

Pueblo Cooperative Care Center and congratulate all of its volunteers on reaching an extraordinary milestone. As the Center celebrates its 20th anniversary, it is my sincere pleasure to congratulate each and every volunteer on so many years of excellence in serving the Pueblo community and, indeed, the entire State. The efforts put forth by the Center have been extraordinary, and are appreciated by each and every person whose lives it has touched. For 20 years, the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center has worked diligently to better the lives of the needy in its community, and I, along with the many residents of Pueblo, am proud and thankful for what you have accomplished.

For twenty years, the Cooperative Care Center has dedicated itself to enhancing the Pueblo community by helping those members who are less fortunate. In response to local steel mill layoffs in 1981, the center was created as a joint effort among a number of Pueblo churches in order to address the needs of unemployed workers and their families. During its tenure in the community, the Center has always operated with four objectives in mind: to reduce hunger in the community; to assist with clothing, transportation and limited prescriptions; to increase communication with all human resource agencies; and to provide recipients with information concerning other programs available to help needy families. The organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its community and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within it. Its diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that the Center has made over its twenty years of service is immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to be able to congratulate each and every volunteer from the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center on this historic occasion, and wish each of them all the best in what I'm sure will be an even more eventful and exciting next twenty years. I commend each of you for your work in ensuring that the needs of the community are addressed, and I am delighted to bring the efforts of such an extraordinary organization to the attention of this body of Congress. Keep up the great work; I look forward to the next twenty years!

**THE JOSEPH MOAKLEY FIRE SAFE
MEMORIAL CIGARETTE ACT OF
2002**

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Joseph Moakley Memorial Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 2002, a culmination of over 20 years of effort to make cigarettes fire-safe by the true champion of this cause my good friend and colleague the late, great Representative Joseph Moakely. I introduce this bill today with my Republican colleague in the House Representative JIM HANSEN (R-UT), the entire Massachusetts Delegation.

Joe first became involved with this issue when a family of seven perished in a fire in his Congressional District ignited by a cigarette. Five children—all under the age of ten—were burned to death along with their parents. This

terrible event took place on Memorial Day Weekend in 1979.

For over twenty years Joe fought to give the CPSC authority to promulgate a fire safety standard for cigarettes. Because of Joe's relentless efforts, two technical bills passed into law laying the foundation for fire-safe cigarette legislation.

The first bill, the Federal Cigarette Safety Act of 1984, mandated the formation of a Technical Study Group, which ultimately established that it was technically and economically feasible to make a fire-resistant cigarette. This was an extremely important step providing Congress with proof that it was possible to create a cigarette that could be altered in such a way as to significantly reduce its tendency to catch fire. Prior to this report, the tobacco industry argued that the technology to make cigarettes fire-safe was not feasible and that the standard would render their products commercially unviable. During this era, Joe recognized that the industry had successfully shifted the fire-resistance burden from cigarettes to mattresses, furniture and pajamas. As Joe liked to put it, the industry's solution was "to fire-proof the world against our torches."

The other important bill the Joe saw to passage was the The Federal Safe Cigarette Act of 1990, which established the methodology for testing the ignition propensity of cigarettes.

This methodology literally paved the way for New York to pass a fire-safe cigarette bill in 2000. And it set the stage for the establishment of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology fire-safe cigarette standard which is included in the bill introduced today.

What's more, there is already a fire-safe cigarette manufactured by Phillip Morris on the market. Tobacco companies once suspicious of a fire-safe cigarette standard are now demonstrating coming around. In fact, Phillip Morris endorses the language in this bill, along with The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids and The Congressional Fire Services Institute, which includes the Foundation for American Fire Fighters, National Volunteer Fire Council and the Fire Department Safety Officers Association. It has also been endorsed by SAFE—Safer America For Everyone.

Each year thousands of innocent people are killed, maimed or permanently disfigured by carelessly discarded cigarettes. Under a typical cigarette fire scenario, the smoker falls asleep in bed or on a sofa with a burning cigarette, the ash smolders, then bursts into flames often in the middle of the night—a time when everyone is least prepared.

It is common knowledge that smoking is considered one of the nation's leading causes of preventable death, but it's less widely known that cigarettes are the leading cause of fatal fires. This translates to close to 1,000 deaths annually and nearly 2,400 injuries due to cigarette-caused fires. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) these fires account for \$4.6 Billion annually in societal costs and direct property damage.

The victims of these fires aren't just smokers—all too often they are the innocent and unsuspecting. A child asleep in an upstairs bedroom, an elderly neighbor who lives next door, or a brave firefighter called to the scene. But the real tragedy in these lost lives is that these fires can be prevented.

The Joseph Moakley Fire Safe Memorial Cigarette Bill establishes a strong federal firesafe cigarette standard by:

Requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to establish the standard specified in the legislation, by which cigarettes could be regulated with respect to their propensity to start fires.

Giving the Consumer Product Safety Commission authority over cigarettes only for purposes of implementing and enforcing compliance with the standard promulgated under the Act.

Allowing for the future establishment of an enhanced fire-safety standard.

And allowing states to pass more stringent fire-safety standards for cigarettes if they choose.

Today Joe's tenacity is paying dividends. This country is closer than ever to making Joe's "torches" self-extinguishable, and the horror of cigarette-caused fires a tragedy of the past.

On April 27th Joe Moakley would have celebrated his 75th birthday. Joe spent his entire career improving the lives of his constituents and fighting for important causes like this fire-safe cigarette standard—his spirit lives on in this legislation. I can think of no better birthday gift and no better way to honor his memory than to pass this fire-safe cigarette standard this year so that another 1,000 lives won't be lost next year.

**2002 FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
LAUREATES**

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2002 Franklin Institute Laureates, who will be honored in a gold-medal ceremony tonight at the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, for their groundbreaking achievements in science and technology.

The Franklin Institute began its Awards Program in 1824, to honor groundbreaking innovators in the fields of science and technology. In the early days, prizes went to those scientist and engineers whose products most enhanced the quality of life for our nation's citizens.

Today, the Institute bestows a series of endowed medals. The Franklin Medals, to an international group of brilliant scientists, engineers, and business leaders, whose achievements, innovations, and discoveries have truly changed the very way we live our lives and the way we think about our world. Additionally, the Institute awards the Bower Award for Business Leadership, as well as the Bower Award for Science Achievement, which carries with it one of the largest cash prizes in the world.

A list of previous Franklin Institute award winners read like a cannon of science and technology achievement for the past 200 years: Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Orville Wright, Pierre and Marie Curie, Stephen Hawking, David Packard, and Jacques Costeau, just to name a few.

Tonight, at the 177th annual Franklin Institute Awards Ceremony, eight outstanding scientists will join these venerable ranks, being

honored for their globe-impacting achievements in fields ranging from computational chemistry to plant genetics:

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Life Sciences, Mary-Dell Chilton from Syngenta Biotechnology. Dr. Chilton's key discoveries led to the first major vector system allowing plant genetic engineering, which has enabled the production of larger, more nutritious, and more naturally pest-resistant crops.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Engineering, Shuji Nakamura, from University of California at Santa Barbara. Dr. Nakamura's fundamental contributions to the technology of Gallium Nitride and his development of violet/blue Laser Diodes have exponentially improved current LED technology, and hold the potential of revolutionizing the lighting industry.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Earth Science, Alexandra Navrotsky, from the University of California at Davis. Dr. Navrotsky's accomplishments in crystal chemistry have established, convincingly, the identity of materials at hundreds of kilometers of depth in the Earth that otherwise are inaccessible to direct observation, providing a window to the Earth's past.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Chemistry, Norman L. Allinger, from University of Georgia at Athens. Dr. Allinger's pioneering work in computational chemistry, has found widespread application in the fundamental understanding of molecular structure, and is a paramount tool for practicing chemists all over the world.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Physics, Sumio Iijima, from NEC Corporation and Meijo University, Japan. Dr. Iijima's discovery and elucidation of the atomic structure of carbon nanotubes has had an enormous impact on the rapidly growing condensed matter and materials science field, and holds the promise to revolutionize a wide spectrum of industries, including electronics.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Computer and Cognitive Sciences, Lucy Suchman, from Lancaster University, England. Dr. Suchman has made many fundamental contributions to the ways in which interactive computer systems are designed, applicable to domains such as space exploration, medical monitoring of elders living on their own and large-scale document retrieval.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Business Leadership Winner, Gordon Moore, from Intel Corporation. Dr. Moore has played a pioneering role in the semiconductor industry, and his technical and business leadership have resulted in the enhanced microprocessor speed, miniaturization, and reduced cost which have transformed the modern world. He has also distinguished himself through his generous commitment to community service.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science Winner, John W. Cahn, from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Dr. Cahn has made profound contributions to the understanding of the thermodynamics and kinetics of phase transformations inspiring generations of scientists and engineers to develop new materials, like stronger, more reliable steel, based on his groundbreaking theories.

Mr. Speaker, The City of Philadelphia, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are thrilled to honor and welcome these amazing scientists and to host this fantastic celebration of their work. Moreover, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are proud of our favorite museum, The Franklin Institute, for carrying for-

ward a legacy of recognizing genius in its purest form, and in bringing this national and international recognition to the region.

Finally, in the great tradition of Benjamin Franklin himself, these talented thinkers remind us that our greatest lessons from the past, and our greatest hopes for the future, lie in science and technology.

RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING WORK BY UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT STUDENT CONGRES- SIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Dear Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I respectfully request that the following be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ON BEHALF OF JESSICA WALTERS AND FALINDA HOUGH

REGARDING UNDERAGE DRINKING

April 8, 2001

JESSICA WALTERS: We are talking about teen alcohol. There is a lot of teen alcohol going around, and it needs to stop. If it doesn't stop, a lot more people are going to get killed. We think the reasons why teens drink is because they get into fights with their parents, and they get so mad where they end up drinking. Teens go to parties where they have peer pressure to drink, and they end up doing it because they think they will be cool. Then they get hooked on it where they can't stop. It only takes one time. It can also be inherited by their parents that are alcoholics, and it already is in their bloodstream.

Over in Canada, the teens are allowed to drink at the age of 18. They should not be allowed. They might be more responsible at that age, and then again, maybe not.

FALINDA HOUGH: Ways we can help. Police in every bar. The national government can give grants to cities that can help police in every bar. Watch out for fake IDs. National governments can give states money to buy the technology where, when they enter the bar, they can scan on the back of IDs to tell whether they are of age or not.

ON BEHALF OF LEE GOLDSMITH, ROBBY SHORT,
AND GREG HOWARD

REGARDING SCHOOL ID BADGES

April 8, 2001

LEE GOLDSMITH: Thank you for coming up this morning. Who is going to begin?

ROBBY SHORT: I will. A current issue at Mount Anthony is whether or not to have students wear ID badges. The main reason is to know who belongs at the school and who is actually not supposed to be there.

Currently, teachers at Mount Anthony are required to wear their ID badges. Visitors and substitutes are given stickers that say either "visitor" or "substitute" on them. So the only unknown factor is the students.

I do see all the subs and visitors wearing their badges, but I see many teachers not wearing theirs. I think the teachers feel that the ID badges are kind of tedious, and they don't need to be wearing them. And I think a lot of students feel the same way.

GREG HOWARD: We did the pros and cons.

Just to list some of the pros: There are several good reasons why students should wear identification tags at all times. If a fire or some other emergency occurs, it will be easier to identify students and to identify strangers by who is and who is not wearing the tags.

Another idea was that, if fire codes were put on the tags, they could be used for other things, such as to unlock doors and to check school books in and out of our library, at least. Other people wanted to use the cards, not only for ID, but as debit cards, so students could buy lunches.

And the last idea is that people could take attendance, or teachers could use the cards to take attendance in the morning, which would give them more time to teach their subjects instead of taking attendance.

LEE GOLDSMITH: Going over the cons, real quick. Basically, the biggest argument against this is there just isn't enough money and there are better things to spend it on.

And there were a lot of pros we came up with, and it would work very well in principle, but not in practice. We think that students would lose them a lot, and teachers and administrators would have a lot of trouble enforcing the rules and making students wear the identification. And people would just, you know, forget them.

And also, there are a lot of students who think that it's against our right to privacy, and a lot of people don't want to wear the tags, and they think that it's just—it will make us feel like we are in—not really a prison, but we are not, like, welcome there and we are not at home, which is obviously how we should feel.

ON BEHALF OF DAN HILL

REGARDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

April 8, 2001

DAN HILL: I am presenting on affordable housing for young adults. Especially for people in Burlington here, there is not a lot of affordable housing for young adults.

I can read from my report, but I don't want to.

The housing situation here, especially here in Burlington, is horrible. If one has UVM here—pardon me, Professor. It is just, here in Burlington, you have 50 percent of the housing being taken by the colleges. And I believe you have about 14,000 students here. If you say that the University of Vermont provides about 49 percent of its housing here for its students, and all the rest of the students have to go out, and that is over 7,000 who have to find apartments here in Burlington. And we actually need 7,400 housing just to meet the current needs of the residents living here.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Let me jump in and just ask you a question right now.

DAN HILL: Yes.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: We have a very serious housing crisis in the Burlington area, and in fact, we have a very serious crisis in communities around the state and all over the country. What do you think should be done?

DAN HILL: I think that more money should be put into building more suitable housing, affordable housing, for young adults, and not just young adults, but anyone who needs them. If you look at the problem and you just go anywhere, the rent is just so high here in Burlington. And not many people make that much money.

Especially when you are a young adult, you don't have your college diploma or anything, you are just out of high school, or in