

2511 of title 18, United States Code, to revise the consent exception to the prohibition on the interception of oral, wire, or electronic communications that is applicable to telephone communications.

S. 783

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 783, a bill to limit access to body armor by violent felons and to facilitate the donation of Federal surplus body armor to State and local law enforcement agencies.

S. 796

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 796, a bill to provide for full parity with respect to health insurance coverage for certain severe biologically-based mental illnesses and to prohibit limits on the number of mental illness-related hospital days and outpatient visits that are covered for all mental illnesses.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel excise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to revise existing regulations concerning the conditions of participation for hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers under the medicare program relating to certified registered nurse anesthetists' services to make the regulations consistent with State supervision requirements.

S. 926

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 926, a bill to provide the people of Cuba with access to food and medicines from the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 931

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 931, a bill to provide for the protection of the flag of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 955

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 955, a bill to allow the National Park Service to acquire certain

land for addition to the Wilderness Battlefield in Virginia, as previously authorized by law, by purchase or exchange as well as by donation.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to promote access to health care services in rural areas.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution to designate September 29, 1999, as "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, a concurrent resolution concerning anti-Semitic statements made by members of the Duma of the Russian Federation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the current Federal income tax deduction for interest paid on debt secured by a first or second home should not be further restricted.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 34, a resolution designating the week beginning April 30, 1999, as "National Youth Fitness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 92

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 92, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially.

SENATE RESOLUTION 96

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), the Senator from

New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 96, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 319

At the request of Mrs. BOXER the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 319 intended to be proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 100—RE-AFFIRMING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF COUNTRIES AND THE RIGHT OF VOLUNTARY AND INFORMED CONSENT IN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. ENZI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, and Mr. NICKLES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. RES. 100

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly has decided to convene a special session from June 30 to July 2, 1999, in order to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

Whereas chapter II of the Programme of Action, which sets forth the principles of that document, begins: "The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.";

Whereas section 7.12 of the Programme of Action states: "The principle of informed [consent] is essential to the long-term success of family-planning programmes. Any form of coercion has no part to play.";

Whereas section 7.12 of the Programme of Action further states: "Government goals for family planning should be defined in terms of unmet needs for information and services. Demographic goals . . . should not be imposed on family-planning providers in the form of targets or quotas for the recruitment of clients."; and

Whereas section 7.17 of the Programme of Action states: "[g]overnments should secure conformity to human rights and to ethical and professional standards in the delivery of family planning and related reproductive health services aimed at ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent and also regarding service provision"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) no bilateral or multilateral assistance or benefit to any country should be conditioned upon or linked to that country's adoption or failure to adopt population programs, or to the relinquishment of that country's sovereign right to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development consistent with its own national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

(2)(A) family planning service providers or referral agents should not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning;

(B) subparagraph (A) should not be construed to preclude the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes;

(3) no family planning project should include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to any person in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor or to program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning;

(4) no project should deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any person's decision not to accept family planning services;

(5) every family planning project should provide family planning acceptors with comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method;

(6) every family planning project should ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits;

(7) the United States should reaffirm the principles described in paragraphs (1) through (6) in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held between June 30 and July 2, 1999, and in all preparatory meetings for the special session; and

(8) the United States should support vigorously with its voice and vote the principle that meetings under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, including all meetings relating to the Operational Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, be open to the public and should oppose vigorously with its voice and vote attempts by the United Nations or any member country to exclude from meetings legitimate nongovernment organizations and private citizens.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

BROWNBACK (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 329

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 254) to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 151, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 248. STUDY OF VIOLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The National Institutes of Health shall conduct a study of the effects of violent video games, and music on child development and youth violence.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall address—

(1) whether, and to what extent, violence in video games, and music adversely affects the emotional and psychological development of juveniles; and

(2) whether violence in video games, and music contributes to juvenile delinquency and youth violence.

On page 176, beginning on line 8, strike "this title," and all that follows through line 11 and insert "this title—

(A) of which \$20,000,000 shall be for evaluation research of primary, secondary, and tertiary juvenile delinquency programs; and

(B) \$2,000,000 shall be for the study required by section 248;

TITLE V—VOLUNTARY MEDIA AGREEMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S PROTECTION

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Children's Protection Act of 1999".

SEC. 502. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Television is seen and heard in nearly every United States home and is a uniquely pervasive presence in the daily lives of Americans. The average American home has 2.5 televisions, and a television is turned on in the average American home 7 hours every day.

(2) Television plays a particularly significant role in the lives of children. Figures provided by Nielsen Research show that children between the ages of 2 years and 11 years spend an average of 21 hours in front of a television each week.

(3) Television has an enormous capability to influence perceptions, especially those of children, of the values and behaviors that are common and acceptable in society.

(4) The influence of television is so great that its images and messages often can be harmful to the development of children. Social science research amply documents a strong correlation between the exposure of children to televised violence and a number of behavioral and psychological problems.

(5) Hundreds of studies have proven conclusively that children who are consistently exposed to violence on television have a higher tendency to exhibit violent and aggressive behavior, both as children and later in life.

(6) Such studies also show that repeated exposure to violent programming causes children to become desensitized to and more accepting of real-life violence and to grow more fearful and less trusting of their surroundings.

(7) A growing body of social science research indicates that sexual content on television can also have a significant influence on the attitudes and behaviors of young viewers. This research suggests that heavy exposure to programming with strong sexual content contributes to the early commencement of sexual activity among teenagers.

(8) Members of the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) adhered for many years to a comprehensive code of conduct that was based on an understanding of the influence exerted by television and on a widely held sense of responsibility for using that influence carefully.

(9) This code of conduct, the Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, articulated this sense of responsibility as follows:

(A) "In selecting program subjects and themes, great care must be exercised to be sure that the treatment and presentation are made in good faith and not for the purpose of sensationalism or to shock or exploit the audience or appeal to prurient interests or morbid curiosity."

(B) "Broadcasters have a special responsibility toward children. Programs designed primarily for children should take into account the range of interests and needs of children, from instructional and cultural material to a wide variety of entertainment material. In their totality, programs should contribute to the sound, balanced development of children to help them achieve a sense of the world at large and informed adjustments to their society."

(C) "Violence, physical, or psychological, may only be projected in responsibly handled contexts, not used exploitatively. Programs involving violence present the consequences of it to its victims and perpetrators. Presentation of the details of violence should avoid the excessive, the gratuitous and the instructional."

(D) "The presentation of marriage, family, and similarly important human relationships, and material with sexual connotations, shall not be treated exploitatively or irresponsibly, but with sensitivity."

(E) "Above and beyond the requirements of the law, broadcasters must consider the family atmosphere in which many of their programs are viewed. There shall be no graphic portrayal of sexual acts by sight or sound. The portrayal of implied sexual acts must be essential to the plot and presented in a responsible and tasteful manner."

(10) The National Association of Broadcasters abandoned the code of conduct in 1983 after three provisions of the code restricting the sale of advertising were challenged by the Department of Justice on antitrust grounds and a Federal district court issued a summary judgment against the National Association of Broadcasters regarding one of the provisions on those grounds. However, none of the programming standards of the code were challenged.

(11) While the code of conduct was in effect, its programming standards were never found to have violated any antitrust law.

(12) Since the National Association of Broadcasters abandoned the code of conduct, programming standards on broadcast and cable television have deteriorated dramatically.

(13) In the absence of effective programming standards, public concern about the