

Cheney as the director of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. John also serves in the Bush Administration as a senior adviser to the Secretary of State.

Sex trafficking is a growing problem of slavery both abroad and at home. John Miller is an excellent choice by the President for this job and we wish him well in this important position.

I insert for the RECORD the remarks John gave at his swearing-in ceremony.

Speech given by the Honorable John R. Miller at his swearing in as Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, at the Capitol on March 4, 2003

Vice President Cheney, I feel honored and appreciative that someone who I respect as much as you has taken the time to swear me in. Thank you.

It is so good to see many of my former colleagues in Congress. House Majority Leader Tom Delay, House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, Congressman Frank Wolf and Chris Smith who have been such leaders on the slave trading issue, my class mates Howard Coble, Jim Saxton, Joe Barton, and from the neighboring district to mine in Seattle, Jim McDermott . . . thank you all for joining my family and me on this occasion.

Undersecretary Paula Dobriansky, thank you for your kind words and thank you for your work on human rights over the years and for your support, your counsel and your guidance.

And my thanks to all of you today who come as friends, or relatives, or advocates in this cause.

Most of all, I want to thank my wife, June, and our son, Rip, for supporting me in this effort.

When one takes on a challenge of modern day slavery, one benefits from the work of others, past and present. Some came long before, such as the English opponent of the slave trade, William Wilberforce, the American abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison; the Quakers with their Underground Railroad, or the men and women of the Salvation Army who started the fight against sex slavery in the 19th century.

Others whose shoulders I stand upon are less well known and more recent. But they are here in attendance today. I see Laura Lederer, who outside and now inside government, has labored to raise the public consciousness of trafficking around the world through her research, writing and speeches.

I see Amy O'Neill-Richard, who, with her seminal study on trafficking of women, influenced many inside government to understand that modern day slavery is a great emerging womens' issue.

I see Michael Horowitz, my friend and also welcome critic, who has been present and active at the creation of just about every important piece of human rights legislation this past decade.

I also see here many committed people from my office. Would you all please raise your hands. These are the people who travel thousands of miles and labor thousands of hours in their efforts to fight the slave trade.

The dimensions of the modern day slavery challenge that we face are vast. There are not thousands or hundreds of thousands but over a million people who are trafficked and enslaved every single year. That's right-over a million every single year.

Many of our fellow Americans believe slavery ended here after the Civil War. And, indeed, slavery based on color did end then in our country. But we know that today slavery based on color still exists in countries such as Mauritania.

We know that today slavery based on bonded labor still in the brick kilns of Pakistan and in exists on the farms of India, the charcoal camps of Brazil.

We know that today slavery based on military impressment of children goes on from Sri Lanka to Uganda.

And most of all, we know that today the fastest growing and And most of all, most hideous form of modern day slavery, sex slavery, reaches into most countries of the world, including these United States. We know that sex slavery makes billions for organized crime every year. We know at the same it time physically, mentally, and spiritually ruins millions of children and women.

Mr. Vice President, the struggle we wage to abolish modern day slavery will decide the fate of millions of human beings. But this struggle is also tied to the United States' role in the world. We live in a time when many people abroad do not know or have forgotten the idealism that led Americans to sacrifice over and over so that others might enjoy the God-given, inalienable right to liberty enunciated in our Declaration of Independence. They do not know what moves America; what makes us tick.

Now with many grave challenges facing us at home and abroad, the President and Congress have asked that we take on the ultimate issue of liberty: freeing people from slavery. It is an issue that cries out for national and international leadership. And as is so often the case, while many nations will cooperate in this fight, one nation must lead the way. Which country will put its power and resources into this fight to help the world's weakest achieve freedom? Which country will risk alienating others by reporting openly what's going on and holding out the possibility of aid sanctions to encourage action? There is only one answer to the question of which country must lead: it is the United States of America.

We lead not because we are perfect—we have our imperfections—including on this issue. We lead because we alone have the idealism, the power, the history and the commitment to freedom to lead the world in this new abolitionist struggle.

Yes, some abroad and even at home will view this effort with alarm and cynicism. They do not understand that on this as on many issues, our interests are reflected in our values. They will also ignore the fact that the fight against slavery is premised not only on our own values but universal values and UN covenants. Such people will still ask why are you trying to impose American values on the world? Two hundred years ago similar people asked the English evangelist and member of Parliament, William Wilberforce, as he fought to end the slave trade based on color, why are you trying to impose British values on the world? But Wilberforce persisted and persevered and millions who emerged for slavery to live in freedom thanked him and Great Britain. And just as today the people of Eastern Europe thank us for freeing them from Soviet tyranny, in the future, if we are successful, millions of men in forced peonage and millions of women and children forced into prostitution and sex slavery will thank the United States for their freedom.

Just last week President Bush issued an executive order that showed anew his determination that the U.S. lead the fight to abolish modern day slavery. President Bush became the first American President to challenge government agencies to make the fight against modern day slavery a priority in planning and deeds.

I am proud to serve an administration and a President who will make this issue of human rights and freedom an integral part of United States foreign policy.

I accept this position humbly, Mr. Vice President, and I ask for the prayers and help of those in this room and elsewhere. I have learned enough in my few weeks here to know that I truly need such prayers and help.

This struggle will not be short or easy. Wilberforce only succeeded in abolishing the 19th century slave trade after over 25 years. We will need his spirit and the spirit of our own nineteenth century abolitionists if we are to defeat this modern scourge.

But we all should know this: As we pursue this struggle, we will serve God, we will serve mankind, and we will serve our country well. And that is all we can and should ask of ourselves.

Thank you.

HONORING MICHAEL J. QUIRK—A
TRUE AMERICAN HERO

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Michael J. Quirk for his service to his country and as a volunteer with the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. At a time when the President is encouraging all Americans to serve our nation in a volunteer capacity the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary will recognize Michael J. Quirk on his retirement from the Coast Guard Auxiliary with over 22 years of service. What is truly remarkable about Commodore Quirk is that prior to his involvement in the US Coast Guard Auxiliary, he had also well and faithfully served our nation in the military for over thirty years.

In World War II, Commodore Quirk was a member of the famed 56th Fighter Group of the US Army Air Corps and achieved the status of Double-Ace. On his 100th mission he was shot down and was held as a prisoner-of-war until April 1945 at Stalag Luft 1, Barth, Germany. For his World War II service he received the Silver Star among other decorations and the Purple Heart for wounds received when his plane was shot down.

Following his return to the States in 1945, he entered Catholic University and, while pursuing his degree instructed Air National Guard to fly the P-47 . . . the plane he flew in Europe.

In 1947, after the service was formally established, Quirk returned to the service of his country with the US Air Force and over a thirty-year career saw service with the 4th Fighter Group flying F-80 Shooting Stars; Langley Air Force Base where flew F-86 Sabre jets; La Paz, Bolivia training Bolivian pilots to fly the P-47; the Central Air Defense Force from 1951-52; Commander of the 87th Fighter Interceptor Squadron; 453rd Tactical Fighter Training Wing; Seventh Air Force Headquarters, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, RVN; and completed his Air Force career at the Tactical Air Warfare Center, Eglin AFB, Florida, retiring as a Colonel in 1977.

Soon after his retirement from the US Air Force, he and his wife Kit joined the US Coast Guard Auxiliary, the volunteer force of the United States Coast Guard, and rose through various positions in further service to the nation and served at Commodore of the 8th Coastal Region in 1990-1991.

On his retirement from the US Coast Guard Auxiliary with over 22 years of volunteer service, the nation joins the US Coast Guard Auxiliary and the US Coast Guard in saluting this great American.

TRIBUTE TO ABEL VICTOR
OLAZABEL

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to honor the life of Abel Victor Olazabel. On the occasion of his funeral, I offer my sincerest condolences to his family. Abel was a true American hero, providing valiant service to our nation during World War II, and he will be sorely missed.

Abel served with the 40th Infantry Division, 2nd Battalion, Company G, 160th Infantry. This famous division included many Latino soldiers from South East Los Angeles County, including Abel who lived in Hacienda Heights. As a staff sergeant, Abel led his troops through some of the most challenging combat on the Pacific front. Working toward the American liberation of the Philippines, Abel's division fought courageously and suffered many casualties.

After landing with the first wave of Allied soldiers in the Lingayen Gulf, Abel's division fought tirelessly in the Zambales Mountains. Following this phase of combat, they were sent to Luzon Island, where a ferocious attack occurred. After much bloodshed, Abel's division defeated enemy troops in this key battle. For his extraordinary acts of bravery and patriotism, including leading a rescue party to find and save a unit on Panay Island, Abel earned further distinction.

Throughout the war, Abel demonstrated numerous acts of heroism in combat and assisted many wounded among his own men. He received a Presidential Unit Citation for surviving overwhelming enemy attacks and defeating enemy soldiers. He was also awarded a Combat Infantry Medal.

Abel Victor Olazabel was a model of courage, generosity and patriotism. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this outstanding hero.

RECOGNITION OF EVELYN
HOWARD

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Evelyn Howard, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, troop 1230, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the Gold Award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in Girl Scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a scout must complete five requirements, all of which promote community service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The re-

quirements include: 1. earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration, 2. earning the career exploration pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip, 3. earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills, 4. designing a self-development plan that requires assessment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote Girl Scouting, and 5. spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award project, Evelyn created a web site on college admissions at geocite.com.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Evelyn Howard for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 37 "no," rollcall No. 38 "no," and rollcall No. 39 "yes."

NAACP IMAGE AWARD NOMINA-
TIONS, THE ROSA PARKS STORY

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share the good news of the nomination of The Rosa Parks Story for an NAACP Image Award. It is nominated in the category of Outstanding Television Movie, Miniseries or Dramatic Special. Ms. Angela Bassett is also nominated for an award for Outstanding Actress for her portrayal of Rosa Parks. The film was directed by Ms. Julie Dash, who was also nominated for a Director's Guild of America award earlier this year. The Image Awards will be held this Saturday, March 8, and will air on television Thursday, March 13.

The Rosa Parks Story stars Angela Bassett, Cicely Tyson and Dexter Scott King, the son of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The film brings to life the peaceful dissent an exhausted Rosa Parks showed on a crowded Montgomery, Alabama bus in 1955, and the Civil Rights Movement that ensued. The movie originally aired on television on February 24, 2002.

It is difficult for African American directors and others in the industry to seek recognition for their hard work. The NAACP Image Awards is a premier event that ac-

knowledges achievements of talented African Americans involved in the industry.

I was honored to host a congressional screening of the film, The Rosa Parks Story, last year prior to the film's television debut. I had the good fortune then of meeting Ms. Angela Bassett, Ms. Cicely Tyson, Ms. Julie Dash and many others who were instrumental in the success of this movie. I particularly want to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Willis Edwards. His work as Executive Producer of the film was instrumental in its success.

This film has held meaning and significance for me personally, and it brings me great joy to see this work nominated for an NAACP Image Award. I wish all those who were involved the best at the awards ceremony on March 8th!

CELEBRATING THE 225TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE TOWN OF
FRANKLIN

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Town of Franklin, Massachusetts on the occasion of its 225th anniversary, March 2, 2003.

Founded on March 2, 1778, the Town of Franklin was the first in our nation to be named after Benjamin Franklin and is home to America's first public library. Franklin is also home to the nation's only continuously operating one room schoolhouse. Today, Franklin has grown into a vibrant community of over 30,000 people and remains a great place to live, work and raise a family.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent this fine community of dedicated individuals who, over the years, have worked hard to build their town into what it is today. Whether it is providing a first class public education for all their children or valuing their senior citizens, the people of Franklin are what "community" is all about. Every summer, residents line the streets for Franklin's annual 4th of July parade. The town commemorates our independence in the spirit of its great namesake, Benjamin Franklin, with a festive celebration at its historic town common.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating the Town of Franklin for its 225 years.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARION JACK
BROOKS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 2003

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local pioneer and doctor in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Marion Jack Brooks died on Monday, March 3, 2003, at his home in the city's Morningside community. He was 83 years old and a true local success story. He graduated from the former I.M. Terrell High School near downtown and was a founding member of Morningside United Methodist Church.