

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF DOCTOR LORRAINE
MONROE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Doctor Lorraine Monroe for her dedication to her community through her love of education.

Doctor Monroe earned her Bachelor of Arts as well as her Master of Arts from Hunter College in English Literature. She continued with her education, obtaining a Master of Science in Administration and Supervision from Bank Street College of Education. Lorraine holds a Master in Education degree from Columbia University in addition to the Doctorate in Education that Doctor Monroe earned from Teachers College at Columbia University. In addition, she has also been the recipient of six Honorary Doctorates, including ones from Brown University and Hunter College.

Lorraine takes the education that she receives and uses her knowledge in her many various capacities as an educator which she has filled. Her professional experience includes serving as the Executive Director of the School Leadership Academy at the Center for Educational Innovation to teaching graduate courses in school administration at Bank Street College Principals' Institute to teaching English in the New York City public schools. Additionally, Doctor Monroe is the Co-Director of the Women's Group at the Bank Street College as well as the Chief Executive for Instruction at the New York City Board of Education.

Due to her vast experience as an administrator, Lorraine has served as a consultant on educational issues to over 44 states in the United States. Additionally, she consults in other countries, including, but not limited to Germany, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Singapore, and Sweden. She can often be found traveling to far and distant places as a keynote speaker. Lorraine also is a distinguished member of the Board of Trustees for Columbia University's Teachers College.

Mr. Speaker, Doctor Lorraine Monroe has devoted her life to serving her community as an educator. As such, she is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this truly remarkable woman.

HONORING JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT
HIGH SCHOOL VOLUNTEER
JERRY RICE OF ROCKFORD, ILLI-
NOIS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organi-

zation, which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Jerry Rice, a retired engineer for Broaster Corporation, is Junior Achievement's National High School Volunteer of the Year. In his ten years as a volunteer for Junior Achievement, Mr. Rice has taught approximately 90 classes. Throughout those ten years, Mr. Rice has served as a classroom volunteer for several of Junior Achievement's programs. Mr. Rice's continually goes above and beyond the call of the average volunteer. He also serves as a confidant to many students and has helped them to increase their understanding of economics, which in turn increases their desire to learn. His dedication to the young people of his community stands as an inspiration to us all.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Horace Moses, Theodore Vail, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed and made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Jerry Rice of Rockford for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Illinois. I am proud to have him as a member of my district and proud of his accomplishment.

IN HONOR OF THE RETIREMENT
OF MS. EVELYN B. NEPTUNE

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 2001

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special person, my constituent, Mrs. Evelyn B. Neptune. I extend my sincere congratulations to Mrs. Neptune on her retirement after having served the Washington County Public Schools System, the Pettigrew Regional Library System and the Washington County Health Department for more than 32 years.

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