

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 Jukhal, 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 non-governmental 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 observance 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.

The legacy of Washington cannot be overestimated. Noble in spirit, honorable in deed, George Washington was a just leader, whose firm moral character provided an enduring example for the young nation he had fought so courageously to win. Over the past two centuries, the traditions Washington set forth for his country—patriotism, generosity, honesty, and diplomacy—became the paragons for countries attempting to inaugurate democracy throughout the world. Perhaps President Lincoln, an ardent admirer of Washington, said it best in his remarks,

Washington is the mightiest name of earth . . . To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor, leave it shining on.

Despite his role in the founding of our Nation, and the high esteem in which all Americans hold our first President, less and less in known about this great leader. Educators lament that history textbooks are woefully inadequate in documenting the strong and engaging constitution of Washington, and the many lesser known aspects of his life. Washington was an innovative farmer, a skillful surveyor, a gifted debater and orator, as well as a courageous and indeed visionary soldier and President. In an era when role models in the United States and the world at large, possessing good judgment and character, are in decline, let us further examine the life of one so fervent in his convictions.

As the bicentennial of Washington's death approaches, I ask the Senate to join me in celebrating the life of our distinguished first President, and dedicate this year long commemoration to learning more about his fascinating life and career. On December 14th, 1999, let flags throughout our great Nation be lowered to commemorate this life of this heroic man. Let bells everywhere extoll his steadfastness. Let the entire year of 1999 be the year in which we rediscover the legacy of the man who is still "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Heart of his Countrymen."

SENATE RESOLUTION 194—DESIGNATING "NATIONAL KICK DRUGS OUT OF AMERICA WEEK"

Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 194

Whereas the overwhelming problems in our country resulting from drug abuse are staggering;

Whereas youth violence and gangs are serious problems in America today;

Whereas in inner-city and suburban schools drug and gang related peer pressures are at all time high;

Whereas tragically, many young people today receive little or no guidance or direction from family, role models, or schools; and

Whereas one method of helping fight the war on drugs and youth violence is to sup-

port educational and motivational programs aimed primarily at the youth of America that help guide young people and support their decisions to reject drugs and violence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of April 20 through April 26, 1998, as "National Kick Drugs Out of America Week".

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—DESIGNATING "NATIONAL CORROSION PREVENTION WEEK"

Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES 195

Whereas corrosion undermines the physical integrity of structures and endangers the public and environment;

Whereas corrosion leads to catastrophic failures and wastes scarce resources;

Whereas corrosion is the deterioration of a material resulting from a reaction with its environment and costs the United States over \$300,000,000,000 every year, which amounts to more than 4 percent of the gross national product;

Whereas it is estimated that over 1/3 of the costs from corrosion (approximately \$100,000,000,000) are preventable through the application of existing corrosion control technology;

Whereas corrosion engineers in the United States and around the world save taxpayers money through the application of state-of-the-art, time-proven corrosion control technology; and

Whereas corrosion engineers are committed to protecting public safety, preserving the environment, and preventing the premature deterioration of infrastructure facilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of March 22 through March 28, 1998, as "National Corrosion Prevention Week" in order to raise public awareness of the problems associated with it and the measures available to prevent it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1998

SESSIONS AMENDMENT NO. 1939

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 1676 proposed by Mr. CHAFEE to the bill (S. 1173) to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 88, line 13, after "greater" insert "and for States in which administrative jurisdiction over federally owned land has been or is at any time transferred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the preservation of rare botanical ecosystems (including long leaf pine ecosystems)".

ALLARD (AND GRAMS) AMENDMENT NO. 1940

Mr. ALLARD (for himself and Mr. GRAMS) proposed an amendment to

amendment No. 1931 proposed by Mr. D'AMATO to amendment No. 1676 proposed by Mr. CHAFEE to the bill, S. 1173, supra; as follows:

On page 68, line 21, strike "The next" and all that follows through "(7)" on page 70, line 1.

SPECTER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1941

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1931 proposed by Mr. D'AMATO to amendment No. 1676 proposed by Mr. CHAFEE to the bill, S. 1173, supra; as follows:

On page 55, strike line 12, and insert the following:

"SEC. 14. JOB ACCESS AND REVERSE COMMUTE GRANTS."

On page 56, line 13, strike "and".

On page 56, line 18, strike the period and insert "; and".

On page 56, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

"(9) many residents of cities and rural areas would like to take advantage of mass transit to gain access to suburban employment opportunities."

Beginning on page 57, strike line 9 and all that follows through page 58, line 4, and insert the following:

"(2) ELIGIBLE PROJECT AND RELATED TERMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible project' means and access to jobs project or a reverse commute project.

"(B) ACCESS TO JOBS PROJECT.—The term 'access to jobs project' means a project relating to the development of transportation services designed to transport welfare recipients and eligible low-income individuals to and from jobs and activities related to their employment, including—

"(i) capital projects and to finance operating costs of equipment, facilities, and associated capital maintenance items related to providing access to jobs under this section;

"(ii) promoting the use of transit by workers with nontraditional work schedules;

"(iii) promoting the use by appropriate agencies of transit vouchers for welfare recipients and eligible low-income individuals under specific terms and conditions developed by the Secretary; and

"(iv) promoting the use of employer-provided transportation including the transit pass benefit program under subsections (a) and (f) of section 132 of title 26.

"(C) REVERSE COMMUTE PROJECT.—The term 'reverse commute project' means a project related to the development of transportation services designed to transport residents of urban areas, urbanized areas, and areas other than urbanized areas to suburban employment opportunities, including any project to—

"(i) subsidize the costs associated with adding reverse commute bus, train, or van routes, or service from urban areas, urbanized areas, and areas other than urbanized areas, to suburban workplaces;

"(ii) subsidize the purchase or lease by a private employer, nonprofit organization, or public agency of a van or bus dedicated to shuttling employees from their residences to a suburban workplace;

"(iii) otherwise facilitate the provision of mass transportation services to suburban employment opportunities to residents of urban areas, urbanized areas, and areas other than urbanized areas."

On page 59, line 20, insert "access to jobs grants and reverse commute" before "grants".