

Nearly 180,000 people, mostly, but not all, women, will learn that they have invasive breast cancer this year alone. About 40,000 people will die from this disease. Women who are white and over the age of 40 are more likely to suffer from breast cancer, but its victims run the gamut of age, race and socioeconomic background. We have made some progress in recent years thanks to early detection and increased awareness and availability of mammograms.

But in the past 3 years, both mammograms and incidence of breast cancer have decreased. This doesn't mean things are getting better. It means ominously and unfortunately that fewer cases are being detected.

As I am sure Jo Ann Davis would tell us if she were still with us here today, early detection, early treatment, constant vigilance and public awareness are key to putting this disease in its place. For example, incidence rates of both invasive and in-situ breast cancer rise and fall with the percentage of women who receive mammograms.

After two decades of progress, both the use of mammograms and the rates of detection have begun to slip in recent years. As early detection increased, so did survival rates; but they will fall, too, if we can't improve public awareness of the importance of early detection.

That's where the measure that is before us comes in. This bill would reauthorize the Postal Service to issue the 55-cent stamp for first class mail, with 14 cents of each stamp going to breast cancer research and awareness programs for an additional 4 years. Since the program began in 1998, the Postal Service has sold more than 785 million of these stamps and raised \$54.6 million for breast cancer research.

This disease preys on women such as Jo Ann Davis and on so many others, women on whom others have come to depend. They are mothers, grandmothers, business owners, teachers, researchers, even Members of this great body. We need these women and the invaluable contributions they make to our life and society. We need this measure to help save their lives.

I have had the privilege of attending every single Race for the Cure for the past 11 years, every single one that has been held in my hometown of Knoxville.

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This is a very worthwhile cause that I am sure all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle can support very enthusiastically.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), my friend, who is certainly committed to this cause and who has joined with me in what I think is a worthwhile cause for the people of this country.

I also want to dedicate H.R. 1236 in memory of the late Congresswoman Jo

Ann Davis. Jo Ann's courageous battle with breast cancer further inspires us to expand efforts to secure more research dollars and find a cure for this devastating disease.

I commend everyone who has championed this issue in Congress, including former Representative Vic Fazio for introducing the first Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act in 1996, and Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, Representative JOE BACA and the late Juanita Millender McDonald who pioneered the idea of a permanent breast cancer stamp, research stamp in 2001. And I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1236.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I urge passage of this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this worthwhile effort.

I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SALAZAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1236, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A Bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DENNIS P. COLLINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3307) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 570 Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, as the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3307

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DENNIS P. COLLINS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 570 Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, shall be known and designated as the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman

from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 3307, which names a post-al facility in Bayonne, New Jersey, after Dennis P. Collins.

H.R. 3307, which was introduced by Representative ALBIO SIREs on August 1, 2007, was reported from the Oversight Committee on September 20 of 2007 by voice vote. This measure has the support of the entire New Jersey congressional delegation.

Mr. Speaker, Dennis P. Collins was a veteran of World War II and served in the U.S. Army for 3 years. In 1974, the people of Bayonne, recognizing Mr. Collins's abilities and his love for the community, elected him as mayor when Mayor Fitzpatrick decided not to run for another term. He was re-elected in 1978, 1982 and in 1986. He served for 16 consecutive years.

In 1990, Mr. Collins retired as mayor, but remains active in public life. He received numerous awards and honors for his years of public service.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Representative ALBIO SIREs, for introducing this legislation, and urge the swift passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to join my fellow Members of Congress in recognizing Dennis Collins and his extraordinary contributions to Bayonne, New Jersey. Fortunately for Bayonne, Mr. Collins missed his trip on the Titanic to visit family members back in Ireland. If it were not for this fortunate coincidence, the rest of Mr. Collins's biography most likely would not be possible.

Mr. Collins was born and raised in Bayonne, where he attended St. Vincent De Paul Grammar School and the Holy Family Academy. As a young man, he served in World War II, including time in the China-Burma-India theater of operations. Upon his return, he went to work for Tidewater Oil Company, General Motors, Edward F. Clark Real Estate and Insurance Agency, and Bayonne Water and Sewer Utility.

Ultimately, it was his interest in the community that led Mr. Collins to seek political office. In 1962, Mr. Collins was elected to his first of three terms on the municipal council, two of which he served as council president. In 1974, he was elected to serve as mayor of the City of Bayonne. His popularity in the

community was so immense that he served for the next 16 years. He currently holds the record for Bayonne as the first individual to serve seven consecutive 4-year terms in elective office and four consecutive 4-year terms as mayor.

Mr. Collins retired in 1990 as mayor, but he continues to be an active and committed leader to the citizens of Bayonne.

Mr. Collins's reputation as a public servant was forged by his compassion and interest in helping his fellow citizens. His legacy and service to others is a wonderful example to his children, grandchildren and to the citizens of Bayonne and beyond.

With gratitude for his devotion and service to the Bayonne community, it is particularly fitting that we name the United States Postal Service building located at 570 Broadway in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs).

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3307, a bill to designate the post office on Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, as the Dennis P. Collins Post Office. Mayor Collins is a legend in my congressional district for his long-time public service to the people of his community and the State of New Jersey.

Before entering elected public office, Mayor Collins served his country during World War II in the U.S. Army for 3 years, including time in the China-Burma and India theater of operations. In 1962, Mayor Collins won his first election to public life by serving on the Bayonne Municipal Council. He went on to serve two more terms, both as council president.

In 1974, Dennis Collins ran and won his first term as the mayor of Bayonne. Mayor Collins served in his role as mayor of Bayonne for the next 16 years before retiring in 1990.

Even though he no longer has an official position, Mayor Collins remains available to elected officials and citizens alike to advise and support.

As a former mayor in the same county as Mayor Collins, he served as a role model for me and many other mayors in the region. I always admired how Mayor Collins ran his city so efficiently, while never losing sight of the needs of his constituents. I see no better way to honor him today than by passing this bill to name this Bayonne Post Office after him so his legacy can continue in the city forever.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I simply rise to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs) for introducing this very appropriate and fitting legislation, and I urge its support by all of our colleagues.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3307, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3307.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MICHAEL W. SCHRAGG POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3446) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3446

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MICHAEL W. SCHRAGG POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 3446, which names a postal facility in Marshall, Michigan, after Michael W. Schragg.

H.R. 3446, which was introduced by Representative TIMOTHY WALBERG on August 3, 2007, was reported from the Oversight Committee on October 23, 2007, by voice vote. This measure has the support of the entire Michigan congressional delegation.

Mr. Speaker, Michael W. Schragg served as postmaster of Marshall,

Michigan, for 23 years. In June 1970 he began as a substitute clerk carrier, and in May 1979 he became the postmaster of Marshall.

During Marshall's 1987 annual historic home tour, Mr. Schragg began displaying a number of old postal artifacts throughout the post office. Due to the many artifacts displayed, tourists thought the post office was a museum rather than an official working post office. He decided to develop an extensive collection of postal antiques in the basement of the post office and in an annex building. Currently, he is known for his noteworthy accomplishment in the creation of the Marshall Postal Museum. Everyone in Marshall knows Mr. Mike Schragg as the man who knows everyone's zip code by heart.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Representative TIMOTHY WALBERG, for introducing this legislation and urge the swift passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Michael Schragg grew up on his family's farm in Ceresco, Michigan. In 1967, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in Germany for 3 years. After this period, he returned to Michigan and began his career in the postal service in 1970. Within 5 years he was promoted to postmaster for the Olivet office, and in 1979 became the postmaster for Marshall, Michigan. During his tenure, the Marshall office was named the All-American Post Office.

Beyond the postal service, Mr. Schragg has always been active in his community. He is a past president of the Marshall Rotary Club and continues to serve on the Marshall Historical Society.

However, his most noteworthy accomplishment is the creation of the Marshall Postal Museum. The Marshall Postal Museum is the second largest in the U.S., behind the Smithsonian Postal Museum here in Washington, D.C. The museum is now one of the cornerstones of the immensely popular Marshall historical home tour. In fact, in 2003, the New York Times called the postal museum the town's piece de resistance. The article went on to say, "If you think you have no interest in postal history, a tour conducted by the ebullient Mr. Schragg will change your mind."

Beyond the New York Times, Mr. Schragg and his museum have also been featured in Michigan magazine. Mr. Schragg even drove a vintage 1931 Model A mail delivery truck in the 2001 inauguration parade.

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Considering his devotion to preserving the past and his work to develop the future of the Postal Service, it is fitting that we name the building where he toiled for so long in his honor. This is especially true since the Marshall Postal Museum is housed in