City. Allied leaders, diplomats, international dignitaries and Ambassadors from Italy, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom have been invited to participate in the rededication of this very special monument, which represents the appreciation of those who gave their lives to preserve our freedom, ''Less the Ages Forget.''

On the base of the Liberty Memorial is an inscription which reads, ''In Honor of Those Who Served in the World War in Defense of Liberty and Our Country.'' The top of the Memorial has four Guardian Spirits: Honor, Sacrifice, Patriotism and Courage. This Memorial Day weekend our prayers should include the brave men and women who serve in defense of Liberty and our Country with honor, sacrifice, patriotism and courage.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in commemorating one of our Nation's most cherished reminder of liberty and freedom, the restored World War I Liberty Memorial in Kansas City Missouri.

HONORING ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to stand before my colleagues and celebrate Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. Asian and Pacific Americans have been a part of this country for over 200 years, with one of the first Asian American communities, the Filipino community, being established in the Louisiana Bayou in 1763. Asian and Pacific Americans have quickly established themselves as a strong and thriving community in this country, positively contributing to its industrial, educational and social successes. I am also proud to see the growing number of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans involved in the American political system at the local, state and national levels.

As this community continues to grow, it is important for all of us to continue to learn from each other. In the 9th Congressional District, I am very fortunate to represent a vibrant, productive, and diverse Asian-Pacific American community that totals over 70,000 people. The community is diverse, ranging from Chinese to Indian to Korean to Filipino to Samoan. Each subset of the Asian-Pacific American community has brought a rich culture and strong work ethic to my district. From restaurants to service stations to software companies, the Asian-Pacific American community has provided the services needed to keep the 9th Congressional district an enjoyable, safe and culturally rich place to live.

We recognize and cherish the contributions of the Asian-Pacific American community to our country. The Asian-Pacific American community has come so far in such a short period of time, and I am confident that it will only continue to grow and thrive while maintaining its many cultures and values.

ON WELFARE REFORM AND TANF REAUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill.

In 1996, Congress passed a largely successful welfare reform bill that gave states much more flexibility to manage their own welfare assistance programs as they saw fit. This approach has significantly reduced the number of people who need welfare and put many impoverished people into jobs that have brought their standard of living above the poverty level.

Still, there is more that needs to be done. The 1996 law has helped move people from welfare to work. But it has not had similar success in helping people escape poverty—and there is no reason anyone should live in poverty in the most prosperous country in the world.

And some important things have changed since 1996—right now, our economy is struggling to recover, many businesses have had to lay people off, and other firms even have had to shut down.

So, as we consider whether to renew or revise the 1996 law, we have both important opportunities and serious challenges. But this Republican Welfare reform bill does not rise to the occasion.

Their bill would penalize—not assist—people who are trying to escape poverty. Their bill takes away the flexibility states have had to develop their own programs. It discriminates against legal immigrants. It doesn't provide enough funding for childcare. It doubles the number of work hours required for mothers with children under the age of six and provides a new ''superwaiver'' authority to the President to waiver almost any Federal requirement in food stamps and housing.

In short, its most important effect would be to make things worse, not better for millions of people—something I cannot support.

And that's not all—the Republican bill would make it harder for the States as well. It has been estimated that this bill dictates up to $11 billion in unfunded mandates. In fact, I have seen estimates that my own state of Colorado might have to pony up an extra $84 million to pay for Federal mandates.

I very much regret that the Republican leadership has insisted on depriving the House of the opportunity to pass a better bill. The substitute offered by the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Cardin, contained many provisions focused on moving welfare recipients into real, wage-paying jobs. It would have provided the states with the discretion to determine the best mix of activities needed to move recipients toward selfsufficiency. It would have restored the option of states to provide assistance to legal immigrant families with Federal Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) funds and eliminated the current ban on providing Medicaid to legal immigrant pregnant women and children. It would have provided an additional $11 billion for mandatory child care funding over the next five years and would have increased access to education and training for welfare recipients.

And, that substitute did not include the new ''superwaiver'' authority that the Republican bill gives to the President—a nearly unbounded authority that I think is excessive.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped it would be possible for me to support balanced, bipartisan legislation to build on and broaden the success of the 1996 welfare reform law. In particular, I had hoped that the House would have the Opportunity to shape a new law that would do more than just get people off welfare roles, but instead would make it more likely that we could achieve the goal of ending poverty. Unfortunately, this bill does not come near to that, and I cannot support it.

CITIZEN SERVICE ACT OF 2002

HON. PETER HOEKSTRA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Citizen Service Act of 2002 to reauthorize programs under the Corporation for National and Community Service. I would like to thank the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Select Education, Mr. ROEMER, for working with me to put together a bipartisan bill to reauthorize and reform the national service laws.

On April 9, 2002, President Bush unveiled his ''Principles and Reforms for a Citizen Service Act'' to guide the reauthorization of the Corporation for National and Community Service and its programs, which include AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and Learn and Serve America. Since then, the Subcommittee on Select Education has worked in a bipartisan manner with the Administration to craft legislation to reform and enhance national service.

The major federally funded community service and volunteer programs in this country are authorized under two statutes: the National and Community Service Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. The bill I am introducing today provides reforms and improvements to these national service laws. The improvements in the Citizen Service Act of 2002 will allow organizations and volunteers assisted under these acts to maximize their efforts and will greatly benefit those assisted through volunteer efforts.

The Citizen Service Act of 2002 focuses on four major objectives for reauthorization. This legislation will: (1) support and encourage greater engagement of citizens in volunteering; (2) make federal funds more responsive to State and local needs; (3) make federal support more accountable and effective; and (4) provide greater assistance to community-based organizations (which include religious organizations). This legislation also addresses several specific issues that will help to improve national service provisions found in current law.

Prohibition on Grants to Federal Agencies—Prohibits the Corporation from making grants to Federal agencies.

Literacy Programs—Requires literacy programs to be based on scientifically based reading research and ensures that programs provide instruction based on the essential components of reading instruction as defined in P.L. 107–110, the No Child Left Behind Act.

Funding Allocations—Allocates funding for AmeriCorps programs as follows: up to 20

percent of funds for national direct competitive grants; and at least 35 percent of funds for State competitive grants; and 45 percent of funds for States by formula based on population.

Pilot Authority—Authorizes the CEO of the Corporation to reserve funds to support pilot programs, such as member-based national service positions that allow participants to select community service activities.

Referrals for Federal Assistance—Prohibits funding for programs under the national service laws that only refer individuals to Federal and State assistance programs.

Sex Education Programs—Prohibits funding for sex education programs under the national service laws that do not meet the general prohibitions of P.L. 107–110, the No Child Left Behind Act.

Parental Consent—Requires consultation with the parents of children when developing and operating programs that include and serve children and requires the provision of the reason for, and permission of, parents before transporting minor children (consistent with State law).

Accountability Measures—Requires the Corporation to work with grantees to establish performance measures; requires grantees to design corrective plans if they fail to meet performance measures; and provides authority for the Corporation to reduce or terminate grants if corrections are not made.

Limitation on Program Costs—Caps Federal costs for programs under the national service laws at $16,000. Permits the CEO of the Corporation to issue a waiver to assist grantees in meeting compelling needs (up to $18,000 for costs related to such things as the participation of individuals with disabilities and initial start-up costs for religious organizations and up to $20,000 for residential programs). Requires the CEO of the Corporation to report to Congress annually on all waivers granted.

Senior Scholarships—Authorizes a senior scholarship to support tutoring, mentoring, and other service by seniors, who may receive or transfer a $1,000 scholarship.

Senior Corps Income Eligibility—Provides that a stipend may be made available to a Senior Corps participant with an income that is 200 percent of poverty (under current law it is 125 percent of poverty) and allows the Director to use up to 15 percent of funds for participants with incomes above 200 percent of poverty as long as the program, following innovative efforts to recruit, is not able to effectively recruit and place low-income participants.

The spirit of community service in our country is stronger than ever because of the tragedy our Nation has endured. Since so many Americans are looking for a sense of community and looking for ways to contribute constructively to their communities, we must take this opportunity to reform our Nation's service laws. The principles outlined by President Bush and included in the Citizen Service Act of 2002 seek to build on this spirit and will help to sustain it in the future. I urge my colleagues to join me and the other original cosponsors in support of the Citizen Service Act of 2002.

HONORING BUD DAY

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a man who, on many occasions, has been honored before by this great body. Today, however, after meeting this great man, after hearing so many times his heroic story, it is my privilege, as his Congressman, to present my constituent Colonel George Everett ''Bud'' Day.

Colonel Day, a prominent attorney in Northwest Florida, a family man, the most decorated military person since General Douglas MacArthur and a Medal of Honor winner will receive another distinction few people ever realize—Sioux City, Iowa, the birthplace of Colonel Day, will become the Sioux Gateway Airport/ Col. Bud Day Field, a fitting tribute to this aviator's 137 flight missions in both Korea and Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, the events leading to Colonel Day's Medal of Honor award are inspiring. I would like to resubmit, for the purposes of accurately portraying Col. Day's actions, a segment of the 1993 report of the Select Committee on POW/MIA's.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA'S

(Senate—Feb. 3, 1993)

Col. George Day (U.S. Air Force): Col. George ''Bud'' Day was shot down over North Vietnam in August 1967. His right arm was broken in three places and his knee badly sprained. He was captured by hostile forces and immediately taken to a prison camp where he was interrogated and severely tortured. After causing the guards to relax their vigilance, Colonel Day escaped into the jungle and began the trek toward South Vietnam. He was the only POW to escape from prison in the north.

Despite injuries inflicted by fragments of a bomb or rocket, he continued southward surviving only on a few berries and uncooked frogs. He successfully evaded enemy patrols and reached the Ben Hai River, where he encountered U.S. artillery barrages. With the aid of a bamboo log float, Colonel Day swam across the river and entered the demilitarized zone. Due to delirium, he lost his sense of direction and wandered aimlessly for several days. After several unsuccessful attempts to signal U.S. aircraft, he was ambushed and recaptured by the Vietcong, sustaining gunshot wounds to the left hand and thigh.

He was returned to the ''zoo,'' the prison from which he had escaped and later was moved to Hanoi after giving his captors false information in response to their questions. Physically, Col. Day was totally debilitated and unable to perform even the simplest task for himself. Despite his many injuries, he continued to resist. Furthermore, 37 months of his 5½ year imprisonment were spent in solitary confinement. Upon his release in 1973, Colonel Day was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is an absolute honor and privilege to represent Col. Bud Day. I commend the citizens of Sioux City in providing Col. Day this fitting tribute to their favorite son.

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 24, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the International Association of Lions Clubs who will observe May 30th as Lions Youth Appreciation Day. Since 1917, Lions have served the world's population through hard work and commitment making a difference in the lives of people everywhere. With 1.4 million members serving in more than 44,600 clubs in 188 countries and geographical areas, Lions are recognized worldwide for their service to the blind and visually impaired. More than 139,000 of these members are young people between the ages of 12 and 28, and I congratulate these youth for their commitment to others.

Lions Club International was founded in Chicago, Illinois in 1917 and is the world's largest service club organization. Since that time, their Code of Ethics has guided the members in their quests to create and foster a spirit of understanding among the peoples of the world, promoting a world of compassion and tolerance. The Lions' International slogan is ''Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety (LIONS).'' With over 15 Lions clubs in my district, the Youth Lions aim to provide young people of the world with opportunities for achievement, learning, and service, individually and collectively, through sponsorship of activities identified as best practices in the field of youth development. Evolving from the founding Lions' steadfast dedication to the blind and visually impaired, the Youth Lions have devoted their energy to a wide variety of philanthropic causes.

The Lions Club of Jackson, Platte, Clay and Cass Counties in Missouri are sponsoring a Youth Appreciation Night on May 30th, with special guest, Lions International President J. Frank Moore. His leadership theme, ''Light the Path'' focuses on implementation of several youth programs. Among the programs that have been particularly successful include: Leos and the Lions International Peace Poster Contest. Leos are young men and women of good character, ages 12 to 28, who are dedicated to making a difference in their communities. The peace poster contest was created in 1988 to give young people an opportunity to express their feelings and desire for peace. Since then, more than two million children from approximately 65 countries have participated in the annual contest.

The activities the youth Lions have taken part in deserve to be recognized. Cutting across all national, racial and cultural boundaries, Youth Lions activities have included work with the visually impaired, programs including drug education and prevention, diabetes detection and research, and work for international cooperation and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saying ''Congratulations and Thank you'' to the International Association of Lions Clubs on Lions Youth Appreciation Day. May 30th is the perfect time to commemorate this wonderful organization for its commitment and dedication to making the community and world a better place through activism and service.