of my district who is being honored by an organization which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Richard Ching of Hawaii Appraisal Services is Junior Achievement's National Elementary School Volunteer of the Year. He has volunteered for nine years and taught 40 JA classes in that time impacting more than 1,000 students on the island of Oahu. Mr. Ching always goes above and beyond his classroom duties, ensuring that his students have a fundamental understanding of business, economics and the free enterprise system.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 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 bow 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 backgrounds.

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 nearly two million students in 113 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 Richard Ching of Honolulu for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Hawaii. I am proud to have him as a constituent and congratulate him on his accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO BARRY BERKOFF

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend Barry Berkoff, a senior policy advisor for Thelen Reid and Priest. Through many years of both public and private service, Barry has been an invaluable asset to Congress and the Executive Branch. He is a true role model for those who wish to dedicate their lives to improving government, society and our nation's public policy.

Barry started his career as a young legislative assistant for Senator Frank Church in 1968. He spent twelve years in public service, rising to become the Senator's senior legislative and government affairs assistant. Barry has always been very proud of his service in government, and Congress was fortunate to have the benefit of his skills and dedication.

I first got to know Barry in my early years in Congress, when I joined with several members of my delegation in the fight to preserve the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and the Philadelphia Naval Station. Barry was part of the team representing the City of Philadelphia during the base closure process. Since the closure of the yard, Barry has championed the difficult task of converting the yard to civilian, commercial use. Now known as the Philadelphia Business Center, the yard is a vibrant commercial complex that is attracting new jobs every day. A great deal of this success can be attributed to Barry Berkoff's efforts.

Barry has also worked on a number of economic development projects that have improved the standard of living of my constituents in Philadelphia. He has helped small businesses in Philadelphia that have sought to convert their defense technologies to commercial applications. He has also provided invaluable advice on government contracting and appropriations to Philadelphia-area companies.

Mr. Speaker, I know of few other individuals in this city who possess Barry's knowledge of the legislative process and history.

I regret to inform my colleagues who know Barry that he is currently very ill. I join the House today in paying special tribute to this remarkable individual. He is in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY WHITE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

HON. KAREN McCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor Timothy White, a man of integrity, passion, and music. Tim, the late editor of Billboard Magazine, died on June 27, 2002, at the age of 50.

Many of you may not have known Tim White, but his influence was felt not just in the music industry, but here in Washington. While Tim's passion for music and artists made him a champion and a challenger of the music industry, he played an important role in the fight for reform here. From his office in New York, he increased Billboard's coverage of Capitol Hill and shared with Bill Holland, the Washington correspondent, the prestigious ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for investigative stories on musical copyright and the ownership of sound recordings.

Tim also was a writer, and a superb one. He wrote about what he loved most, music. He saw in our culture an emptiness, with little to replace it. Entertainment, he wrote, ''is heartening because it celebrates the human scale . . .; there is extra-industry fascination with the record charts because they are the one mirror in which we can still glimpse our collective will, lending an air of control and logic to a landscape that sometimes appears on the brink of chaos. At its high end, rock'n'roll can periodically fill in the hollows of this faithless era—especially when the music espouses values that carry a ring of emotional candor.'' Being a writer, Tim was an outspoken defender of free speech and spurred others to new levels of creativity, both in word and in song.

Tim didn't just write about music, though; he lived it. His life is an example of how one man can and did make a difference. He had a passion for what's right and was not afraid to pursue that goal, whether it was to force a change in the music business or through the hearing rooms in Congress. He also never missed an opportunity to champion a forgotten or still undiscovered artist.

As Don Henley, a close friend of Tim, said, ''What comes mostly to mind when I think of him is integrity. In an age when looking the other way and moral compromise have become our common cultural traits, Timothy