

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 Auxiliaries. 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 Auxiliaries 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 Auxiliaries 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, ORGANIZED ONE-MINUTES IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL MINORITY 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 SCIENTIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST 100 YEARS AND EXPRESSING 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