

Leslie has come a long way since her first venture into recording at the “hear-your-own-voice” attraction on Music Row and in front of audiences at the Bluebird Cafe. The Dallas Morning News has described her as “one of the most in-demand tunesmiths in Music City.” And her personal, painful and poignant compositions have been covered by a wide-range of artists including Reba McEntire, George Jones, Vince Gill, and Randy Travis.

Most recently she has concentrated her efforts on not only penning some of today’s top hits, but singing some of them, too. In fact, she’s in Washington, DC this week to give a special performance to honor our Nation’s injured troops at Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Mr. President, Leslie Satcher is a self-made music success story. She is also one of my most favorite artists—and that’s saying something coming from Nashville!

One of her sayings is that “you don’t decide to be an artist, you are an artist.” I could not agree with her more. She has much to be proud of—and it’s evident in her songs and lyrics that she not only remembers but cherishes her roots. I am proud of all she has accomplished and honored to call her a friend.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT MICHAEL BARKEY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise this evening to pay tribute to a young Ohioan who lost his life while serving our Nation in Iraq. PFC Michael Barkey was killed on July 7, 2004, when enemy fire caused the vehicle he was riding in to overturn. He was 22 years of age.

I had the opportunity to meet Michael’s family and to talk to them about their extraordinary son. They shared their memories with me—memories of Michael lighting up the room with his infectious smile and causing others to laugh at his antics. An editorial in the Canton Repository from July 9, 2004 says it best:

Michael Barkey’s family and friends have a long time of mourning ahead of them. But it is a testament to his vibrant personality and strong character that as the news of his death began to sink in, their memories of him made the people who loved him smile and laugh.

Michael’s vibrant personality, touched the lives of all who had the privilege of knowing him. As the fourth of six children of Hal and Julie Barkey, Michael learned at a young age that he loved to make people laugh and that he was good at it. When his older sister Jennifer had her first child, eight year-old Michael quipped that since he was an uncle at 8, he would be a grandma before age 30. His mother Julie could only laugh at her young son when he flubbed his words. She liked to call him a ham.

Every member of Michael’s family has fond memories of him. Growing up, Michael and his brother John loved to

wrestle each other and—though he wouldn’t do it for anyone else—sister, Therese, remembers how Michael would dance around for hours to entertain her and her friends. Youngest brother Tony recalls a time when Michael popped out his false tooth in church to shock a small child. Cousin Joe Mitchell remembers when they went to Myrtle Beach together and saw an attractive woman. Michael and another man argued for so long about who would speak to her first that she walked away. All who met Michael were touched by his witty humor.

At Canal Fulton Northwest High School, Michael excelled both academically and athletically. He loved to play basketball and football. High school football coach, Vic Whiting, remembered that after their last game, Michael—then a senior—couldn’t bring himself to take off his uniform. High school friends said that “Mikey,” as they called him, was always the center of attention and a natural leader.

After high school, Michael enlisted in the National Guard so that he could pay his way through the University of Akron, where he earned an associate’s degree in fire technology. His dream was to become a firefighter, but his unit was called to go to Iraq. Michael believed strongly that he was needed to secure freedom for others, that he was needed to help the Iraqi people.

Answering the call of duty was not new in the Barkey family. Michael’s grandfather, Edmund, served in Europe during WWII; father, Hal, is a Navy veteran of the Vietnam war; brother, Todd served in Operation Desert Storm; and brother, John, was an Air Force firefighter stationed in Qatar during Operation Enduring Freedom. Michael was proud to follow in what had become a family tradition.

Michael and the rest of the 1484th Transportation Company trained in Indiana before being sent to Kuwait and then on to Iraq. Michael had been in the National Guard for 4 years. Soon Michael developed the reputation of being able to lighten the mood despite the chaos around them. Captain Curtis Brown, commander of the Company said that Michael was “a remarkable young man who had the gift of making you see the good in a bad situation. He was a master of the gift of laughter.”

One young soldier, in particular, can attest to that. Specialist Jesse Hensel was Michael’s bunkmate and best friend. The two were inseparable—whether they were lounging in their room or lifting weights. Jesse and Michael were like brothers and they argued like brothers. The only thing they agreed on was that Jesse was better looking and Michael was the better dancer.

Michael knew that his family worried about him while he was away. He sent home recordings and pictures—all of which Hal and Julie treasure. One picture in particular always brings a smile to the Barkey family’s faces. In it, Michael is lying on the desert, pull-

ing up his shirt to reveal grains of sand arranged in the shape of a smiley-face on his stomach.

Jesse accompanied his best friend on his final trip home. He said that Michael was everything he wanted to be—as a person and as a soldier. Jesse noted at a service honoring his friend that during the trip home, “I sat by Mike the whole way home and I did a lot of talking. It was the first time Mike didn’t talk back. I love him with every piece of my broken heart.”

In Michael’s hometown of Canal Fulton, OH, thousands of residents came to show their support for the Barkey family. Some waited nearly two hours to pay their respects to Michael. The funeral mass was a celebration of the life of this extraordinary soldier—and Julie Barkey would have it no other way for the son who brought so much light into the world.

Jennifer Barkey, Michael’s older sister wrote the following remembrance letter to provide comfort to the family:

Know that [Michael] was truly an uncommon man. Grieve for the incredible man, husband, and father he would have become. Know that following the example of our father, he stood up for what he believed. His conviction was such that he was willing to die for it.

We know that Michael is in heaven, continuing to spread the laughter he did while on earth. And perhaps the Barkey family is right—Michael is still cracking jokes, exchanging war stories with his grandfather, and is now the patron saint of Cheetos or hamburgers, which were his favorite foods.

Michael will never be forgotten.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOHN GREENO

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I speak to honor the memory of the late John Greeno, Bald Mountain heliport manager with the Mi-Wok Ranger District of Stanislaus National Forest. Mr. Greeno was a 21-year veteran of the U.S. Forest Service who dedicated his life to his family, community, and Nation. He was killed in a tragic helicopter crash in Texas on March 10, 2005, while on volunteer assignment to conduct a prescribed burn in Sabine National Forest.

John Greeno was born on June 2, 1952 in Redwood City, CA, and was raised in the town of Independence, CA. He embarked upon his career with the U.S. Forest Service in 1979 as a temporary employee on the Inyo National Forest. His love for firefighting and the U.S. Forest Service led him to the Stanislaus National Forest where he would eventually rise to the position of Helitack superintendent. During his 21 years of service, John earned the respect and admiration of those with whom he worked for consistently going above and beyond the call of duty. He led by example and was considered a mentor by subordinates. John regularly volunteered for assignments like the one that claimed his life in Sabine

National Forest in order to sharpen his skills and bring back valuable knowledge for his home-base.

John Greeno will long be remembered for his courage and dedication. He is survived by his wife of 11 years and his two children Marcus and Montana. His service and bravery inspired others and he will be deeply missed. I extend my deepest sympathies to his family.

TRIBUTE TO THE 110TH A.A.A. GUN BATTALION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the members of the 110th A.A.A. Gun Battalion. This weekend, the 110th will be holding a reunion in Cromwell, CT, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Allied victory in the Second World War.

The 110th played a critical role in the campaign in Europe. They were trained in England in preparation for the Allied invasion in 1944. On June 7 a day after D-Day they reached Omaha Beach in France with orders to "protect all ground forces from enemy aircraft." Members of the 110th also participated in the liberation of Paris, the crossing of the Rhine, and the Battle of the Bulge.

The bravery and accomplishments of the 110th earned the unit considerable praise. Brigadier General E.W. Timberlake commended the men of the 110th for their "outstanding drive, tenacity of purpose, and aggressiveness," while Colonel Thomas Munford lauded the battalion for its "outstanding performance of every assigned mission, both in training and in battle."

A few of the achievements of the 110th deserve particular recognition. They successfully shot down what is believed to be the first German plane downed in France during the liberation of Europe. Members of their reconnaissance team were among the first Americans to enter Paris. In total, the 110th destroyed 65 enemy planes, 11 tanks, and 80 ground vehicles.

It gives me a good deal of pride to note that many of the members of the 110th hailed from Massachusetts and Connecticut. As the birthplace of our Nation, New England boasts a long and honored tradition of deep patriotism and dedicated service to our country. New Englanders have served in every single one of our Nation's conflicts, from the Revolutionary War to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

During the Second World War, the fate of not only our own Nation but the world was at stake. And New Englanders joined our entire Nation in stepping forward to defend freedom against the forces of tyranny and oppression.

Sadly, with each passing year, fewer and fewer of our World War II veterans remain with us. We can all remember the deeply emotional moment last year when thousands of World War II vets gathered here in our Nation's capital for the opening of the National World War II Memorial. Just as notable,

though, are the smaller gatherings that take place around our Nation that provide veterans with the opportunity to renew old ties, to meet each other's families, and to reminisce about the unforgettable experiences they shared many years ago.

On that note, I would like to offer congratulations to Leo Kania of Middletown, CT, who served as a corporal in the 110th. This week's reunion is the 6th such event Mr. Kania has organized over the years. This weekend, members of the 110th will have the opportunity to tour the very boat that took them to Omaha Beach six decades ago. The dedication Mr. Kania has shown is a testament to his devotion to his battalion, his pride in his country, and his spirit of friendship.

I offer my congratulations and my humble thanks to the members of the 110th A.A.A. Gun Battalion, and I extend my best wishes to them and their families on this momentous anniversary.

REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ON FORCED LABOR

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today, more than ever before in history, employees around the world are competing against each other for work. Too often, this competition has become a race to the bottom—whichever is willing to work for the lowest wages gets the work.

The most flagrant example of this is the unacceptable practice of forced labor. These modern slaves are compelled to work against their will, often as victims of human trafficking or ruthless governments.

A new report by the International Labor Office shows how massive the problem of forced labor is. According to the report, over 12 million people are its victims in today's world, and they produce \$44 billion in profits for their overseers.

To combat the problem, the report urges countries to work together to reach a global solution. Countries need stronger laws to protect victims and punish perpetrators. They also need stronger law enforcement and more effective cooperation between labor ministries and law enforcement. Fair labor standards and acting to reduce poverty are essential as well.

This report is the most comprehensive analysis ever made on forced labor. I commend it to my colleagues, and I ask unanimous consent that the executive summary be printed in the RECORD. The full report is available from www.ilo.org.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST FORCED LABOUR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE CONCEPT OF FORCED LABOUR

A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour sheds new light on the nature and extent of

forced labour in the world today, what ILO member States, workers' and employers' organizations and their partners are doing to tackle the problem, and what more must be done if this crime and violation of human rights is to be finally ended. As the second Global Report on forced labour under the Follow-up to the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, it focuses especially on the period since Stopping Forced Labour, its first report on the subject, was published in 2001.

This period has seen many important developments, in terms of heightened global awareness of the problems of contemporary forced labour, and particularly of trafficking in persons, and an increased understanding of what it involves—who and where are the victims and the perpetrators, how people get trapped in forced labour situations, and what kinds of measures have proved effective in preventing and combating this criminal practice, for which there can be no place in the twenty first century. Far from being a concern of only a minority of countries, forced labour in its different forms is a problem that pervades all societies—developing, transition and industrialized alike. It affects millions of people, and generates billions of dollars of profits for the exploiters of forced labourers.

The Report first sets out to clarify what the ILO means by forced labour. It certainly cannot be equated simply with low wages or poor working conditions. It comprises two basic elements: the work or service is exacted under the menace of a penalty, and it is undertaken involuntarily. This menace can take extreme forms such as physical violence, but also subtler forms such as confiscation of identity papers or threats of denunciation of irregular migrants to police authorities, in order to extract unfair advantage from them. A forced labour situation is determined by the nature of the relationship between a person and an "employer", and not by the activity performed. Nevertheless, there is a broad spectrum of working conditions and practices, ranging from extreme exploitation including forced labour at one end, to decent work with the full application of labour standards at the other. And within the area defined by law as forced labour, a range of coercive and deceptive mechanisms can be applied. The most appropriate law enforcement remedies may depend on the nature, and perhaps also the severity, of the coercive mechanisms being applied.

The rising global concern with human trafficking, together with new instruments against it, have prompted member States to give attention to the forced labour concept in criminal laws. The "Palermo" Trafficking Protocol to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime introduces into international law the concept of exploitation, broken down broadly into labour and sexual exploitation. It is clear from the comments of the ILO supervisory bodies that coercive sexual exploitation also constitutes forced labour. Many countries at present do not provide in their legislation for the specific offence of forced labour. While the present momentum is towards establishing the criminal offence of trafficking, there is a need also to legislate against forced labour as a specific criminal offence.

MINIMUM ESTIMATE OF FORCED LABOUR IN THE WORLD

Today, at least 12.3 million people are victims of forced labour worldwide. Of these, 9.8 million are exploited by private agents, including more than 2.4 million in forced labour as a result of human trafficking. The remaining 2.5 million are forced to work by the State or by rebel military groups.

The numbers are highest in Asia, with 9,490,000 victims. Almost two-thirds of total