

Millburn High School: Bella Manoim's "Pearberry Trees," Mary D'Alessio's "Climbing," Kate Silverman's "Childhood at a Glimpse," Gabriella Cammarata's "IL Duamo."

Each year the winner of the competition's art work is hung with other winners from across the country in a special corridor here at the U.S. Capitol. Every time a vote is called, I walk through that corridor and am reminded of the vast talents of our young men and women.

Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating these talented young people from New Jersey's 11th Congressional District.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ARMY
SPECIALIST JAMES H. MILLER IV

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 2005

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Army Specialist James H. Miller IV. As our country honors our military personnel, both past and present, this Memorial Day, I want to take this opportunity to remember those who have sacrificed their lives for our freedom and security.

Army Specialist Miller leaves behind a legacy of honor, service, and compassion to his family and friends. He died protecting a polling location which allowed Iraqis the opportunity to decide their own future.

Army Specialist Miller served as a medic with the United States Army and aspired to enter the medical profession and work with trauma patients. He is remembered for his commitment to the well-being of his fellow soldiers and for his sensitivity to the needs of others. In addition, he is remembered for his love of music, and he particularly enjoyed playing the drums and guitar. Based on his reputation for compassion and commitment to the men and women he medically treated, I have no doubt he would have been effective in the medical field.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I pay my last respects to a young man who was so full of life; to a young man who had a full and bright future ahead of him. I pray Army Specialist Miller's family and friends find peace in their hearts, knowing his country is grateful and humbled by his sacrifice. I thank our brave men and women in uniform for continuing with our mission in Iraq, which is the ultimate tribute to our fallen soldiers, marines, sailors, and airmen.

Jimmy, to you I offer my sincere gratitude and my solemn commitment to continue to support your friends, the members of your unit, and the men and women in Iraq who are continuing without you. Thank you for seeing a vision greater than yourself and for the strength of your commitment to our country. God bless you.

RECOGNITION OF MILITARY FAMILI-
AND SERVICE ORGANIZA-
TIONS ON MEMORIAL DAY

HON. MELISSA L. BEAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 2005

Ms. BEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the military family organizations and veterans service organizations that do so much to support and serve the brave men and women of our Armed Forces.

This Memorial Day, Americans gather to remember the fallen, and acknowledge the contributions of our service personnel. Because of the contributions and sacrifices of our fellow Americans, we are able to enjoy the freedoms and security of this great country that we do today. We are so fortunate to live in America, and to be able to call these people our own.

On this day, our thoughts also turn to those who contribute to the needs of our men and women who wear the uniform of the United States Military.

Mr. Speaker, the family members of America's men and women in uniform have always been one of our nation's greatest assets, and often our unsung heroes. Perhaps now as much as ever, the support of our military families on the Homefront is crucial to maintaining the spirit of our warfighters.

Now, all across the country, groups of military families and their neighbors are continuing to work to support their loved ones stationed overseas. As more National Guard and Reserve units are deployed abroad, far from their homes, many of their families have organized to send much needed gifts, messages from schools, basic supplies difficult to come by in Iraq or Afghanistan, or elsewhere. These families do so generously, in addition to the extra burdens of taking care of a family while a parent is away, either out of love of their family or on the part of a serviceperson they have never met.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize the work of our veterans service organizations. These patriots and committed veterans who continue to serve long after their orders have expired are the living embodiment—and the conscience—of the American spirit. And their service extends beyond the military. These groups with household names like the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are friendly faces in our communities. Across Illinois' Eighth District, like countless other communities, these organizations provide leadership and guidance, they are a role model for our children, and they are a constant reminder of the call to—and value of—public service.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the contributions—and sacrifices—of our military spouses and families, and the continuing service of members of America's veterans service organizations. They provide so much, so selflessly, to strengthen our military and the values we all hold so dear. America absolutely is stronger—and richer—because of their service.

IN MEMORY OF GLYNN DUNLAP

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 2005

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor the memory of a fellow Nevadan. Mr. Glynn Dunlap passed away at the age of eighty-three after bringing smiles to the faces of small children for the past twenty years. Glynn Dunlap became well known in the Las Vegas valley and by children across the country through his artwork and devotion to young children plagued with terminal cancer and other terminal diseases. I know that he will be missed.

Mr. Glynn Dunlap was born in Herculean, Missouri, in 1922. He later moved to California as a commercial artist and retired to Boulder City, Nevada. Upon his retirement, he and his wife began working with mentally-challenged children. Mr. Dunlap noticed the determination and hard work in these young kids and began making certificates of achievement to honor their efforts.

After giving a certificate one day in 1985 a child approached him for a cartoon; thus began a new passion. For the next twenty years Mr. Dunlap drew cartoons for any child who asked. Shortly after he began drawing for children, Mr. Dunlap joined forces with such organizations as the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the Candlelighters. His son, Don Dunlap, said he dedicated so much time to those kids because it brought joy to those who were suffering; he did it "to see a kid smile."

Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to extend my gratitude for Mr. Dunlap's many contributions and to honor the wonderful memory of this excellent role model. I know that Mr. Glynn Dunlap will be missed, but not forgotten, especially by all the families he helped cope during some of the most difficult times in their lives.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF
JIMMY PETTYJOHN, JR.

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 2005

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sympathy that I rise today to mourn the passage of Mr. Jimmy Pettyjohn, Jr. and to pay special respect to the family he left behind at his untimely passing on April 28, 2005.

Mr. Pettyjohn embodied the definition of a leader and statesman, leaving an indelible mark on the Southern Nevada Community. Indeed, the contributions he made throughout his life stand as a simple symbol of humility and integrity to those who will examine his life and seek to emulate his spirit of service.

Mr. Pettyjohn affected many people in so many positive and uplifting ways from his varied and personal contributions to such groups as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the Las Vegas Southwest chapter of Rotary International, the Boys Scouts of America and the youth golf organization First Tee of Southern Nevada to his endless dedication as owner of his own insurance business. Through these organizations and countless other

causes, one can clearly see how great and generous a person he was and how much a void his absence will be to the Las Vegas Community.

Mr. Pettyjohn is survived by his wife, Gina; daughters, Ashton and Cheyanne; sons, Jimmy C. III and Chazton; father Coy; mother Sonya; sisters, Patty Lattuga and Pam Gardineer, both of Henderson; and brothers, Jaime of Jupiter, Fla. and Jerry of Henderson. Truly, I will miss his friendship and his presence will be missed by all who knew and loved him or simply had the opportunity to meet him.

EXAMINING EFFORTS TO ERADICATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, May 12, 2005, I chaired a Capitol Hill briefing, "Sex Trafficking in Eastern Europe: Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine," conducted for the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. The Caucus heard testimony from a number of excellent witnesses regarding current efforts in Eastern Europe to combat human trafficking for forced economic or sexual exploitation.

Since the late 1990s, I have worked to eradicate trafficking in the United States and around the world. As Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and as Special Representative on Human Trafficking for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), I have given particular attention to the situation in the 55 OSCE participating States, which include source, transit and destination countries for victims of trafficking, such as Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. The United States has been a solid supporter of the OSCE's role in generating the political will—and programmatic responses—necessary to stop trafficking in Europe and Eurasia.

Among those briefing the Congressional Human Rights Caucus was Michele Clark, Head of the OSCE's Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit in Vienna, Austria, and previously Co-Director of The Protection Project at Johns Hopkins University. Ms. Clark is a dedicated and knowledgeable anti-trafficking advocate. Her recognized expertise on human trafficking issues led to her appointment at the OSCE in which she is now at the forefront of the anti-trafficking movement in Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Ms. Clark's prepared statement from the briefing be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Her statement was both visionary and practical and challenges all of us—Members of Congress and representatives of governments alike—to take bold, definitive steps to eradicate modern day slavery. Ms. Clark's statement also encourages us, and I believe rightly so, to evaluate carefully whether our current programs and strategies are effectively meeting that challenge.

TESTIMONY OF MICHELE A. CLARK, HEAD, ANTI-TRAFFICKING ASSISTANCE UNIT, ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE: SEX TRAFFICKING IN EASTERN EUROPE: MOLDOVA, UKRAINE, BELARUS

INTRODUCTION

I am Michele Clark, Head of the Anti-Trafficking Assistance Unit at the Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna, Austria. The OSCE has a long history of combating all forms of human trafficking, including trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation as well as forced and bonded labor within the framework of prevention, prosecution and protection. A unique characteristic of the OSCE's Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is the recognition of human trafficking as a complex, multidimensional issue with far reaching security implications. Consequently, the Action Plan enjoins all of the OSCE institutions and structures, including the Strategic Police Matters Unit and the Office of the Coordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities, as well as the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, to work together toward combating trafficking in human beings.

I appreciate the opportunity to address you today on the status of Trafficking in Human Beings in Eastern Europe with a focus on the countries of Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine. I would like to thank you, members of the Human Rights Caucus, for your sustained commitment to this noble cause and for keeping informed of the most current issues, trends and challenges. The OSCE looks forward to being of assistance to you in any way we can, and to continuing our good work together.

The movement to Combat Trafficking in Persons is poised to become one of the most significant human rights movements in the past two hundred years, but it isn't there yet. I say this very carefully. For, notwithstanding the central position that human trafficking has occupied on the world stage for the past five years, the tragic, graphic stories by print and broadcast media, the high level of political visibility and, last but not far from least, the hundreds of millions of dollars and Euros made available by donor countries, trafficking in human beings is in fact a growth industry. Obviously, this statement begs the question, "Why?" I would like to devote the bulk of my testimony today to providing some thoughts that might prove beneficial to policy makers as well as practitioners as we all attempt to "get it right." I would like to begin with a real-life story.

MARIANA AND JANA

A year and a half ago, I went to Moldova. Although I went there to participate in an international conference, one of my personal goals was to visit with a family I had only heard about, but wanted very much to meet. Four months earlier, the eldest daughter, a beautiful young woman in her early twenties and herself the mother of a three-year-old daughter, tragically killed herself, by hanging in the country where she had been trafficked, abused, finally imprisoned as she waited to participate in the prosecution of her traffickers. I do not apply the word, "rescue" to such circumstances. She worked with the law enforcement officials of that country and her testimony resulted in a conviction and stiff sentence. The only option available to her, at the end of the legal proceedings, was return to her country, and for that she was asked to pay \$80 for her travel documents. Return to what, however? A job that would pay about 30 dollars a month? A home without a father, because hers was absent 8 months of the year, a migrant worker in Western European countries, trying to make money to send home? For her daughter, a life with prospects not much different than her own? Rather than return to a future with no hope, Mariana as I will call her now, ended her own life.

Her body was flown to Moldova, where she was buried. An international organization there as well as an NGO in the destination country contributed to the transport of the

body and to the funeral costs. I went to see her mother, younger sister Jana, and her daughter Victoria. We spent many hours together over several days, but the family did not want to talk about Mariana—although everyone knew what had happened to her. The stigma of Mariana's life as a trafficked woman was a great burden for the family. Coupled with the suicide, it was too much to bear. There were no visible pictures of her in the home but I finally asked to see photos. The mother warmed to us then and for a few moments we all wept together as women and as friends. All except for little Victoria who continued to express anger that her mother came home in a box and that she was not allowed to see her.

In particular, I was deeply moved by the younger sister, Jana, and became concerned for her future. Blonde (as much as it pains me, there is a stereotype), bright-eyed and quite lovely, she asked eagerly about life in the United States and wondered if I could help her get there. I thought, how easily swayed she would be by anyone who offered her a situation similar to her sister's. For weeks her image would not leave me and I made some inquiries, unwilling to accept that her plight had to be the same as her sister's. Was there in fact no hope for her? I learned that a year of university would cost about \$USD 500; she would then need money for supplies and fees, and income to supplement the money she was making in a candy factory. I engaged with a social worker there, part of a large organization that assisted trafficked women. I asked them, what could happen, and what were the options? It took a long time to get answers, because the social workers have very little capacity to assist victims, or potential victims, to find long-term solutions, the focus being primarily on emergency care. Finally I was told that Jana could be sent to hairdressing school, and that she would receive assistance with job placement after she left. However, there was no money, not even the small sum \$800 that would take care of all costs. Together with a few friends, we paid for Jana to go to school, and learn a trade. I was deeply disappointed at how few options were available and by the lack of attention to the long term. Parenthetically, I must say how exasperated I get when I hear that vocational training for trafficked women consists of beauty school. This is certainly a fine trade, but how many beauticians can small countries support? Another important fact is that many of these women are intelligent and resourceful, and would do well in business or any of the other professions.

To summarize this story, I would like to quote my colleague Antonia DeMeo, who is the Human Rights and Senior Anti-Trafficking officer at the OSCE Mission to Moldova: "If the economic situation in Moldova would improve, then I believe that the trafficking problem would decrease. People are looking for work and money, and better opportunities for the future, and will take significant risks to get them. [While working in the Balkans] I saw numerous asylum and residency petitions filed by Moldovans and none of them wanted to return to Moldova. Why? Because they saw no future there. You can provide them with all the counseling you want—it will not solve the problem of creating a viable future.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Today we are talking about three different countries: Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine. I would like to identify common elements among each of these countries in an effort to assist our policy and programmatic initiatives.

These three countries are among the top ten countries of origin for trafficking for