

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.

A TRIBUTE TO DONALD L. CLARK

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying tribute to Donald L. Clark, a truly outstanding Missourian. It has come to my attention, that after 48 years of commendable service to the Laclede Electric Cooperative, Don Clark has decided to retire.

A native of Pulaski County, MO, Don Clark graduated from Waynesville R-6 High School in 1949, at the age of 16. After graduation, he attended the University of Missouri Extension Service and participated in Electrical Engineering Short Courses in Columbia, Missouri. In addition, Don attended several specialized electrical schools in order to prepare him for a career in the electrical field.

Immediately after high school, in December of 1949, Don began working with Laclede Electric Cooperative, and he has remained with this company for 48 year. Over the years, Don has worked as a Groundsman, Linesman, Area Foreman, Operating superintendent, and General Manager. He was recognized by state and national associations as a Co-op leader. Don also serves on the NRECA board and the board of Show-Me Power Electric Cooperative.

In addition to a career in electricity, Don Clark honorably served his country in the United States Army. Don served in the Army from November 1952 until November 1954, and was sent to the Republic of Korea for one and a half years. While in Korea, Don served in the Field Artillery Observation Battalion, where he surveyed battlefields in preparation for artillery attack. During his last six months in Korea, Don served as Survey Party Chief, and he was discharged from active duty with an E5 rank.

Don Clark's military and civilian careers are enhanced by his participation in many community activities. Don has served as Chairman of Deacons at First Baptist Church in Lebanon, Missouri, and on the Building and Personnel Committees therein. He has also served on the Waynesville, Missouri, City Council and the Waynesville Area Vocational School Advisory Board. Don organized and was chairman of the Waynesville City Park Board for 15 years, and he has served as President of the Waynesville-Fort Leonard Wood R-6 School District. In addition, for more than 20 years, Don has participated in the Association of the United States Army. He has also served on the Committee of Fifty, the Red Cross Board, the Boatman's Bank Board, and is a member of the Rotary Club.

Don Clark's dedication to his nation, his community, and his career is exemplary, and I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.

IN HONOR OF KYOKO INA AND
JASON DUNGJEN: THE 1998 U.S.
OLYMPIANS**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding individuals, Ms. Kyoko Ina and Mr. Jason Dungjen, in recognition of their incredible talents and accomplishments throughout their brilliant careers which culminated with their arrival in Nagano, Japan at the 1998 Winter Olympics. They are an example that the American dream is alive and well.

Ms. Kyoko Ina was born in Tokyo, Japan on October 11, 1972. She comes from a long tradition of athletes in her family. Ms. Ina's father was a 1924 Olympic track competitor, her grandmother played tennis at Wimbledon, and her mother is an Asian Games swimming champion. Her interests include jet skiing, horseback riding, tennis and car racing. It is an honor to have Ms. Ina's hometown of Guttenberg, New Jersey as part of my district.

Mr. Jason Dungjen, whose hometown is Nanuet, New York, was born in Detroit, Michigan on September 28, 1967. He won the U.S. Junior Pair Title in 1983 and finished second at the 1984 World Junior Championships with his sister, Susan.

Ms. Ina and Mr. Dungjen began skating at the ages of 4 and 11 respectively. Together they train in the town of Monsey, New York with the help of their coach, Mr. Peter Burrows, and choreographer Ms. Tatiana Tarasova. Ms. Ina and Mr. Dungjen have participated in numerous competitions including the National and World Championships.

It is an honor to have two such distinguished individuals who worked hard for their dreams and inspired the residents in my district and throughout America. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Kyoko Ina and Jason Dungjen who epitomize the good that can be accomplished when two people work together for a common goal.

TRIBUTE TO RANDOLPH NEWMAN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Randolph Newman. The death of Dr. Newman on February 27, 1998 was a sad day for anyone who knew Ran. He will be greatly missed, both as a dedicated supporter of Santa Rosa Junior College and as a generous and caring individual.

Dr. Newman was raised in Oakland, California. He began his career in education as a business education teacher at Healdsburg High School before serving in the Army Air Corps. He returned to the field of education and eventually received a doctorate in higher education at Berkeley.

The Santa Rosa Junior College family will forever remember Dr. Newman's dedication as

President and close friend of the Foundation. As President, he expanded the college to become a community resource that offered, along with the traditional first two years of a baccalaureate degree, vocational and business training, adult education, and a variety of enrichment programs. He transformed the role of this junior college into a true community college—one of the best in the nation.

But Dr. Newman's work did not stop with S.R.J.C. His commitment to over 40 organizations, including his active membership in the Santa Rosa Symphony Association and the Sonoma County Library, is admirable. It is special people like Randolph Newman who make me proud to represent the California 6th District in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I acknowledge the loss of Randolph Newman. He was a tremendous asset to our community and an inspiration to us all. I extend my deepest sympathies to the Newman family and all who knew this wonderful man.

SJOGREN'S SYNDROME

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1998

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to a largely unrecognized and undiagnosed disease in our nation: Sjogren's Syndrome.

The month of March has been designated as Sjogren's Syndrome Awareness Month. Sjogren's Syndrome is an autoimmune disorder characterized by excessively dry mouth and eyes, although all of the body's glands that excrete sweat, saliva or oil can be affected. About half of all those affected experience Sjogren's Syndrome in connection with another disorder, such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus or scleroderma.

An estimated four million Americans currently suffer with Sjogren's Syndrome, making it the most common autoimmune disorder in the United States according to the October 1997 International Symposium on Sjogren's Syndrome. The vast majority of Sjogren's patients are women and often go undiagnosed.

Tragically, Sjogren's Syndrome is incurable. The causes of this disorder have not yet been discovered, although scientists suspect a combination of infectious, hormonal and genetic factors aggravated by stress. Some basic steps can be taken to alleviate the symptoms of Sjogren's, but they are far from a cure.

The Sjogren's Syndrome Foundation is fighting to raise awareness and fund research into a cure, but they face a long road. I am proud to receive their 1998 Award for Exceptional Public Health Initiatives for my sponsorship of H.R. 306, the Genetic Information Non-discrimination in Health Insurance Act. I hope my colleagues will join the Sjogren's Syndrome Foundation in working to raise awareness, educate our constituents, and work toward a cure for this devastating disorder.