

both Democrat and Republican voters. In 1962, he ran successfully for Governor of the Commonwealth, defeating then Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth. During his four years in office, Governor Scranton commanded one of the most productive state governments, advocating for a strong education system, continued industrial development, and fiscally responsible policy.

After being drafted by many Republicans to seek the Presidential nomination in 1964, Governor Scranton vowed to never again run for public office. He returned to the private sector in 1967, serving on numerous boards and continuing his public service through leadership with many civic organizations including; director of the Boys Club of Scranton, vice president of the University of Scranton's President's Council, director of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, and vice president of the board of directors for Geisinger Memorial Hospital.

After turning down continued overtures to run again for public office, Governor Scranton accepted an appointment from President Gerald Ford in 1976 to serve as United States Ambassador to the United Nations. Governor Scranton's ability to promote diplomacy and cooperation earned him favor with many nations and promoted a positive world view of the United States.

Governor Scranton embodies so many of the traits, ideals, and values that we, as a delegation, strive to achieve today in the 112th Congress. I am honored to serve as his representative, and I speak on behalf of the Republican Delegation of the Commonwealth to thank him for his service to Pennsylvania and to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Governor William Warren Scranton, an exemplary citizen, veteran, philanthropist, and public servant, and ask my colleagues to join me in praising his commitment to his family, community, Commonwealth, and country.

WELCOMING THE XIX INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my distinguished colleagues in welcoming the delegates and participants for the nineteenth annual International AIDS Conference, which will convene here in Washington from July 22nd to 27th. This is the first time that the conference has been held in the United States since 1985—a return made possible by our bipartisan efforts to remove travel and immigration restrictions against persons infected with HIV.

This international conference is important not just because of the issues it will highlight and the people it will bring together, but because of the scientific and informational exchange it will make possible. AIDS 2012, as it has been billed, is recognized as the premier gathering for individuals working in the HIV/AIDS field, as well as policymakers, advocates, care providers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and others committed to ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic. It offers a unique opportunity to change the course of the epidemic by capitalizing on scientific advances in treatment

and prevention, building consensus to improve service delivery and maximize outcomes, facilitating global civil society engagement, and accelerating momentum toward a cure.

Even today, the magnitude of the challenge posed by HIV/AIDS is difficult to fathom. Despite the fact that the disease is easily preventable and treatable, almost 2 million people die each year from AIDS-related causes. At last count an estimated 34 million people were living with HIV/AIDS, including 3.4 million children. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to bear the brunt of the disease, accounting for 68 percent of those living with HIV/AIDS — 59 percent of whom are women. Here in the United States, as many as 1 in 5 individuals living with HIV/AIDS is unaware of being infected, and significant disparities persist across different communities and populations with regard to incidence of infection, access to treatment, and health outcomes. Our nation's capital has an HIV prevalence rate of nearly 3 percent, which is comparable to the rate in many parts of the developing world.

The enormity of the challenge calls for a sustained, coordinated and robust response. In 2003, President George W. Bush launched the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, known as PEPFAR, which received bipartisan support in Congress. It represents the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease and has saved the lives of millions of people around the world by establishing and expanding the infrastructure necessary to deliver prevention, care, and treatment services in low-resource settings. In 2008, I worked with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enact the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act. That bill, which passed the House by an overwhelming margin of 308 to 116, authorized up to \$48 billion over 5 years to combat those three diseases. The authorization will expire next year, and it's time for us to renew the same spirit of bipartisan cooperation that led to this record of success.

With the help of PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the world has seen truly remarkable advances in AIDS research, prevention and treatment over the past decade. What was once seen as a death sentence is now, for those with access to treatment, a manageable illness, and large numbers of people in even the poorest countries are receiving treatment that once seemed out of reach. By the end of 2011, the Global Fund alone had supported anti-retroviral treatment for 3.3 million HIV-positive people, anti-tuberculosis treatment for 8.6 million, and 230 million insecticide-treated nets for the prevention of malaria, in all saving about 7.7 million lives. Recently the Fund has begun making comprehensive reforms to its structure and program to ensure that funds are spent in the most efficient, effective and accountable way.

President Obama has articulated a global vision of an AIDS-free generation, which means virtual elimination of new pediatric HIV infections by 2015, as well as a domestic goal of cutting new infections in the United States by 25% by 2015. As the eyes of the world are turned on our nation for the conference, we have an opportunity to step up to the plate and endorse these goals, not just in principle but also by making a commitment to provide

the resources that are necessary to achieve it. We can't do it all by ourselves—each country needs to do its part, with the help of the private sector and civil society organizations—but neither can it happen without us.

DAVID CARPENTER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of David Carpenter on the occasion of his retirement after 14 years of service as President and CEO of North Kansas City hospital.

David arrived at North Kansas City hospital in 1999. Before coming to the great state of Missouri, David served as administrator for Scottsdale Healthcare in Scottsdale, Arizona. He was also President and CEO of Hadley Regional Medical Center in Hays, Kansas.

David's accomplishments exceed those of many in his industry. He was named Northlander of the Year by the Northland Regional Chamber of Commerce, and was a recipient of the Missouri Hospital Association Visionary Leadership Award.

David has been a great leader to both the staff and patients at North Kansas City Hospital. He built a positive work environment for his employees and worked toward making the hospital more patient-focused, effectively creating a better experience for all. He leaves the hospital with a strong foundation as a top ranked facility in Missouri. David is a shining example of what it means to be a leader—not only for the hospital, but for our entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in commending David Carpenter for his dedicated service to North Kansas City Hospital. I know that his family, friends and colleagues join me in wishing David and his wife all the best in Arizona. I'm confident that he will continue to carry on the values that have made him such an outstanding leader in the northland.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF BRUCE JUN FAN LEE

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues Representatives CHU, HANSEN CLARKE, FALCOMA, GRIJALVA, LUNGREN, RICHARDSON, SABLON, and LORETTA SANCHEZ to pay tribute to the life of Bruce Jun Fan Lee.

The 39th anniversary of Bruce's death is this week, on July 20th. Bruce had, and continues to have, an immeasurable impact on American and global popular culture through the important role he played in creating a bridge between cultures; championing values of self-respect, self-discipline, and tolerance in our Nation; and pioneering and cultivating the genres of martial arts, martial arts films, fitness, and philosophy in the United States and the world.

Bruce was born on November 27, 1940, in San Francisco, CA. His family relocated to Hong Kong shortly thereafter, and he experienced firsthand the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese during World War II, during the years of 1941–45, and the subsequent hostility and war that shook the continent. It was during his time in Hong Kong that Bruce sought out martial arts as a means to gain self-confidence and discipline, as well as to overcome repeated instances of taunting racism, and gang activity during his youth.

In 1959, with only \$100 to his name, Bruce boarded a steamship in the American Presidents Line and began his voyage back to San Francisco. Soon thereafter, with much dedication, Bruce threw himself into learning colloquial English in honor and love of America and its culture. He subsequently attended the University of Washington, where he studied philosophy, psychology, drama, and other subjects.

While at college, Bruce began his legendary martial arts teaching career, initially as a means to pay for his education. Bruce's willingness to teach martial arts to non-Chinese individuals as a way to bridge the cultures angered many in the field, and he was forced to defend his freedom as well as others' rights to learn the arts.

Bruce had a true desire and the fortitude needed to expand the reach of martial arts by breaking away from the exclusionary mentality that limited its reach. His ingenuity and creativity led him to Hollywood, where he became an authentic face for Chinese Americans and an inspiration to youth across the world. Simultaneously, he began to create his own martial expression, ultimately naming it Jeet Kune Do.

To millions of people around the world, Bruce Lee remains more than a celebrity or a martial arts legend—he was a true catalyst for social change and civil rights. His memory, which is brought to life everyday by the work of his daughter Shannon Lee, who leads the Bruce Lee Foundation, remains a beacon of hope and opportunity for future generations in America.

It is my distinct honor to have introduced H. Res. 654 in this Congress, in order to honor the life of Bruce Lee and the continuing contributions of the Bruce Lee Foundation to our nation.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in paying tribute to the life of Bruce Jun Fan Lee, a cultural and American icon, as well as master teacher, whose legacy resonates throughout the world for posterity.

REMEMBERING WEN WANG LEE

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Mrs. Wen Wang Lee.

Born in Taiwan in 1916 as the third daughter of a poor family in a society that favored male children, Mrs. Lee's prospects were dim. Given their meager resources, Mrs. Lee's family sought to find her an adoptive home and, when this proved to be impossible, neglected her and fed her only scraps of food. For a typ-

ical child in her situation, this could have been the end of a very short life, but Mrs. Lee showed early on that she was anything but typical. After three days of starving, her resilience and tenacity to cling to life could no longer be ignored and she was accepted back into the family.

Mrs. Lee went to work by age six, forgoing any opportunity for schooling in order to help provide for her family. From this early age her rapidly developing character was clearly evident: she was a model of extraordinary perseverance, determination, and a strong will that would eventually lead her family to a better life.

After her marriage, Mrs. Lee became the predominant provider for her family, including her eight children. Each day she would rise by three in the morning and walk two hours to an orchard, where she would pick fruit and carry it back on her shoulders to sell. On a typical day, having left home long before first light, she would return from work after dusk, and continue housework until nearly midnight. Mrs. Lee endured this hard life for almost two decades and received three awards from her village for being a model mother while providing for her family and raising her children.

From 1940 to 1960 Wen Wang Lee, with no formal education of her own, raised eight children. In resource-scarce post-war Taiwan, even satisfying basic necessities was a formidable challenge, let alone being able to set aside money for children's tuition. However, while most of the children in her village were forced to begin apprenticeships immediately after finishing elementary school, Mrs. Lee insisted that her children continue their education. Even though it meant personal sacrifices and financial hardship, she never gave up her strong belief that education would enable her children to pursue a better future. Her efforts were not in vain, as her children have gone on to excel in academics in Taiwan and consequently be accepted to pursue graduate studies in the United States. Here, her children have exemplified the amazing story of American immigrants: through hard work and dedication—undoubtedly traits inherited from their mother—they have made numerous positive contributions in both academia and the high-tech industry.

When Wen Wang Lee arrived in the U.S. in her late fifties to live with her children, her quality of life improved drastically. Even though she carried the burden of a hard life, she cast aside her worries and poured all her love into her children's families. She dedicated herself to ensure a better future for her grandchildren, who inherited her strength and perseverance and have attended some of our nation's most renowned universities and hold professional careers in science, medicine and engineering.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lee spent her entire life leading her family to prosperity and left behind a precious spiritual legacy: carry yourself upward, advocate education, and overcome challenges with determination, fortitude, and sincere dedication. This maxim may sound familiar to Americans: when President Theodore Roosevelt was asked to define the essence of our nation he said that "Americanism means the virtues of courage, honor, justice, truth, sincerity and hardihood—the virtues that made America." I have no doubt that it was individuals like Wen Wang Lee that President Roosevelt was describing, and I am honored to

rise in recognition of her life and accomplishments today.

COMMENDATION OF THE SOCIAL INNOVATION FUND

HON. HANSEN CLARKE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2012

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Social Innovation Fund, operated out of the Corporation for National and Community Service, provides competitive grants to highly-successful non-profit organizations. In my district, the United Way for Southeastern Michigan was selected as a Social Innovation Fund grantee and is using its funding to develop promising, evidence-based solutions focused on replicating early childhood learning communities. The Social Innovation Fund uses a unique federal funding model that requires all grantees and sub-grantees to match federal resources 1:1, thereby increasing the return on taxpayer dollars and strengthening local support. In addition, it relies on outstanding existing grant-making intermediaries to select high-impact community organizations rather than building new government infrastructures. It also emphasizes rigorous evaluations of program results.

The Social Innovation Fund is proof that by focusing our limited resources on those organizations and programs that are proven to be successful can reap tremendous results for our country. In my own state, the Social Innovation Fund has provided the United Way for Southeastern Michigan with \$4 million over two years, or over \$12 million with the required match, to build on the expertise of its partnering organizations and facilitate the development of a portfolio of replicable early childhood learning communities in 10 underserved communities in metro Detroit and surrounding areas. They have a track record of using evidence to select grantees, validate programs, and support the replication and expansion of programs. The United Way for Southeastern Michigan is replicating and expanding its program from five sites, impacting 280 children, to twenty-nine sites, impacting 12,000 children. In addition, they are using the funding for a four-year longitudinal evaluation of its current early childhood grantees to measure the extent to which the program intervention improves school readiness.

I want to highlight this emphasis on evaluation and the use of evidence in picking the grantees for the Social Innovation Fund. Last month, the Office of Management of Budget released a memorandum that encourages the use of both evaluation and evidence in the government's decisions around the FY 14 budget process, which I am introducing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This similar commitment to evidence-based models and evaluation not only benefits the United Way for Southeastern Michigan by making them eligible for unique funding streams, but also puts them on the leading edge of change in the Federal Government's commitment to 'fund what works.'