any person who—

“(A) originates and mails any skill contest or sweepstakes, except for any matter described under section 3001(k)(4); or

“(B) originates and causes to be mailed any skill contest or sweepstakes, except for any matter described under section 3001(k)(4);

“(2) ‘removal request’ means a request stating that an individual elects to have the name and address of such individual excluded from any list used by a promoter for mailing skill contests or sweepstakes;

“(3) ‘skill contest’ means a puzzle, game, competition, or other contest in which—

“(A) a prize is awarded or offered;

“(B) the outcome depends predominately on the skill of the contestant; and

“(C) a purchase, payment, or donation is required or implied to be required to enter the contest; and

“(4) ‘sweepstakes’ means a game of chance for which no consideration is required to enter.

“(b) NONMAILABLE MATTER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Matter otherwise legally acceptable in the mails described under paragraph (2)—

“(A) is nonmailable matter;

“(B) shall not be carried or delivered by mail; and

“(C) shall be disposed of as the Postal Service directs.

“(2) NONMAILABLE MATTER DESCRIBED.—Matter that is nonmailable matter referred to under paragraph (1) is any matter that—

“(A) is a skill contest or sweepstakes, except for any matter described under section 3001(k)(4); and

“(B)(i) is addressed to an individual who made an election to be excluded from lists under subsection (d); or

“(ii) does not comply with subsection (c)(1).

“(c) REQUIREMENTS OF PROMOTERS.—

“(1) NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS.—Any promoter who mails a skill contest or sweepstakes shall provide with each mailing a statement that—

“(A) is clearly and conspicuously displayed;

“(B) includes the address or toll-free telephone number of the notification system established under paragraph (2); and

“(C) states that the notification system may be used to prohibit the mailing of all skill contests or sweepstakes by that promoter to such individual.

“(2) NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.—Any promoter that mails or causes to be mailed a skill contest or sweepstakes shall establish and maintain a notification system that provides for any individual (or other duly authorized person) to notify the system of the individual's election to have the name and address of the individual excluded from all lists of names and addresses used by that promoter to mail any skill contest or sweepstakes.

“(d) ELECTION TO BE EXCLUDED FROM LISTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual (or other duly authorized person) may elect to exclude