Farnsworth and the Farnsworth family on the 75th anniversary of the invention of the electric television.

It was on September 7, 1927, while working in his small, cramped laboratory at 202 Green Street in San Francisco, that Philo Farnsworth conducted the first successful experiments that form the basis for today's television. Upon completing the very first transmission of an electronic image, Farnsworth sent a telegram to his investors that simply said, ''The Damn Thing Works.''

Farnsworth first conceptualized these ideas one summer day while tilling a potato field on his family's farm. Riding atop the horse driven plow, the 14 year-old Farnsworth was struck by the crisscrossed patterns in the field. Like the furrows in the field front of him, Farnsworth believed he could separate a picture into lines and reassemble them elsewhere.

In 1930, Farnsworth obtained the patents for his invention, which employs a magnetically deflected electron beam inside a cathode ray tube to transmit a picture. All forms of video in use in the world today, including computer displays, trace their origins to Farnsworth's patents and this seminal event 75 years ago.

When Farnsworth died at the age of 64 in 1971, he held more than 300 U.S. and foreign patents. In September 1983, he was one of four inventors honored by the U.S. Postal Service with a stamp bearing his portrait. My home State of California has recognized his invention of the electronic television by placing a State historical marker memorializing the event in front of his former lab in San Francisco. In addition, the mayor of San Francisco, Willie Brown, recently issued a proclamation making September 7, 2002, Philo Taylor Farnsworth Day in that city.

Before I conclude today, I also want to recognize the important contributions of Elma ''Pem'' Farnsworth, now 94 years of age and the only living witness to this historic 1927 event. Mrs. Farnsworth, a talented scientist in her own right, worked closely with her husband on many of his inventions. Often called ''The Mother of the Television,'' Mrs. Farnsworth now spends her retirement days residing in Fort Wayne, IN, working tirelessly to ensure that the legacy of Philo Farnsworth's inventions will live on.●

COMMENDING THE SERVICE OF KAYLA J. GILLAN

● Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I take this opportunity to bring to the Senate's attention the exemplary career and public service of Kayla J. Gillan.

Ms. Gillan has served as General Counsel for the California Public Employees' Retirement System, CalPERS, since 1996, and also worked as Staff Counsel from 1986 to 1990 and as Deputy General Counsel from 1990 to 1996. She led a team of attorneys and other professionals who have worked to support the retirement, health and investment programs benefitting CalPERS members and employers. Ms. Gillan was instrumental in drafting corporate governance principles for the CalPERS Board of Administration, making CalPERS the first fund in the Nation to articulate roles for its Board, leaders, committees and staff.

Ms. Gillan also facilitated the CalPERS Board's self-evaluation process and helped the Board implement path-breaking corporate governance policies. She was the principal drafter of all CalPERS corporate governance policy statements since 1992, and met with more than 150 companies to address poor financial performance and corporate governance.

Under Ms. Gillan's leadership, the CalPERS legal team successfully fought and won litigation that resulted in a return of over $2 billion to the fund, and the establishment of the principle that CalPERS members have a vested right to a fiscally secure retirement system. She drafted Board policies on securities litigation, including the CalPERS process for evaluating litigation that served as a roadmap for the CalPERS legal team to win the largest securities fraud class action recovery in history.

Ms. Gillan has been the recipient of numerous industry honors, such as being named one of the National Law Journal's top 50 women lawyers in the United States in 1998, and was included in that publication's 1995 list of the top ''40 under age 40 attorneys'' in the Nation.

Ms. Gillan's expertise, dedication, and leadership should be commended. Her work has resulted in the advancement of corporate governance principles in corporations throughout the United States. Establishing higher standards and clear accountability for corporate governance is vital to the integrity of the American economy, particularly in light of the burgeoning corporate scandals in our markets.

I wish Ms. Gillan all the best in her future endeavors.●

THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, we have learned much in the last year about how to measure the strength of America, a Nation built on the willingness of our citizens to give of their time and their energy, knowing that in the end our freedom and strength as individuals is connected to the freedom and strength of our Nation, and when one falters the other suffers in turn. Mothers and fathers have passed along to every successive generation pride in sacrifice and a commitment to our shared values that have become the touchstone of America's strength, grounded in the simple words of DeTocqueville: ''America is great because Americans are good.''

Arthur Blaustein's book on American volunteerism proves that the spirit of our forebears, that spirit that carried us through the tumultuous early days, a Civil War, a Depression, two World Wars, and the upheaval at home and overseas of the sixties, is alive and well today. From commitments to civil rights and civic bodies to military service and community volunteering, our Nation is a nation committed to strengthening and improving the world around us.

And every time Americans have sought to strengthen our freedom and values, we have found individuals willing to volunteer their time and lead by their example, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Clara Barton, Rachel Carson, Martin Luther King, Jr., and many more. And today, youngsters in middle school and high school have more opportunities than ever to volunteer in their local communities, in nursing homes, tutoring their peers, or helping protect our environment; and are doing so in increasing numbers.

Arthur Blaustein, a long-time volunteer himself and an active force in American volunteer efforts, has written a book that appears at a crucial moment in our Nation's history, a moment when communal and civic engagement are more important then ever. His book honors the high ideals and values that are found in these organizations that have proven so successful in strengthening the ties of our communities and our country.

His message is an important one: if America is to remain strong and committed to our values, civic and community engagement is a necessity. I applaud his proposals and hope many more, both young and old, will volunteer their time and energy to keep America strong.

Part I, The Challenge of Community Service: The traditions of community service and citizen participation have been at the heart of American civic culture since before the nation was founded; whether through town hall meetings, the local school board, a political party, a hospital auxiliary, or one of our innumerable other national and local organizations, Americans have felt and acted on the need to give something back to their communities. Yet since the events of September 11, this need has become more urgent, as Americans on the whole have become more introspective and more patriotic. This patriotism has taken many different forms, but one thing is clear: our concern for our country, our communities, our families, and our neighbors has become more acute, and our need to contribute more urgent.

With firefighters, police officers, and rescue teams leading the way, ordinary citizens, ironworkers, teachers, public health clinicians, professionals, businesspeople, and schoolchildren, either volunteered to go to Ground Zero or offered their support from a distance. Everything from blankets to blood, peanut butter to poetry arrived