

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.