

A TRIBUTE TO RAO ANUMOLU

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 25, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to express my deep appreciation and recognition of Mr. Rao S. Anumolu of Hauppauge, NY for his tireless efforts in support of our nations defense. As President and CEO of ASR International Corporation, Mr. Anumolu has assisted the Department of Defense in its fight to protect our homeland since the attack on our country on September 11th and particularly during the Iraqi war. Since its conception in 1986, ASR International has developed cost effective technology and systems to protect our nations airports, waterways, railroads and highways. Most recently, ASR International has developed the "SAFETY/SECURITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM" in order to further support our efforts at Homeland Security in a comprehensive and cost effective manner.

In addition to Mr. Anumolu's arduous work with ASR International, he has made quite a name for himself outside their doors. Earning a MS in Industrial Engineering and a MBA in Management, Mr. Anumolu furthered his education in the field of Defense by enrolling in numerous courses at Defense Systems Management College as well as Harvard University and other esteemed institutions. With this stellar academic background, Mr. Anumolu entered the work force, holding such prestigious positions as Senior Engineer, Program Manager and Director of Prime Defense contractors before founding ASR International in 1986.

This is not the first time Mr. Anumolu has been recognized for his efforts. In 1993, Mr. Anumolu received the Business Excellence Award from the U.S. Small Business Administration for his work in the field of Defense. Now, it is my turn to say "Thanks."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Mr. Anumolu for his exemplary work and dedication to the safety and protection of all Americans. His many accomplishments have helped make the United States a safe place for all.

HONORING FATHER WALTER L.
DOLAN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Father Walter L. Dolan, O.F.M., upon the occasion of his retirement from active ministry.

Father Dolan has served as President of Padua Franciscan High School in Parma for the past nine years. Under his leadership, the high school has flourished in many ways. Enrollment has steadily increased at Padua, and today the high school is the largest Catholic co-educational secondary school in northern Ohio. Additionally, it was because of Father Dolan that Padua Franciscan High School is now officially designated as a College Preparatory High School—making it only one of

fourteen with this status in the entire State of Ohio.

Not only has Father Dolan significantly raised the bar on academic standards and excellence at Padua, he also focused on the improvement of the school's athletic facilities. These significant exterior developments created new baseball and softball fields, new track fields and facilities, parking and roadway improvements, and a new football stadium. Father Dolan ensured that appropriate landscaping graced the boundaries of every new development.

Moreover, Father Dolan's goal for Padua included financial stability for the school, and aid for eligible students. During his tenure, Father Dolan secured a major funding effort to build a strong endowment, entitled "The Campaign For Tomorrow." This significant endeavor exists to increase the amount of financial aid to students in need. This endowment is also designed to maintain the school's technological level, and also provides teachers with cutting-edge educational training.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Father Walter L. Dolan as he retires as President of Padua Franciscan High School, and as he retires from active ministry. Father Dolan's contributions throughout his ministry are significant and immeasurable, and his work and service will be greatly missed. His leadership, expertise, guidance and concern for others have served to uplift the entire Padua community, and the entire Cleveland community, and his gift of faith and compassion will forever light our community.

IN HONOR OF ROY BOHNER

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Roy Orthmor Bohner, who recently celebrated his 51st anniversary working with Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control in Dallas, TX.

Roy Bohner has been a dedicated employee of MFC since he began working there many years ago as an Engineering Trainee and a junior hydraulics design engineer. Some of his notable accomplishments include a design of an autopilot for a radio controlled drone aircraft, a successful R&D program to do flight control analysis, and design studies for a "fly-by-wire" control system named Electro-RAM. In addition to his service in Dallas, Roy spent some time at the General Dynamics plant, now Lockheed Martin Aeronautics in Fort Worth, as part of the Industry Assist program.

Prior to joining MFC, Roy served our country in World War II as a member in the 11th Army Division, and he continues to contribute to this Nation through his loyalty and dedication to his projects at Lockheed Martin. A man of ardor and great humor, Roy's objective is to be the oldest living employee at Missiles and Fire Control in Dallas.

Roy is an exemplary model of the American worker who is dedicated to continue serving this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Roy Bohner deserves special recognition for his tremendous achievement

and dedication. He serves as a role model to the rest of us, and I wish him success in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MARIE DAVIS OF
NORTH ADAMS, MI

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marie Davis of North Adams, Michigan.

A lifelong resident of North Adams, Marie has enriched the lives of others through her outstanding participation in civic and volunteer activities, and her many accounts of life in North Adams.

Marie was born on August 14, 1909 and is a lifelong resident of North Adams. She attended school there and graduated from North Adams High School, and has been a member of the North Adams United Methodist Church. Marie has also represented North Adams as a member of the Women's Congress at the Hillsdale County fair for many years.

Mrs. Davis is best known for her historical accounts of life in North Adams and has kept diaries of all major events that have occurred there. She has written and published five books about local history, including: "This is North Adams," "100 Years of Sports in North Adams", "The History of North Adams Schools," and "1886-2002: The History of the North Adams Fire Department."

Marie Davis will celebrate her 94th birthday on August 14, 2003, and is still considered North Adams' official historian, continuing to chronicle the lives and events of that community.

North Adams is a small midwestern town with tree-lined streets, friendly neighbors, and thanks to Mrs. Davis, a preserved heritage. I am pleased to recognize the efforts of Marie Davis in preserving the memories, stories and values of the past for present and future generations.

GENERAL ERIC K. SHINSEKI

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the outstanding service of one of America's true heroes, General Eric K. Shinseki.

General Shinseki retires from the Army after a career that spanned the globe and 38 years of service in peace and war. Let me be very clear, what General Shinseki has accomplished as chief is tied directly to the welfare of soldiers and their ability to remain the world's greatest warfighters and we owe him a debt of gratitude.

General Shinseki was just a young cadet at West Point, when General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, gave his distinguished Farewell Speech on the banks of the Hudson to the Corps of Cadets. General MacArthur's words embodied the creed of military service:

"Duty," "honor," "country"—Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you

want to be, what you can be. They are your rallying points to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.—General Douglas MacArthur's Farewell Speech, May 12, 1962

These ideals—of duty, honor and country so eloquently expressed by General MacArthur that day have been personified in General Shinseki's distinguished career. General Shinseki graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1965 and later received a Master of Arts Degree in English Literature from Duke University.

As a young officer, General Shinseki served two combat tours in Vietnam. He was twice wounded, and earned two Purple Hearts as well as four Bronze Star Medals. He then went on to serve for more than ten years throughout Europe in positions of increasing authority and responsibility. In 1996, General Shinseki was promoted to lieutenant general and returned to the Pentagon as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Planning.

General Shinseki's duties culminated with his promotion and assignment as Chief of Staff of the Army in 1999. Already, as Vice Chief of Staff, he had developed an innovative plan to prepare the Army to face the unique challenges of the 21st century. Soon after becoming Chief of Staff of the Army, General Shinseki embarked on a bold plan to transform the Army to a lighter, more lethal, more flexible and transportable force that would be fully capable of meeting the full range of threats that face today's Army. He was a visionary who began transformation long before the term became popular.

Perhaps most poignantly, General Shinseki should be remembered as the gladiator President Roosevelt spoke of so long ago:

It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Address at the Sorbonne, Paris, France, April 23, 1910.

Throughout his thirty-eight years of service General Shinseki's first and primary focus has always been the men and women of the United States Army. Among his many accomplishments, General Shinseki revolutionized recruitment, training and education. Just one example of General Shinseki's innovative approach is eCybermission, a program that encourages young men and women to pursue education and careers in engineering and science, which he sees as fundamental to the future of the Army and the nation.

General Shinseki attributes much of his success to the support of his wife Patty, who has also contributed greatly to aid the wives and families of our service men and women. Together, they have raised two wonderful children, Lori and Ken.

This nation, the Congress, the Department of Defense, and the men and women of the

Army, owe a debt of gratitude to General Shinseki and his wife Patty for their selfless service. They have given meaning to the timeless values that continue to reverberate across the plain at West Point—"Duty, Honor, Country."

THE CASE FOR LABOR STANDARDS IN TRADE AGREEMENTS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask that excerpts of a recent speech by Mr. LEVIN of Michigan be printed.

In recent years the major industrial growth in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala has been in the maquilas, assembling apparel in free trade zones.

100,000 to 150,000 people work in the garment maquilas of each nation.

75-85 percent of the workers on average are women, with an average age of 18-25.

A majority are the sole source of income for themselves and their children.

By law, the work week is supposed to be 44 hours, with overtime on a voluntary basis.

The typical worker receives about 65 to 75 cents per hour. If paid by piece the average could be around \$1 per hour.

Almost every nation in the world has agreed through the International Labor Organization (ILO) to respect five core labor standards: prohibitions on child labor and forced labor, non-discrimination, and the rights to associate and to bargain collectively. In the garment maquilas, the most salient are the rights to associate and organize and to bargain collectively.

In Central America today, the basic labor-management dynamic is like the United States at the turn of the last century.

In Nicaragua and El Salvador, an employer can fire any employee whom it believes is sympathetic to an organizing effort simply by paying severance.

In one plant I visited in Nicaragua workers had quite recently been working 70- to-80 hours (apparently for the same \$100 a month); in some cases they were working 24 hour shifts. Protests finally forced new management, but the new management acknowledged that they were still working people longer than permitted in the law.

In Guatemala, we talked with a worker who had personally witnessed other employees who had been trying to organize being beaten with bats at work.

In Nicaragua and Guatemala, we heard numerous reports of employers using the criminal process in order to break up unions in maquilas and other sectors.

In El Salvador, we visited a free trade zone in which a plant was shut down to avoid its workers being able to organize. We heard highly credible evidence that the leaders of the organizing effort were subsequently blacklisted as they sought other employment.

In Guatemala, it is not legally possible for a union to attempt to organize within an entire industry, like the garment industry, without having in advance 50 percent plus one of the workers signed up and registering with the government.

Nicaraguan and Guatemalan employees cannot strike without government approval.

The State Department Human Rights Report, and numerous other reports from groups like Human Rights Watch, confirm that the facts and incidents are the constant reality.

In El Salvador, Beatrice Alamanni de Carillo, a veteran judge and professor, serves as Prosecutor for the Defense of Human Rights. She was appointed by the National Assembly, with a majority from the conservative Arena Party. Her comments:

"In the private sector an anti-union culture persists in great measure and for many years, employers have generated a climate that does not contribute to the promotion of worker organization in their workplace. . . . The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has not demonstrated a real will to guarantee in practice the rights of workers, either individually or collectively. There is a very loud clamor that the authorities of that Ministry do not make their best efforts to adequately check working conditions in businesses, and, in addition, they tolerate and promote an anti-union culture in the country."

In each country, the rights to associate and organize and to bargain collectively are not realities. The laws themselves are inadequate. Even where there are laws on the books, they are not well enforced and are often used against workers trying to organize.

As far as I could determine, there is not a single effective collective bargaining agreement in any of the garment maquilas of the three countries, though there are almost 400,000 workers.

In Guatemala, a leader of the union connected with the Christian Democrats put it this way: the problem is that employers have "impunity;" "they make up their own laws."

You may jump to the conclusion that I came back discouraged. That is not accurate.

If the issue of core labor standards is addressed in CAFTA by including a fully enforceable obligation to adopt these standards, it will have an important impact on socio-economic dynamics in these countries by helping develop a middle class.

In the last decade the apparel/textile maquilas have been the major source of economic growth and new employment in each of the three nations I visited, and in Honduras.

The realities within the maquilas today are built on a total imbalance in relationships between employer and employee. The vast majority of workers, young women, are particularly vulnerable, with overriding fear that for them losing a job means an end to their income.

It is essential in order to provide opportunities to the CAFTA countries to expand trade and strengthen commercial ties with the region. It is equally essential that the rules of trade and investment be shaped in a way that maximizes the benefits to those countries and the U.S.

For workers to be able to break the cycle of poverty, they need to have the ability to join together, to participate, to improve their economic status. This is an antecedent to helping those workers use the potential of globalization to create, join, or expand the middle class.

Hernando de Soto recently authored *The Mystery Of Capital: Why Capitalism Succeeds In The West And Fails Everywhere Else*, which posits that economies develop where property rights are formalized, are clearly and efficiently defined, are enforceable, and may be exercised by all; in this way all property can become capital. Labor market standards help workers maximize a key property right—property in one's own labor.