

congrats my colleagues on their success in allowing for the expansion of the provision of until 2032, for 25 years—the longest extension in its history. I must also praise the various civil rights groups who have been extensively campaigning for the renewal of the Voting Rights Reauthorization and Amendment Act.

RECOGNIZING ST. JOHN INSTITUTIONAL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF MIAMI ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church on the occasion of its 100th anniversary on Sunday, June 25, 2006.

Its pastor, the Reverend Henry Nevin, will lead his congregation to celebrate this milestone in the history of this beloved church that has become the Citadel of Faith in Miami's Overtown community. Indeed, St. John's longevity of service is directly related to its essential role in the community and its service to its members and to all those who now seek comfort and solace in its sanctuary.

On June 17, 1906, a group of dedicated Christians decided to build the Second Baptist Church, which came to be known as the New St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church. In 1939, the late Sis. Cora Lee Thomas Brown, the only surviving founder at that time, and Sis. Victoria Darry, the first secretary of the Sunday School, provided information to validate the revered history of the Church. It was legally known as the St. John Baptist Church of Miami, Florida, and the Reverend John Bynom was called as the first pastor, while brothers Grant Faulkner and Willis Williams were consecrated as the first Deacons.

In the succeeding years, the membership grew. Their second pastor, the Rev. N.B. Williams, known as a Master Builder, called upon his congregation to consider plans for a permanent location. In January, 1912, the Rev. Jarius Wilkerson Drake arrived in Miami from Jacksonville and assumed the leadership of the church. This pastor succeeded in expanding the congregation to 1,000-members in 1939. The current location of this church was purchased with a \$10,000 deposit at a local bank, and thereafter a building was erected to house the burgeoning membership in the year 1940.

Rev. Drake was God's shepherd par excellence, as he guided and served the congregation well until his death in February, 1951. This Man of God was revered as a fearless leader and community builder whose life was filled with Christian charity on one hand and civic pride on the other. He was soon followed by Rev. Thedford Johnson during the latter part of 1951, who proficiently guided the church into a veritable sanctuary of worship and learning, as he created a good mixture of religion and civic responsibility that would strengthen church members not only to become spiritual and moral leaders, but also as responsible and conscientious guardians of good government and civic pride.

On April 17, 1982, the Rev. Charles Uptgrew succeeded Rev. Johnson, and on

March 28, 1985 the Rev. Henry Nevin was appointed pastor and continues in this capacity until the present. He has emphasized Bible Study classes for the members of his congregation, and this focus gave way to the continuing enhancement of church membership amidst constant worship and praise to Almighty God. Through the genuine efforts of the current pastor, the faith-action service that now defines the St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church has truly persevered in showing its congregation the way and expounding for its membership the Truth that emanates from the study of Holy Scriptures.

Rev. Nevin's inspiring leadership is genuinely admirable. As a servant of God and as a deeply spiritual leader immersed in Scriptural commitment, he has earned the deepest respect and superlative commendation of our community. We therefore congratulate the members on their Centennial Celebration of their venerable Church and wish them continued success as they begin a new century of service.

SUPPORT FOR H. RES. 323, H. RES. 863 AND H.R. 1245

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2006

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the House overwhelmingly approved House Resolution 323—a resolution I am proud to be a co-sponsor of—offered by my good friend Congresswoman DEBORAH PRYCE of Ohio. H. Res. 323 is a straightforward bill which expresses the House of Representatives' support for increasing childhood cancer awareness, treatment, and research.

The word "cancer" evokes powerful emotions. Along with many of my colleagues, I know first-hand how devastating cancer can be to the individual who has been diagnosed, as well as their family. It is thankfully true that more and more people are continuing to lead full and productive lives both during and after cancer, but the sad fact is that lives once touched by this insidious disease are never truly the same again. The tragedy perhaps becomes even worse when cancer invades the life of a child.

I pray for the day when a cure is found and cancer is finally and forever eradicated from the face of the earth. In the meantime, as my colleague Mr. DEAL of Georgia said in his remarks, through research, public awareness, education and wise public policy, we can make powerful strides towards winning the fight against childhood cancer. I hope that the resolution we passed today will help call attention to the problem of childhood cancer and the importance of bringing improved diagnosis and treatment techniques to bear in this life and death struggle. I commend Ms. PRYCE for her leadership on this issue, and I applaud all of my colleagues for their support of this critically important resolution.

But I believe we can do more and that we should do more to address the scourge of cancer before this Congress adjourns for the year.

For example, prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in the United States. It is also the second leading cause of cancer re-

lated deaths in men, claiming around 27,000 lives in 2005 alone according to the National Prostate Cancer Coalition. According to the National Cancer Institute, in 2005 our Nation likely saw more than 230,000 new cases of prostate cancer, meaning that some 2 million American men are living with prostate cancer at this time. Statistics also tell us that prostate cancer will strike one in six men. Yet tragically, the state of prostate cancer care is decades behind what it should be.

The current screening methods of digital rectal exams and PSA blood tests are good tools—but they are not enough. A study funded by the National Cancer Institute showed that PSA blood screening tests, the most common form of testing for prostate cancer, result in both false positives and false negatives. In fact, as evidence suggests that as high as 15 percent of men with normal PSA levels actually have prostate cancer. We need to start getting serious about our diagnostic and treatment options. I firmly believe that men need to continue to get tested, even with the chance that the results may be misleading at times but I also firmly believe that we should not be satisfied with the current state of care. Our fathers, our brothers and our sons deserve more accurate technology, more reliable weapons in the fight against prostate cancer—tools like digital imaging.

That is why I am proud to co-sponsor—along with my colleague from Maryland, Mr. CUMMINGS—House Resolution 863, to bring attention to the urgent need to develop better tools in the fight against prostate cancer. Our Resolution simply expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress and the Executive Branch should recognize the successful use of advanced imaging technologies in the fight against breast cancer and provide additional support for the research and development of technologies for prostate cancer detection and treatment comparable to state-of-the-art mammograms.

Likewise, I am a proud co-sponsor and passionate supporter of Johanna's Law: "The Gynecologic Cancer Education Act (H.R. 1245)". Ovarian Cancer is the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers, and it is the fourth leading cause of cancer death among women living in the United States. In 2004, it is estimated that over 25,000 women were diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and an estimated 16,000 or so American women died as a result of this devastating disease. This is a national tragedy, and what makes it even more tragic is the fact that many of those deaths could have been prevented if more women and their doctors knew the risk factors and recognized the early warning signs of ovarian cancer and other gynecological cancers.

When it is detected early, ovarian cancer is very treatable, unfortunately, ovarian cancer is one of the most difficult cancers to diagnose because symptoms are sometimes subtle and may be easily confused with those of other diseases. As a result, only 29 percent of ovarian cancer cases in the U.S. are diagnosed in the early stages. When the disease is detected before it has spread beyond the ovaries, more than 95 percent of women will survive longer than five years. But, in cases where the disease is not detected until it reaches the advanced stage, the five-year survival rate plummets to a devastating 25 percent.

As there is still no reliable and easy-to-administer screening test for ovarian cancer, like

the Pap smear for cervical cancer or the mammogram for breast cancer, early recognition of symptoms is clearly the best way to save a woman's life. Without increased education about ovarian cancer and recognition of women who are at higher risk for developing ovarian cancer, many women and their doctors will continue to ignore or misinterpret the symptoms of the disease. Any woman is at risk for developing a gynecologic cancer. As we owe it to our fathers, brothers and sons, we also owe it to our mothers, our wives and our daughters to do all we can to both raise awareness of these terrible diseases, and to fund the research necessary to stamp out this kind of cancer once and for all.

Johanna's Law will be a giant step forward because for the first time ever, the Secretary of Health and Human Services will have explicit authority to carry out a national campaign to increase the awareness and knowledge of women with respect to gynecologic cancers, which shall include: (1) maintaining a supply of written materials to provide information to the public on gynecologic cancers; and (2) developing and placing public service announcements to encourage women to discuss their risks of gynecologic cancers with their physicians. The bill also requires the Secretary to award grants to nonprofit private entities to test different outreach and education strategies for increasing such awareness among women and health professionals.

I am confident that with a national Public Service Announcements campaign describing risk factors and symptoms and encouraging women to talk to their doctors about their risk of gynecological cancers, that we can and will increase early detection of these deadly cancers, and, when possible, help women reduce their risk of ever contracting them in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, both House Resolution 863 and H.R. 1245 are currently pending before the Energy and Commerce Committee. In closing, I would respectfully ask all of my colleagues on the Committee to read these two bills because I am confident that after you read them you will come to the same conclusion that I have; namely these are good bills, good public policy and we need to bring these bills before the full House for a vote now. This is literally a matter of life and death.

HEALTH CENTERS RENEWAL ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 2006

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5573, the Health Centers Renewal Act. By reauthorizing the health center program, we will ensure that community health centers are able to continue the delivery of cost-effective, high quality care to medically underserved communities.

It is important to note that community health centers are the primary providers of health care to America's poor and medically underserved. For over 30 years, they have been responsible for bringing doctors, basic health services and facilities into the Nation's neediest and most isolated communities. Commu-

nity health centers provide quality primary health care in over 20 locations to one out of ten Rhode Islanders throughout my home state.

With increasing numbers of Americans losing access to employer-sponsored health coverage as a result of recent increases in unemployment and the rising cost of health care, it is more important than ever to support people and programs devoted to filling in the gaps. Without the services of community health centers, we would see even more over-crowding in our emergency rooms and unnecessary declines in quality of life for those who lack access to other forms of preventative care. Health centers do a tremendous job of managing the problems that exist in our broken health care system. But they cannot continue to do it alone. As we join together today to reauthorize the health center programs, I hope my colleagues will take this opportunity to reflect on the health care crisis that exists in America.

I have introduced legislation that proposes a universal system of health care, offering access to coverage for all Americans. Under my proposal, all Americans would have the opportunity to participate in a program modeled after the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP), which has provided Members of Congress, their staffs and other federal employees with quality health care over many years. With a commitment and partnership from businesses, consumers and the government, we could offer this kind of coverage and oversight to all Americans. Recent developments in Massachusetts and other parts of the country have shown us that the business community and Americans are ready to participate in such a system—it is now up to us, as Congress, to take on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, once again I call on Congress to join me in the effort to develop a universal health insurance program that will include all Americans. In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of programs that make health care available to at-risk individuals in underserved communities and vote in favor of H.R. 5573.

IN TRIBUTE AND APPRECIATION OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF EVELYN DUBROW, A DESERVING RECIPIENT OF THE PRESI- DENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 22, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the legacy of the recently passed Evelyn Dubrow. In her many years here on Capitol Hill as a delightful yet effective advocate of worker's rights, Ms. Dubrow helped influence progress in civil rights issues across the board. She was best known as the representative for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), however, her work sought to expand the rights of workers for a higher minimum wage, fair trade laws, and family and medical leave. Her forthright style and passionate advocacy won her many friends and admirers in the Congress.

For many members of Congress, she was the ideal example of a successful lobbyist, and

her wealth of knowledge benefited all who had the pleasure of crossing Ms. Dubrow's path. Not only was she a model lobbyist, but she was also an exemplary human being who did not take even a penny for granted, spending in a year what some say others spend in telephone bills alone. Hers was a personal style and her winning personality made her welcome in the offices she visited.

Ms. Dubrow's outstanding work was recognized by President Clinton, who in 1999 awarded her with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. She was also recognized by the Washington Business Review in 1982 as Washington's top 10 lobbyists.

Known affectionately as "Evy," she began her efforts on Capitol Hill as one of very few other female lobbyists in the 50's. In those days, the minimum wage was only \$1 an hour, talk of equal pay for men and women was rare, and laws allowed discrimination in housing, hiring, and health care. It was in these areas that "Evy" fought hard to produce improvements for all Americans.

Her obituary in the June 22nd edition of The Washington Post honored the life and works of Ms. Evelyn Dubrow. I would like to enter the Obituary into the RECORD and join the Washington Post as well as my colleagues on the Hill for reflection and appreciation of this great woman's contributions to our country.

[From the Washington Post, June 22, 2006]

LOBBYIST EVELYN DUBROW, 95; WORKED FOR
ILGWU, CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Patricia Sullivan)

Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow, 95, an indefatigable lobbyist for garment workers for almost 50 years and the only person on Capitol Hill allowed to share the congressional doorkeepers' chairs outside the House chambers, died June 20 of a heart attack at George Washington University Hospital.

Miss Dubrow, the 4-foot, 11-inch, throaty-voiced representative for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and its successor union from 1956 until about two years ago, wore out countless pairs of size 4 shoes in the marble halls of the Capitol, where she advocated for a higher minimum wage, fair trade laws, family and medical leave policies and civil rights.

"Everyone knows Evy," said one newspaper profile of the friendly activist. Another said, "She stands eye-to-eye with Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich and goes toe-to-toe with the big boys, whether the late [House Speaker Thomas P.] O'Neill . . . or Sen. Alan K. Simpson, the 6-foot-7 Republican from Wyoming."

"Evelyn Dubrow is the union label," Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) once said.

"By the accounts of her best friends in Congress, most of them Northern liberals, she is the model of the effective lobbyist—persistent but not pushy, knowledgeable and persuasive but not dogmatic," New York Times reporter David E. Rosenbaum wrote in 1970.

Her longevity gave her knowledge of the institution and an understanding of when to compromise. "There's no point trying to organize an industry if there are no jobs," she said in 1985, explaining why labor supported a protectionist textile bill. It also gave her a seat just outside the House chambers; as speaker, O'Neill ordered the doorkeepers to share their seat with the representative of seamstresses, hemmers and buttonhole girls. The apparently unprecedented courtesy lasted until Newt Gingrich won the speakership and barred lobbyists from the second floor during votes.

Miss Dubrow worked 15-hour days and outlasted almost everyone. For years, she kept