

you, this country can't possibly move through the next 10 years in a period of relative strength."

Since that speech, more than 200,000 Americans have spent 2 years of their lives in parts of the world that many of us have never heard of. And right now, dozens of Peace Corp volunteers from the Seattle area alone are serving in countries as far as Mali, Turkmenistan and Cambodia. Participants have worked on everything from helping farmers produce more food to stave off hunger to teaching computer skills and helping governments bolster their technology infrastructure. While I've heard from many Peace Corp volunteers that their years of service are far from easy, they also tell me about the tremendous impact those years have on their education and how their time abroad helps build their character and self-esteem.

But the program does far more than just provide services to communities in other countries and enrich the lives of its volunteers. It helps participants come back with a far better understanding of other cultures. I have long believed that America's ability to operate in the world depends on how well we understand what's going on in other nations. President Kennedy understood that our nation's strength depended on our level of engagement in the global community, and the Peace Corp each year provides thousands of emissaries to places that the U.S. might not otherwise touch. In many ways, the Peace Corp is like community-based diplomacy.

And when participants return, many continue their service. Some, like my colleagues Senator CHRIS DODD, and Representatives HONDA, GARAMENDI, FARR, DRIEHAUS and PETRI, go on to serve in Congress. Other alums go on to serve in Foreign Service, including stints in USAID, the Organization of American States and the Department of State. Others serve in the non-profit sector in organizations like the Sierra Club and Catholic Relief Services. And many others join the National Peace Corp Association, an organization of some 30,000 former Peace Corp participants that helps keep them engaged in service and advocacy.

The Peace Corp has done enormous good around the world, so let us recognize the thousands of Americans who sacrificed and served. Let us reaffirm this week as National Peace Corp Week.

A TRIBUTE TO MIKAWAYA ON THE OCCASION OF THE BAKERY'S 100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. LUCILE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mikawaya on the occasion of its 100 year anniversary. This historic Los Angeles-based family-owned bakery has been a fixture in Little Tokyo in the heart of my congressional district since its founding in 1910.

Under the current dedicated leadership of Frances Hashimoto—the grand niece of the bakery's original founder—this successful enterprise continues to satisfy the sweet-tooths of Angelenos and dessert lovers throughout

the country with its wide assortment of delicious and original bakery items.

Mikawaya manufactures and sells traditional Japanese pastry and confectionary (wagashi), mochi ice cream, and gelato. In addition to its traditional "mochi-gashi" and "manju" that have been the foundation of the family business, Mikawaya has obtained nationwide popularity and success as the creator of Mochi Ice Cream along with its gelato offerings.

Madam Speaker, as Mikawaya celebrates its 100-year anniversary at the Kyoto Grand Hotel on March 8, I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating the entire Hashimoto family and their dedicated employees for bringing smiles to the faces of generations of customers who have enjoyed the unique and delicious Japanese-inspired ice cream and pastries that this one-of-a-kind bakery has to offer.

I extend to them my best wishes for many more innovative, productive and profitable years ahead.

To fully capture the remarkable story of the Hashimoto family and the 100 year history of their bakery, I would also like to submit the following historical overview:

"Just after the turn of the 20th century, two Japanese entrepreneurs decided to open a manju bakery. One of them was from Mikawa, an old Japan province in the area that today forms the eastern half of Aichi Prefecture. The "ya," or store in Japanese, was added to the end of the name to create the name "Mikawaya."

In 1910 Ryuzaburo Hashimoto purchased the company, which was located at 365 East First Street in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo district. His nephew, Koroku Hashimoto and his wife Haru, took over the operations 15 years later and reopened at the newly built Olympic Hotel on North San Pedro Street, also in Little Tokyo. Five years later, they moved the company back to First Street where they remained until 1942, when the U.S. entered World War II.

From 1942 to December 1945, Mikawaya closed its doors as Executive Order 9066 forced more than 110,000 Japanese Americans, including the Hashimoto family, into U.S. internment camps for the duration of the war. On December 23, 1945, the Hashimoto family proudly reopened Mikawaya at 244 East First Street, next door to their pre-war location.

In 1970 Frances Hashimoto, their youngest daughter, took over the family business. Having the foresight that the surrounding First Street area would become prime redevelopment property, she planned and built a new bakery on 4th Street, which was completed in 1974.

With the new location on 4th Street, Mikawaya was able to expand its operations and product offerings. Hashimoto's husband and Mikawaya's Chief Financial Officer, Joel Friedman, happened on an idea when he visited Japan in 1984. In 1994, after spending 10 years of research and testing, his brainchild—mochi ice cream—became a reality.

Mochi ice cream, which is a serving of ice cream surrounded by a thin layer of mochi (pounded sweet rice), has become a recognized addition to American pop culture like sushi and sake. Today, it is Mikawaya's signature product with mass appeal that has reached beyond Asian American tastes. Currently there are seven flavors of mochi ice cream, including: chocolate, coffee, green tea,

mango, red bean (azuki), strawberry, and vanilla.

Mikawaya's traditional Japanese confections and pastries are still available and made daily at its Los Angeles factory and are still a favorite in the Asian American community.

Always innovators, Mikawaya now manufactures and sells gelato—Italian-style ice cream made from milk, sugar, real fruit and other ingredients.

Along with Mikawaya's centennial anniversary, the company opened a new 100,000-square-foot facility in Vernon, California. This facility is designed to meet the increasing demand for Mikawaya's products and will be the headquarters for new product research and development of frozen desserts. All of Mikawaya's desserts are manufactured in Southern California and are still held to Mikawaya's standards of high quality and taste.

The bakery presently operates retail stores in Japanese Village Plaza, Little Tokyo Square, Pacific Square Shopping Center in Torrance, Mitsuwa Marketplace in Gardena and Shirokiya Department Store in Honolulu, Hawaii."

FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER TAX CREDIT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION ACT

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the First-Time Homebuyer Tax Credit Eligibility Verification Act.

The purpose of this bill is simple: to prevent those who are here illegally from claiming the refundable first-time homebuyer tax credit, which is worth up to \$8,000. According to a January 25, 2010 Dallas Morning News article by Steve McGonigle entitled "Feds find dubious home tax credit claims from Texas," close to 1,000 claims from Texas have come from individuals "employing a special taxpayer identification number primarily used by illegal immigrants, who are not entitled to the credit." This is just plain wrong.

Currently, the IRS does not require an individual to provide a Social Security number in order to claim the first-time homebuyer tax credit. Rather, if the individual does not have a Social Security number, the individual can still apply for the credit so long as they are able to get an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) from the IRS. The problem here is that illegal immigrants are getting these numbers from the IRS. According to the previously mentioned article, "the IRS has acknowledged that more than half of ITINs are filed by illegal immigrants." In an effort to prevent illegal immigrants from claiming the credit, my bill proposes that a taxpayer must provide a Social Security number rather than an ITIN. Doing so will help to prevent fraud and in turn protect the American taxpayer. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE PEACE CORPS DURING NATIONAL PEACE CORPS WEEK

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate the important contributions of the Peace Corps during National Peace Corps Week.

President Kennedy's inspiring inaugural quote, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country," sparked the establishment of the Peace Corps in 1961, and since then, almost 200,000 Americans have answered to this call to service.

For five decades, participants in the Peace Corps have made significant strides to advance the cause of peace and human progress in countries around the world. Just as important, these dedicated volunteers often continue making a difference in their local communities in the United States once they return home.

At the present time, almost 7,700 volunteers serve in 76 countries across the globe. They continue to work tirelessly to provide meaningful assistance to people in need, helping to improve the lives of our brothers and sisters in other parts of the world.

The Peace Corps remains a strong symbol of our nation's commitment to service and progress. This program epitomizes the human desire to make a difference and the American spirit, rooted in a willingness to help improve the lives of others. I encourage my colleagues to take this opportunity to recognize the important and meaningful work of the Peace Corps, and I hope they will join me in commending the Peace Corps' achievements and commitment to service.

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, Tuesday, March 2, 2010, marked Texas Independence Day: 174 years ago, the Texas Declaration of Independence was ratified by the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos.

This is an important day for Texas identity and patriotic Texans observe this occasion with great pride. If it were not for the Texas Primaries, I would have been on the floor, paying tribute to Texas Independence Day Tuesday.

In 1824, a military dictatorship took over in Mexico abolishing the Mexican constitution. The new military dictatorship refused to provide trial by jury, freedom of religion, public education for their citizens, and allowed the confiscation of firearms, this last one being the most intolerable, particularly among Texans.

The Texas Declaration of Independence states that Texas' government had been "forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism."

It stated that because of the injustice of Santa Anna's tyrannical government, Texans were severing their connection with the Mexican nation and declaring themselves "a free, sovereign, and independent republic . . . fully invested with all the rights and attributes" that belong to independent nations; and a declaration that they "fearlessly and confidently" committed their decision to "the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations."

The Texas Declaration of Independence was fully justified because this military dictatorship had ceased to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people of Texas.

Failure to provide these basic rights violated the sacred contract between a government and the people, and Texans did what we still do today—stand up for our rights by declaring our independence to the world.

In response, the Mexican army marched to Texas waging war on the land and the people, enforcing the decrees of a military dictatorship through brute force and without any democratic legitimacy.

As delegates signed the Texas Declaration of Independence at Washington-on-the-Brazos, General Santa Anna's army besieged independence forces at the Alamo in San Antonio.

Four days after the signing, the Alamo fell with her commander Lt. Colonel William Barrett Travis, Tennessee Congressman David Crockett, and approximately 200 other Texan defenders.

All these men were killed in action, a heroic sacrifice for Texan freedom. If this tragedy were not enough, later Santa Anna's army massacred over 300 unarmed Texans at Goliad on March 27.

In a dramatic turnaround, Texans achieved their independence several weeks later on April 21, 1836. Roughly 900 members of the Texan army overpowered a much larger Mexican army in a surprise attack at the Battle of San Jacinto.

That battle is memorialized along the San Jacinto River with the San Jacinto Monument in Texas in our district. The monument is larger than the Washington Monument here in DC.

Today we give thanks to the many Texans that sacrificed for the freedom we now enjoy. God bless Texas and God bless America.

PREVENTING HARMFUL RE- STRAINT AND SECLUSION IN SCHOOLS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 2010

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the Keeping All Students Safe Act, a commonsense measure to provide guidance for teachers and schools on the use of seclusion and restraints.

Last year, the Government Accountability Office found hundreds of cases of alleged abuse of seclusion and restraints, including cases that resulted in death. And while federal law provides minimum safety standards for the use of these interventions in hospitals and other facilities supported by federal dollars, there are no federal rules for public or private schools.

Today's bill sets basic standards and gives states 2 years to implement their own policies, procedures, monitoring, and enforcement systems to meet them. It provides grants to help train school staff and implement positive behavior support programs. And it increases transparency and oversight by requiring states, for the first time, to collect and report data annually to the Secretary of Education.

With these measures, we can ensure the safe learning environment that all our students deserve. I encourage my colleagues to join me and support this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on March 3, 2010, I inadvertently failed to vote on rollcall No. 78. Had I voted, I would have voted "aye."

RECOGNIZING LAS VEGAS CHAPTER 74 OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Ms. BERKLEY. Madam Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the National Association of Women in Construction, NAWIC, Las Vegas Chapter 74 for their representation of women in the construction industry.

Las Vegas Chapter 74 has been representing women in construction for 48 years.

The NAWIC Las Vegas Chapter 74 has benefited Southern Nevada through numerous educational and development programs.

The Las Vegas Chapter 74 has unceasingly promoted the employment and advancement of women in the construction industry.

The construction community, represented by the Las Vegas Chapter 74, has been a driving force in fostering community development through renovation and beautification projects, promotion of skilled trade careers, and a positive vision of the future.

They have sought to achieve successful results for Las Vegas and surrounding areas in a cooperative spirit with other organizations.

As the Representative for Nevada's First Congressional District, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the Las Vegas Chapter 74 and their many dedicated volunteers for their steadfast work to support women in construction. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding organization.

HONORING JACK WALKER

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack