

A BILL To provide for reductions in duty for carbamic acid (U-9069)

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

SECTION 1. REDUCTION IN DUTIES FOR CARBAMIC ACID (U-9069).

(a) REDUCTION IN DUTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the general column rate of duty for the article described in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) 9.0% for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the period beginning on the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending December 31, 1998;

(2) 8.3% for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during calendar year 1999; and

(3) 7.6% for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during calendar year 2000.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.—The article to which subsection (a) applies is Carbamic

Acid, [3-((dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl sulfonfyl]-, phenyl ester (CAS No. 112006-94-7), provided for in subheading 2935.00.75 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

A BILL To provide for reductions in duty for the chemical Rimsulfuron Technical

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

SECTION 1. REDUCTION IN DUTIES FOR RIMSULFURON TECHNICAL.

(a) REDUCTION IN DUTIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the general column rate of duty for the article described in subsection (b) shall be—

(1) 8.0% for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the period beginning on the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act and ending December 31, 1998;

(2) 7.3% for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during calendar year 1999; and

(3) free for goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during calendar year 2000.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.—The article to which subsection (a) applies is Rimsulfuron Technical N-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) aminocarbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonfyl)-2-pyridine-sulfonamide (CAS No. 122931-48-0), provided for in subheading 2933.59.10.

A BILL To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical DPX-E6758

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

SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON DPX-E6758.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“9902.33.59	(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl) carbamic acid, phenyl ester (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70).	Free
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No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000”.
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(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION ON THE WORLDWIDE TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS, A VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a resolution condemning the global increase in the trafficking of persons and urging increased efforts to combat this violation of fundamental human rights.

Trafficking involves the use of deception, coercion, abuse of authority, debt bondage, or fraud to exploit persons through forced prostitution, sexual slavery, sweatshop labor, or exploitative domestic service. Trafficked women are often subject to battering, cruelty, rape, and other forms of physical and mental abuse.

The resolution I am introducing today, builds on my efforts over the past several years to bring attention to the problem of the trafficking of Burmese women and children into brothels in Thailand. As we learn more information, it is becoming tragically clear that trafficking knows no national or regional boundaries. Worldwide, four million women and children are trafficked each year, most by criminal syndicates that turn \$7 billion in profits annually.

Trafficking is particularly aggravated in areas of the world in economic and social upheaval. An unhappy side effect of the breakup of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact is the vast increase in trafficking from Russia, Ukraine, Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States. Criminal organizations are capitalizing on the poverty, rising unemployment, and the disintegration of social networks to exploit and abuse women and children.

In addition to bringing attention to this troubling situation, the resolution lauds the anti-trafficking efforts of the President, First Lady, Secretary of State and the President's Interagency Council on Women. Working with key non-governmental organizations, they have focused on trafficking as a significant problem

and are working to mobilize a comprehensive response.

The resolution particularly directs the Departments of Justice and State to continue and increase their efforts to address the trafficking of women into the United States. We must ensure that our legal system can effectively prosecute traffickers and the crimes associated with trafficking, while ensuring the dignity and human rights of trafficking victims. The State Department should continue its trafficking prevention efforts, and its partnership with nations around the globe to combat these heinous crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and Senator WELLSTONE, who is introducing the Senate companion resolution, in supporting this resolution. We must put Congress squarely on record in opposition to the abhorrent practice of trafficking.

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas one of the fastest growing international trafficking businesses is the trade in women, whereby women and girls seeking a better life, a good marriage, or a lucrative job abroad, unexpectedly find themselves in situations of forced prostitution, sweatshop labor, exploitative domestic servitude, or battering and extreme cruelty.

Whereas trafficked women are often subjected to rape and other forms of sexual abuse by their traffickers and often held as virtual prisoners by their exploiters, made to work in slavery-like conditions, in debt bondage without pay and against their will;

Whereas the President, the First Lady, the Secretary of State, and the President's Interagency Council on Women have all identified trafficking in women as a significant problem and are working to mobilize a response;

Whereas the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing Conference) called on all governments to take measures, including legislative measures, to provide better protection of the rights of women and girls in trafficking, to address the root factors that put women at risk to traffickers, and to take measures to dismantle the national, regional, and international networks in trafficking;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, noting its concern about the increasing number of women and girls who are being victimized by traffickers, passed a resolution

HONORING BARBARA ELK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the skill and achievements of Barbara Elk. Her contribution to education, particularly William H. Maxwell Vocational High School, is incomparable.

Barbara has served as principal of William H. Maxwell Vocational High School since 1991. Before becoming principal, she was District Manager of Clinical Services for the Brooklyn Superintendency for five and one half years. She served as an assistant principal of Special Education at John Dewey High School and teacher at James Madison High School. Altogether, she has served the New York City Board of Education as an educator, administrator, and supervisor for twenty-six years.

Barbara has always known that her mission is to educate and challenge the student and staff by nurturing and encouraging their growth, to ensure a positive impact upon home, school, and community. She believes that when children are prepared mentally, emotionally, spiritually, and physically for today and the future, we all gain strength, success and deep satisfaction. This holistic view of education makes me proud to know that she is involved in preparing our children for the next century.

Ms. Elk has received tremendous support from her husband, Barry, two sons, Adam and Benjamin, a daughter-in-law, Tari, her sister Deborah and her family.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Barbara Elk for all of her achievements, for being a woman who dares to be different, and for showing young women everywhere that they can do and accomplish anything.

in 1996 calling upon all governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms and penalize all those offenders involved, while ensuring that the victims of these practices are not penalized; and

Whereas numerous treaties to which the United States is a party address government obligations to combat trafficking and the abuses inherent in trafficking, including such treaties as the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which calls for the complete abolition of debt bondage and servile forms of marriage, and the 1957 Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, which undertakes to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) trafficking consists of all acts involved in the recruitment or transportation of persons within or across borders involving deception, coercion or force, abuse of authority, debt bondage or fraud, for the purpose of placing persons in situations of abuse or exploitation such as forced prostitution, sexual slavery, battering and extreme cruelty, sweatshop labor or exploitative domestic servitude;

(2) trafficking also involves one or more forms of kidnapping, false imprisonment, rape, battering, forced labor or slavery-like practices which violate fundamental human rights;

(3) to address this problem, the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women, with the cooperation of Immigration and Naturalization Service, should submit a report to Congress on—

(A) efforts to identify instances of trafficking into the United States within the last 5 years;

(B) the successes or difficulties experienced in promoting interagency cooperation, cooperation between local, State, and Federal authorities, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations;

(C) the treatment and services provided, and the disposition of trafficking cases in the criminal justice system; and

(D) legal and administrative barriers to more effective governmental responses, including current statutes on debt bondage and involuntary servitude;

(4) in order to ensure effective prosecution of traffickers and the abuses related to trafficking, victims should be provided with support services and incentives to testify, such as—

(A) stays of deportation with an opportunity to apply for permanent residency, witness protection, relocation assistance, and asset forfeiture from trafficking networks with funds set aside to provide compensation due to victims of trafficking; and

(B) services such as legal assistance in criminal, administrative, and civil proceedings and confidential health care;

(5) the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women, and nongovernmental organizations should—

(A) develop curricula and conduct training for consular officers on the prevalence and risks of trafficking and the rights of victims; and

(B) develop and disperse to visa seekers written materials describing the potential risks of trafficking, including—

(i) information as to the rights of victims in the United States, including legal and civil rights in labor, marriage, and for crime victims under the Violence Against Women Act; and

(ii) the names of support and advocacy organizations in the United States;

(6) the Department of State and the European Union—

(A) are commended as to their joint initiative to promote awareness of the problem of trafficking throughout countries of origin in Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union; and

(B) should continue efforts to engage in similar programs in other regions and to ensure that the dignity and the human rights of trafficking victims are protected in destination countries;

(7) the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, together with the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury, should continue to provide and expand funding to support criminal justice training programs, which include trafficking; and

(8) the President's Interagency Council on Women should submit a report to Congress, not later than 6 months after the date of the adoption of this resolution, with regard to the implementation by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General of the duties described in this resolution.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID MAURICE LOZANO

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an officer of the law, David Maurice Lozano, of Harlingen, Texas. David is retiring from the U.S. Probation and Parole Department in Brownsville, Texas.

As a former law enforcement officer myself, I know about the danger and difficulty of dealing with criminals and the havoc they create. Upholding the law is often a thankless task, yet it is critical to our society.

David Lozano served in the United States Air Force after high school. After he got a degree in education at Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos, Texas, he worked as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Later, he worked as a supervisor at the U.S. Social Security Administration in Harlingen.

He spent the last 20 years working for the federal government at the U.S. Probation and Parole Department in Brownsville, most recently as a supervising probation officer. David has a distinguished body of work doing a hard job to make his community a safer place to live.

As one terribly familiar with the various aspects of law enforcement, let me point out that Probation Officers have a difficult task in helping in the rehabilitation of those who have committed crimes against society, paid their debt and are trying to find their way outside the system. It is for those people like David, who can help difficult people re-enter our society, that we offer our gratitude today.

I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me today in commending an outstanding patriot and American, David Maurice Lozano, as he leaves government service. Please remember him again on March 19, when he will formally celebrate his retirement in the Rio Grande Valley.

HONORING PROFESSOR JOSEPH CREA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, just one block away from my district office is the campus of Brooklyn Law School. This year, Brooklyn Law School Professor Joseph Crea celebrates his fiftieth year as a member of the faculty. I believe that Professor Crea may hold the distinction of teaching more law students and training more lawyers than any other person in the United States and possibly in the world.

Professor Crea's path to the law is even more amazing than his longevity as a faculty member. He was born in 1915 and spent his early years growing up in Manhattan's Lower East Side. His family moved to the Gravesend section of Brooklyn and there he attended Bay Ridge High School as an evening student. By day, he drove a bread truck, and one day he drove past a pile of discarded books in an empty field. He found among them a legal treatise on corporate reorganizations and, when he read it, he discovered that the legal fees for reorganizing a small railroad, even in the depths of the Great Depression, amounted to \$2 million. Then and there he decided that law school was for him.

But first he would serve his country in World War II. Then as a returning veteran, he attended Brooklyn Law School at night, while working for the Selective Service Administration by day. He started law school even before he eventually graduated from Brooklyn College. During this period he also met and married his beloved wife Regina and started a family of four daughters.

Despite his family and professional commitments, Joe Crea was such an able student that then Dean Carswell asked him to join the faculty. The first course he taught in 1948 was Torts. Since then, he has taught most of the courses in the curriculum at one time or another and continues to teach a full load of both Corporations and Commercial Paper courses as Professor Emeritus.

In addition to being a key teacher and mentor for five decades of students, Professor Crea has been a pivotal member of the faculty. Nearly thirty years ago, at a critical moment in the law school's history, Joe Crea provided the leadership, vision, and cohesiveness that allowed Brooklyn Law School to begin its evolution into a modern law school with a national curriculum, faculty, and student body.

Even today, he provides the history and wisdom that helps Brooklyn Law School face its new challenges as we approach the beginning of the 21st century and the one-hundredth anniversary of Brooklyn Law School.

This year Brooklyn Law School honors Professor Joseph Crea's fifty years of teaching with two separate gala celebrations. I offer this tribute which will be presented to him in commemoration of his years of service and the incomparable impact he has had on his colleagues and on tens of thousands of students.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Professor Joseph Crea for his distinguished years of teaching at a Brooklyn Law School.