

THE SYCAMORES

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Pasadena's finest community organizations, The Sycamores. On September 29, 2002, The Sycamores will celebrate its 100th anniversary as one of the nation's premier mental health agencies serving California's children and families.

In 1902, Fannie Rowland, wife of John Rowland, the first President of the Tournament of Roses, called a meeting of thirty prominent Pasadena community leaders. She wanted to discuss the "advisability of establishing a home for the care of needy children." From that meeting, the Pasadena Children's Training Society was founded. Initially, the Society's two-story yellow building served as a home for "door-step" babies—infants left on the facility's front steps.

It was from the front steps that this agency grew. By the mid-1960s the Society had outgrown its home and moved to the neighboring community of Altadena. With the new home came a new name—The Sycamores—a moniker selected in honor of the many trees surrounding the new campus. As the physical location and name of the Society changed, so did its focus. What began as a small orphanage, bloomed into a residential treatment center by the 1960s.

Since then, The Sycamores has increased its capacity to help. Its board of directors purchased additional properties, developed a state-certified school, offering family and adoptive services, a neighborhood family resource center and expanded mental health and transitional living programs.

Over the years, The Sycamores, as one of the area's most acclaimed and capable facilities, has cared for some of the most troubled and needy children in California. The extraordinary staff uses innovative and effective methods to help children and families learn to live productive, but more importantly, happy lives. It is their dedication that makes The Sycamores a vibrant and valuable asset to the community.

I ask all Members to join me in congratulating The Sycamores for 100 years of service and thank them for all that they do for the children of our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INCREASED CAPITAL ACCESS FOR GROWING BUSINESSES ACT

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Increased Capital Access for Growing Businesses Act. In 1980 Congress enacted changes to the securities laws to allow for the creation of Business Development Companies (BDCs)—publicly traded companies that would invest in small and medium sized business that needed access to capital. Today there are about 20 active BDCs that are in the business of providing capital and

management expertise to grow companies into larger success stories.

There have been many success stories as a result of the BDC legislation. Companies that would never have had access to capital to grow and expand today owe their success to the securities law structure that was enacted more than twenty years ago. However, after twenty years it is important for Congress to modernize and update the BDC provisions.

In order to maintain status as a BDC, in general a company must invest at least 70 percent of its assets in securities issued by something called "eligible portfolio companies." There are different categories in the law of companies that qualify for status as an "eligible portfolio company." However, the principal category on which BDCs rely for eligibility of their portfolio companies are companies that do not have a class of securities on which, "margin" credit can be extended pursuant to rules or the Federal Reserve. According to the legislative history of the 1980 Amendments, it was estimated that the definition of eligible portfolio company would include two-thirds of all publicly held operating companies.

Since 1980 when Congress adopted the definition of eligible portfolio company, the Federal Reserve has changed the requirements for marginability, and, effective January 1, 1999, margin securities include any securities listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market. This change has dramatically decreased the number of eligible portfolio companies.

The proposed legislation would allow BDCs to provide financing to a larger number of companies that are in dire need of capital and which cannot access the public markets or obtain conventional financing, consistent with the policy of the 1980 law. Specifically, it would add to the definition of "eligible portfolio company" any company with a market capitalization of not more than \$1 billion. It would not, however, affect the requirement that the securities must be acquired in privately negotiated transactions.

Today more and more companies are finding that credit is simply unavailable. The ability for companies to grow and increase jobs is dependent on their ability to tap the capital markets. While this legislation may not be the answer for every small and medium sized company, it offers an opportunity for many companies that would otherwise find the capital market doors closed.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

A SPECIAL BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO MRS. NANCY DINWIDDIE HAWK

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 80th birthday of a great American and an even greater South Carolinian, Mrs. Nancy Dinwiddie Hawk. Nancy Hawk was born on July 31, 1922. She is the proud mother of nine children and was the recipient of the "National Mother of the Year Award." Nancy was a stay at home mom who always put family first. It was not until after her children were grown that she decided to pursue her dream to become an attorney.

At the age of 55, Nancy Hawk graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School. Nancy is a natural leader, she was chairwoman of the South Carolina Republican Party for a number of years. She continues to be an inspiration to me and all who are fortunate enough to cross paths with her.

Please join me in wishing Mrs. Nancy Dinwiddie Hawk a Happy 80th Birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on July 24, 2002 and July 25, 2002, I was unavoidably absent due to the death of my sister and missed roll call votes 339–351. For the record, had I been present, I would have voted: No. 339—Nay; No. 340—Yea; No. 341—Yea; No. 342—Nay; No. 343—Yea; No. 344—Yea; No. 345—Nay; No. 346—Yea; No. 347—Nay; No. 348—Yea; No. 349—Yea; No. 350—Yea; No. 351—Yea.

RECOGNIZING THE TRICENTEN-NIAL OF ALLEN, MARYLAND

HON. WAYNE T. GILCHRIST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Village of Allen's 300th birthday. This Maryland community is located in the First Congressional District, which I have the distinct honor of representing. Established in 1702, I recognize this village for its longevity, and through that longevity, for influencing the unique flavor of Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Allen sits in Wicomico County, along Wicomico Creek. Central to its establishment was the Grist Mill, which was originally built and operated by the Brereton family. The mill was fully operational until 1919 when, after 217 years, it finally closed. The mill dam formed Passerdyke Pond, still a local landmark, and it was the spillway, or trap, that gave the settlement its first name. Trap eventually became Upper Trappe, and then it was changed to Allen in 1882, named after a prominent resident at the time that was a storekeeper and served as postmaster.

With the mill and its location on the lower Eastern Shore, Allen developed into a considerable market during the 18th and 19th centuries. A post office helped give it status, along with the several general stores that have operated throughout its history and the introduction of the canning industry. And like most settlements on the Delmarva Peninsula, agriculture drove the local economy, and Allen residents have found fame over the years with strawberries, apple and peach orchards, tomatoes, and especially string beans.

The Asbury Methodist Church is another important Allen institution. Founded in 1829, the present sanctuary was built by local carpenter Caleb Twilley in 1848. In 1999, the church was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The first African-American

church, formed in 1864 as a community of freed slaves led by Roger Dutton and Rufus Fields, settled in the area. The county provided a public school for the African-American community in the 1870s.

Of course, it is people, not buildings, that really form a community, and the people of Allen have been clearly successful in that regard. Without local family heroes—the Breretons, the Allens, the Pollitts, the Messicks, the Huffingtons, the Twilleys, the Polks, the Duttons, the Fields, and the Malones, to name but a few—Allen surely couldn't have survived its 300 years.

The people of Allen not only helped to develop a thriving village, but also shared their talents with greater Maryland. From within Allen's boundaries have grown community and regional leaders, sports heroes, and successful business entrepreneurs; Allen's people have served Maryland for centuries. In fact, Allen's citizens began establishing and building a community before the birth of the United States.

Allen is a true American village. It represents community, tradition, heritage and permanence. Peppered with historic buildings, Allen's pride in its history is evident, a history I honor today. Allen, however, is much more than its history; it is a thriving residential village with strong leadership and an active community. Contributing to the strength of Allen's community spirit are the Lion's Club, the Allen Volunteer Fire Company, the Allen Historical Society and the Asbury and Friendship United Methodist Churches. These organizations preserve history while moving Allen forward into its fourth century.

Allen is certainly one of Maryland's hidden treasures, so please join me in recognizing and celebrating the history of Maryland's charming Village of Allen in this it's 300th year.

CLARENCE SURGEON: A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Clarence M. Surgeon who will be honored on Saturday, July 27th for his past service to his country and the community; and for his continuing activism on behalf of worthwhile causes. Mr. Surgeon is a POINT-OF-LIGHT for all Americans.

Clarence M. Surgeon had a distinguished 39-year career with the New York Police Department. He was appointed to the force in April 1955 as a Police Officer and rose to the rank of Detective 1st Grade. Clarence has received many citations for excellence in the performance of his duties. He is a native of Brooklyn, New York, still residing in the neighborhood of his youth. He is one of five children of Bessie and Lesline Surgeon. His siblings are Lesline Ethel, Aubrey and Winifred. He was married to the late Helen Mayfield. He honorably served in the United States Army during the Korean War and rose to the rank of Sergeant First Class. He was discharged from the Army in 1953 after two years of service. He is an accomplished pilot and enjoys membership in the Negro Airmen International.

In 1979 Clarence earned a Masters Degree in Public Administration from Long Island University, NY. He is a member of the National Honor Society for Public Affairs and Administration (PI Alpha Alpha). As a student in pursuit of his bachelors degree at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Clarence had the opportunity to go abroad to study and patrol with the London Police Department. In high school he was a football player and earned recognition for his athletic ability. Upon entering the criminal justice profession, Clarence continued to exhibit his tenacious ability, now as a criminal investigator. He successfully completed the Criminal Investigator's Course commanded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served as a Commander of the Confidential Investigation Unit and was responsible for the development of documentation designed to prevent internal theft from various state and local revenue collecting agencies; and represented the NYPD as a criminal investigator in many federal, state and city inter-agency investigations. His knowledge as a criminal investigator qualified him to lecture on behalf of the NYPD in various cities such as Atlanta, Boston and Washington, D.C. His civic activities include: serving as a marshal at the March on Washington, August 28, 1963; representing the Cerberian Society (Now the New York City Police Guardians) standing alongside Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the Lincoln Memorial, as he delivered his now famous "I Have A Dream" speech. In 1983, he founded and served as Director of the Guardian Association and Anti-drug program located in Community School District 16, (Bedford-Stuyvesant). In 1985 Clarence founded and coordinated the National Black Police Association and the Grand Council of Guardians-NYPD Inquiry Panel. The panel was formulated to review procedures used by the city to hire minority candidates to the position of police officer. In his community, he is an activist involved in all aspects of service to improve the quality of life for his neighbors. He is a member of the Black Community Council of Crown Heights; the Steering Committee for the 11th Congressional District; President of the 100 Men for Congressman Major Owens; a member of the Vanguard Independent Democratic Association and the NAACP. For youths of the community, one of his activities included Founder and Commissioner of the Interborough Youth Sports Complex which included approximately 1100 youths in the tri-state area. Other organizational affiliations include: National Black Police Association (NBPA) Northeast Region; Past Chairperson and Past Vice-chairperson; Transit Guardians, NY—Past Secretary, Recording Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms; Grand Council of Guardians, NY—Historian. Clarence was affiliated with the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Clarence states: His main purpose is to fight for the rights of Black people, keeping in mind, "now is the time tomorrow is not promised."

We particularly salute Clarence Surgeon for his continuing volunteer activities despite a series of personal hardships. After enduring several serious operations and experiencing the death of his wife, Clarence has returned to the arena to continue working for the less fortunate and the community. For being a great role model for unselfish dedication we are proud to salute Clarence M. Surgeon as a POINT-OF-LIFE for all Americans.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY WHITE

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Timothy White, a man whose legacy will remain strong both here on Capitol Hill and in the music industry. Tragically, Tim passed away recently at an age and time of life when he was at the height of his abilities and influence.

In his years as Editor in Chief of Billboard Magazine, Tim's innovative work greatly impacted the arena of music media. His passion for music and artists was evident in his writing for Billboard, but it was not enough for Tim to express his boundless passion through written words alone. Tim demonstrated his unparalleled commitment to the music world by championing the rights of musicians on Capitol Hill. I consider myself fortunate to have known Tim; he deeply impressed me with his tireless spirit and concern for the protection of artists' rights.

Tim's commitment to the First Amendment freedom of speech, and intellectual property copyright protection for artists was absolute. He skillfully and passionately advocated on behalf of his fellow artists, even if it was at the expense of his own career opportunities. John Mellencamp said it well when he remarked, "With the passing of Timothy White, rock'n'roll no longer has a conscience." We will remember Tim for his dedication to his cause, and for the integrity of his advocacy.

The recording artist Sting has accurately described Tim as being "known, loved, and admired for his conscience, his courage, and his loyalty," and this sentiment is shared by all that were touched by his work. Timothy White will be missed, but the memory of his strong integrity and passion continue to inspire.

HONORING BILL LAIRD FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO YOUTH

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 2002

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organization that has had an immeasurable impact on America. Bill Laird, a retired employee of Willis Corroon, is Junior Achievement's National Middle School Volunteer of the Year.

He has volunteered for nine years and taught 25 JA classes in that time. Mr. Laird always goes above and beyond his classroom duties, using his work and life experiences as a way to educate young people about business, economics and the free-enterprise system.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in classrooms all over