AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. R. 2866, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2866) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an adopted alien who is less than 18 years of age may be considered a child under such Act if the child is related to the petitioner as a sibling by adoption and to provide for the consideration of such children in connection with the application for adjustment of status under such Act.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (S. 1243) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1243

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Prostate Cancer Research and Prevention Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) PREVENTION AND HEALTH MEASURES.—Section 317D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–5) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may make appropriate grants to States and departments to carry out programs that may include the following:

(1) To identify factors that influence the attitudes or levels of awareness of men and health care practitioners regarding screening for prostate cancer.

(2) To evaluate, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research and the National Institutes of Health, the effectiveness of screening strategies for prostate cancer.

(3) To identify, in consultation with the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, issues related to the quality of life for men and for their families after prostate cancer screening and follow-up.

(4) To develop and disseminate public information and education programs for prostate cancer, including appropriate messages about the risks and benefits of prostate cancer screening for the general public, health care providers, policy makers and other appropriate individuals.

(5) To improve surveillance for prostate cancer.

(6) To address the needs of underserved and minority populations regarding prostate cancer.

(7) Upon a determination by the Secretary, who shall take into consideration recommendations by the United States Preventive Services Task Force and shall seek input, where appropriate, from professional societies and other private and public entities, that there is sufficient consensus on the effectiveness of prostate cancer screening—

“(A) to screen men for prostate cancer as a preventive health measure;

“(B) to provide appropriate referrals for the medical treatment of men who have been screened under paragraph (a) and to ensure, to the extent practicable, the provision of appropriate followup services and support services such as case management;

“(C) to establish mechanisms through which State and local health departments can monitor the quality of screening procedures for prostate cancer, including the interpretation of such procedures; and

“(D) to improve, in consultation with the Health Resources and Services Administration, the education, training, and skills of health practitioners (including appropriate allied health professionals) in the detection and control of prostate cancer.

(8) To evaluate activities conducted under paragraphs (1) through (7) through appropriate surveillance or program monitoring activities.”;

(2) in subsection (1)(b), by striking “1998” and inserting “2001”;

(b) NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Section 417B(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 286a–8(c) is amended by striking “and 1996” and inserting “through 2004”.

MAKING A TECHNICAL CORRECTION

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 239, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 239) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a technical correction in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 3314.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 239) was agreed to.

AMENDING TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 1887, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H. R. 1887) to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (H. R. 1887) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

H. R. 1887

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Prostitution and Obscenity Prevention Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2)(A) and inserting

“(2) to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 1464 of title 18, United States Code, to punish the depiction of animal cruelty.
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1887, legislation that over-whelmingly passed the House to ban interstate commerce in videos depicting acts of cruelty against animals. Specifically, this legislation would ban the interstate shipment of videos that record women, often wearing stillette healied shoes, slowly crushing live ani-mals to death. Animal victims include hammers, kittens, puppies, and even monkeys. Viewers purchase these videos for $15 to $300 and apparently de-rive some sexual gratification from watching these horrifying act of ani-mal cruelty.

The Humane Society of the United States, which brought this issue to the attention of enforcement officials, has discovered that there are more than 2,000 video titles that include crushing. One such business in California has labeled itself Steponit. I really have never heard of more bi-zarre, more perverse, and more sick-en ing acts that this. This goes way bey-ond the bounds of even of our most wild imaginations.

The people in this industry should face serious penalties for their sick acts of cruelty. Fines and jail time are appropriate societal responses.

State anti-cruelty statues are not adequate in addressing this problem. It has been difficult for enforcement agents to determine when the practice occurred, where it occurred, and who has been involved, since feet and the crushing of the animals are the only images on the video.

Here is a case where a restriction on interstate commerce in these prod-ucts—the age of the Internet, which facilitated the distribution of these videos—has been absolutely necessary. We have to stop the pur-veyors of this filth, indecency and cru-elty.

This is not the harmless act of few people out of the mainstream. This is an extreme antisocial act, where inno-cent animals are harmed for the profits of producers and the mere sexual grati-fication of viewers.

In addition to the harm that the ani-mals endure, there is an additional rea-son to ban distribution of these videos. There is a well-established link be-tween acts of violence against animals and later acts of violence perpetrated against people. People sometimes re-hearse their violence on animals before turning their violent intentions against people. The FBI and other law enforcement agencies have long recog-nized this linkage.

What sort of message do we send to children to allow these videos to be commer-cially traded and then viewed? It has to be desensitizing for children and adults to see these destructive im-ages. There surely is a major impact on society when people lose their empathy and express their violent impulses on a larger social stage.

Mr. President, H.R. 1887 passed the House by an overwhelming vote of 372 to 42. I understand that it is currently being held at the desk. It is my hope that Senate will stop this industry in its tracks by passing this legislation.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise in sup-port of H.R. 1887, a bill by Represen-tative GALLEGLY which would prohibit, and set penalties for, knowingly cre-ating, selling, or possessing a depiction of animal cruelty with the intention of placing that depiction in interstate or foreign commerce for commercial gain.

I would first like to thank the advoca-cy groups and individuals who testi-fied at the House Subcommittee on Crime hearing and helped publicize the need for legislation to combat this disturbing practice. H.R. 1887 would also like to thank Senator HATCH, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for his help in the passage of H.R. 1887. I recently was informed by Rep-representative GALLEGLY of a growing problem in California involving “crush” videos. Much of the material graphically features women stepping on and killing a variety of small ani-mals. The animals are bound to the floor or other materials and are slowly tortured and crushed. When this de-plorable practice came to light, Rep-representative GALLEGLY introduced H.R. 1887, which targets the market for these disturbing videos.

While the acts of animal cruelty fea-tured in these videos may violate many state animal cruelty laws, they can be difficult to prosecute. For example, prosecutors often cannot prove the date when the acts were performed or the identity of the individual committing the act of cruelty because the per-son’s face is covered or filmed.

The purpose of H.R. 1887 is to pro-hibit individuals from profiting from videos depicting animal cruelty if the act depicted is illegal under federal or state law. This bill provides federal law-enforcement officials with a tool to prosecute the individuals making profits from these videos, which can be sold via the Internet and through cata-logs for $30 to $100 a piece. Eliminating the videos’ commercial incentive will hopefully stem the creation of “crush” videos.

This bill is important because many studies have shown that abusing ani-mals is often a prosecutor for commit-ting violence against other people. H.R. 1887 may not solve that problem, but it will at least eliminate the market for a truly reprehensible product.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed.

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

The bill (H.R. 1887) was read the third time and passed.

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Na-tives were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indian tribal govern-ments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of pow-ers that form the foundation of the United States Government;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Na-tives have served with valor in all of Amer-ica’s wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indi-ans who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the popu-lation of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Na-tives have made distinct and important con-trIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF THE WORLD IN MANY FIELDS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, MUSIC, LANGUAGE, AND ART;

WHEREAS AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES deserve to be recognized for their indi-vidual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

WHEREAS this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages; and

WHEREAS November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States when Amer-i-cans and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate designates No-vember 1999 as “National American Indian Heritage Month” and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local...