

NATIONAL CERVICAL CANCER  
SCREENING MONTH**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, in honor of National Cervical Cancer Screening Month in January, I would like to bring attention to the tremendous opportunity our country has to make cervical cancer the first real victory in the war on cancer. For the first time in over 50 years, we have a new screening approach that offers great hope for finally eliminating cervical cancer. We must seize this opportunity by ensuring that all women have access to the best tests available.

Worldwide, cervical cancer is the second most-common cancer among women. Approximately 470,000 women are afflicted and 230,000 die each year, according to the World Health Organization. In the United States, incidence and deaths from cervical cancer have decreased by almost half since the early 1970s, largely due to widespread screening with the Pap test, according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. However, research shows that cervical cancer rates have remained steady for the past few years. According to the American Cancer Society, over 10,500 American women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer this year and 3,900 will die.

No American woman, however, should die of cervical cancer because it is nearly 100 percent preventable. It is a slow-developing disease that can usually be treated easily before abnormal cells develop into cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, when detected at an early stage, cervical cancer has one of the highest 5-year survival rates of all cancers. The key to prevention and successful outcomes is to screen women early using the best screening approaches possible.

While the Pap test has gone a long way toward reducing cervical cancer rates, it is not perfect. It relies upon a visual examination of cervical cells, and errors in collecting the cells or interpreting them can lead to false-negative results. According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the accuracy of the conventional Pap smear at identifying women with cervical cancer or precancerous conditions was only 51 percent. Newer, improved Pap tests bring that accuracy up to a range of 61 percent to 95 percent, depending upon the study cited.

While imperfect, the Pap test has been so successful to date largely because it is done with high frequency. If cervical cancer or its precursors are missed in one screening round, they are likely to be detected in a subsequent screening round. At the same time, women who receive "false-positive" results from the Pap test usually undergo necessary follow-up Pap tests or other procedures.

We know that a virus, human papillomavirus, (HPV) is the cause of cervical cancer. Studies show that it is found in 99.7% of cervical cancers and must be present for the disease to develop. Most people will be infected with HPV at some point in their lives, but their body's immune system will clear the virus without any noticeable symptoms. However, persistent infection over several years with high-risk types of HPV can lead to cer-

vical cancer in women. Persistent HPV infections are more likely to be found in women aged 30 and older.

In 2003, a DNA test for HPV was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for routine screening in women aged 30 and over in conjunction with a Pap test. Numerous studies show that adding an HPV test to a Pap test can increase to almost 100 percent the ability to identify women with cervical cancer or precursor conditions. Additionally, HPV testing gives clinicians important information: the ability to identify which women are at increased risk of cervical cancer and who should therefore be monitored more closely to ensure that cervical cancer is not missed. Women who test negative with both tests can be better reassured, while reducing their need for unnecessary, invasive exams.

Since its approval last year by the FDA, HPV testing has gained rapid acceptance in the healthcare community. Already, leading medical organizations, including the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Cancer Society and the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, have updated their screening guidelines to include HPV testing in routine screening for women aged 30 and over.

These groups' guidelines recommend that, because HPV testing is so sensitive and because cervical cancer develops so slowly, that women can be safely screened with the combination of a Pap test and an HPV test every three years. Research shows that this can also result in lower long-term costs. With this approach, however, it is important that we not confuse infrequent cervical cancer screening with infrequent gynecologic visits. This essential annual exam also screens for such conditions as breast cancer, hypertension, osteoporosis and STDs. For many women, the gynecologic exam is their only opportunity each year for routine, preventive medical care.

Major private insurers now reimburse for HPV testing as well as covering a woman's annual gynecologic exam. These include Aetna, Cigna and many Blue Cross Blue Shield plans. Last month, Kaiser Permanente, the nation's leading health maintenance organization, announced that its largest region will now offer HPV testing, along with a Pap test, as standard-of-care cervical cancer screening for all women aged 30 and over. Earlier this month, the nation's largest women's health practice in the country also announced that it will offer HPV testing to all of its patients who are 30 and over as part of their routine cervical cancer screening program.

As the private healthcare system brings newer and better technology to women, we must make sure that all women have access to these advanced screening techniques. All women deserve to benefit from the most effective screening technologies available. Having advanced testing technology is the first step in eliminating cervical cancer.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY**HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 250th Anniversary of Hampshire

County, West Virginia, which I proudly represent here in Congress. The Virginia General Assembly authorized the creation of Hampshire County effective May 1, 1754, removing the South Branch, Patterson Creek, New Creek, and Capon River valleys from Frederick County, Virginia. It was named after the English county of the same name.

Hampshire County was established to provide an accessible local government for citizens on the north side of Cape Capon and Warm Spring Mountain and to more effectively deal with the conflicts stemming from the onset of the French-Indian war.

The history of Hampshire County extends longer than that of the United States or the State of West Virginia. The county has undergone several border changes over the years; at one time it included all of present day Mineral, Hardy, and Grant counties, along with portions of Morgan and Pendleton counties, an area extending 2,800 square miles. Today, the county has an area of just over 640 square miles, but continues to grow in population. The county's population grew by 22.5 percent between 1990 and 2000, and currently 20,798 people call Hampshire County home.

I am honored to represent Capon Bridge, Mill Creek, Romney, and the other communities of Hampshire County here in Congress. I congratulate Hampshire County on its 250th anniversary and wish the county all the best for the next 250 years.

WELCOME TO DANISH FOREIGN  
MINISTER DR. PER STIG MOLLER**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in welcoming to the United States and to the American Congress the Foreign Minister of Denmark, Dr. Per Stig Moller. Dr. Moller has served as his country's Foreign Minister since 2001. During his tenure, Denmark has shown strong support for the United States in the war against terrorism and has provided military forces to assist us in Afghanistan and Iraq. In a time of strained trans-Atlantic relations, the Danes have remained steadfast and unwavering supporters of the United States.

Denmark has contributed one of the largest Special Forces contingents in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, as well as providing F-16 aircraft for use there. From the very beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Denmark has been an active member of the coalition and has contributed combat forces including a submarine and a corvette, as well as a medical team. Denmark has shown its willingness to continue its support in Iraq with stabilization forces and financial and human support. To date, Denmark has appropriated more than 500 million US Dollars for Operation Iraqi Freedom, including assistance for humanitarian aid and reconstruction. This represents a contribution of some 100 dollars per person, making Denmark the country that has contributed the most per capita except for the United States and the United Kingdom. At present, more than 500 Danish soldiers are daily risking their lives in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the American people, I want to express to the Danish people and the Danish government—and particularly to the families of those Danes who have made the ultimate sacrifice—our deepest gratitude for their assistance in the struggle in Iraq. Denmark has suffered both military and civilian deaths and casualties in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Moller has played a critical role in Denmark's support of our efforts against terrorism since he became Denmark's Foreign Minister in 2001. In addition, he has demonstrated remarkable foreign policy leadership during the Danish Presidency of the European Union in 2002. Under Denmark's leadership of the EU, the historic expansion of the European Union was agreed upon. Under Dr. Moller's leadership Denmark has affirmed its commitment to the war on terrorism and he has been dedicated to seeking a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Dr. Moller was born in Denmark in 1942. He received his MA in literature from the University of Copenhagen. In 1973, he received his PhD, and he is a highly respected intellectual. For many years he has been a widely read commentator in leading daily papers. For many years he was a member of the senior management of National Danish Radio, and he later became Chairman of the "Radio Council," the Executive Program Board of National Danish Radio.

Born into politics, Dr. Moller followed in the footsteps of both his father and mother, who were leading conservative politicians. He became a member of the Danish Parliament in 1984, and since that time, he has been a leading spokesman for his party, particularly on foreign affairs and human rights issues. For more than a decade, he was a member of the Council of Europe. In 1997, he became the chairman of his party. Previous to his appointment as Foreign Minister, he served as Minister of Environment, where carried out extensive environmental reforms.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Moller is the author of numerous books on a variety of themes—from the history of the Baltic Countries to environmental problems and the values of an "open society." His book about Danish pastor Kaj Munk, who was a leading opponent of the German occupation of Denmark during World War II, became a national bestseller when it was published in 2000.

The political and intellectual efforts of Dr. Moller have been recognized in numerous honors and awards that he has received. In 1997 he was elected "Politician of the Year" in Denmark. He has received a series of prestigious Danish awards, including the "Georg Brandes Prisen" and "Kaj Munk Prisen." Internationally, he has been recognized with numerous awards, including the Raoul Wallenberg Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I do not mention another facet of Denmark's efforts to improve relations with the United States—an effort in which the Danish Foreign Ministry has played an important role. Each year for the past several years, the Humanity in Action program has brought Danish students to the United States to serve as fellows in offices and committees of the United States House of Representatives, and a similar number of American students have gone to Denmark to learn first-hand about the Danish political system. Thus far, some 60 students have participated in this program. This exchange is an im-

portant element in strengthening the bonds of understanding between Danes and Americans of the next generation of political leaders.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Friends of Denmark are hosting Foreign Minister Moller for his visit to Capitol Hill today. This Congressional member organization was established in 1999 to foster stronger relations with the government and people of Denmark. The Friends of Denmark include many members of this body who are of Danish heritage, who have Danish constituents, who seek to strengthen ties between our two countries and/or who admire the contributions of the Danish people and their government to international peace and security and respect for human rights. Mr. Speaker, urge my colleagues to join me today in welcoming and honouring Danish Foreign Minister Dr. Per Stig Moller on his visit to the United States Congress.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the 89th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, a painful chapter in world history when the international community stood silent as Armenian villages were purged and systematically destroyed.

Between the years of 1915 and 1923, close to one and half million Armenians were killed while hundreds of thousands of others were mercilessly deported, exiled, and uprooted from their homes. Although the atrocities were documented by the United States and others, the information was never acted upon. Sadly, even today, the issue remains buried.

After 89 years, the victims and their descendants deserve better. No longer should their suffering go unnoticed or unmourned. Recognition of the Armenian Genocide is long overdue. It is time for the United States to make a concerted effort to overcome the historical denial that genocide took place, and put an end to the harmful isolation of Armenia that tragically continues.

We must identify ways to facilitate the lifting of the blockade against Armenia and encourage a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabagh. We must help Armenia continue to flourish as a burgeoning democracy, extend Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status to strengthen her economy, and stand ready to help maintain her military strength.

Let us resolve ourselves to ensure that the coming year will be one that brings full recognition of the genocide that took place, and peace to the region and the memory of those who perished.

#### 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to recognize and honor the

56th Anniversary of Israel's Independence Day. With the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Jewish independence was restored.

I commend the Israeli people for their remarkable achievements in building a new state and a pluralistic and democratic society in the Middle East in the face of terrorism and hostility. On this occasion, I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to the state of Israel and her people for a peaceful, prosperous, and successful future.

Independence Day is a celebration of the renewal of the Jewish state in the Land of Israel, the birthplace of the Jewish people. In this land, the Jewish people began to develop its distinctive religion and culture some 4,000 years ago, and here it has preserved an unbroken physical presence, for centuries as a sovereign state, at other times under foreign control.

On this 56th Anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel, we recognize that the Israeli people have created one of the leading nations in the fields of science, technology, medicine, and agriculture. The people of Israel have established a vibrant and functioning pluralistic and democratic political system that guarantees the freedoms of speech and press, and free, fair, and open elections with respect for the rule of law. With a strong democracy in a troubled part of the world, Israel has absorbed millions of new immigrants from all over the world. Some of these immigrants arrived without a single possession, but Israel welcomed them by providing housing, education, social security, and health care.

I rise also to condemn the rising tide of anti-Semitism around the globe and to demonstrate the United States' lasting bond of friendship and cooperation with Israel, which has existed for the past 56 years.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in recognizing and paying tribute to the state of Israel as she celebrates her 56th Independence Day and again extend my warmest wishes for a peaceful and prosperous future.

#### ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 27, 2004*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of the 4th Congressional District to express my heartfelt congratulations on the 56th anniversary of Israel's Independence Day. Today we celebrate the rebirth of the Jewish State. On this land, thousands of years ago, the Jewish people developed their culture and continue to cultivate it today.

The ideals, which Israelis live with, and for, were enshrined in their declaration of independence and represented by David Ben-Gurion, a leader in the struggle to establish the State of Israel, and the first Prime Minister. He presided over national projects, in order to rapidly develop the country, none more important than the airlift of Jews from other countries. There are over 6.7 million people, over 5.5 million of them Jewish, currently living in Israel.