

to harvesting while timber workers are left unemployed. The list goes on and on.

We must insure that the government keeps its promises to private property owners. The Fish and Wildlife Service has issued over 250 permits to various landowners for the use of their property. We need to insure that the federal government does not ignore those permits and demand even greater amounts of land and money in the future during the term of those agreements.

Fifth, we must recover the populations of species and then be sure they are taken off the lists of endangered species. Under the current ESA, the federal agencies list species and then never remove them from the lists even when their populations increase dramatically. This is unacceptable. The federal government must work with the local community and affected landowners to develop workable recovery plans for species. The federal government must then keep its word to delist species when the communities make concessions to recover species.

Our bill, the Common Sense Protections for Endangered Species Act of 2000 would bring back basic common sense solutions to help achieve all these goals. It would:

1. Improve the listing process by involving and relying upon the expertise of States.
2. Improve petitions and listing investigations and insure greater public participation in the listing process.
3. It would require the use of peer reviewed science to support the listing of species.
4. It would reduce conflicts and economic dislocation caused by federal agency shut downs and provide deadlines for agency decision making. It would insure that agencies fulfill their missions and provide a faster and surer method of resolving conflicts between agencies. It would insure that public safety will be protected.
5. It would allow affected citizens a full opportunity to participate in consultations; discuss the impacts of a biological opinion and any proposed alternatives, receive information on the biological opinion; and receive a copy of the draft biological opinion prior to its issuance.
6. It would prevent abusive and excessive demands on private landowners for their land and money as a condition of getting an ESA permit from the federal government and require reasonable deadlines for making permit decisions. It would insure that conservation agreements are binding on all parties to the agreement.
7. It would make recovery planning an inclusive process and would allow the Secretary to delegate to the states the development and implementation of recovery plans. Designation of critical habitat would become part of the recovery process. It would insure that recovery results in the delisting of species.

While I would personally prefer to make even more improvements in the ESA, I feel that these changes will be a good first start toward bringing back a common sense and reasonable approach to our federal government's efforts to recover species. I fully support protecting the rights of private property owners and believe that you can't protect wildlife unless you protect property owners. I also recognize that in order to achieve any goal, you

have to take a first step. This is our first step toward Common Sense Protections for Endangered Species.

COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT OF 1999

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 27, 1999

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 1999, legislation to combat trafficking in human beings, a form of modern day slavery. Thirty-four Members of Congress are original co-sponsors of this bill. I commend my colleagues for lending their bi-partisan support to this legislation, which seeks to combat in the United States and countries around the world one of the worst human rights violations of our time.

More than one million people, predominantly women and children, are trafficked around the world each year. U.S. Intelligence Agencies estimate that 45-50,000 women and children are trafficked annually into the United States, primarily from the Former Soviet Union and Southeast Asia.

Trafficking networks, dominated by organized criminal groups, lure or force victims into the industry using various schemes. Traffickers buy young girls from relatives, kidnap children from their homes, or allure women with false promises of earning money overseas as dancers, maids, factory workers, sales clerks or models. Traffickers then use tactics including rape, starvation, torture, extreme physical brutality and psychological abuse to force victims to work under slavery-like conditions as prostitutes, in sweatshops, or as domestic servants.

Trafficking in human beings is a multi-billion dollar industry that is growing at an alarming rate. Consequently, the United States must act now to combat all forms of trafficking and protect and assist trafficking victims. This legislation employs a domestic and international approach to this effort because we cannot stop trafficking into the United States if we do not address the root causes of this phenomenon in countries around the world.

The Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 1999 strengthens prosecution and enforcement tools against traffickers operating in the United States and expands existing services to meet the needs of domestic trafficking victims. This legislation also works through our international affairs agencies to help other countries prevent trafficking, protect victims, and enforce their own anti-trafficking laws. The bill creates an Inter-Agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, comprised of cabinet level members and chaired by the Secretary of State, and requires expanded coverage on trafficking in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. Finally, this legislation establishes a humanitarian, non-immigrant visa classification for trafficking victims in the United States and gives the President discretionary authority to impose sanctions against countries and individuals involved in trafficking.

Please join me and my colleagues in supporting the Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 1999.

THE SITUATION IN ARMENIA

**HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 27, 1999

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am shocked and deeply saddened by the brutal assassinations of top Armenian officials this morning, as well as the continuing hostage crisis currently taking place in the Armenian Parliament. My heart goes out to the families of the victims and to all Armenians. We must not permit these senseless acts to hinder the progress made by Prime Minister Sarkisian and his late colleagues in furthering democracy in Armenian. In the face of these unspeakable atrocities, the United States must reaffirm its commitment to supporting the Republic of Armenia in her pursuit of a lasting democracy and enduring peace.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AGRIBUSINESS MERGER MORATORIUM ACT

**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 27, 1999

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Agribusiness Merger Moratorium Act of 1999. I am honored to have Judiciary Committee Member TAMMY BALDWIN and my colleague on the Agriculture Committee, DAVID MINGE, join me as original cosponsors of this important legislation. Our legislation is very similar to the Senate legislation that was introduced recently by Senators WELLSTONE, DORGAN, HARKIN, and DASCHLE.

Unfortunately, the agriculture sector of our economy has experienced rapid consolidation, disrupting the competitive dynamic of the market place. Today, concentration is more prevalent than ever in agriculture as we have observed with the recent acquisitions of Continental Grain by Cargill and the Smithfield Foods merger with Murphy Family Farms. For example, if the proposed acquisition of Continental Grain by Cargill is allowed with the divestitures set forth in the proposed consent decree, Cargill will handle more than 25 percent of the all of the Nation's export markets.

To illustrate the degree of concentration in agriculture processing, in 1999, 80 percent of beef cattle are slaughtered by only four meat packers, 75 percent of sheep are processed by only four firms, and 60 percent of hogs are slaughtered by only four firms. At the same time concentration has been drastically increasing, a farmer's share of every food dollar spent decreased from 37 cents to 23 cents from 1980 to 1998.

The Agribusiness Merger Moratorium Act of 1999 is a short-term legislative response to the rapid consolidation that I have described. This legislation would establish an 18-month

moratorium on mergers and acquisitions by large agribusinesses. It would create a commission to determine whether concentration in the agriculture industry has reached a point where market competition can no longer be counted on to get family farmers and ranchers a fair price for the products they produce.

The moratorium would apply to any proposed merger and acquisition that involves at least one firm with annual net revenues or assets of more than \$100 million and another firm with assets of at least \$10 million. Agricultural cooperatives would be exempted from this legislation.

Clearly, this legislation is only a short-term response. The long-term solution is enforcement and strengthening of our antitrust laws. But, with the current dire economic conditions farmers and ranchers across the United States are facing, we, as Federal lawmakers, must provide immediate action.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the new millennium, it is ironic that Congress faces the same challenges our colleagues faced 100 years ago. To paraphrase one of North Dakota's favorite adopted sons, our Nation's 26th President Teddy Roosevelt, "We must carry a big stick to return fairness and freedom to the marketplace." The Agribusiness Merger Moratorium Act of 1999 is a step in that direction.

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TRIBUTE TO JAMES PATRICK  
(PAT) GODWIN, SR.

**HON. BOB ETHERIDGE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 27, 1999*

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great North Carolinian, Mr. James Patrick (Pat) Godwin, Sr. Mr. Godwin recently received the Distinguished Service Award of the Occoneechee Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Pat has been a leader and advocate of scouting in my home state of North Carolina, and I am proud to call him my friend. He has touched many lives in our community through the generous support he gives to our young people.

Mr. Godwin is the owner of Godwin Manufacturing Inc. in Dunn, NC. His truck body manufacturing business began in his backyard in 1966 and is one of the largest truck body builders in the United States. He has been featured in two national publications, yet he remains a humble man who continues to serve his community through his church and other charitable organizations.

I am honored to join The Occoneechee Council in saluting Mr. Godwin for Exemplary Public Service and Lifelong Fidelity to the Scouting Creed of Service to the Community. I congratulate him on his much deserved Distinguished Service Award.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN CELEBRATION OF RED RIBBON  
WEEK

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 27, 1999*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 7, 1985, Enrique "Kiki" Camarena stashed his DEA badge and his service revolver in his desk drawer and headed for a lunch date with his wife. Kiki, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, had been in Mexico for 4½ years on the trail of Mexico's marijuana and cocaine barons. He was due to be reassigned in three weeks, having come dangerously close to unlocking a multibillion-dollar drug pipeline, which he suspected extended in the highest reaches of the Mexican army, police and government.

As Kiki was about to get into the cab of his truck, five men appeared and shoved him into a car, threw a jacket over Kiki's head and sped away. Kiki Camarena's body was found 1 month later in a shallow grave 70 miles from Michoacan, Mexico. He had been tortured, beaten and brutally murdered.

This week, Oct. 23–31, we celebrate Red Ribbon Week. Red Ribbon Week is a time to commemorate the death of Kiki Camarena and for communities to come together to reinforce a drug-free message. The red ribbon, which I am wearing, has become a symbol to eliminate the demand for drugs, and the National Family Partnership's Red Ribbon Campaign is designed to create community awareness concerning drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.

It is estimated that 80 million people participate annually in Red Ribbon Week. In order for the Red Ribbon Week message to be effective in communities, it must be recognized and reinforced across as many sectors of the community as possible—schools, businesses, parents, churches, law enforcement, doctors, government, social service organizations, etc. Red Ribbon Week provides an important opportunity for everyone in the community to use their unique skills and talents to deliver a drug-free message.

All of us want to make our communities healthier, safer and drug free for our children to grow up in. During this week may we join together and remember those officials like Kiki Camarena who have given their lives in order to fight the war on drugs. And may we mobilize our communities to prevent problem behaviors before they start, so that we help create a brighter, healthier and drug-free future for our children and for the 21st century.

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IN HONOR OF HEAD START  
AWARENESS MONTH AND THE  
NATIONAL HEAD START ASSO-  
CIATION

**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 27, 1999*

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, since its establishment on May 18, 1965, Head Start has provided comprehensive health, education, nu-

*October 27, 1999*

tritional and social services to over 17 million children and their families. Today, the program includes more than 835,000 children, 167,130 staff, and 2,051 Head Start grantees and delegate agencies nationwide.

October 1999 has been designated as Head Start Awareness Month. I rise today to join with everyone in the more than 48,000 Head Start classrooms who celebrate the success of Head Start everyday.

With next year's 35th anniversary of Head Start we will all have an opportunity to join together to promote the continued quality, comprehensiveness, and accountability of the program which has given it the staying power to improve the lives of low-income children and families.

The program also has an impact on child development and day care services; the expansion of state and local activities for children; the range and quality of services offered to young children and their families; and the design of training programs for those who staff such programs. Outreach and training activities also assist parents in increasing their parenting skills and knowledge of child development.

With the bipartisan reauthorization of the program in 1998, we embarked upon a new era for Head Start. Increased professional development, research into the long-term benefits of the program, outcome measures and program accountability, and an expansion of Early Head Start were but a few of the changes in the law. Progress is already being made.

In the days ahead, Congress will likely be considering legislation to provide a significant part of the resources needed to make good on the promise of last year's reauthorization.

Our partner in that reauthorization process and a critical element of delivering on the promise is the National Head Start Association. Representing the program's 835,000 children, 167,130 staff, and 2,051 Head Start grantees and delegate agencies nationwide, NHSA provides training tools and policy guidance in a manner which makes the program more effective and most responsive to the needs of America's low-income children and families, I am honored to join with the Association in celebrating Head Start Awareness Month—October 1999.

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SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks