

November 29, 2001

clothes and never use patterns. They swear that had she been born at another time and under easier conditions she would have been a famous fashion designer. Many memories stem from this talent of hers. Carmelita's son Abram fondly remembers a pair of new overalls she made him for school. They were so fine that when Abram arrived at school, all the other children begged for a pair of their own. Her granddaughter Penny treasures memories of spending time with her grandmother, talking while they washed clothes or while Carmelita sewed blankets. Carmelita even spoke of life lessons in terms of clothing. "It doesn't make any difference if you are poor," they remember her saying. "It doesn't matter if your clothes have patches as long as your shoes were shined and your clothes clean. That's all that matters."

Her son Gene fondly recalls receiving such advice from his mother every Monday night during their weekly conversation. Those calls got him through his week. Whether they discussed her love for the sport of wrestling or she was providing advice for his day-to-day trials. She was the source of his strength all his life.

All Carmelita's legacies remember her as a very strong woman. Her daughter Edwina said, "She was there for me when my husband passed away at a very young age leaving me here with four young children. I couldn't have made it through without her love and strength."

She was there for all of her children in times of need. Forever a mother, she was responsible for getting many of them through very difficult times. She was a mentor and an unyielding resource. She never asked for anything but always wanted to give. She generously offered her advice and left it up to her children whether or not to take it.

Her grandchildren remember her not only as a source of strength but also a source of nourishment. Nourishment of the heart as well as the body. Granddaughter Lisa cherishes the time she spent with Carmelita watching soap operas or wrestling while eating cookies and drinking sodas. Eloisa similarly remembers her grandmother always wanting to feed them even if they were not hungry. "She liked to feed everyone."

This was because, as granddaughter Angel remembers, Grandma was the backbone of the family, she guided everything. She was a firm believer in God and always prayed to God to help the family in times of need. She also prayed to God for his blessings and in thanks for times of happiness.

Aunt Carmelita is irreplaceable and we will not live one day without remembering this kind and gentle woman. This tribute to her life, to her legacy and to her story will allow her memory to survive all of us.

And so Mr. Speaker, I submit this loving memorial to be included in the archives of the history of this great nation. For women like Carmelita are what make this nation great. Women like Carmelita leave a legacy of lives filled with love to all who knew her. She is the fabric from which our nation was created.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KENNETH BAYLEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Kenneth Bayley of Eckert, Colorado and thank him for his contributions to this nation. Kenneth began his service in the military in 1939 as a member of the Army Air Corps, and in 1942, Kenneth was assigned duty to the 14th Bomb Squadron on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines.

It was on this island that Kenneth learned of the surrender of Corregidor by Allied forces, thus ending the Allied resistance to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. Believing surrender was not an option, Kenneth, along with members of his squadron, escaped to the mountains and joined the resistance movement. For the next year the airmen and local resistance fighters of Filipino and Moro tribesman origin used guerilla warfare tactics to ambush and control Japanese troop movements throughout the island. Their resistance effectively contained 150,000 Japanese soldiers tasked with the defense of the island's airfield.

Kenneth then moved on to the island of Liangan and joined a resistance group commanded by Wendall Fertig, another American who refused to surrender to the Japanese. As a member of the group, Kenneth was tasked with the operation of one of Fertig's many radio stations throughout the area. These stations' function was to send encoded messages concerning enemy strength and troop movements to Allied forces. Kenneth left the Philippine islands in late 1943, escaping aboard an American submarine bound for Australia. He returned to the United States and served in the Air Force until 1962, eventually retiring with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Kenneth Bayley for his service to this country. He served this country selflessly in a time of great need. By refusing to surrender and continuing the fight in the face of enormous opposition, Kenneth Bayley has brought great credit to himself and his nation, and deserves this body's recognition.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, as our Nation feels the effects of our current recession, and Congress discusses economic stim-

23609

ulus package, we must insure we do all we can for the motor which drives our economy, the American Worker.

For much of the twentieth century, our great steel companies churned and poured out the material used to build our nation creating the skeletons of our battleships and skyscrapers. But since the 1990s, many of these once great companies have fallen victim to foreign competitors who dump cheap steel on the American market. This year domestic steel producers have been further affected by rising energy prices and a rising dollar exchange rate which favors foreign-based companies. More than two dozen U.S. steel producers have gone into bankruptcy, these include once giant companies such as Bethlehem, LTV, Republic and Wheeling Pittsburgh. Some mills have been forced to shut down entirely.

The Strickland, Stupak, LaTourette Amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill will help an American industry ailing from the effects of globalization. Steel is a vital part of the economy of my State of Ohio and our nation as a whole. It ensures that none of the funds made available in the Defense Appropriations bill can purchase equipment, products or systems which contain steel not manufactured in the United States. As a Congress we must make sure the dollars we spend to protest the security of America protect the job security and livelihood of the American Steel worker.

FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to highlight our nation's efforts to fight, and hopefully end, the scourge of trafficking in women and children. Earlier today, International Relations Committee held an important hearing on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation I authored, and which was signed into law last Congress.

As the Prime Sponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, H.R. 3244, I was pleased that our legislation attracted unanimous bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress, and was signed into law just over one year ago. We succeeded not only because this legislation is pro-woman, pro-child, pro-human rights, pro-family values, and anti-crime, but also because it addresses a horrendous problem that cries out for a comprehensive solution.

Each year as many as two million innocent victims—of whom the overwhelming majority are women and children—are brought by force and/or fraud into the international commercial sex industry and other forms of modern-day slavery. The Act was necessary because previous efforts by the United States government, international organizations, and others to stop this brutal practice had proved unsuccessful. Indeed, all the evidence suggests that the most severe forms of trafficking in persons are far more widespread than they were just a few years ago.

My legislation was designed to give our government the tools we believed it needed to eliminate slavery, and particularly sex slavery. The central principle behind the Trafficking Victims Protection Act is that criminals who knowingly operate enterprises that profit from sex acts involving persons who have been brought across international boundaries for such purposes by force or fraud, or who force human beings into slavery, should receive punishment commensurate with the penalties for kidnapping and forcible rape. This would be not only a just punishment, but also a powerful deterrent. And the logical corollary of this principle is that we need to treat victims of these terrible crimes as victims, who desperately need our help, compassion, and protection.

As the implementation of this important legislation moves forward, success will depend, in large part, on the development of a large coalition of citizen organizations that are out there on the streets helping these victims day in and day out. The problem is simply too big for any one, or even several, governments to tackle alone.

That is why I am so pleased to learn that outside advocacy and relief organizations are continuing to join the fight against human trafficking. Father Stan DeBoe, with the Conference of Major Superiors of Men, CMSM, is one such civic leader who deserves special recognition of his efforts, and the efforts of the CMSM. The CMSM, for those who are unfamiliar with their work, serves as the leadership of the Catholic orders and congregation of the 20,000 vowed religious priests and brothers of the United States. The CMSM is the voice of these Catholic priests and brothers in the U.S., and also collaborates with the U.S. bishops and other Catholic organizations which serve the Church, and our society.

I have included, as part of the RECORD, a recent resolution jointly adopted by the CMSM and the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, LCWR, on August 26 during a conference in Baltimore, Maryland.

Like all laws, however, this law is only as good as its implementation. And, frankly, I have been deeply concerned at the slow pace of implementation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. A year after enactment of this legislation, the State Department office—which is designed to be the nerve center of our diplomatic efforts to engage foreign governments in the war against trafficking—has only recently begun to get up and running. No regulations have yet been issued which will allow victims to apply for the visas provided by the Act. And many other important tasks remain undone.

I do not say this to complain or criticize—I know that many things move too slowly in the first year of a new Administration, and that since September 11 our attention and resources have been diverted elsewhere—but to emphasize that from now on, we do not have a minute to spare.

I should also say that I am profoundly encouraged by the fact that the Administration has been able to recruit Dr. Laura Lederer to bring her expertise and commitment to the State Department's anti-trafficking effort. Dr. Lederer is generally regarded as the world's leading expert on the pathology of human trafficking, and the Protection Project which she

headed has provided the factual and analytical basis for most of the work that has been done so far to combat human trafficking. Throughout the long process of consideration and enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, Laura was our mentor and our comrade-in-arms. I commend Under Secretary Dobriansky, for this important choice.

Finally, I want to emphasize the principles behind the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. I take second place to none in my commitment to workers' rights, but this is not a labor law and it is not an immigration law—it is a comprehensive attack on human slavery, and especially sex slavery. It emphatically rejects the principle that commercial sex should be regarded as legitimate form of "work."

I know that a number of officials in the previous Administration disagreed with the approach we took in this bill—and that many of these officials are career employees who still work in the government—but the Trafficking Victims Protection Act is the law of the land, and we now have a President who has made clear that he agrees with us on this fundamental question. So I hope and trust that in implementing the law—in making grants, in staffing offices and working groups, in seeking partners and advisors in this important effort—this Administration will rely on people who fully support the law they are implementing, rather than on those who never liked it and who may seek to evade or ignore some of its most important provisions.

What we need to make this law work are "true believers" who will spare no effort to mobilize the resources and the prestige of the United States government to implement this important Act and shut down this terrible industry, which routinely and grossly violates the most fundamental human rights of the world's most vulnerable people.

RESOLUTION OPPOSING TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

STATEMENT OF RESOLUTION

LCWR and CMSM stand in support of human rights by opposing trafficking of women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor, and will educate others regarding the magnitude, causes, and consequences of this abuse.

RATIONALE

1. At their May 2001 plenary session in Rome, the International Union of Superiors General, leaders of more than 780 congregations of women religious having a total membership of one million, endorsed a resolution opposing the abuse of women and children, with particular sensitivity to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women. UISG resolved that this issue be addressed from a contemplative stance as an expression of a fully incarnated feminine spirituality in solidarity with women all over the world.

2. An LCWR goal is to work for a just world order by using our corporate voice and influence in solidarity with people who experience poverty, racism, powerlessness or any other form of violence or oppression. A CMSM goal is to provide a corporate influence in church and society.

3. The Platform for Action of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, 1995, included the strategic objective to eliminate trafficking in women and assist victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking.

4. Each year between 700,000 and 2 million women and children are trafficked across international borders, with more than 50,000 women trafficked into the U.S. (UISG papers)

CALL FOR SPECIFIC ACTION

1. Deepen our understanding of the realities of trafficking and its integral relationship with poverty, male dominance, and the globalization of trade.

2. Join with UISG as they call for specific days of international prayer, contemplation, and fasting to unite religious in prayer throughout the world.

3. Encourage education about trafficking, prostitution, and workplace slavery in sponsored schools, colleges, and universities and in adult educational ministries.

4. If feasible, collaborate in applying for federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services in implementation of HR 3244 to provide services to victims of trafficking.

The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) serves the leadership of the Catholic orders and congregations of the 20,000 vowed religious priests and brothers of the United States, ten percent of whom are foreign missionaries. CMSM provides a voice for these communities in the U.S. church and society. CMSM also collaborates with the U.S. bishops and other key groups and organizations that serve church and society.

The Leadership Conference of Women Religious (LCWR) has approximately 1,000 members who are the elected leaders of their religious orders, representing 81,000 Catholic sisters in the United States. The Conference develops leadership, promotes collaboration within church and society, and serves as a voice for systemic change.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN HENDERSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of John Henderson who recently passed away in Grand Junction, Colorado on November 17, 2001. John will always be remembered as a dedicated volunteer to the community. His passing is a great loss for a town that has relied on John for his strength and good nature in times of hardship and prosperity.

John was a dedicated member of the Platteau Valley High School family. He began his service as Assistant Head Coach for the football team. He then served as Athletic Director for the school, coordinating sports programs, games and events. This year John was promoted to Head Coach and just completed his first season. John loved football, not just for the sport, but because of the individuals he coached and inspired. He pushed the players to excel, but always ensured the enjoyment of the game was paramount.

John will always be remembered as a kind, compassionate man who was willing to give people a chance in life. This resonated on the