

Kulakowski Family, Makoge Family, McGeehan Family, McKinnon Family, McPike Family, Melusen Family, Menon Family, Mockenhaupt Family, Morris Family, Mory Family, Moser Family, Nielsen Family, Nieves Family, Norman Family, Ogawa Family, Phillippi Family, Protacio Family, Reedy Family, Rodriguez Family, Rosario Family, Saul Family, Seagle Family, Simmons Family, Simons Family, Thompson Family, Thompson Family, Thompson Family, Tilden Family, Verosko Family, Walker Family, Yoon Family

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending these families for their service and in thanking them for their dedication to our community.

#### NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH MONTH

### HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 31, 2012*

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor May as National Cancer Research Month.

This month recognizes those clinicians, scientists and advocates who have dedicated untold time and energy to cancer research. It is imperative that we reaffirm our commitment to this vital research so that we can help the one and a half million Americans who will face diagnosis and more than 500,000 who will die from cancer this year.

Research toward understanding the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer has made remarkable gains over the past 50 years. Often through government funding, researchers at the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have conducted the innovative work that has been central to countless scientific breakthroughs and saved millions of lives.

So many major health breakthroughs for cancer or other chronic diseases would not have happened without federal support.

These necessary investments are at the core of why mortality from cancer and other chronic diseases has declined in recent years. A cancer diagnosis is no longer the death sentence it used to be, and the statistics are only getting better.

As one of the 2.5 million breast cancer survivors living in our country today, a living statistic, this is deeply personal to me. I intimately understand the importance of strong and successful medical research, and I am so grateful for the hundreds of thousands of people working tirelessly to end this deadly disease once and for all.

As we work toward these cures, it is critically important that Americans have every possible cancer-fighting tool at their disposal.

Over the past 30 years our nation has been a leader in discovering innovative methods for the detection and treatment of cancer.

In the mid-1990s, it was a team of researchers at the National Institutes of Health who discovered the link between the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes and the risk of breast cancer. Now, women have more access to knowledge about their risks of disease and options for appropriate treatment.

The fight against cervical cancer is another success story. Research at the National Can-

cer Institute was pivotal in the development of the human Papillomavirus vaccine which protects against this disease. By June 2011, more than 35 million doses of the vaccine have been distributed in the United States.

We know that progress in research and treatment has led to increased survival and that early detection has the power to save lives. That is one reason that the Affordable Care Act has placed such a high premium on cancer research and care—from establishing the independent Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to support high-quality, cost-effective research initiatives, to the Cures Acceleration Network, which will speed up the translation of research from bench to bedside.

Continuing our support of cancer research will expand the toolkit available to clinicians to improve both individual health outcomes and also the health of our nation. Our funding for cancer research is a significant factor in reducing long-term health care costs and increasing economic growth.

On average, each dollar of NIH funding generated more than twice as much in state economic output in 2007. In 2010, federal investment in NIH research led to the creation of 487,900 jobs and generated \$68 billion in new economic activity across the country.

We must continue to stand behind the more than 31,000 members of the American Association of Cancer Research by continuing to appropriately fund their research into finding a cure based on developing the best strategies for prevention and treatment of this disease. Supporting National Cancer Research Month reaffirms our commitment to attracting and retaining the highest caliber scientists to fight this disease and spur future breakthroughs.

For all the progress we've made over the last 50 years, we must work together to ensure that we beat this disease for good over the next 50 years.

Cancer incidence is projected to nearly double by 2020, particularly among the aging baby boomer population. It has never been more vital that we continue to develop the tools to increase early detection and effective treatments, and ultimately, cures.

Today, millions of individuals around the world still lose the battle against cancer.

We cannot forget their struggles, and we must continue our mission and support cancer research in honor of their memory.

Working together we must keep up our dedication and vigilance to help men and women know their risks, discover cancer early, access the best treatment possible, and work toward eliminating this disease.

Let us commemorate National Cancer Research Month with a renewed dedication to support the scientists, clinicians and advocates to eradicate cancer once and for all!

#### RECOGNIZING THE UN-TRIM-A-TREE HOLIDAY GIFT PROGRAM VOLUNTEERS

### HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 31, 2012*

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program Volunteers.

Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program volunteers were able to pack the gift bags for over

1,000 children in one week before Christmas. These volunteers utilized the Santa Shop toys and donated gift cards to fill the individual wishes of all these children. To this end, the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program was able to serve 6,019 children.

It is my honor to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of volunteers for the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program:

Karen Raniford  
Barbara Breyfogle  
Kathy Wortman  
Mary Hull  
John Hull  
Kathy Simmons  
Peggy Jones  
Stephanie Vogel  
Susan Campbell  
Peggy Shaffer  
Karen Storie  
Teresa Cosman

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the volunteers of the Un-Trim-A-Tree Holiday Gift Program for their service and in thanking them for their dedication to our community.

#### THE FY13 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

### HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 31, 2012*

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I will not be able to support this National Defense Authorization Act. I hope that will change when it returns from the Senate.

This is only the second time I have voted against the NDAA. The first was last year. That bill contained a number of serious flaws including an overly broad provision that allowed the Executive wide latitude to commit U.S. forces to military action without congressional approval. Similarly, this bill contains provisions that I cannot support in their current form. It is unfortunate that the Republican majority has chosen to depart from the long-standing tradition of trying to shape bipartisan defense authorization bills.

The recently departed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mullen, said that "Our national debt is our biggest national security threat." He also made clear, "... with the increasing defense budget, which is almost double, it hasn't forced us to make the hard trades. It hasn't forced us to prioritize. It hasn't forced us to do the analysis."

In accordance with that advice, the top civilian and military leaders developed a strategy to meet our national security needs more efficiently. Recognizing that the Defense Department still has not passed a Government Accountability Office audit, they identified important savings without compromising our national security. That plan was incorporated into the Budget Control Act enacted last August.

In developing its plan, the Defense Department conducted a comprehensive review of force needs, capabilities and obligations. Difficult choices were made about which programs to keep and which to cut in order to maintain a fiscally responsible mission ready capability. In his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee in February, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General

Dempsey, said of the Defense budget, "This budget will maintain our military's decisive edge and help sustain America's global leadership. It will preserve our ability to protect our vital national interests and to execute our most important missions."

Unfortunately, the Republican Budget and the NDAA violate the bipartisan agreement reached just 9 months ago by adding billions of dollars of unwanted and unnecessary expenditures to the Pentagon. At a time when we need to be putting our fiscal house in order, this excessive spending cannot be justified.

These are some of my specific objections to the bill:

I oppose the provisions that put limits on the end-strength reductions put in place by the Administration. According to DoD, the limitations set by the bill would limit the Defense Department's ability to reduce the end strength of the Army and Marine Corps as troops return home from Afghanistan. Since the Administration has set these reductions in light of declining commitments in Iraq and Afghanistan and in order to implement a new defense strategy which emphasizes a smaller and leaner force, maintaining excessively high troop levels will unnecessarily drive up costs.

The bill contains provisions that block the Administration's ability to retire aging and unnecessary military aircraft including C-27J, C-23, C-130 and other aircraft and the RQ-4 Global Hawk without including necessary funding for the manning, repair, maintenance and modernization of these aircraft. Additionally, I oppose the bill's insistence on maintaining a minimum of 12 ballistic missile submarines in the fleet because it limits the Navy's ability to manage the strategic force.

The bill authorizes the establishment of a missile defense site on the East Coast that the DoD says threatens funding for the maintenance and construction of other more urgent elements of the country's missile defense.

I also oppose the bill's provisions that limit the reduction of nuclear forces that the Administration says are necessary to implement the New Start Treaty requirements and to set the country's nuclear policy.

And finally, I oppose sections 1035–1043 of the bill which would constrain the flexibility needed by the Nation's armed forces to deal with evolving counterterrorism threats. These provisions pertain to the treatment by the military of terror suspects captured on American soil and elsewhere.

#### RECOGNIZING THE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (RSVP) VOLUNTEERS

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 31, 2012*

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Prince William County Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP).

RSVP is a federally funded program with over 750 chapters nationwide, with approximately half a million senior volunteers giving more than 81 million hours annually to their communities. Retired and Senior Volunteer

Program Volunteers work on many different jobs. RSVP is the nation's largest network for volunteers 55 and over. The volunteers tutor at eight elementary schools, provide literacy skills to adults, help with cultural events, are Red Cross volunteers, work with the Sheriff's office, and the Hospital Auxiliary, just to name a few.

It is my honor to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of volunteers for the Prince William County RSVP:

Marjorie Adams, Thelma Allen, Joann Amidon, Martha Andrews, Lynn Ashe, George R. Ashley, Louis Balboni, Marie Balboni, Joann Barron, Ruby Bellinger, Bertram Benson, Margaret Binning, Arline Blanke, Doris Bodwin, Misako Bonner, Carol Brauzer, Ann L. Bullock, Chester A. Burke, Jr., Kathryn Burns, Suzanne Burns, Linda Callin, Doris Caporale, Keating Carrier, Glenda Chambers, Nancy Chen Tsou, Noma C. Chittenden, Roger Chittenden, Cynthia Colborn, Phyllis Coleman, Gwendolyn Coles, Lillian Coney, Katherine Cooke, Diane Cooley, Iris M. Cooper, Ignatius D'Souza, Severina D'Souza, Marlys Daack, Ronald Daack, Anna May Davis, Annette Davis, Gretchen Day, Bobbie Dean-Henderson, Dorothy DiMartino, Betty Dow, Ardena Eanes, Lawrence Earl, Betty Edenhart, Mary Jane Ellis, Gillian Emery, George Fahmy, Bob Finch, Marian Fink, Claire Flaherty, Suzanne Flatequal, David Forcier, David Ford, Glorious Ford, Jayne Frelin, Joan Galvin, Lillie Garrett, Lenore George, Susan Gillion, Sidney Goldsby, Louise Goode, Ethel Gorham, Helen Graves, Beulah Green, Dona Green, Thelma Green, Alane Greyson, Ronald Grief, Sieglinde Hall, Joan Haneklau, Marion Harpine, Barbara Harris, George Harris, Patricia Harris, Carol Henderson, Iris Hodges, Margaret Hoeffel, Nancy Holland, Norma Holmgren, Patricia Hoyle, Elizabeth Hudson, John F. Hull, Elizabeth Irvin, Larry Jackson, Marina Jackson, Ellen Jaeger, Debbie Jarrell, Harold Jenkinson, Michael Johnson, Janet Jones, Charlene Joseph, Marie Kelleher, Margaret L. Kirby, Robert L. Kirby, Adenia Kitt, Frederick M. Knox, Theresa Koger, Martin Kruger, Martin Kruger, Wayne Kurtz, Terence Kuszewski, Miguelina Landrau, Therese Lang, Ron Lawray, Jane Lehman, Rene Lehman, Susan Levin, Patricia Lozinak, Lawrence L. Lum, II, Irma M. Machado, Donald Macintosh, II, Carolyn Maghan, George Maghan, Annie Mason, Mary McCabe, Dianne Metzler, Sadhna Minter, Mary Anne Money, James Moore, Leo Moore, Constance Mosakowsky, Sue Murphy, Ruth Natale, Ellen Newdorr, Martin Newdorr, Julie Nieves, Carol Ann Nolan, Clifford Nolan, Phyllis Norling, Carol Norsworthy, Susie O'Neal, Clancy Olson, Jr., Al Osborne, Nancy S. Osborne, Margaret Palomares, John Parker, Enola Peebles, Edith Peel, Dianne Peyton, Margaret Phillips, Joseph Phoenix, Marie Phoenix, Joyce Pieritz, Kathleen Plutz, Jacqueline Potter, Velma C. Pridemore, Patricia Prochnow, Eileen Pugh, Linda Pulley, Wanda Pulliam, Anita Rasmusson, Sanae Richardson, Sandra Richmond, Charles Rigby, Mary Jo Rigby, James Riley, Valerie Ritter, William Ritter, Stephen Rodkey, Edward Roman, Mitzi Roman, Nannette Ross, Suzanne Rucker, Lianetta Ruettgers, Bertha Russ, Gwen Ryfinski, Anna Ryman, Mohinder Saini, E.L. Schneider, Andrea Schu, Joseph Schu, Violet Shannon, Raj Singla, Diane Skerrett, Trudy Slater, Sam Slowinski, Sal Smeraglio, Cheryl Smith, Ellen

Smith, Sandra Smith, Michael Somma, Penny Spatzer, Cyme Spicer, Sharon Steff, Anita Steidel, Ruth Storaker, Dyanne Street, Ralph Sutherland, Mary Sweesy, Helen Tang, Louise Taylor, Michael J. Timko, Lana Tobey, Alan Turner, Marilyn Turner, Ronald Turner, Wilma Turner, James Van Ess, Shirley Temple Van Ess, Patricia Van Hintum, Patricia Venti, Sally Vincent, Sherry Wagenbach, Claudette Warner, William H. Warner, Brenda Warren, Anna Mae Washington, Bea Wells, Helen Wells, David Whitman, Patricia Whitman, Eugene Whitt, Juanita Whitt, Pearl Wilson, Theresa Winiesdorffer, Sherri Wussow, Susan Young.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending these dedicated volunteers. I would like to extend my personal appreciation to the men and women who participate in the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program. We all owe a debt of gratitude to these selfless community activists.

#### 100TH BIRTHDAY OF SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 31, 2012*

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today would mark the 100th Birthday of Henry Martin Jackson, who served for six terms in the House of Representatives prior to a long and successful career in the United States Senate.

Since the day I came to Washington as a young legislative aide to Washington's other legendary Senator, Warren G. Magnuson, I admired Senator Jackson's dedication to the job as well as the personal connection he made to generations of our state's citizens. He set a high standard for all of us charged with representing the views of our constituents because he knew so many of them personally.

Senator Jackson, known to all as "Scoop," is remembered as a "strong-on-defense" Democrat, and he clearly was that: the consummate Cold War Liberal in the Truman/Kennedy tradition.

What many observers may not realize is that Scoop was also the longest serving chairman in the history of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—from 1963 until 1981. As chair of that committee, later renamed the "Energy and Natural Resources Committee," Scoop Jackson sponsored or cosponsored the 1964 National Wilderness Act, the 1965 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Redwoods National Park Act of 1968, the North Cascades National Park Act of 1968, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968—and that was in just the first few years of his chairmanship.

His signature achievement—the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969—has been emulated by more than 80 countries. With the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, both Canada and Australia have embraced it as an example. The list goes on—from the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Act of 1976 to ANILCA—the Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act of 1980. During the Scoop Jackson era, there was more wilderness and more national parks preserved for future generations than at any other time in American history.

Looking back on history, it is clear that Scoop Jackson's greatest achievements