

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. EMIL  
FREI III

**HON. JON C. PORTER**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 6, 2007*

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Emil Frei III, one of the world's leading oncologists, a pioneer in cancer treatment and chemotherapy, and a leader in clinical research.

Dr. Frei's medical career began over 50 years ago in 1948 while serving in our country's V-12 program for the United States Navy. Since that time he has served as the chief of medicine at the National Cancer Institute, associate scientific director head at M.D. Anderson, and director and physician-in-chief at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. Currently, he serves as the physician-in-chief, emeritus at Dana-Farber. Dr. Frei has the proud honor of being the first Richard and Susan Smith Distinguished Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

Since the beginning of his career, Dr. Frei has made many contributions to the medical field while serving on the advisory or board of directors for non-profit organizations such as Adherex Technologies, Angstrom, CaP Cure, Celator Pharmaceuticals, DIAD Research, Immunogen, Infinity Pharmaceuticals, Vion Pharmaceuticals, Aid for Cancer Research, Cancer Research Institute, Journal of Clinical Oncology and the New England Journal of Medicine. In addition to these wonderful achievements, he was awarded the Lasker Award, the Kettering Prize and the Inaugural Lifetime Achievement Award for his clinical research for cancer treatment.

Dr. Frei not only practiced medicine, but also served as a professor of medicine at the University of Texas and Harvard Medical School for over 30 years. Dr. Frei also coauthored the first text in medical oncology, which is now in its seventh edition.

Dr. Frei is continuing his research in the Las Vegas area where he serves on the chapter board of Southern Nevada Leukemia & Lymphoma Society. He has previously served as the chairman of the Cancer and Leukemia Group B clinical research group.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Dr. Frei for his dedication to improving the life of others through his service in the medical community and advances in the chemotherapy and cancer research. I applaud his efforts and wish him the best with his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PASSING  
OF M.J. MENGE

**HON. JEFF MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 6, 2007*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to note the

passing of a man whose legacy will forever be remembered. For over 40 years, M.J. Menge has served his community as an attorney and dedicated leader in Pensacola, a city in my district in Northwest Florida.

A native Floridian born in 1936, Mr. Menge devoted his life's work to bettering our community. At a young age he demonstrated his leadership skills while attending Pensacola Junior College and the University of Florida. After attending Navy Officer Candidate School, he went on to serve as a naval gunner officer on the USS *Sarsfield* until 1962. Mr. Menge then earned a law degree from the University of Florida in 1964 and joined the Pensacola law firm of Shell, Fleming, Davis, and Menge. He was well respected by his colleagues for his integrity and concern for the law. Mr. Menge served as general legal counsel Pensacola Junior College for nearly 30 years, and in 1998 a bell tower was erected in his honor. Through his different leadership roles within the community, he became known as a man with a genuine sense of caring who fostered that sense into those with whom he came into contact.

M.J. Menge's service to Northwest Florida extended far beyond the legal profession. He was also known throughout the community for his leadership roles within the Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce, Baptist Hospital, and March of Dimes. In 1969, Mr. Menge was named One of Florida's Five Outstanding Young Men by the Florida Jaycees. He was recognized again in 1979, as the Community Leader of the Year by the Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce, and later honored with the Spirit of Pensacola Award in 1996. He had been an active member in the Trinity Presbyterian Church and served as a devoted member to a number of civic organizations including Rotary International, Navy League, and Fiesta of Five Flags. Though suffering from cancer for the last 7 years, the genuineness and the inspiration he had brought to those around him continued to thrive.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to offer my sincere condolences to the family of Mr. Menge. They, along with their community, have suffered a great loss. Mr. Menge served as a model for so many, and I am confident that many will remember him fondly and model their actions in life on what he showed them through his life.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SUSAN B.  
ANTHONY BIRTHDAY ACT

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 6, 2007*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, today—along with Democratic colleagues, Congresswoman LOIS CAPPAS, co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Wom-

en's issues and Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE—I am introducing the Susan B. Anthony Birthday Act, which will designate the third Monday in February as a day to celebrate the legacy of Susan B. Anthony. Susan Brownell Anthony is remembered for creating the first women's movement in the United States and leading that movement for more than 50 years.

Born on February 15, 1820, Susan B. Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851 and attended her first women's rights convention in Syracuse in 1852, where she joined the fight to get women the right to vote, arguing that, "the right women needed above every other . . . was the right of suffrage." The first proposal for women's suffrage was presented to Congress in 1868 and Susan B. Anthony appeared before every Congress from 1869 to 1906 to ask for passage of a suffrage amendment. She served as the president of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1892 until 1900.

The first formal women's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States was introduced in January 1878 and was subsequently introduced in every session of Congress for the next 41 years. Before her death on March 13, 1906, Susan B. Anthony's last public words were, "Failure is impossible."

Unfortunately, Susan B. Anthony did not live to realize her dream of women's suffrage, but thankfully her legacy survives. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the 19th amendment, and two weeks later, the Senate followed. The Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, certified the ratification on August 26, 1920. The text of the 19th amendment is: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The United States has previously recognized Susan B. Anthony's tremendous contribution to our Nation. A marble statue of her and her women's rights colleagues, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was dedicated in the United States Capitol in 1921. Susan B. Anthony's picture appeared on postage stamps in 1936 and 1955. Her home in Rochester, New York, has been a National Historic Landmark since 1966, and in 1979, her image was placed on a dollar coin.

No Federal holiday celebrates the birthday of a woman. As the founder and leader of the women's movement in the United States, Susan B. Anthony deserves a permanent place in our history. The Susan B. Anthony Birthday Act will allow all women and men in the United States to celebrate and honor her legacy.

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