

such as the World Bank's special facility for Africa, in supporting policy reform and agricultural rehabilitation in Africa.

Like my colleagues, I consider this to be a working bill—a starting point—in a bipartisan effort to establish a more flexible funding authority to support long-term recovery and development in Africa. Because the lesson of past experience is that a self-sustaining future for nations dealing with drought and famine is possible only through long-term agricultural reform.

In recent years, per capita food production has been rising steadily in Asia and Latin America, but it is sharply down in Africa. Unless this basic trend is reversed, there will be no long term progress. There is hope for the people of Africa if the United States and the West are willing to help them—not just today, but tomorrow too. That is the goal of the special fund we are establishing by this bill, and I am confident the Senate will support it.●

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor the Africa Famine Recovery and Development Fund Act, introduced by my good friends and colleagues, the junior Senator from Illinois and the junior Senator from Wisconsin. This bill responds to the urgent need for long-term relief, recovery and development of sub-Saharan Africa.

The United States of America can be proud of responding generously to the need to help the starving people of Africa in times of emergency. However, emergency-relief efforts are not enough. We need a long-term funding program for African famine relief that will help eliminate the root causes of Africa's plight by creating a situation of self-sufficiency and sustained future growth. This bill is a step toward achieving this goal.

It is often hard to determine precisely the most pressing needs of each sub-Saharan African nation because their problems are so massive and widespread. This difficulty can sometimes be the cause of waste and inefficient allocation of resources. However, I am confident that the objectives of the long-term development assistance of this bill have been well examined and thought out, thanks to many recent studies on this pressing issue. In setting the objectives of this bill, the knowledge of many organizations with thorough understanding of African developmental needs have been taken into careful consideration.

The United States has to prove that it is willing to support those nations willing—even eager—to change their economic infrastructures to improve agriculture output, health, education, and to solve other serious problems. Our efforts have to be well-structured and well-coordinated with other international aid programs. The Africa Famine Recovery and Development Fund Act is a solid first step in ad-

ressing the long-term ailments of sub-Saharan Africa that have been ignored for too long.

Mr. President, I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me as cosponsors.●

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 702. A bill to provide for the collection of data about crimes motivated by racial, religious, or ethnic hatred; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HATE CRIME STATISTICS ACT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Hate Crimes Statistics Act, a modest proposal that would direct the Attorney General to acquire data about serious crimes which manifest racial, ethnic, or religious prejudice.

Newspaper headlines have told us of several recent incidents of racial violence—the deadly terrorizing of a black man in Howard Beach, NY, the fatal beating of a Chinese-American in a suburb of Detroit. But there are other hate crimes virtually unknown outside the communities in which they take place—the burning of a cross at the home of a black family, the desecration of a synagogue with Nazi symbols, the stoning of Southeast Asian refugees.

As the Nation looks on in horror, a debate has ensued: are these isolated incidents or evidence of growing racism? Are these crimes organized or spontaneous? What is the actual amount, location, and type of crime motivated by racial or religious hatred? As important as these questions are, we have no clear answers, only anecdotes. Statistical information is not available on a national scale. And of 50 local law enforcement agencies recently contacted by the Civil Rights Commission, only 2 maintained such statistics. This information is vital if we are to identify problems, determine trends, and target solutions.

The bill I introduce today is identical to one (H.R. 2455) passed by the other body in the 99th Congress, and reintroduced this Congress (H.R. 993). It is the result of deliberations and compromises with the Department of Justice, and has the support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Anti-Klan Network, and others.

This bill will not erase the blight of racial or religious violence from our Nation. But it will help law enforcement officials to identify and combat hate crime; it will help policymakers develop effective strategies to prevent it; and it will demonstrate the Nation's concern and commitment to eradicating crimes of bigotry.●

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 703. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, including the Child Protection Act, to create remedies for children and other victims of pornography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PORNOGRAPHY VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am introducing today the Pornography Victims Protection Act of 1987. This bill is the successor of two bills which I previously introduced—S. 3063 in the 98th Congress and S. 1187 in the 99th Congress. I am reintroducing this bill because it is a sound legislative proposal which has and is gaining additional support.

This legislation would allow victims of child pornography and adults who are coerced, intimidated, or fraudulently induced into posing or performing in pornography to institute Federal civil actions against producers and distributors. If plaintiffs prevail, such child or adult victims would recover treble damages and their costs of suit. In addition, victims could seek injunctions to prevent further production and distribution of the pornography. This bill also authorizes the Attorney General to seek \$100,000 in civil penalties from any person violating Federal child or adult pornography statutes.

The Pornography Victims Protection Act would impose new criminal sanctions against coerced adult pornography. Criminal prohibitions on production and interstate distribution of such pornography would be incorporated into existing pornography statutes. Any person who forces another to perform in pornography to be distributed interstate would be subject to 10 years imprisonment and \$100,000 in criminal fines.

This legislation is based on a series of hearings I conducted to explore new approaches to combating pornography. Witnesses included victims of sexual exploitation, experts on the harm caused by involvement in pornography and the connection between violent pornography and sexual aggression, and the American Civil Liberties Union. The testimony provided substantial evidence that many individuals are forced to perform sexual acts suggested by pornographic materials, and suffer serious harm as a result.

People are coerced into performing in pornography largely because a huge national market exists for such materials. Consumers have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to see these magazines, films and video tapes. Given the enormous profit potential of such productions, elimination of this type of coercion will require Government action. The Pornography Victims Protection Act of 1987, therefore, criminalizes the production of sexually explicit materials through coercion, intimidation or fraudulent inducement. If the defendant knows that the materials will be shipped interstate. The bill also prohibits the interstate distribution of such materials if a defendant knows they were produced against the will of the person depicted.

As a supplement to the criminal sanctions, the legislation provides eligible victims a direct civil action