

Farnsworth and the Farnsworth family on the 75th anniversary of the invention of the electric television.

It was on September 7, 1927, while working in his small, cramped laboratory at 202 Green Street in San Francisco, that Philo Farnsworth conducted the first successful experiments that form the basis for today's television. Upon completing the very first transmission of an electronic image, Farnsworth sent a telegram to his investors that simply said, "The Damn Thing Works."

Farnsworth first conceptualized these ideas one summer day while tilling a potato field on his family's farm. Riding atop the horse driven plow, the 14 year-old Farnsworth was struck by the crisscrossed patterns in the field. Like the furrows in the field front of him, Farnsworth believed he could separate a picture into lines and reassemble them elsewhere.

In 1930, Farnsworth obtained the patents for his invention, which employs a magnetically deflected electron beam inside a cathode ray tube to transmit a picture. All forms of video in use in the world today, including computer displays, trace their origins to Farnsworth's patents and this seminal event 75 years ago.

When Farnsworth died at the age of 64 in 1971, he held more than 300 U.S. and foreign patents. In September 1983, he was one of four inventors honored by the U.S. Postal Service with a stamp bearing his portrait. My home State of California has recognized his invention of the electronic television by placing a State historical marker memorializing the event in front of his former lab in San Francisco. In addition, the mayor of San Francisco, Willie Brown, recently issued a proclamation making September 7, 2002, Philo Taylor Farnsworth Day in that city.

Before I conclude today, I also want to recognize the important contributions of Elma "Pem" Farnsworth, now 94 years of age and the only living witness to this historic 1927 event. Mrs. Farnsworth, a talented scientist in her own right, worked closely with her husband on many of his inventions. Often called "The Mother of the Television," Mrs. Farnsworth now spends her retirement days residing in Fort Wayne, IN, working tirelessly to ensure that the legacy of Philo Farnsworth's inventions will live on.●

COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF KAYLA J. GILLAN

● Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I take this opportunity to bring to the Senate's attention the exemplary career and public service of Kayla J. Gillan.

Ms. Gillan has served as General Counsel for the California Public Employees' Retirement System, CalPERS, since 1996, and also worked as Staff Counsel from 1986 to 1990 and as Deputy General Counsel from 1990 to 1996. She

led a team of attorneys and other professionals who have worked to support the retirement, health and investment programs benefitting CalPERS members and employers. Ms. Gillan was instrumental in drafting corporate governance principles for the CalPERS Board of Administration, making CalPERS the first fund in the Nation to articulate roles for its Board, leaders, committees and staff.

Ms. Gillan also facilitated the CalPERS Board's self-evaluation process and helped the Board implement path-breaking corporate governance policies. She was the principal drafter of all CalPERS corporate governance policy statements since 1992, and met with more than 150 companies to address poor financial performance and corporate governance.

Under Ms. Gillan's leadership, the CalPERS legal team successfully fought and won litigation that resulted in a return of over \$2 billion to the fund, and the establishment of the principle that CalPERS members have a vested right to a fiscally secure retirement system. She drafted Board policies on securities litigation, including the CalPERS process for evaluating litigation that served as a roadmap for the CalPERS legal team to win the largest securities fraud class action recovery in history.

Ms. Gillan has been the recipient of numerous industry honors, such as being named one of the National Law Journal's top 50 women lawyers in the United States in 1998, and was included in that publication's 1995 list of the top "40 under age 40 attorneys" in the Nation.

Ms. Gillan's expertise, dedication, and leadership should be commended. Her work has resulted in the advancement of corporate governance principles in corporations throughout the United States. Establishing higher standards and clear accountability for corporate governance is vital to the integrity of the American economy, particularly in light of the burgeoning corporate scandals in our markets.

I wish Ms. Gillan all the best in her future endeavors.●

THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, we have learned much in the last year about how to measure the strength of America, a Nation built on the willingness of our citizens to give of their time and their energy, knowing that in the end our freedom and strength as individuals is connected to the freedom and strength of our Nation, and when one falters the other suffers in turn. Mothers and fathers have passed along to every successive generation pride in sacrifice and a commitment to our shared values that have become the touchstone of America's strength, grounded in the simple words of DeTocqueville: "America is great because Americans are good."

Arthur Blaustein's book on American volunteerism proves that the spirit of our forebears, that spirit that carried us through the tumultuous early days, a Civil War, a Depression, two World Wars, and the upheaval at home and overseas of the sixties, is alive and well today. From commitments to civil rights and civic bodies to military service and community volunteering, our Nation is a nation committed to strengthening and improving the world around us.

And every time Americans have sought to strengthen our freedom and values, we have found individuals willing to volunteer their time and lead by their example. Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Clara Barton, Rachel Carson, Martin Luther King, Jr., and many more. And today, youngsters in middle school and high school have more opportunities than ever to volunteer in their local communities, in nursing homes, tutoring their peers, or helping protect our environment; and are doing so in increasing numbers.

Arthur Blaustein, a long-time volunteer himself and an active force in American volunteer efforts, has written a book that appears at a crucial moment in our Nation's history, a moment when communal and civic engagement are more important than ever. His book honors the high ideals and values that are found in these organizations that have proven so successful in strengthening the ties of our communities and our country.

His message is an important one: if America is to remain strong and committed to our values, civic and community engagement is a necessity. I applaud his proposals and hope many more, both young and old, will volunteer their time and energy to keep America strong.

Part I, The Challenge of Community Service: The traditions of community service and citizen participation have been at the heart of American civic culture since before the nation was founded; whether through town hall meetings, the local school board, a political party, a hospital auxiliary, or one of our innumerable other national and local organizations, Americans have felt and acted on the need to give something back to their communities. Yet since the events of September 11, this need has become more urgent, as Americans on the whole have become more introspective and more patriotic. This patriotism has taken many different forms, but one thing is clear: our concern for our country, our communities, our families, and our neighbors has become more acute, and our need to contribute more urgent.

With firefighters, police officers, and rescue teams leading the way, ordinary citizens, ironworkers, teachers, public health clinicians, professionals, businesspeople, and schoolchildren, either volunteered to go to Ground Zero or offered their support from a distance. Everything from blankets to blood, peanut butter to poetry arrived

in New York City by the bale, the gallon, the barrel, and the ream. Americans didn't wait until January 1, 2002, to make resolutions; in mid-September, many resolved to be more caring and giving.

Make a Difference is here to help harness this outpouring of compassion, energy, and patriotism in creative and useful ways. If you've decided to make a difference because of the events of September 11, or if volunteering is one of those things you've been meaning to do all along but just haven't gotten around to, or if you're just curious about what's out there, this book can help you take the next step. It was designed to help you decide that you can make a contribution to the well-being of your community. It will help to answer the why, the how, the what, and the when. Why is community service important? How can you get in touch with a group that promotes the values and goals that you believe in? What specific volunteer activities match up with your skills and experiences? When is a good time to volunteer?

Each of the organizations included in the book has been selected because of its commitment to educational, social, economic, environmental, and community development goals. Some have been in existence for many decades and others are fairly new. Most are national organizations and some are local prototypes; but all have a solid track record of delivering services that are useful and meaningful. Before you select an organization, ask yourself a few questions.

How much time do you want to serve?

What kind of service fits your personality?

What neighborhood and community do you want to work in?

Which target population do you want to work with?

What skills do you have to offer?

What would you like to gain from the experience?

If, for example, you're over 17 can commit a full year, and would like leadership training, some income, and a stipend, you should seriously consider AmeriCorps. If you want to commit a year and you're over 18 and want to work on environmental, art, or music projects, or in community development, you should think about Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). If you only have a weekend or one day a week, you like working with your hands, and you want to be outdoors, Habitat for Humanity will probably be perfect. If you only have a few hours a week and enjoy children, consider mentoring or tutoring with an educational group. It might take some reflection and research, but there is a fulfilling opportunity for everyone.

Historically, our greatest strength as a nation has been to be there for one another. Citizen participation is the lifeblood of democracy. As Thomas Paine put it, "The highest calling of every individual in a democratic soci-

ety is that of citizen!" Accidents of nature and abstract notions of improvement do not make our communities better or healthier places in which to live and work. They get better because people like you decide that they want to make a difference.

Volunteering is not a conservative or liberal, Democratic or Republican issue; caring and compassion simply help to define us as being human. Unfortunately, opportunistic radio talk-show hosts and reactionary politicians have spread two false myths about community service. The first is the notion that only inner-city minorities benefit from volunteer efforts. Here's a story about that myth, told to me by a friend who was in VISTA. He was helping local groups organize fuel cooperatives many years ago, in small towns in Maine. That winter was unusually cold and the price of home heating had skyrocketed, placing an enormous financial burden on most families in the state, which had a low per-capita income. He was invited to make a presentation to about two hundred residents in their town's church. After the talk, one of the "happy guy" television reporters from Portland baited a farmer, asking, "What do you think of this outside agitation?"

The farmer, who was about seventy-five, paused for a moment; and, with an edge of flint in his voice, he said, "You know, I'm a fourth-generation Republican Yankee, just like my father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather, but if I've learned anything, it's that there are two kinds of politics and economics in America. The first kind is what I see on television and what politicians tell me when they want my vote. The other kind is what me and my friends talk about over doughnuts and coffee. And that's what this young fellow was talking about tonight, and he made a lot of sense to me. I'm joining the co-op."

Over 65 percent of America's poor are, like this farmer, white, and white families with children are the fastest growing homeless population. The myth that social programs only serve inner-city minorities stigmatizes volunteer social programs, which are, in fact, color-blind.

The second myth is that the vast majority of individuals who volunteer for community service are naive, idealistic do-gooders. Here's a story about that myth. It happened to me in a bookstore in Northern California. Six years ago, I was a technical advisor to the producers of a public television series called "The New War on Poverty." There was a companion book to the series, and since I had been one of the contributing editors, the publisher asked me to give readings. This particular evening, I showed film clips from the series and spoke about the importance of several War on Poverty programs, including Head Start, the Job Corps, VISTA, Legal Services, and Upward Bound.

While I was signing books after the reading, a woman in her mid-twenties

who looked like a quintessential California valley girl, blond hair, blue eyes, approached me with tears in her eyes. I asked if I had said anything that offended her. She replied that I had not and told me she was nonpolitical, conservative, and in her last year of law school. She had been a political science major at college but knew nothing about the history of the War on Poverty. She said she was ashamed because, despite having benefited from two of the programs I had spoken about, Head Start and Upward Bound, she had never before felt a responsibility to give back to her community, and to assure that these programs would be continued so that others could have the same opportunities she had.

Like this woman, the vast majority of volunteers I've worked with are not idealistic, but are serious realists. They are only too aware that as a nation we cannot squander our human and natural resources.

Community service not only exposes the sterility of this kind of idealism-versus-realism debate, but helps individuals to integrate their own idealism and realism. An idealist without a healthy dose of realism tends to become a naive romantic. A realist without ideals tends to become a cynic. Community service helps you put your ideals to work in a realistic setting. It creates a dynamic tension that gives you a coherent and comprehensive approach to complex problems. I've seen it happen time and again with my students, and with VISTA and AmeriCorps volunteers. Dr. Margaret Mead, one of my teachers in graduate school at Columbia, wrote that a truly healthy person is a thinking, feeling, acting person. That's what serving helps us to achieve.

The talk-show hosts and politicians who push these myths are scapegoating and attacking the most vulnerable segments of our society. They are adept at moralizing over the problems of the homeless and the hungry, the unemployed and the underemployed, drug users and the mentality ill, and over such issues as infant mortality, child and spousal abuse, and disrupted families. But they have neither the heart nor the will for rigorous thought and the work of finding cures, nor even relieving some of the suffering or symptoms. Just as military service and patriotism should not be politicized, neither should community service.

Nearly 40 years ago, when President John F. Kennedy launched the Peace Corps, he made this oft-quoted suggestion: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." After 30 years of firsthand experience with hundreds of volunteers, I would make a follow-up suggestion: "Ask not what you can do for your community and the people you serve, but what they can do for you." Community service is very much a two-way street. It is about giving and receiving, and the receiving can be

nourishing for the heart and mind. The very act of serving taps into a wellspring of empathy and generosity that is both personally gratifying and energizing. Again and again, former volunteers described their experiences with words like these: adventure, growth, human connection, exciting, spiritual, learning, and enjoyable.

I saw this in action 3 years ago when I decided to give the students in each of my classes, mostly university seniors, the choice between a mid-semester exam or sixteen hours of community service. The students unanimously chose service—though most of them didn't know what was in store for them. They had a choice of about ten different activities organized by the Public Service Center at the University of California, Berkeley.

Here's what one student wrote about this experience: "Before I started volunteering, I had very different expectations about the [after-school] program. I thought it would be very sports-oriented with little academic emphasis. Luckily, my expectations proved false. The program for fourth and fifth-grader at the Thousand Oaks/Franklin Elementary School, has a set schedule for each grade. The students rotate between free play, sports, library study time, circle time, and arts and crafts.

It was in the library that I saw how truly behind these children are in mathematics, reading, and grammar. In addition, I never expected to see the immense poverty that these children experience or to be so emotionally affected by it. Last week, I learned that one of my favorite children is homeless. It seems so silly to be reprimanding him for not doing his homework and not putting out the effort at school. This seems so trivial compared to the real-life horrors that he must experience. Although I had my expectations, never did I anticipate the emotional attachment that I now share with these children. I find myself yearning to become a teacher, which was a career I never thought about before this program. I know that as these children grow, they will probably forget about me; but I know I will never forget them. I have truly changed and matured as a result of them.

A second student wrote:

Before I started tutoring I was really scared, because I didn't know what tutors did in junior high schools. I was afraid of not being able to explain things so that the kids could understand. I thought I might also lose patience quickly with kids who were slower in understanding and for whom I would have to repeatedly state the same thing. I was concerned that the kids would resent me or not respect me because I wasn't the teacher and was closer to their age. And finally, I thought they wouldn't like me; the first day I even had trouble introducing myself because of this initial uncertainty.

Contrary to these preliminary fears, however, tutoring at Willard has been a life-changing experience for me. I've found that I have more patience working with kids than I've ever had in any other area of my life. I work hard to come up with lots of examples when the kids I'm working with don't understand. We relate well to one another because I'm close to their age, yet they respect me because I go to Cal and they know that I'm there to help them. It's been the joy of my semester to work with these students, who I really appreciate.

These comments were typical of the experience of nearly all 80 students. Their testimony is consistent with the more formal academic research and evaluations, which tell us that service-learning clearly enriches and enhances the individual volunteer in multiple ways. And the same things happened to me during my own community service 35 years ago, when I taught in Harlem during the early years of the War on Poverty and VISTA.

My students now, and I back then, confronted the complexities of the everyday worlds of individuals and communities quite different from our own. We are forced to deal with difficult social and economic realities. It was an eye-opener to learn about the inequities and injustices of our society, to see firsthand the painful struggles of children who did not have the educational, social, or economic opportunities that we took for granted. This experience was humbling and it broke down my insularity, for which I'm truly grateful. Again, it was Dr. Margaret Mead who called this "heart-learning."

Community service also taught me an important lesson about our society: ethical values and healthy communities are not inherited. They are either recreated through action by each generation, or they are not. That is what makes AmeriCorps, VISTA, and other forms of community service unique and valuable. They help us to regenerate our best values and principles as individuals and as a society. From Plato to the present, civic virtue has been at the core of civilized behavior. My experience as a teacher and with service-learning has taught me that moral and ethical values cannot survive from one generation to the next if the only preservatives are texts or research studies. Real-life experience is the crucible for shaping values. Out of it develop an intuition and a living memory that are the seeds of a humane and just society.

The task of passing along to the young our best civic traditions is made more difficult by the steady shift of emphasis away from qualitative values civility, cooperation, and the public interest, to quantitative ones, competition, making it, and privatism, as well as the demoralizing pursuit of mindless consumerism and trivia force-fed us by the mass media. Just about every parent and teacher I know has, in one way or another, expressed the concern that they cannot compete with the marketing techniques of the mass media, particularly television. They are worried about the potential consequences of the growing acquisitiveness, the indulgence, and the self-centeredness of children. You hear this from conservatives, liberals, and moderates. Small wonder. The average eighteen-year-old in the United States has seen more than 380,000 television commercials. We haven't begun to comprehend the inherent brutality of this media saturation on our children's psyches.

Materialism and assumptions of entitlement breed boredom, cynicism, drug

abuse, and crime for kicks. Passivity, isolation, and depression come with television and on-line addiction. Ignorance, fear, and prejudice come from insularity and exclusivity. A national and local effort to promote community service by young people is the best antidote to these social ills. The goals are inclusive and nourishing; they seek to honor diversity, to protect the environment, and to enrich our Nation's educational, social, and economic policies so that they enhance human dignity. On a personal level, volunteering, the very act of caring and doing, makes a substantial difference in our individual lives because it nourishes the moral intelligence required for critical judgment and mature behavior.

Dr. Seuss reminded us in *The Lorax* that "unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot nothing is going to get better. It's not." September 11, 2001, as tragic and traumatic as it was, can serve as a transformative event for the American people. We responded to this crisis with introspection, generosity, and caring. Now is not the time to push the snooze button and return to civic fatuity and complacency. Just as we marshaled our forces and mobilized our capacities to confront a foreign enemy, we can take action and confront our domestic problems and conflicts on the home front. In the real world, we know that taking ordinary initiatives can make a difference. It is within our power to move beyond a disaster and to create new opportunities. What it comes down to is assuming personal responsibility. If we decide to become involved in voluntary efforts, we can restore idealism, realism, responsiveness, and vitality to our institutions and our communities.

At her memorial service, it was said of Eleanor Roosevelt, the most influential American woman of the twentieth century, "she would rather light a candle than curse the darkness." What was true for her then is true for us now. The choice to make a difference is ours.●

HONORING NEW YORK CITY'S COURT OFFICERS

● Mrs. CLINTON. Madam President, as we approached the 1-year anniversary of 9/11, I rise today to again honor all of the public safety officers whose courageous and heroic acts saved thousands of lives at the World Trade Center. In particular, I want to highlight a group of public safety officers who deserve to be honored for their heroism. The New York City court officers risked their lives and contributed immensely to the rescue and recovery operations at Ground Zero.

I especially would like to honor three court officers who gave the ultimate sacrifice—their lives. Their heroic deeds have earned them the nomination for the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor—a testament to true American heroes.

I would like to say a little bit on each officer.