

able to overcome obstacles, work in numerous careers, and raise four beautiful children who survive him today.

HONORING THE LIFE AND CAREER
OF JACK B. MCCONNELL, MD

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2006

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the American Medical Association has established a new honor, the Jack B McConnell, MD, Award for Excellence in Volunteerism, which recognizes the work of a senior physician who provides treatment to U.S. patients who lack access to health care. After a full career of practice, this physician remains dedicated to the future of medicine through the spirit of volunteerism.

Jack B. McConnell, MD, is a distinguished physician and scientist who served as Corporate Director of Advanced Technology at Johnson & Johnson. Widely acknowledged for his medical contributions, he directed the development of the TB Tine Test used in the detection of tuberculosis, participated in the early stages of the development of the Polio Vaccine, supervised the discovery of Tylenol, was instrumental in developing the technology for MRI's and helped write the enabling legislation to map the genome.

Dr. McConnell saved his greatest achievement for retirement: the creation of Volunteers in Medicine. His visionary concept—using retired medical personnel to volunteer their time and talents in a network of free community clinics for the working uninsured—coupled with his enthusiasm and determination has enabled the VIM program to grow to over 40 clinics in less than a decade. The initial VIM clinic was opened on Hilton Head, SC and continues to serve with over 20,000 patient visits in 2005.

Today, I am honored to recognize the tremendous life and career of Dr. McConnell. His service has benefited so many citizens throughout the Second District of South Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY
OF NEWBERRY COLLEGE

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 2006

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the 150th anniversary of Newberry College, which is in my 5th Congressional District of South Carolina.

In celebrating this milestone, I am pleased to join the State of South Carolina, the City of Newberry, Newberry College, and the Newberry College Alumni Association. I want to pay special tribute to the Association's international symposium, planned for April 2006, which recognizes the life and work of the college's founder, the Rev. Dr. John Bachman,

by presenting the following joint proclamation to the U.S. House of Representatives.

A JOINT PROCLAMATION FOR JOHN BACHMAN
MONTH

Whereas, at an early age in New York State the future Dr. Bachman showed strong interest in studies of natural history and religion, particularly the works of Martin Luther; and

Whereas, the esteemed Dr. Bachman traveled south in January 1815 from his birthplace to Charleston, South Carolina to become pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman served St. John's faithfully and honorably as her beloved pastor for an amazing and productive fifty-six years, during which time he became a true pillar of the Charleston community; and

Whereas, contrary to civil statutes and community standards of the time, Dr. Bachman educated Charleston slaves and freedmen of African descent and baptized hundreds, perhaps thousands, into membership at St. John's during his tenure; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman helped form and served twice as President of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod, from 1824 to 1833 and again from 1839 to 1840; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman, as Synod President, took action that led to establishment in 1831 of a school to train Lutheran ministers, now known as the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary of Columbia, South Carolina; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman had a keen interest in natural history of the South Carolina Low Country and discovered or described many birds and mammals previously unknown to science; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman was a seminal and active member of the "Circle of Naturalists," whose work in various natural history fields made antebellum Charleston a scientific center equal in importance to such cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York; and,

Whereas, Dr. Bachman frequently published letters and short articles about his natural history observations in local and regional publications (including the South Carolina Medical Journal), and gave public lectures on these topics to audiences of both learned and lay people; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman hosted John James Audubon in 1831 when the famous bird artist visited Charleston, thereby beginning a life-long friendship and professional collaboration; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman was instrumental in founding the South Carolina State Horticultural Society in 1833; and

Whereas, various scientists have seen fit to recognize Dr. Bachman's natural history contributions by naming three North American birds, two mammals, and one butterfly in his honor, including Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*), Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*), Bachman's (now Black) Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*), Bachman's Brush Rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmanii*), Bachman's Fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger bachmani*), and the Snout Butterfly (*Libytheana bachmanii*); and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman encouraged African-American members of St. John's Lutheran Church to enter the ministry, nurturing nationally known clergymen such as Jehu Jones (first African-American Lutheran minister ordained in North America), Boston Jenkins Drayton (missionary to Liberia and eventual Chief Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court), and Daniel Alexander Payne (sixth bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church); and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman served on the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston from 1834 until 1848; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman in 1838 sailed for England and Europe, where he was greeted as a scientist of renown and awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Berlin; and

Whereas, in 1840 Dr. Bachman and John James Audubon began work on *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*, an illustrated folio on mammals equal in importance, quality, and artistic grandeur to Audubon's earlier *Birds of North America*; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman wrote the entire descriptive text of the *Quadrupeds* and, in collaboration with Audubon's sons, brought the work to publication in folio and quarto formats beginning in 1845; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman through his marriage to Harriett Martin, produced many sons and daughters (two of the latter eventually marrying two sons of John James Audubon), and creating a lineage that continues through many accomplished American families; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman was elected to a three-year term as Vice President of the Charleston Library Society in 1845; and

Whereas, in 1848 Dr. Bachman began a five-year teaching position as Professor of Natural History at the College of Charleston; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman published numerous important natural history papers including *Two Letters on Hybridity* (1850), *Notice of the Types of Mankind* by Nott and Gliddon (1854), and *Examination of Professor Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World* (1855); and

Whereas, in 1851 Dr. Bachman journeyed to the National Capital in Washington, meeting with President Millard Fillmore to lobby for federal action that in a time of political unrest would mollify the Southern states and preserve the Union; and

Whereas, in 1853 Dr. Bachman published *A Defense of Luther and the Reformation* in which he countered on-going Charleston-area attacks on Protestantism; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman was instrumental in founding in December 1856 the Lutheran-based Newberry College, an extant liberal arts institution at Newberry, South Carolina; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman served as first president of the Newberry College Board of Trustees beginning in January 1857, and during his tenure took many actions at the College to assure the high quality of secular and religious education that has continued for 150 years; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman became co-editor of *Southern Lutheran* magazine in 1860; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman, although a Unionist, led the opening prayer for guidance at Institute Hall in Charleston as the State of South Carolina met on 20 December 1860 to discuss whether to vote for secession, after which he withdrew from political activities and devoted his energies to ministering the sick and needy; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman survived and continued his good work and scholarship despite a beating by Union soldiers that permanently paralyzed his arm; and

Whereas, in 1864 Dr. Bachman published *Characteristics of Genera and Species*, as applicable to the Doctrine of Unity in the Human Race, in which he argued from a scientific perspective that all humans (including slave and master) were the same species—a radical, controversial, visionary, and correct pronouncement that took great courage on his part, particularly amid the turmoil of the Civil War; and

Whereas, Dr. Bachman was a true renaissance man devoted to his church and to his God, to science and natural history, to his community and country, and to secular and