

For all of us in this Chamber, she is an example of what the country needs more of right now, someone with a lot of love in her heart, who teaches tolerance and respect.

I wish Bishop Morton the very best and hope that she has more time to spend with her children, Lorraine Gaskins and Dr. Donald Morton, seven grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.●

COMMENDING THOMAS AND JOAN BURNS

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, for over 50 years, Thomas W. Burns, MD, and Joan F. Burns have served the University of Missouri-Columbia with great distinction. To honor this service, on April 27, 2007, the university will dedicate the Thomas W. and Joan F. Burns Center for Diabetes and Cardiovascular Research at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine.

Thomas W. Burns was one of the founding faculty members of MU's medical center, which opened in 1956 and graduated its first class of physicians in 1957. Since then, hundreds of physicians who trained under him have gone on to lead distinguished careers in medical care, education and research. MU's medical center has treated hundreds of thousands of patients from Missouri and beyond.

Dr. Burns has been a pioneer in endocrinology and contributed greatly to MU's national reputation in diabetes care, prevention, and research. Dr. Burns was a key architect in establishing MU's Cosmopolitan International Diabetes and Endocrinology Center and for many years served as the center's founding director. The Cosmopolitan International Diabetes and Endocrinology Center established by Dr. Burns was the first public-private partnership at MU. Thousands of patients have received state-of-the-art care in Mid-Missouri as a result of Thomas W. Burns' tremendous contributions to medicine.

Dr. Burns has received numerous awards from community, State and national organizations. The American College of Physicians, the largest internal medicine organization in the country, bestowed on him the title of "Master," which is the ACP's highest academic honor, and presented him with the Laureate Award. Dr. Burns also received the University of Missouri Faculty-Alumni Award in 1986 and the University of Missouri Distinguished Faculty Award in 1992.

Thomas and Joan Burns are leaders in recognizing that diabetes and cardiovascular disease are linked and that together the diseases constitute one of the most pressing health problems for Missouri and the Nation. Their contribution and legacy will allow MU to make potentially lifesaving advances in diabetes and cardiovascular research.●

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON MEN'S INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I congratulate the University of Wisconsin men's track and field team for winning the 43rd annual National Collegiate Athletic Association, NCAA, Indoor Track and Field Championship. As a proud alumnus, I enjoy the many opportunities to tout the success of the Badgers to my colleagues.

With their win on March 10, 2007, the Wisconsin men's track team became the first-ever Big Ten Conference school to win the NCAA Division I Indoor Track and Field Championship. Earlier in the season, the Badgers earned their seventh consecutive Big 10 championship by defeating the University of Minnesota by 27 points on February 24, 2007.

I sincerely congratulate Coach Ed Nuttycombe and Assistant Coaches Jerry Schumacher and Mark Guthrie for their dedication and hard work throughout the season. Congratulations to senior Chris Solinsky, who rewrote the record book in Wisconsin as a high school runner, on winning his fourth individual NCAA title, placing first in the 5,000-meter race.

The athletic prowess of the University of Wisconsin is a source of pride throughout my State and for alumni everywhere. I applaud the men's track and field team for its impressive accomplishment and wish it best of luck for a successful future.●

COMMENDING TALMADGE KING, JR., MD

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I offer my personal congratulations to Talmadge E. King, Jr., MD, for receiving the Edward Livingston Trudeau Medal from the American Thoracic Society. The award recognizes Dr. King for his lifelong commitment to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of lung disease.

Throughout his career, Dr. King has made significant contributions to pulmonary medicine in patient care, research, specialty organization, and through his generous philanthropic contributions.

Dr. King began his illustrious career after graduating from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1970 and Harvard Medical School in 1974. Following his graduation from Harvard Medical School, he began his residency at Emory University Affiliated Hospitals in Atlanta, GA. After 2 years of residency at Emory, Dr. King was offered a pulmonary fellowship at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver. Here he also held a professorship in medicine at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

Over the next decade, Dr. King spent time at two other Denver hospitals, the Veterans Administration Medical Center and the National Jewish Center for

Immunology and Respiratory Medicine. In both of these capacities his talents as a doctor and as an administrator were quickly recognized and he rapidly advanced within both organizations.

By 1997, however, he was ready to bring his considerable talents to the Golden State—and we were happy to have him. Dr. King left Denver to take on two new roles in San Francisco, concurrently serving as the vice chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of California, San Francisco and as the chief of medical services at San Francisco General Hospital. As chief of medical service at San Francisco General Hospital, he leads a department of over 140 full-time physicians and scientists and more than 500 support staff, with an annual budget of over \$65 million.

Currently, Dr. King still serves as the chief of medical services at San Francisco General, and since 2005, he has also served as the interim chairman of the Department of Medicine at the University of California San Francisco.

Dr. King is also a founding board member of the Foundation of the American Thoracic Society, the philanthropic arm of the American Thoracic Society. In this role, Dr. King has been an exemplary contributor and tireless fundraiser to support domestic and international research to find better treatments for the myriad of lung diseases that afflict individuals around the globe.

Of course, no congratulations would be complete without mentioning the contributions of his wife Mozelle Davis King and his two children Consuelo and Malaika who have been there every step of the way and provided him with steadfast love and support.

Again, I congratulate Dr. King on this great achievement and wish him continued success in the years to come. It is truly a pleasure to honor and thank him for all that he has done for patients across the country.●

BATAAN DEATH MARCH SURVIVOR

● Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, this is an article from the April 20, 2007, Omaha World Herald, "Bataan Death March Survivor Still Beating Odds at 101" by Joseph Morton:

When Albert Brown returned home after years in Japanese camps for prisoners of war, a doctor told him to get out and enjoy life while he still could.

The native of North Platte, Neb., was unlikely to see 50, the doctor told him, given the illnesses, extreme malnutrition and physical abuse he suffered as a POW.

Brown is 101 now—the oldest living survivor of the Bataan Death March.

He was recognized by fellow survivors at a Washington conference this week that coincided with the 65th anniversary of the march.

During the trip, Brown visited with a fellow veteran from North Platte, Sen. Chuck Hagel, R-Neb. He sat in Hagel's Capitol Hill office, spinning some of the tales he's racked up over an eventful life.

His darkest stories come from the war.

In the late 1930s, Brown—who had been in ROTC in high school and college—got the call from Uncle Sam. He was to leave his Council Bluffs dental practice and report to the Army in two weeks.

In 1941, when he was 35, Brown was shipped off to the Philippines, not long before the Japanese attacked there. Out of supplies and with no reinforcements in sight, American forces and their Filipino allies surrendered after months of fighting in 1942.

The exact numbers vary somewhat from account to account, but more than 70,000 American and Filipino soldiers were captured. Overwhelmed with the task of transporting so many prisoners, the Japanese forced them to march north. Disease, thirst, hunger and killings marked the brutal ordeal, which lasted for days.

Brown recalled being lined up and forced to march with no food and no water. He said local civilians would approach and attempt to throw food to the marchers.

"The Japanese would beat the hell out of them," he said. "They'd go over there and take the butt of their rifle and just beat the hell out of those people, girls and boys, that threw stuff in there."

Brown also witnessed the beheading of a 17-year-old Marine, who was forced to the ground "on his hands and knees, and then they took the samurai sword out and severed his head."

Brown himself was stabbed.

"I started faltering and got to the back of the pack, and then the Japanese (soldier) came up and stuck a bayonet in my fanny and he yelled 'Speed-o!,' and I knew what 'speed-o' meant. I never was at the back of the pack after that."

At the prison camps in the Philippines, the violence and the shortages of food, medicine and water continued. Brown recalled how the temperature soared while the tens of thousands of men in camp relied on a single brass faucet for water. Fights would break out over places in line for that spigot, he said.

"Every drop in that canteen was your life."

Later, Brown was one of the soldiers packed into a "hell ship" to camps in Japan and China. He remained a prisoner until the end of the war.

He suffered numerous health problems as a result of his captivity, even losing his eyesight for a time.

Brown's memories also wind their way back to his childhood in North Platte. His father, an engineer with Union Pacific Railroad, was killed when a locomotive exploded in 1910.

The family lived a couple of blocks from William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Brown said his family became friends with the former Wild West hero, whom he described as a quiet man who liked to sit on their porch. As a child, Brown recalled, he would sit on Cody's lap and run a hand through his beard.

"I don't know whether he liked that or not. Anyway, I kept doing it."

The family later moved to Council Bluffs, where Brown attended high school. He went to Creighton University's dental school.

He was quarterback of Creighton's football team and played as a forward on the basketball team. He received a medallion during the school's centennial celebration in 2005.

In the years after the war, Brown moved to Hollywood, where he met a number of movie stars, including John Wayne. He said he used to play handball with one of Wayne's sons.

Brown has retained his sense of humor and likes to throw a sly wink in with many of his jokes. He kidded that, during his trip to the East Coast, he had yet to find a girl to take back to Illinois, where he now lives with his daughter.

"I don't tell the girls I'm 102," he said, projecting his age to the milestone he'll hit later this year.

What's left for Brown to do? He suggested to Hagel that perhaps he could be a U.S. senator.

"We should make you a senator, and maybe we'd get some things done up here," Hagel replied.●

CONGRATULATING LANCE MACKEY

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Lance Mackey for being the first dog musher to win the Iditarod Sled Dog Race and the Yukon Quest Sled Dog Race—the world's two longest sled dog races—in the same year. He won both races earlier this year.

For those who are not familiar with both races, this is an incredible accomplishment. To put his feat into perspective, Lance Mackey and his dogs traveled a total distance that is equal to traveling between Boston, MA and Salt Lake City, UT.

The Yukon Quest Sled Dog race is a 1,000-mile annual international sled dog race between Whitehorse, Canada, and Fairbanks, AK. The trail follows a portion of the Yukon River and trails used by gold prospectors over 100 years ago. On February 20, 2007, in Fairbanks, he completed this sled dog race in a record time of 10 days, 2 hours, and 37 minutes.

Only 12 days after winning the Yukon Quest, Lance and 13 of his 16 dogs that completed the Yukon Quest race started the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. This race starts in Willow, AK and ends in Nome, AK, and is 1,100 miles long. The Iditarod trail originally started out as a supply route to numerous remote Alaska communities, including Nome. On March 13, 2007, Lance Mackey and his team completed this race in 9 days, 5 hours and 8 minutes.

Both of these races travel through numerous small, rural Alaska villages but most of the trails pass through nothing but pure wilderness. Lance and his fellow mushers had to race through blizzards, temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero, wind gusts up to 60 miles per hour, water overflows from partially frozen rivers and very rough terrain. Accidents due to terrain, trail conditions and other factors are not unusual. Occasionally, a moose will attack dog teams and mushers. Of course, these elements add additional challenges to these already arduous races. In fact, 21 mushers "scratched"—or withdrew—from the Iditarod this year.

As a throat cancer survivor, Lance has to always drink water after eating since his salivary glands were removed during cancer treatment. However, Lance Mackey continued to pursue victory and almost entirely shunned food and drink for the last 219 miles of the Iditarod in order to save time. In addition to that, he suffered from frostbite as he made his way to the finish line.

The conventional wisdom is that the same musher could not win both sled dog races in the same year. This year, Lance Mackey proved everyone wrong. We are proud of Lance and his dog

team for this unprecedented achievement. Once again, I congratulate Lance Mackey and his dog team and wish them continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR SHARON BRANSTITER

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the late Oregon Governor Tom McCall once said, "Heroes are not giant statues framed against a red sky. They are individuals who say, 'This is my community, and it is my responsibility to make it better.'"

I rise today with sadness because Oregon lost a true hero this past weekend with the passing of Sharon Branstiter, who had served as mayor of the wonderful community of Toledo since 1997. Few people have ever given more of their time, talents, and energy to make their community a better place than did Mayor Branstiter.

I consider myself very privileged to have called Sharon my friend. In my job, there are many people who will tell me what they think I want to hear. I always knew that Sharon would tell me what I needed to hear. She expressed her opinions with candor and eloquence, and she always made it very clear that the top item on her agenda was making Toledo a better and more beautiful place in which to live, work, and raise a family.

The Greek poet Sophocles wrote, "One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been." While the evening of Sharon's life came much too soon, I hope that her family and friends will take solace in the fact that Sharon could look back on a life filled with love and laughter, a life filled with accomplishment, and a life filled with making a positive difference and say that "the day has indeed been splendid."

I will never visit Toledo without thinking of Sharon, and I am confident that her work will live on through the good work of all those who call Toledo home.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:25 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 625. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4230 Maine Avenue in Baldwin Park, California, as the "Atanacio Haro-Marin Post Office".

H.R. 1402. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 South Lecanto Highway in Lecanto, Florida, as the "Sergeant Dennis J. Flanagan Lecanto Post Office Building".

H.R. 1434. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 896 Pittsburgh Street in Springdale, Pennsylvania, as the "Rachel Carson Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment: