

Foundation embodies Mr. K's principles. Through its research and programs, the foundation continues to work to increase the percentage of students who achieve successful academic and life outcomes—to create the self-reliant human capital necessary for entrepreneurial success.

Ewing Kauffman saw himself as a common man who did uncommon things. He constantly challenged those around him to reach their full potential and improve the lives of their families and communities. He built a lasting legacy in Kansas City.

Each one of us is capable of doing the same if we live by his principles: to treat others as you would like to be treated, to share life's rewards with those who make them possible, and to give back to society.

That philosophy is perhaps his greatest legacy, and it is a legacy this body should recognize because those principles—combined with a commitment to education and entrepreneurship—are what make good citizens great.●

● Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the 100th birthday of Ewing Marion Kauffman, an exceptionally successful Kansas City businessman who also cared deeply about the community he lived in.

Mr. Kauffman was an entrepreneur working out of the basement of his modest Kansas City home when he founded Marion Laboratories in June of 1950. By 1965, he had grown his small pharmaceutical business into a publicly traded company and introduced an innovative profit-sharing model so that all of his associates would reap the financial benefits of his company's accomplishments. His lifelong focus on enabling others to succeed has benefited generations of Kansans and all in the Kansas City community.

By 1989, Marion Laboratories merged with Merrell Dow to form Marion Merrell Dow, which provided jobs for 3,400 associates. Marion Merrell Dow became the fifth largest drug company in the United States in terms of sales. Leading Mr. Kauffman to this success were two guiding philosophic principles: No. 1, share the rewards with those who produce and No. 2, treat others as you wish to be treated. His principles continue to serve as a model of professional culture to new businesses across a wide variety of industries, and oftentimes, these new businesses are started by former associates of Mr. Kauffman's company and its affiliates.

Following Mr. Kauffman's success in business, he used his considerable resources to do good, establishing the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation in 1966. The foundation sought to address systemic issues within underserved communities around Kansas City—notably focused on improving the quality of education in the area and promoting and fostering entrepreneurship as a means of empowerment and opportunity for individuals.

Mr. Kauffman's legacy addressing fundamental challenges in the local

community through a research-based approach continues today through the innovative work of the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. The foundation continues to focus on advancing education and entrepreneurship opportunities through strategic partnerships and inclusive dialogue among all pertinent private and public parties. In June, the foundation announced its 100 Acts of Generosity campaign to encourage the public to participate in community service efforts to honor Mr. Kauffman's legacy, while awarding a \$1 million grant to the Kansas City Royals' Urban Youth Academy to serve 800 to 1,000 young people with free baseball and softball clinics and instruction.

Mr. Kauffman also brought Major League Baseball back to his hometown, founding the Kansas City Royals in 1968. Under Kauffman's leadership, the organization sold more than 2 million tickets per season during 11 different seasons and won six division titles, two American League pennants, and the 1985 World Series Championship. Mr. Kauffman also developed innovative measures to ensure the Royals would remain in Kansas City long after his death in 1993.

In reflection of Mr. Kauffman's philanthropic mission, I conclude my remarks with a statement by Mr. Kauffman himself: "All of the money in the world cannot solve problems unless we work together. And, if we work together, there is no problem in the world that can stop us, as we seek to develop people to their highest and best potential."●

#### REMEMBERING DR. MOLLY MACAULEY

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to note the sad and untimely passing of a wonderful pillar of our Baltimore community, Dr. Molly Macauley. This is a very sad time not only for the Roland Park neighborhood of Baltimore where Dr. Macauley lived, but also for the Johns Hopkins community and Resources of the Future, where Dr. Macauley gave so much of her time and energy.

Molly Macauley was widely admired by her family, friends, and colleagues for her determination to impact the world. Originally from northern Virginia, she graduated from William and Mary in 1979 and came to Baltimore to study at Johns Hopkins University. She received her master's in 1981 and her doctoral degree in economics in 1983. Dr. Macauley was a visiting professor at Johns Hopkins for 20 years. She also joined the think tank "Resources for the Future," eventually becoming vice president for research. Dr. Macauley was considered an expert in environmental economics, leading the way into the future in space research and renewable energy. She also served on committees involved in science, space, and medicine, finding common ground and moving all of us forward.

We could use more role models like her everywhere today.

Dr. Macauley spent her time dedicated to becoming a better leader and raising those around her up as well. She put forth so much effort to make sure that the work she was doing had the greatest possible influence. She tried to bring good to this world through her award-winning journal articles, her time spent testifying in front of Congress, and educating the next generation of changemakers. Dr. Macauley will be remembered in Baltimore especially for the love she had for our city. She chose to commute to D.C. each day because she couldn't bear to leave Baltimore for too long. She never let anyone forget their ties to Baltimore either. Even if they moved away, she sent Baltimore's world-famous Berger cookies and treats to remind them of home.

Her passing has been a shock to our community, to have such an upstanding and valued member of it so brutally attacked. I know the community will be there for each other as we come to terms with her tragic loss. I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing sympathy to Dr. Macauley's family and friends as they mourn the loss of this remarkable woman and remember the impact she had on our Nation.●

#### REMEMBERING DR. RAYMOND C. BUSHLAND

● Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the life and work of Dr. Raymond C. Bushland, a native of South Dakota.

Dr. Bushland, along with his colleague Edward F. Knipling of Texas, made tremendous scientific advancements in eradicating and suppressing the threat posed by pests to the livestock and crops that contribute to the world's food supply. Dr. Bushland will be posthumously honored with the Golden Goose Award for his and Dr. Knipling's research on the screwworm fly. The Golden Goose Award recognizes scientists who have made significant contributions to society through unique federally funded projects.

Bushland was raised in Clearlake, SD, and graduated from South Dakota State University in 1932 with degrees in entomology and zoology. After earning his masters in 1934, he began working at a laboratory for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Dallas, TX, where he met Dr. Knipling. The two shared a fascination with the screwworm fly, a rampant and aggressive pest that primarily targeted cattle. The screwworm fly could decimate herds in a matter of weeks and was nearly impossible to prevent.

Through their research, Bushland and Knipling hypothesized that scientists could combat the pest by controlling its population, an approach that was met with great skepticism. Regardless, Bushland successfully devised the "sterile insect technique," a revolutionary method in controlling