

and the International Atomic Energy Agency, signed at Vienna May 11, 1959, as amended and extended February 12, 1974, and January 14, 1980 (the "Agreement"), would continue to provide a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the IAEA and facilitate our mutual objectives related to nonproliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The primary purposes of the Agreement are to enable exports from the United States of nuclear material and equipment to IAEA Member States for research reactors and, in certain cases, for power reactors, and to enable transfers from the United States of small samples of nuclear material to the IAEA for safeguards and research purposes.

Under the proposed Amendment, the term of the Agreement will be extended an additional 40 years for a total term of 95 years.

The Agreement permits the transfer of material, equipment (including reactors), and facilities for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It does not permit transfers of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear facilities, or major critical components of such facilities, or, unless specifically provided for in a supply agreement or an amendment thereto, transfers of sensitive nuclear technology. In the event of termination of the Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls continue with respect to material, equipment, and facilities subject to the Agreement.

A more detailed discussion of the IAEA's nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses activities is provided in the NPAS and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted to you separately.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Amendment to the Agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Amendment and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 b., the 60 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

BARACK OBAMA,
THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 29, 2014.*

□ 1130

THE SLAVE TRADE OF CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas

(Mr. POE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before I get into my official remarks this afternoon, I, too, want to thank Trudi Terry for her service to the House. A lot of folks don't know, especially folks throughout America, that as Chief Clerk of Debate—and all the clerks—they get here in the morning before we ever get here, and they don't go home until long after Congress is over because they have got to make sure that everything we say is appropriately recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that is prepared by the clerks during the night before the sun rises the next day. It is a tremendous job, and our clerks do a tremendous job.

Trudi, when you told me you were leaving yesterday, I told you, It can't be. Just say it isn't so. We depend on you. Now, you know, you sit right in the middle of the House, right between the Republicans, right between the Democrats, right down the center of the aisle making sure that you take care of all of us. I personally appreciate what you have done for me over the last 9 years since I have been in the House of Representatives, and I know that all Members appreciate the House staff for what you do.

If people ever watch C-SPAN, occasionally they will see the clerks are always here, Mr. Speaker. They are always here. They are never sick. They never miss. Even when the House is closed down because of bad weather, there the clerks are. They are still here.

So I appreciate their service. I know all Members of the House appreciate the service of all of you. And you don't get near the credit. You make us all look good, and I appreciate that very much.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk and address the House on a more serious note this afternoon, and it has to do with not the economy, it doesn't have to do with money or the debt, all those things that all Americans are concerned about, but it is dealing with something that, to me, is really serious, if not more serious, because it has to do with people—children, primarily. What I am talking about is something that we thought doesn't happen in this country anymore, and that is slavery.

Yes, we still have slavery throughout the world today in 2014. It is called human sex trafficking. And what we are talking about, and what I am talking about, has consequences throughout the United States. It is not just happening in foreign countries. It is not just isolated and happening a little bit. The scourge is happening throughout the world and, yes, has even come to the United States. That is one reason why this is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.

It is vital that mothers and fathers understand the crime of human trafficking. I have four kids and I have 11 grandkids. Children are the greatest resource that the country has, and things

are happening to them that a lot of Americans are unaware of, and it happens in our neighborhoods.

Here is how it happens, a small example that happened in Houston. A young girl goes to the mall, like teenagers do, middle schoolers. Parents drop kids off at the mall on a Saturday, for example, and then come pick them up later in the day. The young girl was there with some others. She got to talking to a young male. When you think of sex traffickers, a lot of them think of the old guy in the trench coat. No. Many of them are young people.

A good-looking guy in his early twenties starts talking to this young girl, and before you know it, they hit up a good conversation and he starts telling her things that she wants to hear. He buys a few things for her there in the mall. Before you know it, she is picked up, and he and this young girl, this middle schooler, go somewhere in a car. But they disappear into the Houston community, because now she has been kidnapped and is used, unfortunately, in the sex trade, in the sex slavery trade as a young teenage girl.

These traffickers will find young girls anywhere. They will find them at salons. They will go to massage parlors. Human trafficking occurs in many different places. Sometimes there are storefronts that are for one business, but it is nothing more than a outlet of sex trafficking, and traditional businesses, unfortunately, are nothing more than fronts for forced prostitution of minors. They are held and forced to have sex with others for money so the trafficker can get money, and that filthy lucre goes to the slave trader. It happens in far-off places, and it happens in America.

The victims are the ones I want to talk about today. There are domestic victims in the United States like the girl I mentioned in Houston, and there are international victims in other countries, and they are trafficked into the United States or throughout the United States for two purposes: for sex or for labor, forced labor.

I have recently been to Central America and South America—Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and even Peru—and I have been able to see the sex trade, the sex trafficking business in those countries. It happens domestically in those countries as well as other countries throughout the world, but some of those girls are forced to come to the United States—not all of them, but some of them are. And be mindful, we do have girls in the United States who are transported throughout the country, domestic sex trafficking.

I got to talk to some of these young girls in the shelters about their lives. I met one girl. I asked her, How did this happen to you? And she said, Well, when I was 9 years old, my mother sold me to a trafficker for a cell phone. And she got sold for a phone for mom, and then she goes into the sex trafficking business. After they reach a certain

age, then they just disappear into the society. This girl was rescued in Guatemala. There are shelters that help these young girls.

I got to talk to several of these girls. And we are talking about the youngest that I met was 7, and they go all the way up to 17 to be minors. But I got to talk to some girls, five of them in one shelter, that were 12 years of age or younger—five of them. There were other girls in the shelter. These five girls I talked to, Mr. Speaker, all had children that were the product of forcible rape by one of the customers that had abused them.

It is sex slavery, and it is sex trafficking throughout the world. They are forced into terrible, abusive conditions, whether it is work slavery or whether it is prostitution, forced prostitution.

There are also young women—and males, too, but primarily young women—that are trafficked in our own neighborhoods for sexual servitude. As many as 100,000 children in the United States a year are at risk for sexual exploitation. And worldwide, Mr. Speaker, trafficking is a billion-dollar business. It is a \$32-billion business a year. That is just a number, but what does that mean? That trafficking criminal activity is second only to narcotics trafficking in the United States or in the world. The difference between trafficking or selling drugs is that, when you sell drugs, the product is sold one time; but when you traffic young children, the trafficker sells that young child numerous times, numerous times a day.

And the consequences are much less for trafficking children than they are for trafficking drugs. That is another issue we need to resolve. But the consequences are something that keeps this dastardly crime operating.

Mr. Speaker, these traffickers are so bold that they brand these young girls with tattoos so that other traffickers, or pimps, whichever you want to call them, know that this property belongs to this trafficker. They will brand them somewhere on their body.

The New York Times, Mr. Speaker, has reported that a girl in New York City was branded with a barcode so that her trafficker could keep up with her whereabouts. Barcodes. Barcodes are put on property. And I think this should be disturbing that this is happening to young children in the United States.

Where do traffickers operate? They operate wherever there is a business. Unfortunately, they operate at big sporting events like the Super Bowl. New Jersey and New York have done an excellent job preparing for this year's Super Bowl by warning parents, warning children, and warning people who come to New York about the issue of sex trafficking, especially of children.

So what can we do? What should we do about this issue that is taking place in other countries and the United States? The first thing we need to do is to treat these children like victims

rather than criminals. They are treated like criminals.

When the police go out and they go into an area and they raid that area, they take these girls who are forced into prostitution. Many times they file criminal charges on them. Now, in all fairness to the police, there are not places to put trafficking victims. There are just not enough shelters. But they are treated and observed by the community as criminals as opposed to victims. So we must change the mindset and laws in this country to treat them as victims, because that is what they are. They are victims of criminal conduct. They are not criminals themselves.

The second thing we need to do is to prosecute those that are involved, and that includes not just the trafficker, but that includes the demand, that includes the customer, that includes, as it is said in the trade, the john, who seems to get away with this miserable conduct.

And the third thing we need to do is to raise awareness in all communities about this scourge.

It is unfortunate that my hometown of Houston, Texas, has become a major hub of this crime because of our interstates, our ports, our airports, and our proximity to the southern border. So young girls are smuggled into this area of Houston and then farmed out throughout the United States as property.

Of course, it is something that people are aware of in our Houston community, and law enforcement is doing a good job to make folks aware of this crime and working together to close these places where these young children are trafficked. Other communities throughout the country are following the example of law enforcement—the media, government officials, non-profits, churches, and communities working together—to stop this type of conduct.

We need to be aware that it occurs. Denial seems to be the biggest problem in the United States. People I have talked to of all backgrounds don't believe that this is an issue, don't believe that this is a problem and do not want to believe that this criminal conduct is occurring. And it is. It is occurring right in the United States.

I have recently introduced some legislation along with CAROLYN MALONEY from New York, bipartisan legislation. It certainly is bipartisan if it is CAROLYN MALONEY, who is from New York and a Democrat, and, of course, I am a Texas Republican. We get through the language barrier, but we have been able to file this legislation that is excellent. It is the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. It is also bipartisan. The Senate has filed our same bill over there. Senator CORNYN from Texas and Senator WYDEN from Oregon have filed the same bill in the Senate.

This bill looks at this problem in a broad scope. Hopefully, we will pass this bill because it will go a long way

to solving this problem that we have. What it does is it focuses first on rescuing the victims of the crime.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding, according to Shared Hope International, that in the United States there are 220-plus beds for minor trafficking sex victims—220-plus. That is all. The SPCA says there are 5,000 animal shelters in the United States, as there should be.

□ 1145

There are no shelters, not even that many shelters for the young women that are trafficked throughout the country. So we need to focus on the victims, take them out of the criminal justice system and put them in shelters, and find an avenue and funds to do that. We need to rescue the victims. That is our most important job. No matter where that victim is from, we must rescue them out of that environment that they have been forced into, into this modern day slavery.

What it does to create revenue—because we are always talking about money; where are we going to get money—this doesn't create new funds, in the sense that it is a tax requirement. What it does is it allows Federal judges, when they have these people before them, they not only have the ability to put them in prison, where they should, but in similar crimes like trafficking, prosecution and trafficking, and other types of crimes, Federal judges can impose a fee on the defendant, and that money goes into a special fund that helps victims of crime. It gives them the resources for those shelters. It gives law enforcement resources to investigate this criminal conduct. So it makes those criminals pay the rent on the courthouse, pay for the system that they have created by imposing judges, imposing fines and fees on them, and that money is specifically used not to bring down the debt, but it is specifically used to help victims of criminal conduct. I think that is something that is important that we do.

It also goes a little bit further, and it starts enforcing our punishment for these criminals. What I mean by that, the law in the country is pretty good to punish the trafficker, but the person who is getting away with all of this conduct is the demand. The customer is getting away. If there wasn't a demand, this act wouldn't be happening, but the system lets that person, unfortunately, get away with it.

Now the law will be changed, if it passes, that the demand, the customer, the john, can get the same punishment as the trafficker. Not only that, we apply the RICO statute, the racketeering statute, to let it be used in organized crime. In other words, you have the hotel clerk, the cab driver, the pimp, the john, all working together to have this victim abused, and the RICO statute can be applied to all of those

people involved in that criminal conduct, and they can all be punished accordingly. So hold all of those individuals accountable for their conduct because it is important that they be treated and punished for the conduct of sex slavery against victims of children.

Mr. Speaker, slavery was supposed to end in the United States in 1865, but this new form of slavery deals with destroying the dignity, the self-worth, the hope, the soul of certain people; women primarily, young women primarily.

If we don't do anything else in this country in this congressional session, we need to understand that this problem, this scourge, is affecting the quality of life of people—females, young children. We have an obligation to rescue them, let them understand that we are on their side, and let them once again have some dignity, have some self-worth, and have some hope because that is what we are supposed to do in life, to take care of people.

So I thank the Speaker for allowing me to make these comments on the House floor. Let's rescue the victims, treat them like they should be treated, and then punish the traffickers and those that seek the demand for this, and treat them like they should be treated, and that means put them in the jailhouse for a long time because that is where they belong.

And that's just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 40 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor and a privilege and a pleasure to work with Trudi Terry here in the House. I really hate to see her retire. She has put up with me more times than most people have had to, and kept a wonderful spirit and cooperative atmosphere in this body, in this Chamber, and I will be forever grateful. Thank you. I really hate to see you retire. So I guess to add to the bad news of Trudi Terry retiring, there are other things going on.

One story that hits home for me as someone with other friends like DANA ROHRBACHER and STEVE KING, who have met with Baloch leaders from the Balochistan area of Pakistan—it is the area where most of Pakistan's minerals are located. It is an area where Pakistan has, for many years, terrorized the Baloch people, persecuted them mercilessly. They want the Baloch area's minerals and assets to keep Pakistan going and basically radicalized, but they don't want to let the Baloch people live in peace.

I proposed in a previous op-ed a couple of years ago that perhaps it is time to look at encouraging a new Baloch state, a new country of Balochistan as

independent of Pakistan so that the people can live in peace, so they don't have to be worried about Pakistan officials and military coming through and committing, really, crimes against these people. After I wrote that op-ed and included a statement that perhaps it is time to join in the encouragement for a new Balochistan state, there was an article in a Pakistani daily paper that said in essence maybe it is time to quit persecuting the Baloch, reach out to them and figure out a way to let them live in peace because to Pakistan that area was important. The op-ed from the Pakistan paper also indicated that perhaps they needed to quit funding and helping the Taliban defeat the Americans in Afghanistan and just concentrate on their own country. That would have been wonderful, and would still be.

This story is out from the Toronto Sun, and it regards the Balochistan province in Pakistan. By the way, I have heard from numerous members of our American military and from others in Afghanistan that most of the supplies to the Taliban are coming from Pakistan through the southern Baloch area of Pakistan, and that is why the thought was triggered, maybe if Balochistan was independent of Pakistan, that would cut off the supply to the terrorist Taliban in Afghanistan and would save a lot of American lives. Since that has been said, we have lost hundreds more American soldiers. More American blood has been shed because we have failed to neutralize the Taliban, and they have continued apparently to grow in their efforts to take over Afghanistan shortly after we leave.

This article, though, says:

It would have been inconceivable that any U.S. official, let alone a Secretary of State, would host a delegation from Serbia the day after mass graves were discovered in Srebrenica in 1995. Yet on Sunday, a day after bullet-ridden bodies were discovered in suspected mass graves in Pakistan's military-controlled province of Balochistan, Secretary of State John Kerry was toasting a delegation of Pakistan security officials at the State Department. Balochistan and human rights officials say 169 bodies have been uncovered so far. Pakistani officials put the number at 15. Victims and families of Baloch youth who have disappeared and who are feared to be among the decomposed bodies being unearthed from the mass graves had hoped that Kerry would raise the issue with his Pakistani counterpart.

Instead, they heard Kerry say to the Pakistanis, "We are really delighted to have you back, and I look forward to our continued conversation." America looked the other way in 1971 when the Pakistan Army slaughtered a million of its own citizens in what is now Bangladesh.

What emerged was a country that hosted the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, allowed Osama bin Laden to operate on its soil for more than a decade, and whose terrorists have been involved in numerous jihadi attacks around the world ever since the bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa and the attack on USS Cole off Yemeni waters.

Yet America continues to give Pakistan billions of dollars in aid, which is then turned around to generate more hatred to-

ward the West and produce more jihadi terrorists.

Inserting parenthetically into this article is my oft-quoted statement that you don't have to pay people to hate you; they will do it for free. We continue to send billions of dollars to nations that hate us and want us gone from the map. They want to see us suffer, and we keep sending them money to hate us. We can use that money here. We could save raising some taxes. We could get some roads and some of the infrastructure that the President promised if we gave him \$900 billion, basically, in a stimulus package right after he took office, and that was going to fix all of the infrastructure, but maybe 6 percent of \$900 billion went for infrastructure, and so the President is back out saying we have got to build these roads.

I mean, we have been talking about this for 5 years. He has. So you didn't do it with the stimulus money—why don't we just save some of the billions that we are giving to people who hate us, and then we don't help them kill Americans. We don't continue, as this administration is doing, to assist Syrian rebels who are killing Christians.

For anyone who happens to believe that there is a God as reflected in the Bible, the question will have to be asked: If there is such a God as reflected in the Bible, which I believe, is it going to bode well for a Nation which is funding and helping nations that are killing, torturing, kidnapping Christians around the world?

□ 1200

This article goes on:

Now the U.S. is giving the same Pakistan army another pass as it carries out the ethnic cleansing of the indigenous Baloch people from their homeland.

In response, the Baloch have taken up arms and are fighting their fifth war of independence since 1948, when the Pakistan army invaded and captured the independent and sovereign state of Kalat.

The article goes on.

But the fact is we have people in this administration demanding that what they say are indigenous people—despite the fact that the children of Israel occupied the promised land 1,600 years or so, 1,700 years at least, before a man named Muhammad was born. There are people who say: Oh, but these Palestinians—a name that arose as Newt Gingrich pointed out in the last 40 or so years—these Palestinians are indigenous, so you have got to give them their land.

Yet they are not saying it about Balochistan. They are not saying it about the Baloch people that are being killed and persecuted by Pakistan. Oh, no. We are helping kill and persecute the Baloch people by giving aid and assistance to a government that is killing and persecuting them.

If there is a just God in the universe, would there not be a price for a country as powerful as the United States that continues to support those who kill, maim, torture, horrify innocent