

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

high school, and you have a job that pays you about \$8 an hour, and you probably make 800 a month, net.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Dan is making a very, very important point. And that is, if you are working, earning \$8 an hour or \$10 an hour, just do the arithmetic and figure out how you would be able to pay rents of—what?—500 or 600 a month?

DAN HILL: It's about \$750 for a two-bedroom apartment.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: So if you had a kid and were making \$8 an hour, you do the arithmetic. And what you find is that you end up spending 50 or 60 percent of your income for housing, which leaves very little left over to do other things that human beings need to do.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CARL EDWIN MCMILLEN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Carl Edwin McMillen who recently passed away in Montrose, Colorado. Carl was a valued member of the Montrose community and he will be deeply missed by those whose lives he touched. Carl's memory will continue to live on through his devoted wife, children, grandchildren, and friends and as they mourn his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember Carl for his many contributions throughout his life.

Born, adopted and raised in Kansas, Carl graduated from high school in Winona, Kansas and went on to attend college in the city of McPherson. There he met his wife of sixty years, Betty and together they raised five children, later in life enjoying thirteen grandchildren and two great-grand children. As an orphan, Carl always took great pride and joy in his large and ever growing family and was known throughout the community as a kind and caring patriarch.

Carl served this country in WWII as a surgical technician in the United States Army Medical Corps. For his service to this Nation, he was awarded the World War II Victory Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, and the American Theater Medal. In 1964, Carl and his family moved to Colorado eventually ending up in Montrose. Carl served the people of his community for over twenty years at Montrose Memorial Hospital and after his retirement, continued to volunteer his time and experience to the hospital as a medical records clerk and van driver. A devoted Christian and member of the Montrose Christian Church, Carl felt strongly that anyone who wanted to attend church should have the chance to do so. As a result, he was frequently seen on Sundays driving hospital patients to and from services. In addition to his church service, he remained occupied with gardening, singing, the Lions Club, the Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and the Moore Demoret 17 Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, after a long and full life, Carl passed away at the age of 81 of cancer. Carl had courageously faced the disease that would attack his body but never could touch his gentle spirit. Those who survive him must certainly feel lucky to have enjoyed him in their lives. It is a great honor to bring the life and compassion of Carl Edwin McMillen to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation. He was a gracious man and will be dearly missed.

FOCUS ON LITERACY, INC.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the outstanding accomplishments of the only New Jersey-based statewide literacy provider, Focus on Literacy, Inc. celebrates its 21st anniversary on July 2nd. In 1986 Focus on Literacy, Inc. through an Act of the United States Congress Established July 2nd as National Literacy Day. In 1989 Focus on Literacy, Inc. received the President's Volunteer Action Award Citation for its effort. This year is the 17th anniversary of National Literacy Day.

Illiteracy is a non-partisan issue that effects all ages and demographics. The consequences of illiteracy have a profound generational effect as illiteracy perpetuates illiteracy. The lack of literacy skills in adults has a direct and measurable effect on the education and the quality of life of their children. Illiteracy inhibits people from being viable and productive members of our society. Non-readers are not able to make contributions back to our communities.

It is estimated 70% of the unemployed and 65–85% of the incarcerated have reading problems. If literacy skill are improved there might not be a need for some of the tax dollar supported services currently in existence. Illiteracy costs the taxpayer billions of dollars in lost revenue as well as costs for additional programs such as welfare, job training, criminal rehabilitation, and insurance losses. Illiteracy is everyone's problem; it doesn't just affect the individual. The illiterate individual is our untapped resource for they do possess under utilized talents and abilities.

As a country we stand by the belief that everyone is entitled to an education, but those who cannot read must HEAR by word of mouth, since they are unable to read, that there is a free and private assistance available for them. Unless they are informed, the illiterate will not know where to get help let alone know enough to seek it. As a nation, it is everyone's responsibility to assist each other and make sure the information is disseminated to aid all concerned. There is no shame with being illiterate; the shame is not doing something about it.

July 2nd National Literacy Day was established to thank volunteers and to encourage the television and radio media to broadcast and advertise ONLY Public Service Announcements for free literacy services for this one

day a year in order to publicize and inspire those in need to come forward to help themselves to correct their reading deficiency. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing this group and its accomplishments.

IN HONOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AT THE NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 30th anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) at the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT). The celebration will take place on Friday, April 26, 2002, at NJIT's Van Houten Theater, and is followed by a gala in the Hazell Center Ballroom and Gallery.

For three decades, the Educational Opportunity Program has served New Jersey's underrepresented student population majoring in engineering, science, and technology. Each year, the EOP program provides educational support services including: tutorial and financial assistance; informational seminars to help freshmen learn about potential career opportunities; and required community service projects in Newark, providing sophomores with hands on experience in their field of study.

Having assisted over 3,150 full-time freshmen at NJIT, many of these students have won honors and awards for their academic and community work. The graduates of the Educational Opportunity Program have entered the workforce well equipped and prepared to make positive contributions to our community. These young people have turned into the professional adults of today, working for our country's major corporations and technological entities such as NASA, AT&T, Johnson & Johnson, Lucent Technologies, IBM, PSE&G, and many more.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Educational Opportunity Program, which has recognized the importance of our youth by helping them succeed in their future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as not having voted on Passage of H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act, on April 24, 2002.

This is not correct, Mr. Speaker. On Rollcall 110, I voted AYE, to pass H.R. 3763.

I have asked the Office of Legislative Operations to inspect the voting machines. In the meantime, I want the Record to reflect that I did vote in favor of H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act.