

ON THE JULY 29, 2004, OPENING CEREMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S GAMES AT THE SLOVENIAN CULTURAL GARDEN AND HONORING SLOVENIAN PROFESSOR METOD KLEMENC

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in commemoration of the International Children's Games being held in Cleveland this year. I also recognize the Games' founder, Professor Metod Klemenc of Celje Slovenia, who will be honored at the Slovenian Cultural Gardens in a ceremony to open up this year's Games.

I cannot think of a more appropriate person to honor in conjunction with the Games than Professor Klemenc, nor a better place to recognize the International Children's Games and Professor Klemenc than at the Slovenian Cultural Garden in Cleveland.

Metod Klemenc organized the first International Children's Games on June 5, 1968, in Celje. Born in Ljubljana, Slovakia, 70 years ago, Professor Klemenc is the spiritual father of these Games whose simple goal was bringing school age children from different nations to better understand one another. A Slovenian sports instructor, Professor Klemenc explained: "My childhood suffered from the 2nd World War. It destroyed my family. Since I—within my possibilities—wanted to create a better world based on friendship, sports seemed to be one of the best means to bring together young people from different countries. Therefore you need willpower and friends who are enthusiastic about sports, and who are willing to give up their spare time."

The Cleveland Cultural Gardens consist of 23 individual gardens, including the Slovenian Garden. The Gardens are an important part of the Cleveland's history, reflecting the ethnicities and cultures that were instrumental in the city's development. The symbolic meaning of the gardens is that people of diverse backgrounds, lifestyles, traditions, and religions can exist side by side in peace and harmony with the freedom to exercise their beliefs and cultures. Built in the 1920s and 1930s, these gardens stood for the unity among all people of all nations, and to this day remain a unique embodiment of that purpose.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is appropriate to open up the International Children's Games in Cleveland at a place in Cleveland that stands for international brotherhood and peace. And among these gardens, it is my pleasure to recognize the role Slovenians have played in building Cleveland, the Cleveland Cultural Gardens, and the International Children's Games. I ask you to join me in honoring Professor Klemenc, the founder of the International Children's Games.

IN HONOR OF THE CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S PARADE AND MULTICULTURAL FESTIVAL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival, which celebrated its 26 annual parade on Saturday, August 14, 2004, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival is a wonderful opportunity to unite the community. For 26 years, the event has brought together family and friends to celebrate and encourage the spiritual development of Jersey City's youth.

This year's event was dedicated to remembering those lost during the September 11, 2001 attacks. The Jersey City community lost 37 residents on that tragic day. The parade and festival were a fitting tribute to the victims, which honored their memory and acknowledged not only the strength of the community, but also the surviving families and friends.

I would like to extend a special recognition to the Reverend Jose C. Lopez, the president of I.C.A.P., Inc., and his staff for all of their hard work and dedication in organizing this worthwhile event and making it a reality. Additionally, I extend my appreciation to the Jersey City Department of Cultural Affairs for sponsoring the festival and parade.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Christian Children's Parade and Multicultural Festival for its years of service and contribution to the youth of Jersey City, New Jersey.

ON THE PASSING OF FORMER RAMSEY COUNTY COMMISSIONER HAL NORGDARD

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend of mine, former Ramsey County Commissioner Hal Norgard.

Hal Norgard passed away on the morning of August 8th while I was traveling with a congressional delegation in Iraq.

Hal was a wonderful man and friend. He was a man of boundless energy and a great heart. Most of all, I remember him as a person who loved his community like it was his family—because it was for him.

Hal's work on the Ramsey County Board helped so many people, most of whom will never know how this very special man worked so hard to provide them with the opportunities they needed to improve their lives.

Hal was a friend, leader, volunteer, director, developer, teacher, and coach. Everyone who knew him loved him. I have many fond memories of him. We all have our own Hal story.

Hal, I will always remember you for your selfless service.

Hal, I will miss you.

CELEBRATING 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF "A TASTE OF POLONIA"

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise on behalf of more than 111,000 of my constituents who are of Polish descent in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois on Chicago's northwest side. It is my privilege to recognize the 25th anniversary of one of the most celebrated cultural events and the pride of the Polish-American community in Chicago—A Taste of Polonia.

This year's anniversary event was held over Labor Day Weekend and featured hundreds of Polish handicrafts and artistic exhibitions, musical performances and other cultural displays. An abundant variety of Polish cuisine, including some of my personal favorites—kielbasa and pierogi—were enjoyed by tens of thousands of Chicagoans, including many who don't have Polish-American background but nonetheless wanted to join in the celebration and appreciate such an extraordinary assortment of food, music and art unique to "A Taste of Polonia".

Mr. Speaker, I also salute the Copernicus Foundation, a leading advocate for Polish-Americans in Chicago and throughout the country. The Foundation is a shining example of dedication to promoting our city's ethnic pride. It has hosted a variety of cultural, educational and civic programs, town meetings, political debates, live theater performances, concerts and films. It has been home to the Polish Film Festival in America since 1987. The Foundation has proven time and again its commitment to showcasing the many cultural and civic achievements of Polish-Americans and ensuring that they continue to flourish as demonstrated by its sponsorship of "A Taste of Polonia".

Today, it is especially important to reaffirm our appreciation and respect for Polish culture, particularly as the United States and Poland broaden a mutual partnership in the global economy and in fighting the global war against terror. Our special relationship with Poland exemplifies our mutual commitment to democratic ideals of liberty and human rights.

Mr. Speaker, "A Taste of Polonia" is a source of great pride for Polish-American citizens living in Chicago and indeed across the State of Illinois. I invite my colleagues to attend this celebration in the future and again congratulate all those who contributed toward another successful and joyous celebration of our city's Polish heritage.

JOHN MILLER, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the speech made on September 7 by John Miller, Ambassador-at-Large for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. I hope that you find it compelling.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you so much for your kind words, and even more for

your inspiring words on modern-day slavery. I believe you are the first Secretary of State to call trafficking in persons by its true name: modern-day slavery. Without your leadership, and the leadership of President Bush, we would never have made the progress we celebrate today.

And thank you, Under Secretary Paula Dobriansky. You first raised my name for this position and gave me the opportunity to work on one of the premier human rights issues of the 21st century.

I see some colleagues and former colleagues from the Congress here today. They have come even though Congress does not start the fall session until later today. Congressman Frank Wolf, whose counsel led me to take this position. Senator Sam Brownback and Congressman Chris Smith. But for their work and the work of Paul Wellstone and Sam Gadjenson there would not be the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the office I head. Senator Chuck Schumer, who is taking a leadership role on this issue. Congressman Diane Watson, who flew from California to be here, and Congressman Barney Frank. And my former colleagues Barbara Kennelly and Linda Smith.

And thanks also to the many senators and congressmen who sent personal representatives: Senators Lugar, Durbin, Clinton, and Cantwell, Majority Leader DeLay, House Committee on International Relations Chairman Hyde, and Congressmen Barton, Gallegly and Sherman, Kolbe and Coble, Pitts and Saxton, Dunn and Pryce, Lantos and Sherman.

My thanks also to the many in the executive branch who have come—the large contingent from the White House and National Security Council, including my friends Elliot Abrams and Michael Gerson. And my thanks to the many colleagues from so many agencies who have worked together on the Senior Policy Operating Group on human trafficking at the direction of the President. And, of course, my thanks to all those who have come from the various parts of the State Department, including my own office.

Marking the growing importance of modern-day slavery around the world I also want to recognize and show appreciation for the attendance of the ambassadors from countries such as Sweden, Benin, Kazakhstan, Cambodia, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Philippines, and diplomats from other nations such as Bangladesh, Mexico and Ukraine.

And, last but not least, I want to thank my son, Rip, for coming all the way from Seattle.

When I came back here to Washington 18 months ago I knew little about modern-day slavery. I am indebted to many citizens, public servants and NGOs who worked on the issue long before me and took the time to tutor and encourage me. To all of you, I say thanks.

What is this issue we call modern-day slavery? Last week I gave a keynote speech at the new National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati. We discussed the differences between slavery in the 19th century and the 21st century. Today, we do not have government-sanctioned slavery based on color; today, more often we have slavery based on gender and age. Today, the slavery is not just on plantations and in homes; it is in factories and armies as well, and especially in brothels. But the slave masters use the same tools today as the earlier slave masters: kidnapping, fraud, threats and beatings, all aimed at forcing women, children, and men into labor and sex exploitation. And slavery once again reaches into every country in the world. We had a grim reminder of this in our own country today with a Washington Post story on convictions of two kidnappers who put women into forced prostitution.

Who are these victims that bring us here today? Who are the individuals whose bodies and souls have suffered?

I picture the victims I have met in my travels. Tina, a teenage Indonesian farm girl lured and forced into domestic servitude in Malaysia. Lord, a Laotian youngster, beaten, tortured and forced to work in an embroidery factory in Thailand. Katya, a Czech teenager lured to Amsterdam with a promise of a restaurant job, her passport seized, her 2-year-old daughter threatened so she would service 10 and 15 men a day in a brothel. And so many more. . . .

These are the individuals who make up the millions held in slavery within countries or trafficked across international borders.

These are the individuals used by organized crime to make billions of dollars every year so we now, incredibly, speak of the drug trade, the arms trade—and the people trade.

But today is not about bleakness and despair in the human rights, health and public stability challenges we face. Today is about progress and hope. What a group we have here today. Yes, President Bush and Secretary Powell have taken the lead, but in this election season of conflict it is a tribute to the power of this issue that we have here today a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, a coalition ranging from feminists to evangelical Christians, all of us committed to ending this scourge. The NGOs in this room have done so much to pass laws, to jail the traffickers and to heal the afflicted.

You have inspired the public servants here, particularly the staff of the Trafficking in Persons Office. We are a small office in a big department, but what an office! Spurring programs and news media coverage around the world, putting out this report that has helped spur almost 3,000 convictions of traffickers across the globe last year, spur scores of anti-trafficking in persons laws, and spur debates leading to law enforcement and victim protection actions from Guyana to Bangladesh to Japan. To every person who works in the Trafficking in Persons Office, thanks.

But all that is prologue. What can all of us working together do in the future?

First, let's start with language. Back in the time of the Underground Railroad, owners talked about "field hands," but they were describing slaves. Today, words like "laborers" and "sex workers" are often used to describe modern-day slaves. We must try to stop that.

Second, we can continue focusing on the source countries that supply slaves. We can do this by increasing education efforts that warn potential victims. We can support economic alternatives for victims. We can set up more shelters to help the victims. And we can help stamp out corruption and throw the traffickers in jail. Just as faith-based groups were the leaders in setting up the Underground Railroad, we now need faith-based, feminists, and community groups to take the lead.

Third, we must focus more on the demand for slaves. The slave victims may start out in poorer countries, but they often end up in wealthy destination countries in Europe, Asia and North America. That's where the market is. The slavery in earlier centuries existed because of the demand of sugar plantations in Brazil and the Caribbean, the demand of tobacco and cotton farms in the American south. The Secretary of State said at the President's Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking that we cannot ignore demand today. That means smashing the forces of organized crime in destination as well as source countries; it means education directed at those who create and make up the market.

And when we talk about demand, we must also talk, as President Bush did at the U.N.

last fall, about child sex tourism, a major force behind child sex slavery. Yes, child sex tourism may go on in distant lands, but the pedophiles come from wealthy countries. More countries need to pass laws such as the Protect Act passed on a bipartisan basis by the Congress and signed by President Bush in April 2003. That law strengthened law enforcement's ability to prosecute and put in jail predators back home, no matter where in the world they commit this repulsive crime.

Fourth, we must continue to highlight the issue by putting out reports such as the Justice Department's Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Secretary of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.

Fifth, we can urge that law enforcement anywhere not just prosecute the victims but go after the perpetrators and exploiters.

Sixth, we must insist on abolition. As Hugh Thomas documents in his *History of the Atlantic Slave Trade*, in the 19th and earlier centuries, many well-meaning citizens said, "We can't end the slave trade; let's get better ventilation on the slave ships; let's get better mats and wooden beds and more rations and improve the health of the slaves." The Dutch government back then even boasted how clean and neat and well managed their slave ships were. When English critics visited the English slave ships, the slave masters had the slaves sing and dance to convince the visitors to go back and tell Queen Elizabeth that the slaves were happy and there of their own consent. And the slave trade went on.

Today victims, often fearful, tell visitors they are fine and happy. Well-meaning people say, "We can't end slavery, so let's get better ventilation in slave factories; let's get condoms into the brothels." These measures are good and will help the victims, but they won't end the victims' slavery. We cannot lose sight of that goal.

Last, we can encourage the news media to report on modern-day slavery and praise them when they do. Increased public awareness can lead to many good things.

We all know this struggle will be a long one.

But so was the struggle in the early 19th century led by William Wilberforce in the British Parliament. And long was the struggle of the American abolitionists like Frederick Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe and Levi Coffin that took decades. We need their dedication and energy and patience.

This is a struggle that goes back to the book of Exodus that I took the oath on where the Lord told Moses to tell pharaoh to, "Let my people go so they can serve me."

This is a struggle that goes back to the Declaration of Independence with its call for the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In some ways our struggle is easier than the one facing the 19th century abolitionists. We do not have to violate laws to help the victims as the early abolitionists did.

When Wilberforce first raised the slavery issue, another member of Parliament asked, "What right do you have to impose British values on the world?" Well, today, while some governments may look the other way, no government officially supports slavery and almost all have signed international covenants recognizing that freedom must prevail.

I remember visiting Eastern Europe after the fall of the Iron Curtain and receiving the thanks of so many. In the decades ahead I want America to earn and merit the thanks of those who languish in slavery today. I believe America is great when she is good. We are called on—again—to move towards the abolition of slavery in every country, including our own.

There is so much for all of us to do today. Yes, this is a struggle. But as the great Frederick Douglass said, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress." We can all be part of the 21st-century abolitionist movement. And like our forbearers, we will be victorious!

God bless all of you for your friendship and support in this struggle. Thank you.

IN HONOR OF MAJOR DAVID L.
BAYLOR

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Major David L. Baylor, upon his retirement from the Delaware State Police after 22 years of public service. His dedication to safety and to the security of all Delawareans is to be commended.

A native of Wilmington, Delaware, Major Baylor graduated from St. Mark's High School in 1978 and went into the United States Navy, before graduating from the Delaware State Police Training Academy in 1982. In later years, he earned his Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from Wilmington College and his Master's degree in Business Administration/Technology Management from the University of Phoenix. He is also a graduate of the FBI National Academy and the Pennsylvania State University Police Executive Management Course.

During his distinguished career, Major Baylor held several positions within the police force, and was a member of the Executive Protection Unit, where he helped to protect me when I was Governor. In fact, it was during this time that I realized just how popular Major Baylor is in the local community. Whenever we were in the car together, it was not uncommon for people to wave and honk their horns. For a while I thought they were greeting me, but eventually Major Baylor assured me that, in fact, he knew them and they were actually acknowledging him.

In addition to his impressive service in the Delaware State Police, Major Baylor has spent countless volunteer hours as a member on the Board of Directors of several organizations in Delaware. Such groups as the Bear/Glasgow Boys and Girls Club and the Delaware Mentor Program have benefitted greatly from his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has worked closely with Major David Baylor, I am confident that he has served our State well over his distinguished career. He is a fine representative of the First State and I look forward to hearing more about his future accomplishments.

TEXTILES AND APPAREL CHINA
SAFEGUARD ACT H.R. 5026

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 9, 2004

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, several colleagues and I introduced legislation that would create a comprehensive plan to address the impending crisis in the U.S. textiles and apparel industry. An explanation of this bill for the RECORD follows.

SUMMARY

H.R. 5026, the Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act, creates a comprehensive program to respond to the WTO-mandated expiration of textiles and apparel quotas at the end of 2004. Foreseeing within the expanded trade resulting from China's WTO accession the potential negative impact on the U.S. and world markets from quota expiration, the Clinton Administration negotiated the right for the United States to use a special safeguard against imports of textiles and apparel products from China. Despite 345,000 U.S. jobs lost in the textiles and apparel industry since 2001, and estimates of hundreds of thousands more after quotas expire, the Bush Administration has failed to actively implement the special safeguard or to create a comprehensive approach to the issue.

The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act is critical for the U.S. textiles and apparel industry and the 700,000 U.S. jobs it supports. The Act ensures active enforcement of the special safeguard against imports from China and creates a comprehensive approach to the impending crisis. The Act has three key elements. Specifically, it would:

(1) direct the President to make two changes to the overly restrictive rules issued by the Bush Administration to implement the China safeguard so that the safeguard will be meaningful for the U.S. textiles and apparel industry;

(2) direct the President to use the special China safeguard to negotiate a comprehensive agreement by immediately entering into formal consultations with China over textiles and apparel imports that threaten to disrupt the American market; and

(3) enforce aggressively U.S. rights under the special China safeguard by imposing restraints on imports if China does not agree on a mutually acceptable solution.

BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

On January 1, 2005, quotas on textiles and apparel products are scheduled to expire for WTO Members. Textiles and apparel industry analysts predict that China will dominate global textiles and apparel production when that happens. In the United States, some analysts expect China to capture over two-thirds of the U.S. market and, according to the World Bank, capture as much as 50 percent of total global production—a dramatic increase from its current 17 percent share.

China's dominance in the U.S. market will have serious direct adverse consequences domestically. It will also be devastating for many poorer developing countries that will lose their U.S. market share to China, including U.S. preference partners in Central America and sub-Saharan Africa. The impact on these countries will be another blow to the U.S. industry because many of the U.S. preference partners are heavily integrated with the U.S. industry, including use of significant amounts of U.S. textiles in the apparel they export.

The textiles and apparel industry is among the largest U.S. manufacturing industry (in terms of employment, with a total of around 700,000 workers), yet to date the Bush Administration has failed to take any significant steps to address this major trade event.

As part of China's WTO accession package, the Clinton Administration created a special safeguard applicable to imports of textiles and apparel products from China. This special China safeguard gives the United States the right (1) to enter into consultations with China to create a more stable market, (2) to negotiate restraints on textiles and apparel imports with China, and (3) to impose restraints on an annual basis if China does not agree and the imports are causing or threatening market disruption.

CHANGING OVERLY RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS

The Bush Administration issued regulations in May 2003 implementing the special safeguard. Those rules, however, are overly restrictive, severely constraining the safeguard and making it effectively unavailable for large segments of the U.S. industry and its workers. First, the regulations do not clearly provide the right to bring a "threat" case. In other words, the U.S. industry and its workers will have to wait until after imports from China have already caused injury—often irreparable injury—before they can bring a successful case. Second, the regulations are written in a way that significantly constrains the U.S. right to respond to market disruption from China. In many cases, Chinese imports cause market disruption not by competing directly with U.S. production, but because they supplant production that would have used inputs made by U.S. industry. In both cases, the injury to the U.S. industry and its workers is the same—lost orders and lost jobs—yet the current regulations do not provide clearly a right to use the safeguard to prevent the second kind of market disruption.

The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act directs the President to rescind the restrictive interpretation of the textiles and apparel safeguard implementing regulations and replace them with regulations that:

(A) make clear that the U.S. industry and workers will not have to wait until after Chinese textiles and apparel imports have caused injury, but may use a threat case to preempt injury; and

(B) make clear that a safeguard may be imposed for market disruption that harms the U.S. industry and workers when Chinese imports displace production that uses inputs made by the U.S. industry.

In this way, the Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act will allow the United States to take full advantage of its rights under the special China textiles safeguard and make this safeguard a more useful tool for the U.S. industry and its 700,000 workers.

CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR
IMPORT-SENSITIVE PRODUCTS

Given the significant adverse impact expected on the U.S. textiles and apparel industry and its workers from immediate and wholesale elimination of textiles and apparel quotas—some estimates predict hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs will be lost if nothing is done—a more comprehensive approach is needed. The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act provides this comprehensive approach.

The Act directs the President, in effect, to negotiate a comprehensive bilateral textiles and apparel agreement with China, as allowed under the terms of China's WTO accession agreement. The special China safeguard allows China and any WTO Member to negotiate bilaterally ways to address market disruption caused by Chinese textiles and apparel. Significantly, the accession agreement does not place any limitations on the content of such settlements. The open-ended nature of the settlement provision in the safeguard provides the basis of negotiating a comprehensive textiles and apparel agreement with China. The Textiles and Apparel China Safeguard Act directs the President to negotiate such a comprehensive agreement on all products still subject to quotas.

If China is not willing to come to terms on a comprehensive agreement, the Act directs the President to invoke the import restraints provided for under the safeguard across the board for all products eligible for the safeguard, as the United States has the right to do under the terms of China's WTO accession agreement.