

for this commitment. Most recently, he has been the recipient of the Santa Clara County Alliance of Black Educators 2001 LaVerne Owens Community Service Award, the City of San Jose 2000 Excellence in Education Award, and the 1998 KNTV 'Spirit of Excellence Award' for community service.

Working with students in the community is more than a job for Jim—it is a way of life. Under Jim's guidance, United Defense adopted San Jose High Academy in 1983, and over time created a summer high school internship program. This unique program allows students to learn about the corporate environment, while gaining valuable work experience and earning money.

Clearly, Jim Veny has shown a lifetime of commitment towards making the community a better place, and his experience with San Jose High Academy has shown that individual involvement can make a difference for the better. We in San Jose are thankful for Jim's commitment to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF BARBARA
MCGRATH

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Barbara McGrath as she completes her fellowship in my office this week and returns to her permanent position at the U.S. Department Defense's National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

Barb joined my office last May and quickly became an integral part of my staff. As a full time Legislative Fellow, Barb handled several key issues that are important to my constituents—tax relief for working families, the preservation of Social Security for our senior citizens and the viability of our community's small businesses just to name a few.

She worked tirelessly to research the background for my bill H.R. 3015, The Working Families Tax Rebate, which would provide an immediate \$300 payroll tax refund to families that didn't qualify for one under President Bush's plan. If passed, this law would have benefited the 29 million workers who paid payroll taxes but did not earn enough to receive an income tax rebate last year.

Barb also coordinated the multiple newsletters we have sent to my district's senior citizens, informing them about Congressional efforts to guarantee the security of Social Security adjust the Social Security Cost-of-Living Adjustment and provide an affordable prescription drug benefit under Medicare. And she was instrumental in helping arrange a small business fair for my community.

Her knowledge of defense issues was also especially important in the days following the tragic events of Sept. 11. In fact, Barb made such a contribution to my staff that we negotiated with NFMA to extend her fellowship, which was scheduled to end in December, through early May.

But Barb has been more than a dedicated staff member. She has also become a key contributor to the camaraderie in my office. The unique perspective she brought to her fellowship enabled everyone in my office to approach their jobs from a different angle. And

with her witty and insightful comments about everything from personal issues to professional ones, she was quickly dubbed the office favorite. I know she will be dearly missed, and I wish her well in her future endeavors.

BARBARA JORDAN IMMIGRATION
REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY
ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3231 and encourage my colleagues to vote for this important bipartisan measure to reform our Nation's immigration system.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service, created in 1933 to consolidate immigration, border control, and naturalization functions in various departments, has been plagued for years by bureaucratic inefficiency, wasteful practices, and an unclear mission. At first, Congress responded to the problem by increasing funding for the agency, quadrupling its budget from \$1.4 billion to \$5.6 billion between fiscal years 1992 and 2002. Despite the infusion of resources, the INS reported an increase in its backlog of visa and immigration-related applications.

Though a commission chaired by former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan recommended in 1997 that the INS be dismantled, Congress still did not take the drastic action necessary to fix the problems of an agency that had become for many Americans the stereotype of Federal bureaucracy. However, when the INS sent student visa confirmations for two of the September 11 terrorists—six months after their attacks on America—the subsequent public outrage expedited much-needed reform. I commend Chairman SENSENBRENNER and Ranking Member CONYERS for their cooperation in crafting a common-sense bipartisan measure that will address many of the INS's existing problems. The separation of the INS into the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement will prevent the type of mission conflict that plagues the current agency. I also approve of the creation of an Associate Attorney General to oversee the functions of these two bureaus and to emphasize the importance of immigration matters within the Justice Department.

However, I would be remiss if I did not express the concerns of some of my constituents, who fear that splitting a bureaucracy into two only creates two bureaucracies. I have to laugh as I am reminded of the perils of Hercules as he tried to slay Hydra, the nine-headed snake, which grew two heads for every one that was chopped off. Instead, we must strike at the heart of our current problem, and I believe that H.R. 3231 will effectively accomplish this goal. I will be carefully monitoring the implementation of INS reform to see that the new bureaus are efficient, responsive and focused in their mission.

RECOGNIZING EDDIE AND MARY
EMMA CHERRY FOR SIXTY-TWO
YEARS OF MARRIAGE

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a Tennessee couple who prove that love is still very much alive.

Next month, Eddie and Mary Emma Cherry will celebrate the 62nd anniversary of the day they committed themselves to one another.

Eddie, originally from Dover in Stewart County, and Mary Emma, originally from Danville in Houston County, met through a mutual friend in 1938. The pair met up again the following year when they both enrolled at Austin Peay State College—now named Austin Peay State University—in Clarksville, Tennessee.

After becoming reacquainted, the two decided they wanted to spend their lives together, and they wedded June 1, 1940. Since then, the Cherrys have added to their family two sons, Charles and Don, a daughter, Ann, seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Over the years, Eddie and Mary Emma have undertaken numerous successful business ventures in West Tennessee but eventually returned to Dover. Eddie spent many years raising cattle and hogs and growing corn and hay. Mary Emma worked for years as a teacher and administrator at Dover Elementary School.

The two are retired now and spend their days together.

Mrs. Cherry has said of their marriage, "Love is the basis of all of it. I never thought of not loving him." Mr. Cherry has added jokingly that his secret is in learning to agree with his wife. The couple says that now, as they celebrate more than six decades of union, their children should be planning a big party to celebrate their 70th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask that you and our colleagues join me in applauding the marriage of my friends Eddie and Mary Emma Cherry and in wishing them many more years of happiness with their family and many friends who admire them greatly.

TRIBUTE TO THE McBAIN HIGH
SCHOOL VARSITY BOYS BASKET-
BALL TEAM 2002 MICHIGAN
CLASS C BASKETBALL CHAM-
PIONS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the McBain High School Varsity Basketball Team, who recently won the 2002 Michigan Class C state title. In their heart-stopping championship game played at the Breslin Center, located in Lansing, Michigan, the McBain Ramblers defeated Kalamazoo Christian 57–48.

Led by Head Coach Bruce Koopman and assistant coaches Jerry Boven and Justin Eubank, members of the 2002 Ramblers include: Kevin Boven (3), Andy Bronkema (5),

Gavin Reinink (10), Trent Mulder (12), Peter DeKam (20), Blake Wiltzer (22), Andy Gilde (24), Kyle Eisenga (25), Travis Nederhood (30), Luke Bronkema (34), Ryan Westdorp (40) and Dan Bazuin (32).

The dedication that these players put forth throughout the entire season is one of which the entire district can be proud. Their victory not only brought the team together in great spirit, but their family, friends and community as well.

Once again, on behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, I would like to congratulate the coaches and members of the McBain High School Varsity Basketball Team on their achievement. I wish them the best in their future seasons.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 25, 2002, I was unable to be present for roll-call vote No. 115.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 115.

HONORING TRULIANT FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize a committed and longstanding financial institution in my hometown of Winston-Salem, North Carolina—Truliant Federal Credit Union. For the past fifty years, Truliant's family-like tradition of progressive thinking, reliability and accessibility has served more than 200,000 members in five states. On their 50th Anniversary, the founders and executives of Truliant are to be commended for maintaining a valued and trusted reputation and their tireless contribution to the community.

In 1952, the Radio Shops Credit Union—what was to become Truliant—was chartered in Winston-Salem to serve employees of Western Electric. Founder Tom Pullen built the Credit Union on four cornerstones—member ownership, democratic governance, volunteer directors and access for working families. Pullen's success as a trusted and loyal financial guide immediately brought in 2,000 members and more than \$100,000 in assets. His commitment to providing the best technology and friendly, personal attention grew his reputation, diversified his membership and tripled his holdings. The recent change in name to Truliant certainly reflects Pullen's mission to maintain relationships of mutual respect and trust with all of the Credit Union's members.

Winston-Salem is thankful for Truliant's philosophy of "people helping people." Truliant members are leaders in the community, sponsoring the Special Olympics, American Red Cross blood drives, Habitat for Humanity builds, Junior Achievement events and the an-

nual March of Dimes' walk. Truliant also sponsors a scholarship fund that has helped 52 high school graduates gain access to over \$26,000.

Today I applaud Tom Pullen and every member of the Truliant family for fifty successful years of endless community to their members and the Winston-Salem community.

CHILD LABOR

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

ON BEHALF OF ANDREA SHAHAN, DANIELLE HARVEY, REID GARROW, TROY AULT AND STEFANIE GRAY

REGARDING CHILD LABOR

(April 8, 2002)

REID GARROW: On the western edge of Dacca, Bangladesh, on a man-made ridge constructed to prevent flooding, dust is everywhere. The air is full of a single-sound sequence: The sharp sing of hammers hitting stone anvils. The sun beats bright as the children with their naked dust-covered bodies hammer away with tiny hammers in imitation of their mothers.

Many mothers work here. Hundreds, even thousands, are employed in breaking bricks for the foundations of the buildings. And by many mothers' sides, living in horrible conditions, are their children, laboring away. There are many places such as the factory described in Dacca, Bangladesh, all over the world. Children are forced to work in horrible conditions, with extremely low wages, and with no rights whatsoever.

We are the beneficiaries of child labor. Many of us here today are wearing clothing made overseas, and a significant percentage of it is made by small children. The United States has the world's largest economy, and with just a little effort, our government could drastically reduce child labor, and maybe even someday eliminate it.

DANIELLE HARVEY: A common way for children to become exploited in the system of child labor is to be sold by their parents to a bondsman in order to pay off a debt. The debt is usually very small, ranging from 500 to 7,500 rupees, which, when converted to U.S. currency, amounts to about \$14 to \$200. Destitute families are offered these loans, and most families accept them, because they need to pay for the cost of an illness, to provide a dowry for a married child, or perhaps just to keep food on the table.

A significant job in the workforce is the manufacturing of domestic and export products. Some of these products include silk, bee, which are hand-rolled cigarettes, silver jewelry, synthetic gemstones, leather products, including footwear and sporting goods, handwoven wool carpets, and precious gemstones and diamonds. Some services that bondsmen force bonded children to perform include prostitution, small-restaurant work, truck-stop work, tea-shop services, and domestic servitude.

STEFANIE GRAY: Child labor prevents children from receiving a good education.

Without an education, they are unable to receive jobs at reasonable pay as an adult. Children want a good education, and they believe that the only way their beliefs will be fulfilled is if they are willing to work.

With the lack of support from their parents and their employers, it is hard to be a student and an employee. There are some companies in Nepal, Pakistan, that give classes to employers and parents to recognize the students' education rights.

Child domestic workers cannot join a normal school. A little twelve-year-old boy cleans utensils, washes clothes, and sweeps the house. He rarely sees outside the small four-walled house where he works. He wants to go to school and study, and is unable because of his housework. Children work in the hope they will make enough money to go to school, and, in the end, they realize they won't even make enough money. And it is hard for them to get out of work once they enter. They become disappointed that they won't get the education that they had hoped for.

TROY AULT: Child debt servitude has been illegal since 1933 in India, when the Children Pledging Labor Act was enacted under British rule. There are specific laws which were meant to govern child labor in factories, in commercial establishments, on plantations, and in apprenticeships. There are also laws about the use of migrant labor and contract labor. A recent law established in 1986 was set in place by the Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act, and designates a child as a person who has not completed their 14th year of age. It purports to regulate the hours and conditions of some child workers, and to prohibit the use of child labor in certain enumerated hazardous industries. Most importantly, there is a law that was established in 1976 by the Bonded Labor System Abolition Act, which strictly outlaws all forms of debt bondage and forced labor.

Why these laws have not been enforced. The governing systems in Asia feel that child labor is inevitable. They think that it is caused by poverty, and cannot be changed by force, that it must evolve slowly towards eradication. It has been discovered, though, that some governments fund child labor in their country, which isn't making the population of child workers any smaller.

Many feel that the systems are concerned only with maintaining a lead in the global marketplace, rather than the condition of their nation's youth. The problem at hand is really that, with the laws formed by these nations against having child labor in their countries are not being enforced harshly enough, and that an involvement with the American government, which has much more power, would make much more of an impact on child labor.

ANDREA SHAHAN: Rosy, from the Philippines, who is 14 years old, has to take care of the household as well as her employer's 14 breeding dogs. She says, The dogs are so big. I'm afraid to go near them. Every day, I prepare kilos of dog food, wash out their pens, and take care of the mother dogs with newly born puppies. Sometimes I can't sleep properly for three nights or the puppies may die.

All dogs are made in heaven, they say, but some domestics live in hell. My employer doesn't allow me to have any of the leftover food from their table, and I can't just help myself. I'm always hungry. One day, I couldn't tighten my belt anymore, so I ate the food of the dogs.

Saneena, from Nepal, who is twelve years old, in an interview, says: I have been a domestic worker for the last two years, and recently started going to school. At first, my stepmother didn't allow me to attend, but I used to go to the class anyway, without telling her. A few days later, she caught me, scolded me, and gave me a slap.