

Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1243, 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 (S. 1243) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the prostate cancer preventive health program.

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. Without objection it is so ordered.

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) PREVENTIVE 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 the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may make grants to States and local health departments for the purpose of enabling such 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 after prostate cancer screening and followup.

“(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 subparagraph (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.”; and

(2) in subsection (1)(1), by striking “1998” and inserting “2004”.

(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. 3194.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, and 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 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. 2886, 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. 2886) 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 adopted with or after a sibling who is a child 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2886) was read the third time and passed.

**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.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1887, legislation that overwhelmingly 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 stiletto heeled shoes, slowly crushing live animals to death. Animal victims include hamsters, kittens, puppies, and even monkeys. Viewers purchase these videos for \$15 to \$300 and apparently derive some sexual gratification from watching these horrifying act of animal cruelty.

The Humane Society of the United States, which brought this issue to the attention of law enforcement agencies, 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 bizarre, more perverse, and more sickening acts that this. This goes way beyond the bounds of even 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 statutes 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 products—in the age of the Internet, which facilitates this trade—is absolutely necessary. We have to stop the purveyors of this filth, indecency and cruelty.

This is not the harmless act of few people out of the mainstream. This is an extreme antisocial act, where innocent animals are harmed for the profits of producers and the mere sexual gratification of viewers.

In addition to the harm that the animals endure, there is an additional reason to crack down on this industry. There is a well-established link between acts of violence against animals and later acts of violence perpetrated against people. People sometimes rehearse their violence on animals before turning their violent intentions against people. The FBI and other law

enforcement agencies have long recognized this linkage.

What sort of message do we send to children to allow these videos to be commercially traded and then viewed? It has to be desensitizing for children and adults to see these destructive images. 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 support of H.R. 1887, a bill by Representative GALLEGLY which would prohibit, and set penalties for, knowingly creating, 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 advocacy groups and individuals who testified at the House Subcommittee on Crime hearing and helped publicize the need for legislation to combat this form of animal cruelty. I 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 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 animals. The animals are bound to the floor or other materials and are slowly tortured and crushed. When this deplorable practice came to light, Representative GALLEGLY introduced H.R. 1887, which targets the market for these disturbing videos.

While the acts of animal cruelty featured 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 person's face is concealed or not filmed.

The purpose of H.R. 1887 is to prohibit 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 catalogs 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 animals is often a prosecutor for committing 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 motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

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

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 413, S. Res. 216.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 216) designating the Month of November 1999 as "National American Indian Heritage Month".

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 216) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 216

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

Whereas American Indian tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers that form the foundation of the United States Government;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have made distinct and important contributions 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 individual 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 American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates November 1999 as "National American Indian

Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

#### AMENDING THE STATUTORY DAMAGES PROVISIONS OF TITLE 17, UNITED STATES CODE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3456.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3456) to amend statutory damages provisions of title 17, United States Code.

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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3456) was read the third time and passed.

#### HONORING JOSEPH JEFFERSON "SHOELESS JOE" JACKSON

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 134 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 134) expressing the sense of the Senate that Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson should be appropriately honored for his outstanding baseball accomplishments.

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

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate has given its approval to Senate Resolution 134. With passage of this resolution, which I introduced earlier this year with Senators THURMOND and HOLLINGS, the Senate has gone on record to right a wrong perpetrated against one of the greatest American baseball players of all time—Joseph Jefferson "Shoeless Joe" Jackson. And I want to commend Senators THURMOND and HOLLINGS for their good work on this.

"Shoeless Joe" has been an inspiration to baseball players and fans for decades. Even the legendary Babe Ruth was said to have copied Jackson's swing. I was touched by Jackson's story through the movie "Field of Dreams," which recounted his story. The movie was filmed in Dyersville, Iowa. Thousands of Iowans, young and old alike, have come to embrace