

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1172

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Gynecologic Cancer Education and Awareness Act of 2005” or “Johanna’s Law”.

SEC. 2. CERTAIN PROGRAMS REGARDING GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS.

(a) NATIONAL PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall carry out a national campaign to increase the awareness and knowledge of women with respect to gynecologic cancers.

(2) WRITTEN MATERIALS.—Activities under the national campaign under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) maintaining a supply of written materials that provide information to the public on gynecologic cancers; and

(B) distributing the materials to members of the public upon request.

(3) PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Activities under the national campaign under paragraph (1) shall, in accordance with applicable law and regulations, include developing and placing, in telecommunications media, public service announcements intended to encourage women to discuss with their physicians their risks of gynecologic cancers. Such announcement shall inform the public on the manner in which the written materials referred to in paragraph (2) can be obtained upon request, and shall call attention to early warning signs and risk factors based on the best available medical information.

(b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS REGARDING OUTREACH AND EDUCATION STRATEGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to make grants to nonprofit private entities for the purpose of testing different outreach and education strategies to increase the awareness and knowledge of women and health care providers with respect to gynecologic cancers, including early warning signs and treatment options. Such strategies shall include strategies directed at physicians, nurses, and key health professionals and families.

(2) PREFERENCES IN MAKING GRANTS.—In making grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give preference—

(A) to applicants with demonstrated expertise in gynecologic cancer education or treatment or in working with groups of women who are at especially high risk of gynecologic cancers; and

(B) to applicants that, in the demonstration project under the grant, will establish linkages between physicians, nurses, and key health professionals, hospitals, payers, and State health departments.

(3) APPLICATION FOR GRANT.—A grant may be made under paragraph (1) only if an application for the grant is submitted to the Secretary and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(4) CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—In making grants under paragraph (1)—

(A) the Secretary shall make grants to not fewer than five applicants, subject to the extent of amounts made available in appropriations Acts; and

(B) the Secretary shall ensure that information provided through demonstration projects under such grants is consistent with the best available medical information.

(5) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1, 2009, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report that—

(A) summarizes the activities of demonstration projects under paragraph (1);

(B) evaluates the extent to which the projects were effective in increasing early detection of gynecologic cancers and awareness of risk factors and early warning signs in the populations to which the projects were directed; and

(C) identifies barriers to early detection and appropriate treatment of such cancers.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) NATIONAL PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated in the aggregate \$15,000,000 for the fiscal years 2006 through 2008.

(2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS REGARDING OUTREACH AND EDUCATION STRATEGIES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out subsection (b), there is authorized to be appropriated in the aggregate \$30,000,000 for the fiscal years 2006 through 2008.

(B) ADMINISTRATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND EVALUATION.—Of the amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A), not more than 9 percent may be expended for the purpose of administering subsection (b), providing technical assistance to grantees under such subsection, and preparing the report under paragraph (5) of such subsection.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues Senators SPECTER and HARKIN to introduce The Gynecological Cancer Education and Awareness Act of 2005, also known as Johanna’s Law. This important legislation authorizes a national gynecologic cancer early detection and awareness campaign for women and their providers. This bill is named in honor of Johanna Silver Gordon who died from ovarian cancer and whose sister, Sheryl Silver, founded Johanna’s Law Alliance for Women’s Cancer Awareness. We thank Ms. Silver for her courage and her persistent efforts to turn her sister’s tragedy into a crusade to raise awareness and prevent needless suffering and death from gynecologic cancers for other women.

Nearly 80,000 American women are diagnosed with gynecologic cancers each year. Tragically, 29,000 of them die from this disease. We know that early detection is the key to successful treatment of all gynecologic cancers, and we have made great strides at reducing rates of cervical cancer with wide-spread use of Pap screening tests. Yet, we have not been able to replicate this success with uterine cancer and ovarian cancer, for which effective and general screening methods do not exist. For ovarian cancer, which is the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers, in addition to lack of screening tests, doctors and researchers have not identified effective diagnostic and treatments. Seventy percent of all new diagnoses of ovarian cancer take place after this cancer has progressed beyond its earliest and most survivable stage.

Given these challenges, knowing the symptoms of gynecologic cancers,

which can mimic GI illnesses, menopause or perimenopause, is key to early diagnosis. The 5-year survival rates for the most common gynecologic cancers are 90 percent when diagnosed early, but drop to 50 percent for cancers diagnosed later.

Johanna’s Law will promote early detection and awareness through a National Public Awareness Campaign conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services. Women will be given written materials that provide information about gynecologic cancers, and Public Service Announcements will be developed to encourage women to talk to their doctors about gynecologic cancer. The Department will also give grants for demonstration projects to local and national nonprofit organizations to identify the best ways to reach and educate women about these cancers, particularly those women who are high risk.

Johanna’s Law will make sure that women and doctors get the information they need to help them recognize early symptoms of gynecologic cancers, so that women can be diagnosed and treated earlier when their cancers are treatable. I urge my colleagues to work to move this legislation forward promptly.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 160—DESIGNATING JUNE 2005 AS “NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH”

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 160

Whereas the mission of the National Safety Council is to educate and influence society to adopt safety, health, and environmental policies, practices, and procedures that prevent and mitigate human suffering and economic losses arising from preventable causes;

Whereas the National Safety Council works to protect lives and promote health with innovative programs;

Whereas the National Safety Council, founded in 1913, is celebrating its 92nd anniversary in 2005 as the premier source of safety and health information, education, and training in the United States;

Whereas the National Safety Council was congressionally chartered in 1953, and is celebrating its 52nd anniversary in 2005 as a congressionally chartered organization;

Whereas even with advancements in safety that create a safer environment for the people of the United States, such as new legislation and improvements in technology, the unintentional-injury death toll is still unacceptable;

Whereas the National Safety Council has demonstrated leadership in educating the Nation in the prevention of injuries and deaths to senior citizens as a result of falls;

Whereas citizens deserve a solution to nationwide safety and health threats;

Whereas such a solution requires the cooperation of all levels of government, as well as the general public;

Whereas the summer season, traditionally a time of increased unintentional-injury fatalities, is an appropriate time to focus attention on both the problem and the solution to such safety and health threats; and

Whereas the theme of "National Safety Month" for 2005 is "Safety: Where We Live, Work, and Play"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2005 as "National Safety Month"; and

(2) recognizes the accomplishments of the National Safety Council and calls upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 765. Mr. FRIST (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 149, honoring the life and contributions of His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 765. Mr. FRIST (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 149, honoring the life and contributions of His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; as follows:

In the last whereas clause of the preamble, strike "at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in New York, New York" and insert "at the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology in Brookline, Massachusetts".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the following hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, June 14th 2005, at 10:00 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following bills: S. 206, a bill to designate the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail, and for other purposes; S. 556, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to jointly conduct a study of certain land adjacent to the Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona; S. 588, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to jointly conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Arizona Trail as a national scenic trail or a national historic trail; and S. 955, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of including in the National Park System certain sites in Williamson County, Tennessee, relating to the Battle of Franklin.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, SD-364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Tom Lillie at (202) 224-5161 or Brian Carlstrom at (202) 224-6293.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 810

Mr. FRIST. I understand there is a bill at the desk due a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 810) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research.

Mr. FRIST. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions rule XIV, I object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The bill will be placed on the calendar on the next legislative day.

HONORING HIS EMINENCE, ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 149.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 149) honoring the life and contributions of His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 149) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 765) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 765

In the last whereas clause of the preamble, strike "at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in New York, New York" and insert "at the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology in Brookline, Massachusetts".

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 149

Honoring the life and contributions of His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former arch-

bishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

Whereas His Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, former archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America and spiritual leader of Greek Orthodox Christians in the Western Hemisphere from 1959 to 1996, passed away at the age of 93 on April 10, 2005, in Stamford, Connecticut;

Whereas, when Archbishop Iakovos retired at the age of 85 on July 29, 1996, the Archbishop had given 37 years of outstanding service that were distinguished by his leadership in furthering religious unity, revitalizing Christian worship, and championing human and civil rights;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos was born Demetrios A. Coucouzis on the tiny island of Imbros in the Aegean Sea to Maria and Athanasios Coucouzis on July 29, 1911;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos enrolled in the Ecumenical Patriarchal Theological School at Halki at the age of 15;

Whereas, after graduating with high honors from Halki, Archbishop Iakovos was ordained deacon in 1934, taking the ecclesiastical name Iakovos;

Whereas 5 years after his ordination, Archbishop Iakovos received an invitation to serve as archdeacon to the late Archbishop Athenagoras, the primate of North and South America, who later became Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople;

Whereas in 1940, Archbishop Iakovos was ordained to the priesthood in Lowell, Massachusetts, beginning his service at St. George Church in Hartford, Connecticut, while teaching and serving as assistant dean of the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School, then in Pomfret, Connecticut, and now in Brookline, Massachusetts;

Whereas in 1941, Archbishop Iakovos was named preacher at Holy Trinity Cathedral in New York City, and in the summer of 1942 served as temporary dean of St. Nicholas Church in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos was appointed dean of the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1942, and remained there until 1954;

Whereas in 1945, Archbishop Iakovos earned a Master of Sacred Theology Degree from Harvard University;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos became a United States citizen in 1950;

Whereas in 1954, Archbishop Iakovos was ordained Bishop of Melita by his spiritual father and mentor, Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras, for whom he served four years as personal representative of the Patriarchate to the World Council of Churches in Geneva;

Whereas on February 14, 1959, the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate elected Archbishop Iakovos to succeed Archbishop Michael as primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos was enthroned April 1, 1959, at Holy Trinity Cathedral in New York City, assuming responsibility for a jurisdiction that has grown to be over 500 parishes in the United States alone;

Whereas the enthronement of Archbishop Iakovos in 1959 ushered in a new era for the Greek Orthodox Church in America, in which the Church became part of the mainstream of American religious life;

Whereas in 1959, shortly after being named archbishop, Archbishop Iakovos held a historic meeting with Pope John XXIII, becoming the first Greek Orthodox Archbishop to meet with a Roman Catholic Pope in 350 years;

Whereas Archbishop Iakovos was a dynamic participant in the contemporary ecumenical movement for Christian unity, serving for nine years as President of the World