

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 every 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.

The teacher visited our house and tried to convince her to send me back. To begin with, she was not ready even to talk, but later she agreed, on the condition that I should take my younger brother with me. So I bring my baby brother to school. He can't really understand the class because he is only one and a half years old, but I'm glad at least to have a chance to go to school again.

Fatima, from Bangladesh, is 14 years old. Fatima came to Dacca to work as a domestic worker. Her employer used to beat her up often. After four months, when her employer beat her up severely, she ran away, and took shelter in another home. Seeing the bruises on her body, the owner of her house took her to the police station when she was a bit better.

The police brought her back to her old employer's house for investigation. The employers bribed the police and give them a written statement saying that she would be sent back to her village. But after the police left, she was locked in the toilet. She started screaming, and upon hearing her cries for help, the neighbors phoned ASK. ASK Lawyers rescued her and tried to file suit against the employer. While this was going on, the employer offered Fatima's family about 230 U.S. dollars. Fatima's mother took the money and refused to file charges. At present, Fatima is working in a garment factory.

Johoya has to get up at 5 a.m., wash the utensils, sweep the compound, wash the cloths, attend to the demands of the mistress in the kitchen, attend to the old lady in the house, and also look after the pet dog. One day, Johoya was on the road, crying, holding a dog chain in her hand. When approached, she burst out crying, saying, "the dog has run away. I am afraid. Tomorrow the master will be returning to the house, and he will kill me for losing the dog. My mistress has not given me food for two days because I have lost the dog. Have you seen my dog anywhere?"

The next day the house owner arrived, and Johoya was beaten for her carelessness and told she was not to be given any food until the dog was found. Some days later, the dog was found in the house of a neighbor, and money was paid to them for finding and keeping the dog safely. Johoya was happy the dog was returned, but her salary for the previous month was not given to her mother, when she came, as usual, to collect. She was told it had been paid to the neighbor who found and looked after the dog.

When you look into a child's eyes, you expect to see hope, trust and innocence, but when you see these signs of childhood are replaced by the trail of hunger, fear and suspicion, we need to take serious stock in ourselves and the society we have created.

HONORING CIBOLA SCHOOL FOR ITS DEMONSTRATED RECORD OF OUTSTANDING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cibola High School in Yuma, Arizona, for its demonstrated record of outstanding student achievement. Because national statistics, gathered through the U.S. Census and educational surveys, have indicated high Hispanic drop-out rates at both the high school and college levels, I am especially pleased with the

achievements of Cibola High School. Its student population is 75 percent Hispanic and Cibola has demonstrated that it is the success orientation of the school that impacts the success of the students. Cibola is not located in a wealthy school district and does not limit its student admissions to only the brightest or most successful students in the school district.

As Jon Walk, Cibola's first and founding principal indicated when the school opened 11 years ago, "(we) had the opportunity of a lifetime, the chance to establish the culture of a school." Fortunately for the children who attended Cibola over the years, Jon Walk, his teachers and his administrators established a culture of success and made it work.

The results of that "success culture" are impressive: Daily attendance runs at 96 percent; 89 percent of the class of 2001 went on to college; the graduation rate is 86 percent; the drop out rate is only 2 percent; the class of 2001 was awarded a total of 2.5 million dollars in scholarship money. In addition, Cibola High School achieved an A+ School Award for 1996 and has produced 7 Flinn Scholars since 1995 with 3 of that 7 being in the Spring of 2001.

How did they do it? The secrets to this outstanding success have evolved through caring, committed principals, teachers, administrators and staff. They evolved a system for making the students at Cibola High School believe in themselves, and be diligent about being the best they could be. Cibola promotes a culture of academic achievement that supports both students and teachers. My Cibola High School friends have shared the secrets of their success: Cibola is family and all members will be supported towards success. Freshmen are told they are preparing for college. The entire school builds a shared vision of success. Both teachers and students are supported to achieve their highest potential. It is a healthy environment with a lot of trust. Adults develop strong relationships with students. Positive attitudes and upbeat interactions are encouraged. Communication is emphasized. Each student has a 4 Year Plan. There are Freshmen Counseling Teams that work at getting to know each student. There are Senior Packets. Parents are encouraged to be engaged and active in their student's school life. Cibola sets high academic standards that are paired with appropriate resources.

These are attitudes and formulas that can easily be replicated throughout our nation's schools. We need to see all of our children succeeding. With Cibola High School, we have a model that is working superbly and which emphasizes the interaction of its people as the key. Thank you Cibola High School for all you have done for the children of Yuma and for the guide you have provided for our nation. I work for the day that all of our nation's children will be given this same educational environment.

IAN CHAN OGILVIE MAKES HIS MARK ON THE WORLD

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Clark Ogilvie of my staff

and his wife Ms. Deb Chan on the birth of their first child, Master Ian Chan Ogilvie. Ian was born on Tuesday, March 26, 2002 and weighed 7 pounds and 13 ounces. Faye joins me in wishing Clark and Deb great happiness during this very special time in their lives.

As a father of three, I know the immeasurable pride and rewarding challenges that children bring into your life. Their innocence keeps you young-at-heart. Through their inquiring minds and wide-eyed wonder, they show you the world in a fresh, new way and change your perspective on life. A little miracle, a new baby holds all the potential of what human beings can achieve.

I welcome young Ian into the world and wish Clark and Deb all the best as they raise him.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JEFFREY P. KOPLAN

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jeffrey P. Koplan and his 26 years of outstanding public service.

Dr. Koplan served as the Director of the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention and the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, from 1998 until March of this year when he stepped down to continue his career in public health outside of the Federal government.

We are very fortunate in this country to be able to attract some of the best minds and most talented professionals to public service. However, it is typically not their impressive educational training, professional experience, or list of accomplishments that distinguishes their public service careers. What we often remember most is the daily heart and soul that they devote to solving the myriad of problems and challenges that we as a nation expect our Federal, state and local governments to address.

Despite the great responsibility we thrust upon leaders in public service, they toil in relative anonymity behind the agency acronyms that the world comes to rely upon. While Dr. Koplan is certainly well known and respected in the public health community and in Washington, there are untold millions of people in this country and throughout the world who he has in some way touched through his leadership at CDC who will never know his name—who will never know how he has given them the blessing of a healthier life through the often invisible efforts of public health programs that he has promoted and the thousands of CDC employees whom he has led.

Dr. Koplan will be remembered for passion and aggressive actions he spurred CDC to take in addressing some of the most pressing public health concerns of our time. Not only has he led the CDC response to the tumultuous events of last Fall and our nation's first major bioterrorism event, but he has also called for a national response to an epidemic in obesity, efforts to control infectious diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and heart disease, expand immunization coverage, and build the capacity and infrastructure of CDC and state public health departments.