

after October 1 were eligible for the simplified treatment. Subsequently, Congress was forced to step in to pass a stop-gap 30-day extension, and then a further 26 month extension of the simplified formula, through December, 2002. A permanent extension, supported by the major real estate organizations, would avoid these periodic crises.

FHA is an effective program which helps middle class and low-income families buy a home, and makes a \$2.4 billion annual profit for the government. These two bills will make it even better.

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#### SOUTH BAY WOMEN'S SUMMIT

### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, in honor of International Women's Day, I would like to highlight an event occurring in California's 36th District in April. To recognize women throughout my district, the Women's Coalition South Bay is sponsoring the South Bay Women's Summit.

This Summit will give us the opportunity to discuss issues important to women around the world, such as workplace and pay equity and improved childcare.

Mr. Speaker, another critical issue that will be discussed is reproductive choice. I respect every woman's personal decision on choice, and feel strongly that Congress should not dictate to women how that choice should be exercised. This right is coming under attack around the world, and here in the United States. The South Bay Women's Summit will give women the chance to talk about ways we can protect this right, including ensuring access to Mifepristone and allowing U.S. funding of overseas family planning clinics.

The women of the South Bay provide networking opportunities, a shoulder to lean on, and the chance to relax with good friends. I am proud to be participating in the South Bay Women's Summit, which will illuminate issues that deserve our attention, and provide a framework for future action.

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#### OUR SERVICEMEN DESERVE MORE

### HON. JO ANN DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the needs of our servicemen. Often, we will hear that our servicemen require a pay raise. That is absolutely true, however, not for the reasons usually cited. They simply deserve it.

Mr. Speaker, over the past several months I have had the opportunity to visit the military bases in my district and to speak with many of the junior soldiers, sailors, and Marines about their service. Without hesitation, they have all told me that they love serving the country, but are frustrated by the constant deployments, poor housing, and a constant lack of spare parts.

I realize that we have addressed some of these problems, but we have much more to do. If we do not more fully address them, we will shortchanging not only ourselves, but actively endangering our grandchildren. However, the issue remains, our servicemen deserve more.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that our President has forwarded a budget that will allow us to substantively increase our servicemen's pay and benefits. This is good for the present, however, more needs to be done in the long term.

The realities are ugly. Our servicemen are underpaid. Furthermore, over the past several years, we have set military pay .5% below the Employment Cost Index. This was wrong. It shouldn't have happened. But worst of all, it treats our servicemen as second-class citizens. While civil service has never paid as much as the civilian sector, we should at least ensure that those who provide the most important civil service, defense of our nation, the same level of compensation as other government employees.

This is an issue of justice, and an issue of fundamental fairness. It is not acceptable to ignore this issue any longer.

Mr. Speaker, now I realize that this is something that cannot be solved overnight. However, it is an issue that we must address for the future. For, if we continue to treat our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines in such a manner, they will eventually realize that our servicemen will vote with their feet.

While they won't rank it first among their problems, our servicemen do cite this injustice. But, let me take a minute to cite why this is even more urgent. Our services, with our encouragement, have fundamentally transformed to become more family friendly. As a result, the pressure on many servicemen increases when they are forced to move overseas. Oftentimes, their spouse is unable to find employment, and as result, these families lose a significant part of their income.

Mr. Speaker, families are a force multiplier when you deal with an all volunteer force. They are a motivator and an integral part of our defense strategy. Because of this, we must address inadequate pay. The time has come. We need to address this now and for the future. We have waited too long.

We must raise our servicemen's pay.

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#### TRIBUTE TO LARRY MAZZOLA

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great San Francisco leader, Larry Mazzola, for his years of dedicated service to the community. The Bay Area Union Labor Party is honoring Larry, and it is my privilege to join them in praising this outstanding San Franciscan.

When Larry entered the workforce in 1961, he began as an apprentice in the UA. Upon his graduation, he became an Assistant Apprenticeship Coordinator. Working with the UA's Local Union 38 in San Francisco, he be-

came a Business Agent in 1972. By 1980 he had risen to be Business Manager of Local 38 as his father had before him. In addition to his responsibilities as Business Manager, he currently serves on the UA's General Executive Board.

Outside of his work with the UA, Larry has been active in a broad array of positions in the labor movement. For more than twenty years, he has served as the President of the San Francisco Building and Trades Council and serves on the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. In both of these roles, Larry's leadership has helped to unify and develop San Francisco's labor movement. Larry has also been a member of the advisory board of San Francisco Community College's Labor Studies Program since 1972.

Larry has also twice served as an official for the City and County of San Francisco. He has brought a consistently thoughtful voice to his service on the San Francisco Airport Commission since his appointment in 1994. From 1993-1995, he served with distinction as a Commissioner on the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Commission.

Not only has Larry given much of his own life to the labor movement, but he has given it the next generation of leadership as well. As he once followed in his father's footsteps, Larry's sons are now following in his. Larry Jr. is now the Business Agent for UA Local 38 and Stephen is the Assistant Apprenticeship Coordinator.

Larry Mazzola has been an outstanding leader for San Francisco. His work in the labor movement and in the community has earned him the respect and appreciation of our City. I join his mother, Vera; his wife, Stephanie; and his children, Lori, Larry Jr., and Stephen in Congratulating him on this award.

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#### IN HONOR OF SADIE VILENSKY'S 103RD BIRTHDAY

### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a very prominent and inspirational woman on her 103rd birthday—Sadie Vilensky.

Sadie was born on March 8, 1898, in Henry Street Hospital in New York City, New York. She and her family moved to Jersey City, New Jersey in 1904. As a beautiful, young woman (she still is today), she married and moved with her husband to Scranton, Virginia in 1922. In 1929, she and her husband moved with their son and daughter to Los Angeles, California where they reside today.

In the 1930's Sadie and her family joined the Beth Jacob Synagogue, an orthodox sect of the Jewish religion. She served as the secretary to the Sisterhood for many years. Today, she is the oldest member of the synagogue. Her other affiliation is with the Jewish War Veterans Ladies Auxiliary. Sadie served in many offices in the organization include being elected President of Auxiliary #66.

During the 1940's Sadie was an office manager of the Mount Sinai Hospital Clinic which

is now Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. The hospital is a cancer treatment center for the terminally ill. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, Sadie opened the Los Angeles Council of Mizrachi Women of America which is part of the Jewish Federation. The Los Angeles Council is the Israelis' official network for religious, secondary, and technical education. Under her guidance as the Executive Secretary, the Council assisted over 14,000 Israeli children throughout a network of 55 schools, children's homes and youth villages throughout Israel.

Just before Sadie retired in the early 1970's, she was recognized for her years of commitment and service to the Jewish Federation, the Los Angeles Council of Mizrachi Women of America, by being named Honorary Executive Secretary. Her national office then asked her to lead a tour of 36 men and women for a three-week Passover Tour. Sadie proclaimed that "[the trip] fulfilled a dream of a lifetime."

Sadie is an incredible woman who has served the community in many exceptional ways. She is a beautiful, strong, and very inspirational woman who is young at heart and full of the spirit of life. Colleagues, please join with me today in wishing a very Happy Birthday to Sadie Vilensky.

HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

SPEECH OF

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 27, 2001*

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I support H. Con. Res. 39, a resolution that honors the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs.

I was delayed from making it to the House floor last week and unable to record my vote in favor of H. Con. Res. 39 due to airline problems and delays.

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION FOR SAFE SCHOOLS AND SAFE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2001

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Alternative Education for Safe Schools and Safe Communities Act of 2001. This legislation will assist States and school districts in their efforts to fund alternative education programs and services for students who have been suspended or expelled from school and reduce the number of suspensions and expulsions. This legislation will provide our schools with an important tool in their efforts

to ensure safer schools and safer communities while providing vital educational opportunity.

Presently, numerous students are suspended or expelled from school annually. Regardless of the reason these students received a suspension or expulsion—disruptive behavior, verbal abuse, a violent act—they are often left to fend for themselves without any educational services, or worse yet no supervision or guidance. The loss of educational services for these students is a destructive force to their chances to advance academically, be promoted from grade to grade, or to resist the temptation to drop out of school. In addition, students not in school and without any supervision can bring the problems which necessitated their suspension or expulsion to the community—increasing juvenile delinquency and possibly other violence and crime.

Under the Gun-Free Schools Act, schools are required to expel a student for one-year if they bring a firearm to school. In school year 1997–1998, that amounted to 3,507 expulsions. Unfortunately, fewer than half of these students were referred for alternative education placements. In fact, students expelled for firearm violations often do not receive education services through alternative programs or schools. This lack of continuing education and supervision may put the community at risk of gun violence from these children.

While there are times when students may need to be removed from their school due to behavior, whether violent or non-violent, little is accomplished by risking their academic future through a lack of educational services. This legislation will promote alternative placements for suspended or expelled students so the problems they brought to school do not become problems of the community. The legislation would also require school districts to reduce the numbers of suspensions or expulsions of students. I would like to make it clear that this program's funding should not make it easier to remove students from the classroom in greater numbers, but rather should enhance the ability of school districts to provide continuing educational services for the students they do remove from the classroom.

Specifically, the Alternative Education for Safe Schools and Safe Communities Act of 2001 would authorize \$200 million to assist school districts in reducing the number of suspensions and expulsions and establishing or improving programs of alternative education for students who have been suspended or expelled from school. Additional specifics of the program include:

States would receive allocations based on the amount of Title I, Part A dollars they receive. States would then distribute 95 percent of this funding to local school districts.

School districts would use funding to both reduce the number of suspensions and expulsions and establish or develop alternative education programs.

Students participating in alternative education programs would be taught to challenge State academic standards.

Students would be provided with necessary mental health, counseling services and other necessary supports.

States and school districts would be required to coordinate efforts with other service providers including public mental health providers and juvenile justice agencies.

School districts would have to plan for the return of students participating in alternative education programs to the regular educational setting, if it is appropriate, to meet the needs of the child and his or her perspective classmates.

School districts would have to meet continually increasing performance goals to maintain funding. These performance goals include: reductions in the number of suspensions and expulsions, reduction in the number of incidents of violent and disruptive behavior, and others.

The Department of Education would be required to identify or design model alternative education programs for use by school districts and then disseminate these examples of "best practices."

The future of all our children is too critical to allow those who have been suspended or expelled from school to become the future burdens on our social welfare system, or to have the disruptive and unsafe acts they did in schools take place in the greater community. I urge Members to cosponsor this legislation.

GUAM'S 480TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY DAY

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 8, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, Ferdinand Magellan, one of the world's most famous explorer's, who also became known as the first European to circumnavigate the Earth, landed on Guam on March 6, 1521. In observance of this landing, the people of Guam celebrate Discovery Day. This past Tuesday, March 6, 2001, Guam celebrated the 480th year anniversary of Discovery Day.

When Ferdinand Magellan landed on Guam, he brought with him a crew dying of starvation and suffering from scurvy. The Chamorro people, the indigenous people of Guam and the original inhabitants of the island, welcomed the explorer and his crew to the shores of Guam and extended their hospitality. They replenished their water supply, restocked the ship with fresh fruits, vegetables and other food items the explorer and his crew needed.

It is important to know that prior to Ferdinand Magellan landing on Guam, the Chamorro people lived a communal life. When someone extended a lending hand, reciprocity was an unspoken understanding among the Chamorro people—to ask for something that one needed was not viewed the way someone from the western world would view it. An islander did not need to ask, they simply went to their neighbor and took what they needed. In western society this would be seen as stealing, in the ancient communal society this was seen as sharing. Everybody owned everything and shared whatever they had with others in the community—nobody was left to want for anything. This was a structured and a highly organized society with a people who had customs and beliefs of their own, were excellent craftsmen, fishermen and seafarers.

Historians are not clear on the exact date or reason the ensuring event took place, but to