

Francie's service and commitment to her students, her school, and her community are to be commended.

Born in Prosser, Washington, Francie moved to Hermiston after her 1970 marriage to her Washington State University college sweetheart, Tyler Hansell. Together, Francie and Ty became integral members of the Hermiston community. Francie began her teaching career at Umatilla Middle School shortly after their wedding. After five years, she took a break following the arrival of their first child, Erin. Subsequently, Francie and Ty added four boys to their expanding family: Tyler Jr., Kenzie, Lucas, and Ruben. Raising her exuberant family and helping to run the family ranch took most of Francie's time and attention, but throughout she continued teaching Sunday school to the children of Hermiston Presbyterian Church. She also participated as an active member of the church choir and several other community volunteer organizations.

In 1985, Francie returned to teaching by joining the staff at Rocky Heights Elementary School as a second grade teacher. In 2010, Francie was awarded the coveted Crystal Apple award in recognition of her contributions as a devoted, accessible, and encouraging teacher for her many students.

Students always remember the special teacher who inspired them to believe in themselves and appreciate the unlimited power of learning—for many alumni of Rocky Heights Elementary, Francie Hansell was that teacher.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hermiston community that I have the honor to represent, I want to commend and thank Francie for her many years of service and dedication to her students and community. While Francie is retiring from teaching and as the grandmother of six (so far), I know that she will continue to dedicate herself to her family, friends, and her beloved community of Hermiston.

INCREASING STATUTORY LIMIT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 2011

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I voted against allowing the United States to default on its debt.

Although the preamble of the bill took a gratuitous poke at the President by stating erroneously that it is the President's budget for Fiscal Year 2012 that makes it necessary to increase the debt ceiling, this statement was insignificant in relation to the effective part of the bill.

For more than two centuries, the United States has been a trustworthy creditor. In previous years, members of both parties have set aside their policy disagreements to ensure the United States fulfills its obligations to creditors and maintains its credit rating.

Unfortunately, the Republicans didn't want Tuesday's vote on the debt ceiling to be about maintaining our creditworthiness. Instead, it was the latest in a series of reckless political games being played by my colleagues who brought this bill to the floor to have it fail. Even the author of this bill voted against it.

We saw this brand of economic brinkmanship just last month, when Congressional Republicans brought the federal government to within minutes of a shutdown. While these actions may please some narrow ideological constituency, they endanger needlessly the financial security of the United States and the economic security of the American people.

Whether one blames the debt on unpaid bills of the Reagan defense buildup, food stamps and other social programs, the Bush tax cuts and two wars not paid for, or any other action of government over the past decade or past century, this was not the place for that argument.

Whether you think taxes are too low or spending is too high, this was not the occasion to try to impose one's own idea of a correction.

This was not the occasion to reshape our economy or score ideological points. If House Republicans were serious about improving the nation's fiscal outlook, then they would have voted in favor of this measure so we could move on to legislation that will help Americans get back to work.

I acted responsibly so the United States can continue to fulfill its financial obligations by voting in favor of this clean debt ceiling bill.

CELEBRATING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT, INC.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 3, 2011

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 65th Anniversary of the founding of the Northside Center for Child Development, Inc.

In March of 1946, shortly upon the conclusion of World War II, two young African American psychologists, Mamie Phipps Clark and her husband, Kenneth B. Clark founded the Northside Center for Child Development. Originally called the Northside Testing and Consultation Center, the Northside Center for Child Development's first home was in the basement apartment located in the historic Dunbar Housing Development on 150th Street in Harlem.

The research of Kenneth and Mamie Phipps Clark challenged the notion of differences in the mental abilities of black and white children, which played an important role in the desegregation of American schools. At the Center, the Clarks conducted experiments on racial biases in education. Their findings were presented at school desegregation trials in Virginia, South Carolina, and Delaware; and in 1954, in a famous footnote, those findings were cited in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, the landmark Supreme Court decision that ruled public-school segregation unconstitutional.

Kenneth Clark was the first African American to earn a doctorate in psychology at Columbia, to hold a permanent professorship at the City College of New York, to join the New York State Board of Regents and to serve as president of the American Psychological Association. In addition to his work as a psychologist and educator, he assisted corporations

with racial policies and minority hiring programs. His books include *Prejudice and Your Child* (1955), *Dark Ghetto* (1965), *A Possible Reality* (1972), and *Pathos of Power* (1975). During Columbia's student protests in 1968, Clark, whose son Hilton (Columbia College 1968) was a leader of the Society of Afro-American Students, served as mediator between the black student protesters in Hamilton Hall and the administration.

Mamie Phipps began studying self-perception in black children as a graduate student at Howard University, where she met and married Kenneth Clark. Between 1939 and 1940, the two published three major articles on this subject. Phipps Clark continued her work at Columbia where, in 1943, she became the first African-American woman and the second African American (after her husband) in the University's history to receive a psychology doctorate. It was her work on the way black children seemed to prefer white dolls to black ones that particularly impressed the Supreme Court justices. In 1966, Columbia recognized the couple's work by awarding each the Nicholas Murray Butler Silver Medal.

Prior to the establishment of the Northside Center for Child Development (Northside Testing and Consultation Center), the Clarks decided to tackle the lack of services for troubled youth in Harlem. They approached nearly every social service agency throughout New York City with their modest proposal to urge established agencies to expand their programs to provide social work, psychological evaluation, and remediation for youth in Harlem, since at that time there were virtually no mental-health services in the community. Each agency they explored rejected their proposal and they decided to open their own developmental center to address those needs that were lacking for Harlem families and the youth.

In 1948, Northside moved to the 6th floor of the New Lincoln School, located at West 110th Street across Central Park. In 1974, Northside moved its headquarters east one block in Schomburg Plaza on Fifth Avenue.

Today, the Northside Center continues its mission to further the healthy development of children and families and empower them to respond gainfully to negative communal factors, including racism and its related consequences. By providing comprehensive, high quality mental health and educational services, coupled with research, Northside is able to assist children and families in their development to seek their full potential.

Under the leadership of Executive Director Dr. Thelma Dye, Northside Center doors are open to over 500 families and children who walk in on any given day for support, guidance, psychological evaluations, and therapeutic services or just to talk about their day or utilize the library of books available at the center.

Mr. Speaker, in the words of Dr. Dye, "whether children and families come to Northside because they are deeply troubled and look to us for solace, compassion, direction and understanding, or they come because they are excited and happy and look forward to the next enjoyable learning adventure, we welcome them. We work toward empowering and helping them learn and grow in an environment that reinforces their strengths, their cultures, their self-worth and their dignity. What we do at Northside is important, challenging and immensely rewarding."

I ask my colleagues and our Nation to join me in this special Congressional Recognition on the 65th Anniversary of the Northside Center for Child Development, Inc.

IN HONOR OF DR. CHARLES
MACCORMACK

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 3, 2011

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many achievements of Dr. Charles MacCormack, whose tireless work to improve the lives of children around the world serves as an example to all of us.

As President and CEO of Save the Children, Dr. MacCormack has overseen humanitarian aid programs in more than 50 countries. In the wake of natural disasters and in regions of the world torn apart by war, Save the Children helps children avoid unbearable pain and suffering. Dr. MacCormack's retirement creates a void at Save the Children that will be difficult to fill and he will be missed by friends, colleagues and the countless children across the world whose lives are better, because of him.

As many as a billion children around the world go to sleep hungry each night. For nearly two decades, Dr. MacCormack has led a global organization that protects the most vulnerable children and creates real change in the lives of those most in need. Throughout his life, Dr. MacCormack has conducted research, taught, and led organizations that promote greater mutual understanding among cultures, provide basic necessities to those in need, and defend the defenseless.

Before joining Save the Children, Dr. MacCormack was President of World Learning, a non-profit organization that promotes understanding among people from diverse cultures through educational exchanges and research. He serves on the Board of InterAction, an association of more than 160 humanitarian and development organizations, and on the Boards of the Basic Education Coalition and the Campaign for Effective Global Leadership. Dr. MacCormack has taken leadership roles with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, the Food Security Advisory Committee, and the Non-Governmental Committee on UNICEF and is a founding board member of Malaria No More.

Dr. MacCormack has enriched the lives of people around the world. But today, let us all turn our attention to him and express our gratitude for his lifetime of service. As a Representative, I am proud to honor him here today; and as a fellow citizen and friend. I am indebted to Charlie for all he has done and continues to do—for the children of the world.

ON THE REINTRODUCTION OF THE
FILIPINO VETERANS FAMILY RE-
UNIFICATION ACT

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 3, 2011

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce two versions of the Filipino Vet-

erans Family Reunification Act, both of which will provide for the expedited reunification of the families of our Filipino World War II veterans.

The first version I am introducing is a companion to S. 1141, a bill recently introduced by Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA. I am introducing this bill in acknowledgement of his leadership on this issue.

The second version I am introducing is identical to earlier versions of the bill that I have introduced in the 110th and 111th Congresses. S. 1141 differs from these earlier versions of the bill in that it provides that the petitions filed by the sponsoring Filipino veteran shall remain valid regardless of whether the petitioning parent is living or dead.

As you know, Filipino veterans are those that honorably answered the call of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and served alongside our armed forces during World War II. They fought shoulder to shoulder with American servicemen; they sacrificed for the same just cause. We made a promise to provide full veterans' benefits to those who served with our troops. And while we have recently made appreciable progress toward fulfilling that long-ignored promise, we have not yet achieved the full equity that the Filipino veterans deserve.

In 1990, the Congress recognized the courage and commitment of the Filipino World War II veterans by providing them with a waiver from certain naturalization requirements. Many veterans thereafter became proud United States citizens and residents of our country. However, allowances were not made for their children and many have been waiting decades for petition approval.

The Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act would allow for the further recognition of the service of the veterans by granting their children a special immigration status that would allow them to immigrate to the United States and be reunified with their aging parents. It is important to note that the Filipino soldiers who fought under the command of General Douglas MacArthur at this critical time in our nation's history represent a unique category. These soldiers were members of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East. They were led to believe that at the end of the conflict they would be treated the same as American soldiers. It took more than sixty years to begin to make good on our commitment. The Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act recognizes the special circumstances of this group of soldiers.

I look forward to working with my colleagues by providing for the reunification of our Filipino World War II veterans with their families.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT AARON J.
BLASJO

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 3, 2011

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a hero from my congressional district, United States Army Special Forces Sergeant Aaron J. Blasjo. Today I ask that the House of Representatives to join me to honor and remember this incredible young man who died in service to his country.

Aaron was born in Riverside, California and graduated from Ramona High School in 2004.

He was determined to be in the Special Forces and after graduation he promptly enlisted in the United States Army. Aaron was assigned to A Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. His most recent deployment was his third tour in Afghanistan, where he served in the Special Forces canine unit. About Aaron, his grandfather, Wesley Blasjo, stated, "I think he wanted to do something for his country. He liked the camaraderie and all the things that go along with Special Forces."

Aaron was a member of the Palm Baptist Church and traveled to Africa on a short missionary trip to help others. A youth pastor at the church remembers Aaron as serious but caring member of their church community.

In 2009, he married Crystal Thompkins in Riverside. Two months ago, Aaron became a proud father to his son, Talon Blasjo, which was one of the highlights of Aaron's life. On May 29, 2011, the day before Memorial Day, Aaron was killed in action in Wardak Province, Afghanistan, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. He was 25 years old. In addition to his wife Crystal and son Talon, he also leaves behind his mother and father Daniel and Roberta Blasjo; and his extended family.

As we look at the incredibly rich military history of our country we realize that this history is comprised of men, just like Aaron, who bravely fought for the ideals of freedom and democracy. Each story is unique and humbling for those of us who, far from the dangers they have faced, live our lives in relative comfort and ease. The day they learned of Aaron's death was probably the hardest day the Blasjo family has ever faced and my thoughts, prayers and deepest gratitude for their sacrifice go out to them. There are no words that can relieve their pain, and what words I offer only begin to convey my deep respect and highest appreciation.

Sergeant Blasjo's wife, son and parents have all given a part of themselves with the loss of Aaron, and I hope they know that their husband, father, and son, the goodness he brought to this world and the sacrifice he has made, will always be remembered.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MRS.
HORTENSIA G. SILVA

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 3, 2011

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 91st birthday of teacher and volunteer, Mrs. Hortensia G. Silva. She has dedicated her life assisting the south Texas community, educating and serving children.

Mrs. Silva was born on June 5, 1920 on a ranch located on the outskirts of Rio Grande City, Texas, to proud parents, Serapio and Martha Guerra. After the passing of her father in 1929, she began working in a local grocery store to help her mother provide for her three younger siblings. During World War II, telegrams were sent to the Juan B. Galindo Grocery Store and Mrs. Silva was often charged with delivering families the heart-wrenching message that their soldiers had fallen. One of the only people with the ability to read or write, Mrs. Silva often wrote catalog orders so