

Kayleen Lawton is an 8th grader at North Arvada Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kayleen Lawton is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kayleen Lawton for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

HONORING CALIFORNIA STATE
SENATOR LONI HANCOCK

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of California State Senator Loni Hancock as we celebrate 40 years of her dedicated public service. Having served on local, state and federal levels of government throughout her career, she made history as the first woman elected to be Mayor of the City of Berkeley. Senator Hancock continues to be a celebrated, invaluable member of the California State Legislature, and we join together in praise of her remarkable contributions to the Bay Area, California, and beyond.

Raised on the East Coast, Loni Hancock received her B.A. from Ithaca College in 1963. After moving to Berkeley with her family upon graduation, she earned an M.A. in Social Psychology from the Wright Institute in 1978. Her four decades of advocacy for social justice, environmental protection, economic development and access to high-quality, affordable education and health care began with her involvement in the historical political movements of the 1960s and 1970s.

Like many involved in Berkeley's hotbed of political activism, Ms. Hancock's opposition to the war in Vietnam and her work championing racial justice and women's equality led her to community organizing. She was active in the Community for New Politics (which later became the Berkeley Coalition), Women for Peace, and Bay Area Women Against Rape.

In 1971, Loni Hancock began eight years of service as an elected member of Berkeley City Council. In that role, she had the opportunity to shape programs and policies that reflected the nation's burgeoning civic reforms, including affirmative action hiring of women and people of color, job and benefits restructuring for city workers, and the administration of parental leave, rent control, recycling programs and campaign finance reform. As a council member, she also successfully pushed to preserve the Berkeley marina and its surrounding wildlife from development.

From 1986 to 1994, she served two terms as the first elected woman Mayor of Berkeley, resulting in the city's urban renaissance and the revitalization of its downtown. During a tough economic climate, she balanced seven consecutive city budgets, forged innovative city partnerships with the school district and

led efforts to secure additional open space (including Ohlone Park and the East Shore State Park).

From there, she served President Clinton's administration as head of the Western Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Education, where she helped direct millions in federal funding to launch after-school, early reading preparation, college preparedness and career-to-school programs in California schools. She also oversaw a host of domestic volunteer programs as President Jimmy Carter's Regional Director for ACTION (the precursor of the Corporation for National Service).

In 2002, Loni Hancock began three terms representing the 14th District in the California State Assembly. She was elected to the California State Senate in 2008, and currently represents the 9th State Senate District. As a State Legislator, Loni Hancock has authored landmark legislation and provided leadership on important issues. Her work has led to policies that improve and preserve our public schools, invest in programs to prevent crime and reduce recidivism, provide multi-faceted protection of our environment and encourage increased efficiency and fair elections in state government.

On behalf of California's 9th Congressional District, State Senator Loni Hancock, I salute you. Your 40 years of public service have made an indelible mark in our community. Thank you for your continued work, and best wishes to you and your loved ones in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM GRIFFIN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 2, 2011, I missed the rollcall vote No. 278 for unavoidable reasons.

Specifically, my direct flight from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Baltimore-Washington International Airport (BWI) that was scheduled to depart at 10:40 a.m. (CDT) and to arrive at 2:05 p.m. (EDT) was delayed due to mechanical failure for approximately four hours and did not arrive until 6:15 p.m. (EDT) at BWI. Because of this delay I did not arrive at the Capitol until after rollcall vote No. 278 had concluded.

I would have voted as follows: Rollcall vote No. 278: "yea" (H.R. 1423, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 4th Avenue Southwest in Ardmore, Oklahoma, as the "Specialist Micheal E. Phillips Post Office").

MALOREY BOPP

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Malorey Bopp for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Malorey Bopp is an 8th grader at Arvada K-8 and received this award because her determination and

hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Malorey Bopp is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Malorey Bopp for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

HEMP HISTORY WEEK

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about Hemp History Week. To celebrate the American heritage of growing industrial hemp, the Hemp Industries Association, Vote Hemp, American manufacturers, and allied companies and organizations have declared May 2 to May 8, 2011 to be Hemp History Week. Throughout the week, people will recognize America's legacy of industrial hemp farming and call for reinstating respect for farmers' basic right to grow industrial hemp.

Industrial hemp was legally grown throughout our country for many years. In fact, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew industrial hemp and used it to make cloth. During World War II, the federal government encouraged American farmers to grow hemp to help the war effort.

Despite industrial hemp farming being an important part of American history, the federal government has banned cultivation of this crop. In every other industrialized country, industrial hemp, defined to contain less than 0.3 percent THC—the psychoactive chemical found in marijuana, may be legally grown. Nobody can be psychologically affected by consuming industrial hemp. Unfortunately, because of a federal policy that does not distinguish between growing industrial hemp and growing marijuana, all industrial hemp must be imported. The result is high prices, outsourced jobs, and lost opportunities for American manufacturing.

Reintroducing industrial hemp farming in the United States would bring jobs to communities struggling in today's economy, provide American farmers with another crop alternative, and encourage the development of hemp processing factories near American hemp farming.

Industrial hemp is used in many products. For example, industrial hemp is used in protein supplements, non-dairy milk, and frozen desserts. Hemp flour is in breads, crackers, chips, dips, and dressings. Hemp seeds may be eaten plain or added to prepared foods. Additionally, hemp oil is used in a number of cosmetic and body care products, and hemp fiber is used in cloths. Industrial hemp is also present in bio-composite materials used in buildings and automobiles.

I first introduced the Industrial Hemp Farming Act six years ago to end the federal government's ban on American farmers growing industrial hemp. Since then, the industrial

hemp industry has grown much larger. Despite its American history, industrial hemp is the only crop that we can buy and sell but not farm in the United States. The federal government should change the law to allow American farmers to grow this profitable crop as American farmers have through most of our nation's history. I plan to reintroduce the Industrial Hemp Farming Act next week. Please cosponsor the Industrial Hemp Farming Act and join me in celebrating Hemp History Week.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FIRST
ANNUAL ROOSEVELT ISLAND
CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the First Annual Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival, which took place last month on Roosevelt Island in the heart of New York City. This "Celebration of Hope" featured the dedication of a beautiful grove of cherry trees along the Island's west promenade, which offers breathtaking views of the Manhattan skyline, as well as numerous cross-cultural offerings.

Proceeds from the Festival are being donated to the Roosevelt Island Japanese Association relief drive to aid those affected by the recent devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan, which is also being supported by the Japan Society in New York City and designated charities.

The Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival featured performances by four different traditional music groups and by Roosevelt Island's own "Karate Kids". It also featured numerous gastronomic exhibits and tastings, including a continuous tea ceremony, a sushi and sake tasting offered by Roosevelt Island's Fuji East Restaurant, and a beer tasting put on by the Roosevelt Island Bar & Grill. In addition, the Festival included many offerings in the visual arts, including origami folding lessons, a photography contest, and an art auction hosted by the Roosevelt Island Visual Art Association (RIVAA) Gallery.

The Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival truly offered something for everyone: It was free and open to the public, but the proceeds from all sales will be donated toward Japanese earthquake and tsunami relief.

Roosevelt Island holds a unique place in the history of our nation's greatest metropolis. It began to be developed into a largely residential community by the State of New York in 1969 with a master plan designed by the world-renowned architects Philip Johnson and John Burgee as its guideline. This design envisioned a diverse mixed-income community in a largely traffic-free environment, a plan that has been successfully implemented.

The first residential housing complex on Roosevelt Island opened in 1975, followed a year later by three additional developments. Today, Roosevelt Island is famous for its parks, historic landmarks, first-rate health care facilities, and its scenic Tramway, the only commuter tram in the United States. It also offers a warm and comfortable environment to a thriving population of active and involved New Yorkers who call it their home.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the first annual Roosevelt Island Cherry Blossom Festival and all its organizers and volunteers. The Festival's mission of serving others offers inspiration to us all.

LORENZO TOLENTINO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Lorenzo Tolentino for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Lorenzo Tolentino is an 8th grader at Creighton Middle School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Lorenzo Tolentino is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Lorenzo Tolentino for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
CENTENNIAL OF DALY CITY

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 100th birthday of the city of Daly City, California. Known as the "Gateway to the Peninsula," Daly City sits at the northernmost edge of San Mateo County, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the West to almost San Francisco Bay on the East.

Although the Ohlone Indians occupied much of this area since the 6th century, the Spanish claimed it in the early 16th century. In 1769 the explorer Don Gaspar de Portola learned of the existence of San Francisco Bay and within a few years the Presidio and Mission Dolores were established and European settlers began to inhabit the north peninsula.

After the Mexican-American War, the U.S. government declared the area between San Bruno Mountain and Lake Merced government property that could be acquired by private citizens. This led to a brief land rush by mainly Irish settlers who established ranches and farms in what today are the neighborhoods of Serramonte and Westlake and the cities of Colma and Pacifica. It didn't take the farmers long to discover one of the signature characteristics of the area: fog. Many farmers fled, others converted to dairy and cattle farms. Had Mark Twain visited Daly City instead of San Francisco, he would have changed his well-known statement to "the coldest winter I ever experienced was a summer in Daly City."

The tensions before the American Civil War led to a famous duel in 1859 near Lake Merced. California was divided between pro-slavery and Free Soil advocates. Two of the main figures in this debate were U.S. Senator David Broderick, a Free Soil advocate, and David Terry, a former state chief justice in favor of extending slavery into California. In the duel Terry mortally wounded Broderick who died three days later. This incident is considered the first shot of the Civil War and the location marked with two granite shafts is a designated California Historical Landmark.

Of course Daly City wouldn't be Daly City without its namesake. John Daly was 13 years old when he came to what is now San Mateo County from Boston in 1853. His mother died during the Panama crossing and young Daly had to fend for himself. He found work on a dairy farm and learned the business quickly. He married his boss' daughter and in 1868 bought his own 250 acres on the "top of the hill." He soon supplied milk and dairy products from his own cows and other dairies in the area and became a prominent businessman.

Populations were growing in San Francisco and on the south peninsula, but not in the Daly City area—until 1906. On the morning of April 18, 1906 a major earthquake off the coast near Mussel Rock destroyed much of San Francisco and displaced thousands of people. John Daly, who had moved to San Francisco, but maintained his business on the top of the hill, opened his farmland up to refugees, offering them temporary shelter, milk, butter and eggs. He realized the value of his land and subdivided his property in 1907. As streets and housing tracts emerged, the need for city infrastructure and services grew. The first attempt to incorporate the city of Vista Grande in 1908 failed. Three years later, on January 16, 1911, a petition was filed with the San Mateo County supervisors to incorporate the city of Daly City. In a special election on March 18, the incorporation narrowly passed in a 132 to 130 vote.

Daly City didn't grow much until the late 1940s when the developer Henry Doelger bought 600 acres of sand dunes and built Westlake. Doelger houses kept spreading West and South. Soon, major Daly City landmarks like Seton Medical Center and Serramonte Shopping Center were added.

Today, Daly City is San Mateo County's largest city with a population of over 108,000. Residents love their town and are proud of its diversity. After Honolulu, Daly City has the second largest Asian American community in the United States—about half of the residents are Asian and most are Filipino which is why the city is commonly called "Pinoy Capital."

Mr. Speaker, I ask this body to join me in celebrating the history and future of the city of Daly City on this day of its Centennial, March 22, 2011.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
TEACHER DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2011

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on National Teacher Day, to recognize the important work of nearly 4 million teachers in public, private, charter and religious education institutions all throughout our great nation.