$100,000 for a misdemeanor and $250,000 for a felony. In addition, anyone convicted of the crime of intentional slamming will not be allowed to be a telecommunications service provider, and any company substantially controlled by a person convicted of intentional slamming will also be disqualified from providing such services. After five years, however, the FCC shall have the option to reinstate such individuals or companies disqualified under this provision, if it is in the public interest to do so.

(4) *State Actions:* The bill gives the states the right to take action against slammers on behalf of its residents, and makes it clear that nothing in this section preempts the states from taking action against intra-state slammers. This provision is necessary because some state supreme courts have ruled that FCC regulatory authority preempts the states from acting in this area.

(5) *Reports on Slamming Complaints:* The bill requires all telecommunications carriers, including local exchange carriers, to report on the number of subscriber slamming complaints against each carrier. The provision allows the FCC to determine how often these reports would have to be submitted. This provision would *not* require carriers to refer complaints on an individual basis, only a summary report that could be used by the FCC to determine which companies are engaging in patterns and practices of slamming.

(6) *FCC Report on Slamming and Enforcement Actions:* The bill establishes a requirement that FCC submit a report to Congress on its slamming enforcement actions. The FCC already provides this information in its Common Carrier Scorecard, so this provision does not establish a new report. It is designed to make it clear to the FCC that Congress considers slamming enforcement important.

(7) *FCC Report on Adequacy of FCC License Process:* This bill requires the FCC report to Congress on whether current licensing requirements and procedures are sufficient to prevent fraudulent telecommunications providers from receiving an FCC license. Currently, the FCC does not review telecommunications provider applications prior to issuing FCC licenses, allowing fraudulent companies into the telecommunications marketplace.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 238

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 238, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure medicare reimbursement for certain ambulance services, and to improve the efficiency of the emergency medical system, and for other purposes.

S. 328

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 328, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to protect employer rights, and for other purposes.

S. 1312

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1312, a bill to save lives and prevent injuries to children in motor vehicles through an improved national, State, and local child protection program.

S. 1571

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1571, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 1638

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1638, a bill to help parents keep their children from starting to use tobacco products, to expose the tobacco industry's past misconduct and to stop the tobacco industry from targeting children, to eliminate or greatly reduce the illegal use of tobacco products by children, to improve the public health by reducing the overall use of tobacco, and for other purposes.

S. 1673

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1673, a bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 77, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Federal government should acknowledge the importance of at-home parents and should not discriminate against families who forego a second income in order for a mother or father to be at home with their children.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 78

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 78, a concurrent resolution relating to the indictment and prosecution of Saddam Hussein for war crimes and other crimes against humanity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 155, a resolution designating April 6 of each year as ''National Tartan Day'' to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 187, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 193

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 193, a resolution designating December 13, 1998, as ''National Children's Memorial Day.''

AMENDMENT NO. 1709

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1709 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1710

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN his name was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 1710 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1766

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA] were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 1766 intended to be proposed to S. 1173, a bill to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 82—RELATIVE TO A VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 82

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 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 Senate (the House of Representatives 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 nongovernmental 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 Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, in honor of International Women's Day, I am submitting, along with my colleague Senator FEINSTEIN, legislation to curb a horrific practice: the forced or coerced trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of sexual exploitation. This resolution will effectively put Congress on record as opposing trafficking for forced prostitution and domestic servitude, and acting to check it before the lives of more women and girls are shattered.

One of the fastest growing international trafficking businesses is the trade in women. Women and girls seeking a better life, a good marriage, or a lucrative job abroad, unexpectedly find themselves forced to work as prostitutes, or in sweat shops. Seeking this better life, they are lured by local advertisements for good jobs in foreign countries at wages they could never imagine at home.

Every year, the trafficking of human beings for the sex trade affects hundreds of thousands of women throughout the world. Women and children whose lives have been disrupted by civil wars, or fundamental changes in political geography, such as the disintegration of the Soviet Union, have fallen prey to traffickers. The International Organization for Migration has said that as many as 500,000 women are annually trafficked into Western Europe alone.

Upon arrival in countries far from their homes, these women are often stripped of their passports, held against their will in slave-like conditions, and sexually abused. Rape, intimidation, and violence are commonly employed by traffickers to control their victims and to prevent them from seeking help. Through physical isolation and psychological trauma, traffickers and brothel owners imprison women in a world of economic and sexual exploitation that imposes a constant fear of arrest and deportation, as well as of violent reprisals by the traffickers themselves, to whom the women must pay off ever-growing debts. Many brothel owners actually prefer foreign women—women who are far from help and home, and who do not speak the language—precisely because of the ease of controlling them.

Most of these women never imagined that they would enter such a hellish world, having traveled abroad to find better jobs or to see the world. Many in their naiveté, believed that nothing bad could happen to them in the rich and comfortable countries such as Switzerland, Germany, or the United States. Others, who are less naive but desperate for money and opportunity, are no less hurt by the trafficker's brutal grip.

One of the most disturbing trends in trafficking is the growing number of young women and children. For various reasons, including the AIDS epidemic, virgins are increasingly in demand and can fetch some of the highest prices in the international sex market. In the most extreme cases, criminals buy and sell children as if these children were mere objects or animals.

Trafficking rings are run by criminals often operating through nominally reputable agencies. Through entertainment companies, employment or marriage agencies, these criminals mislead and manipulate women. Lack of awareness of complacency among government officials, such as border and consular officers, contribute to the problem. Further, traffickers are rarely punished as official policies inhibit women from testifying against their traffickers, making forced prostitution highly profitable, low risk business ventures.

Last year, according to a report in the Washington Post, the FBI raided a massage parlor in downtown Bethesda, right next to Congress, right next to Washington, DC. The massage parlor was involved in the trafficking of Russian women into the United States. The eight Russian women who worked there, lived at the massage parlor, sleeping on the massage tables at night. They were charged $150 a week for ''housing'' and were not paid any salary, only receiving a portion of their tips.

Gillian Caldwell and her organization, Global Survival Network (GSN), conducted an extraordinary two-year investigation of the growing international transport of Russian women for prostitution. GSN found that trafficking networks in Russia charge women anywhere from $1,500 to $30,000 for their ''services'' in facilitating documentation, jobs, and transportation. A relationship of debt-bondage is created that the woman can never defeat.

Fortunately, the global trade in women and children is receiving greater attention by governments and NGOs

following the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing. The United Nations General Assembly has called upon all governments to criminalize trafficking, to punish its offenders, while not penalizing its victims. The President's Interagency Council on Women is working hard to mobilize a response to this problem. But, much, much more must be done.

Recognizing this worldwide problem, my resolution calls upon the State Department and the Department of Justice to increase their efforts to investigate and take action against international sex trafficking, and to report to Congress about their finding and steps taken to curb this problem. Further, it seeks to reduce incidences of trafficking and forced prostitution by making information available to warn at risk women and girls of the potential dangers they may face. Finally, it provides for training of consular officials, incentives for victims to testify against traffickers, and services for victims of trafficking.

This resolution strengthens the work of the President's Interagency Council on Women, and has the support of a broad array of organizations: Human Rights Watch, Global Survival Network, Ayuda, National Network on Behalf of Battered Immigrant Women, International Human Rights Law Group, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, and the National Council on International Health.

I would like to thank the above organizations and agencies who helped craft this legislation. We must commit ourselves to ending the trafficking of women and girls and to building a world in which such exploitation is relegated to the dark past. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution, and I urge its timely passage. The President tomorrow will sign an Executive order which will also deal with this problem. We will work on passing the resolution, and also to make sure that this translates into legislative action.

Mr. President, it is absolutely unconscionable that this goes on in the world, including our country.

I will come to the floor later on with a blown-up map. But this is a sample of routes used to traffic women for prostitution from the Newly Independent States in the former Soviet Union, and all over the world. But also you see an arrow coming to the United States and to a lot of the European countries. It is just unconscionable that this is happening to women and to girls and essentially the international community has turned its gaze away from it.

It is important that we have cosponsors for this resolution and that we pass this concurrent resolution with an overwhelming vote. I look forward to the Senate and the House of Representatives working with the President on this matter.

I hope that we will get a strong vote for this resolution by the end of the week, an up-or-down vote, which, if we have a commitment to do so, I hope the administration will take the action on.

Finally, Mr. President, let me just thank Senator FEINSTEIN for working with me on this resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from this book entitled ''Crime and Servitude: An Expose of the Traffic in Women for Prostitution from the Newly Independent States, A report by the Global Survival Network, In Collaboration with the International League for Human Rights.''

Mr. President, I want these excerpts printed in the RECORD because I want history to show that for the first time the U.S. Senate is going to take a position on this issue. I want this included in the RECORD because I want history to show that for the first time the U.S. Senate is going to make it clear that we are not going to be silent when it comes to the most brutal treatment of women and girls throughout the world. These are all God's children, and we intend to take a strong position, and we intend to put the resolution into legislation and do everything we can to try to provide the protection for these women and these children.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CRIME AND SERVITUDE, AN EXPOSÉ OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN FOR PROSTITUTION FROM THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

(A report by the Global Survival Network in collaboration with the International League for Human Rights)

PREFACE

The United Nations estimates that four million people are trafficked throughout the world each year, resulting in illicit profits to criminal syndicates of up to seven billion dollars annually. One of the fastest growing trafficking businesses is the sex trade.

This ground-breaking report details the findings of a two-year investigation by the Global Survival Network into the trafficking of women from Russia and the Newly Independent States for prostitution. Each day, thousands of women and girls are lured into the international sex trade with promises of a better life and a lucrative job abroad. These false promises are especially appealing to the scores of unemployed and underemployed women struggling to survive in impoverished regions and in societies facing post-Communist transition.

They are transported by bus, plane, and train to Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and North America, where they unexpectedly find themselves forced into cruel sexual exploitation. They may be forced to work for months or years without earnings, and many endure deep physical and psychological trauma as a result of their experience. In the worst of cases, they may lose not only their freedom but also their lives.

Trafficking has been recognized by the United Nations as a form of slavery and violence against women. It has also been condemned by numerous international human rights documents, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Despite the many prohibitions against trafficking, international networks that market women and children for prostitution continue to thrive. Their success can be attributed to several factors, including the global economic trends, the declining socioeconomic status of women, the enormous profitability of the business, government inaction, and, in the most egregious circumstances, government complicity.

It will not be possible to address the growing problem of trafficking without the collaboration of state institutions and nongovernmental organizations, and both have their own challenges to meet. Governments must identify and remove corrupt public officials acting as accomplices of sex traders, and resist the pressure to attempt to address trafficking by restricting migration, which exacerbates the problem and leads to a violation of another fundamental human right, the freedom of movement.

For the human rights movement, trafficking extends beyond the familiar set of civil and political concerns. It is a multidimensional problem which demands comprehensive evaluation. Recommended responses must be informed by active cooperation between the traditional human rights community and the newer women's rights groups.

Moreover, because trafficking is a problem that transcends national borders, it demands a transnational response. Collaborative relationships must be formed between the ''sending countries'' of the former Eastern Bloc, Asia, Africa and Latin America, and ''receiving countries'' in the wealthier nations of North America and Western Europe.

This report was prepared for distribution at an international conference in Moscow on ''The Trafficking of NIS Women Abroad,'' coordinated jointly by Sysotri (Moscow), the Global Survival Network (Washington, D.C.), the International League for Human Rights (New York), and hosted at the Andrei Sakharov Foundation. This remarkable collaborative effort represents a critical first step toward developing cooperative and transnational relationships to address this massive violation of human rights.

Let us work together to eradicate this form of modern-day slavery, because no society is truly democratic until all human beings are guaranteed their rights to freedom, dignity, and equality.

Sincerely,

ANASTASIA POSADSKAYA-VANDERBECK, Ph.D.

I. A TESTIMONY FROM HELL

[Slavery is] the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to right of ownership are exercised.—Slavery Convention, 1926.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.—Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

You cannot give them any [money]. It means that they will live in the States without any cash, without any money.—Russian Trafficker, 1996.

Every year, the trafficking of human beings for the sex trade puts hundreds of thousands of women at risk of losing their personal freedom, suffering physical and emotional harm, working in degrading and sometimes life-threatening situations, and being cheated of their earnings. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, an increasing percentage of these women are from Russia and the Newly Independent States. Most of them never imagined that they would enter such a hellish world of crime and servitude, having traveled abroad to find better jobs or to see the world. Many, in their naivete, believed that nothing bad could happen to them in rich and comfortable countries such

as Switzerland, Germany, Japan, or the United States. Others, who were less naive but still desperate for money and opportunity, are equally affected by the cruel and unforgiving grip of traffickers.

Unfortunately, during the chaos of massive political, social, and economic change in Russia and the Newly Independent States, criminal elements have been able to establish themselves in the international business of trafficking women. Operating through nominally reputable employment agencies, entertainment companies, or marriage agencies, these criminals mislead and manipulate women, who become pawns in a vicious, illegal worldwide trade. In the most extreme cases, the criminals buy and sell women and children as if they were mere objects or animals.

Lena's story

To understand what it means to be a slave today, consider the case of ''Lena.''

Several years ago in the Russian Far East, 19-year-old Lena, seeking to travel and earn money, joined several other Russian women who had responded to a newspaper ad for a work and study program in China. ''They brought us the contracts that described all the conditions: medical insurance, housing, food, travel there and back,'' reported Lena.

The women were flown to Jukhai, China, where they studied cooking for a month. ''Everything seemed fine. Until they took our passports, in spite of the fact that the contract had a point that said that everybody should have their passports with them,'' she continued. ''Then they didn't return our passports. When we demanded them, they immediately and categorically told us '$15,000 for each passport.''' It soon became clear that the ''restaurant'' Lena had been hired to work in didn't exist, and none of the girls were being paid.

One of the girls in Lena's group, a 17-year-old, was purchased by a competing group, which paid $15,000 for her passport and transported her to Macau to work as a prostitute. From that point on, Lena and her friends endured beatings, imprisonment, and hunger. ''They began to withhold our monthly salaries. They locked us up without food and without money. There was a balcony...You could jump if you wanted to die.'' The Chinese bosses said they would give the girls their passports if they started to ''cooperate,'' which meant working in hotels, restaurants, and karaoke clubs as ''entertainers'' and prostitutes for Chinese men.

Lena and her friends eventually escaped. With little money and enraged by what had happened to them, they traveled to several Chinese cities and appealed without success to Russian consulates and Chinese city mayors for assistance to return home. ''At times we had to work like this: you're walking down the street, a car drives up, you agree that tonight you'll sit with them in a restaurant, karaoke, and they will pay you some money for it. Just like prostitution.'' The women met some Russian men who offered to help them return home in exchange for sexual favors. ''So that's how we worked for three months, to make some money to leave. We had to work in different places, some of them awful, when there was not even a penny in the wallet.''

Lena and the others finally managed to get back to Russia. At home now, Lena says she has a hard time trusting anyone and keeps a gun for protection. ''I sometimes have to turn to a psychiatrist to put myself back in place, because I became very jumpy. My health is ruined. I simply curse the day when my romantic notions made me decide, having trusted these people, to go see China,'' she concluded.

The investigation

Thousands of women from Russia and the Newly Independent States have endured such exploitation and slavery during recent years, yet their stories have been largely ignored by most law-enforcement agencies and governments. Unfortunately, as this report reveals, police agencies in receiving countries often minimize the extent of trafficking. And governments usually respond to trafficking as a problem of illegal migration, an approach that transforms women victimized by particular circumstances into criminals.

To learn why and how this form of modern slavery persists, and to propose solutions, the Global Survival Network (GSN) conducted a study from August 1995 through the Autumn of 1997 to uncover the rapidly growing trade in Russian women for purposes of prostitution.

Because of the underground nature of the trade, the study combined conventional and unconventional methodologies. GSN conducted open interviews with numerous nongovernmental organizations, more than fifty women who had been trafficked overseas, and police and government officials in Russia, Western Europe, Asia, and the United States.

In order to delve into and learn more about the world of organized crime and its role in Russian sex trafficking, GSN also conducted some unconventional research. GSN established a dummy company that purportedly specialized in importing foreign women as escorts and entertainers. The company was ''based'' in the United States and claimed to specialize in ''Foreign Models, Escorts, and Entertainers.'' Company ''employees'' represented the business. Brochures, business cards, and a telephone and fax line give the operation a look of authenticity. Under the guise of this company, GSN successfully gained entree to the shadowy operations of international trafficking networks based in Russia and beyond. Many of the interviews were recorded with hidden cameras and provide unique insight into the trafficking underworld in action.

While conducting investigations with this front, GSN met Russian pimps and traffickers who revealed their modus operandi, as well as the identities of their financial investors and overseas partners. GSN combined these findings with other information collected through interviews with non-governmental organizations, law enforcement agencies, trafficked women, and relevant news reports. Taken together, this information provided GSN with enough detail to target several countries where Russian women and girls work as prostitutes in substantial numbers, including Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Macau, and the United States. Wherever legal, interviews were recorded by hidden camera directly inside the establishments where prostitution was occurring. Whenever possible, the investigators revealed the nature of their work.

In some cases, security conditions for both the investigator and the persons interviewed prevented disclosure. In order to preserve the safety and privacy of all parties involved, pseudonyms have been given to the persons interviewed during GSN's covert investigations, and whenever requested otherwise. The videotaped material has been transcribed and is used to tell much of the story you are about to read.

Trafficking networks flourish in large part because governments, officials, and citizens fail to speak out and to act. Criminals operate with impunity when they have corrupted the law-enforcement personnel who ostensibly combat them. GSN's investigation has not only sought to expose the degrading nature and viciousness of human trafficking, but also to provide insight into how to stop it.

This report offers concrete recommendations for action and policies that can rein in traffickers and provide assistance to their victims. To understand the recommendations, it is first necessary to understand trafficking: who does it, and why; how it can exist outside the law; how it violates basic human rights; and why its victims so rarely seek help.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 83—RELATIVE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 83

Whereas December 14, 1999, will be the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington, the father of our Nation and the protector of our liberties;

Whereas the standards established by George Washington's steadfast character and devotion to duty continue to inspire all men and women in the service of their country and in the conduct of their private lives;

Whereas the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, which maintains the Mount Vernon estate and directs research and education programs relating to George Washington's contribution to our national life, has requested all Americans to participate in the observance of this anniversary;

Whereas bells should be caused to toll at places of worship and institutions of learning for the duration of 1 minute commencing at 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, throughout the Nation, on the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington;

Whereas the flag of the United States should be lowered to half staff on the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington; and

Whereas the example set by George Washington is of the utmost importance to the future of the Nation, and it is the responsibility of private and government institutions to prepare for the observation of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) calls upon the Nation to remember the life of George Washington and his contributions to the Nation; and

(2) requests and authorizes the President of the United States—

(A) to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States—

(i) to commemorate the death of George Washington with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(ii) to cause and encourage patriotic and civic associations, veterans and labor organizations, schools, universities, and communities of study and worship, together with citizens everywhere, to develop programs and research projects that concentrate upon the life and character of George Washington as it relates to the future of the Nation and to the development and welfare of the lives of free people everywhere; and

(B) to notify the governments of all Nations with which the United States enjoys relations that our Nation continues to cherish the memory of George Washington with affection and gratitude by furnishing a copy of this resolution to those governments.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President I rise today to offer legislation to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of our Founding Father, George Washington.