

Yelencsics when he called local resident Joanne Wira in March 1962 to request her assistance in seeing his vision come to fruition. Mayor Yelencsics asked Mrs. Wira to create an Auxiliary to support the creation of a hospital that would serve the rapidly expanding populations of Edison, Woodbridge, Metuchen, and surrounding communities.

Mrs. Wira accepted the challenge and served as the first President of the Auxiliary, which held its initial meeting on November 19, 1962 with 163 women in attendance. The Auxiliary's first pledge was made at that meeting: \$30,000 to fund the construction of the future hospital's Gift Shop and Coffee Shop. This seemed like an enormous undertaking at the time, but it has been dwarfed by the subsequent efforts of the Auxilians. By the time the hospital opened its doors on August 7, 1967 as a 205-bed facility (it has since expanded to 498 beds), the Auxiliary had contributed over \$110,000 in pledges raised from the community.

Over the years, the Auxiliary has contributed significantly to every major expansion of JFK Medical Center, including \$500,000 towards the construction of the JFK Johnson Rehabilitation Institute, JRI, in the mid-1970s. Over the past three decades, JRI has developed into a national leader in rehabilitation care and performs cutting-edge research that has benefited patients worldwide, including service members returning from Iraq and Afghanistan with traumatic brain injuries.

The Auxiliary's work continues unabated today. At the Auxiliary's annual Fall General Meeting in 2012, final payment was made on the most recent pledge of \$2.5 million, which benefitted the JFK Emergency Pavilion Expansion Project. Its cumulative contributions to JFK Medical Center now exceed \$15 million.

Unsurprisingly, the Auxilians are not resting on their laurels and already are moving forward with raising funds to meet their newest pledge of \$3 million, the largest pledge to date. These funds are earmarked to benefit JFK Medical Center's new 5th floor Maternity and Pediatrics facility, which will offer private rooms to every patient so as to allow mother and newborn to be physically proximate and extend every comfort to fathers and other family members. The Auxiliary has presented JFK Medical Center with the first \$100,000 contribution towards the pledge as it moves seamlessly into its second 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, the tremendous efforts of the Auxiliary of the JFK Medical Center Foundation over the past 50 years are to be highly commended. The civic pride and community spirit demonstrated by the Auxilians is remarkable. I particularly would like to single out the efforts of the Auxiliary leadership, especially current Auxiliary President Barbara Braynock and the Auxiliary Board, for volunteering their time and effort to this great cause, and note their great collaboration with the JFK Board of Directors and President & CEO Ray Fredricks.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I once again would like to congratulate the Auxiliary of the JFK Medical Center Foundation for 50 years of incredible service to their community. I have no doubt that the next 50 years will build upon this great legacy.

HONORING DR. DEWEY BROWDER

### HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the mark of a great community is found in its leadership. Hard working, always professional, and dedicated to long-term vision are the key qualities of a strong local leader. The mark of a great country is found in those willing to serve her cause. I rise today to honor a leader of a great community and country, Dr. Dewey Browder.

From mentoring students at Austin Peay State University to highlighting veterans in Montgomery County, Dr. Browder's hard work helped make Clarksville a nobler place to call home. His awards are numerous and far too few for his contributions. Serving as a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Mayor's Veterans Service Organization, the Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, the Clarksville-Montgomery County Military Affairs Committee, and the Wings of Liberty Museum, Dr. Browder's time, talents, and treasures are unmatched.

Shaping the next generation of students, of veterans, and of citizens is a sacred act. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Dewey Browder. Along with his family, friends, and coworkers, I offer my gratitude for his life's work.

TRI-CAUCUS HEALTH CHAIRS,  
LEAD BY ROYBAL-ALLARD, OR-  
GANIZED ONE-MINUTES IN RE-  
COGNITION OF NATIONAL MINOR-  
ITY HEALTH MONTH

### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise as co-chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Healthcare Task Force to recognize April as National Minority Health Month.

Communities of color—in California and throughout the country—continue to face persistent health disparities and barriers to quality care.

By expanding access to care, education, and prevention, we have the tools necessary to address this issue—and we must use them.

That is why I was pleased by yesterday's announcement of the new National Standards on Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services, which is needed to ensure that all individuals receive health care that is high quality and meets their diverse needs.

And while successful implementation of the Affordable Care Act is critical to ensuring our communities have access to quality, affordable, culturally competent care, we must do more.

This is why the congressional tri-caucus continues to champion the Health Equity and Accountability Act.

I urge my colleagues to join us in securing health equity for all.

CONGRATULATING THE U.S. ARMY  
RESERVE

### HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the U.S. Army Reserve on their 105th anniversary, and to thank the almost 201,000 reserve soldiers across the country—including 8,000 from my home state of Georgia—for their dedication and service to our great nation.

In 1908, Congress' creation of the Medical Reserve Corps became the official predecessor of today's Army Reserve.

In 1916, the program was transformed into the Organized Reserve Corps in order to provide a peacetime resource of trained soldiers for use in unexpected conflict. Since then, the Reserve has continued evolving in order to meet the needs of our citizens and respond to global threats.

Currently, the Army Reserve makes up almost 20 percent of the total U.S. Army, and is comprised of soldiers who are specially trained in areas such as engineering, mechanics, and medical expertise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking the soldiers of the United States Army Reserve for their sacrifice and congratulating them as they celebrate 105 years of patriotic service.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION  
RECOGNIZING THE SEQUENCING  
OF THE HUMAN GENOME AS ONE  
OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SCI-  
ENTIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF  
THE PAST 100 YEARS AND EX-  
PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE  
DESIGNATION OF APRIL 25, 2013  
AS "DNA DAY"

### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 60th anniversary of James D. Watson and Francis H.C. Crick's discovery of the double-helical structure of DNA. Their discovery launched a field of inquiry that explained how DNA encoded biological information and how that information is duplicated and inherited. This field of study has led to untold scientific advances in the past 60 years.

I also rise today to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the completion of the Human Genome Project. This month, ten years ago, an international consortium of scientists led by the National Human Genome Research Institute and the Department of Energy announced the successful sequencing of an entire human genome, the genetic blueprint that makes each of who we are.

The past ten years have seen a revolution in biomedical research, sparked by the completion of the Human Genome Project. With the availability of a compendium of all our genes, scientists have been able to link diseases to the genes that cause them, learn about how those diseases progress, develop therapies to stop them, and ultimately improve

the health and welfare of the American people. We now sit at the cusp of a new era in medicine, genomic medicine, where we can use a person's genetics to target therapies for their specific illness. Genomic medicine will allow us to give the right treatment to the right patient at the right time. These advances in healthcare would not have been possible without the Human Genome Project.

Although genetic information can be enormously valuable to patients and their doctors, it also has the potential to be abused. In 1995, knowing that these scientific advances were coming and that people would have fears about how their personal information might be used, I introduced the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA). GINA protects people from losing their health insurance or their job based simply upon their genetic makeup. More importantly, it alleviates people's fear of participating in research studies that benefit all of us through the advancement of medicine, because they know the results cannot be used to discriminate against them. Although it took us 14 years to get GINA passed into law, every step of the battle was worthwhile, as evidenced by the tremendous progress medicine has made since the completion of the Human Genome Project.

Not only did the Human Genome Project give us insights into human health, it also fueled two decades of remarkable economic growth. The past decade has seen great advancements in the technology necessary to decipher a genome. Sequencing the first human genome cost over \$1 billion dollars and took 6–8 years to complete. Today, it costs less than \$5,000 and can be done in 2–3 days. These advances have been made possible because federal investment in research has been translated into commercial technology by U.S. entrepreneurs and companies. According to a recent study, each dollar of federal money that was invested in the Human Genome Project resulted in \$141 of economic activity, resulting in more than \$796 billion dollars of economic impact and the creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs over the last two decades. These figures underscore the essential nature of federal research and development in driving U.S. innovation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in taking this opportunity to designate April 25th as "DNA Day", when we honor the 10th anniversary of the completion of the Human Genome Project, the 60th anniversary of Watson and Crick's discovery of the structure of DNA, and all of the remarkable advancements our scientific community has made to the health of our nation's people.

#### HONORING THE MONTCLAIR AMBULANCE UNIT'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Montclair Ambulance Unit, located in the Township of Montclair, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 60th Anniversary.

In the early part of the 20th century, Emergency Medical Services were just beginning to organize formally. As populations increased,

towns began to establish their own ambulance services, including the Township of Montclair. In December 1952, the first meeting of the Montclair Ambulance Unit took place, and appointed Lawrence W. Sanders as chairman. During that first meeting, trustees and the first officers were also appointed. Donald Miller was elected as Vice-President, Donald Hobart as Secretary, Fred Scharfenberg as Treasurer, and Chairman Sanders was elevated to President.

In the next six months, the new Montclair Ambulance Unit organized; formulating by-laws, obtaining a Cadillac Ambulance, and finding the necessary space and equipment. Finally, on June 20, 1953, the unit officially began operations with its first assignment, which was a discharge from Montclair Community Hospital. After nearly two years of operation, in March of 1955, the Trustees of Montclair Ambulance Unit began a search for their own headquarters to accommodate members and rigs. After nearly six months, in August of that same year, negotiations began for 69 Portland Place, a location strategically situated close to Valley Road and Bloomfield Avenue. By January of 1956, Gabriel Aiello signed over the deed and gave the Montclair Ambulance Unit its first official home. Prior to this the unit had been operating out of the Red Cross building on Park Street, and storing the ambulance at the Arthur K. Brown Funeral Home.

By 1958, the Montclair Ambulance Unit had responded to 2,620 requests for service, had an active membership of fifty-seven men and six women, and several administrative volunteers from the Junior League who worked in the office and initiated the "phone tree" when requests came in. With the impending retirement of Montclair Ambulance Unit's first Captain, Captain MacLachlan, the trustees decided to create a paid position to handle the day-to-day business operations. In 1962, after an extensive search, the unit contracted John Rankin for this role. A new Captain, R. Stan Berry, was elected by the active members. Again in 1964, a new Director was named; a retired Montclair Police Officer Frederick "Bud" Kupper.

The year 1970 marked another milestone year for the Montclair Ambulance Unit, as they relocated their headquarters to what is now 86 Valley Road. This location served the unit for the next 35 years. By 2005, the Montclair ambulance unit sold the Valley Road building, and moved to the old Walnut Street Firehouse, renovated and provided at a nominal rate by the Township of Montclair. The proceeds from the sale helped to finance operations, the maintenance of the ambulance fleet and the cost of equipment, and the staff of highly trained EMTs. Since the first meeting in 1952, the Montclair Ambulance Unit has responded to over 175,000 requests for service, and overcome the challenges of lack of volunteerism, higher standards of training for staff, and the changes in the economic, political, and social world. The unit now has an around the clock, career staff whose training covers the entire range of EMS. Additionally, they follow an effective, new organization model consistent with other public safety entities. They have added a Chief and Deputy Chief of Operations, a full time Lieutenant, two part time Sergeants, and a Special Events Coordinator.

In addition to responding to medical emergencies and transportations, the Montclair Am-

bulance Unit has always also responded to all fires in Montclair to aid the Montclair Fire Department while simultaneously providing mutual aid to surrounding towns, and, post 9/11, provided service to New York City. In 2012, the Unit became a New Jersey EMS Task Force agency, which allows it to be requested for aid in any declared emergency in New Jersey or across state lines, should the need arise. Most recently, they provided aid following Superstorm Sandy. Over the years the Montclair Ambulance Unit has improved and expanded services, and gone above and beyond expectations in the community. Currently, the Montclair Ambulance Unit operates a fleet of four Basic Life Support Ambulances licensed by the New Jersey Department of Health, and three support vehicles, including two supervisor/first response vehicles, and a Special Operations vehicle provided by the Department of Homeland Security. They continue to provide professional, responsive, patient-first care, and are dedicated to being a community based, industry leading, emergency medical service organization.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Montclair Ambulance Unit as they celebrate their 60th Anniversary.

HONORING CHIEF MASTER  
SERGEANT PETER W. LINCOLN

**HON. PHIL GINGREY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2013*

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Master Sergeant Peter W. Lincoln and to recognize his lifetime of service to our country.

On August 1, Chief Master Sgt. Lincoln will retire after 26 years of sacrifice and service to this great Nation.

While he currently serves as the National Superintendent for Officer Accessions at Air Force Reserve Recruiting in Georgia's Robins Air Force Base, he has worked in many different capacities. In 1987, Lincoln was first assigned to the 437th Avionics Maintenance Squadron in Charleston, South Carolina, and he has since been deployed to Iraq during Operation Desert Storm, amongst other contingencies across the globe. Since January of 1996, Lincoln has become a nationally recognized recruiter for his service in Ohio, Alabama, and Georgia.

In his role as a recruiter for 18 years, Chief Master Sgt. Lincoln has recruited 6500 new airmen, which include eight hundred physicians, and one thousand nurses. For his efforts, he has been decorated with a Top Recruiter of the Year Award, a Top National Physician Recruiter Award, two Century Club recognitions, and three Top National Health Professional Recruiter Awards.

Lincoln attributes much of his success to the support of his wife Kimberly, his children Robert, Lauren, Emily, Alonna, Matthew, and Stephanie; and his grandchildren Carley, Riley, Cheyenne, Preston, and Katie; his grandparents Maudie and Armond Paiser; his parents Nancy and Robert; and the rest of his family.

Chief Master Sgt. Lincoln has played an invaluable role in the U.S. Armed Forces for decades and he will surely be missed.