

AMALGAMATED SUGAR'S CENTURY OF IDAHO SUGAR PRODUCTION

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, my colleague Senator JIM RISCH joins me today in recognizing Amalgamated Sugar's 100 years of sugar production in the Magic Valley of Idaho.

With roots that stretch back to 1897, Amalgamated Sugar, a grower-owned cooperative, has been a member of the Magic Valley community for 100 years. Amalgamated Sugar opened its Twin Falls factory on October 22, 1916, followed a year later by the Paul factory on October 28, 1917. Throughout the years, Amalgamated Sugar's growers and employees have navigated the twists and turns of a more than challenging market with sensibility, determination, and innovation. Through its partnership with Amalgamated Research, Inc., ARi, a research and development company owned by Amalgamated Sugar, Amalgamated Sugar has pioneered the use of innovative fractal separation technology and is a leader in processing efficiency. Amalgamated Sugar has also expanded its marketing to reach throughout the United States through its partnership with National Sugar Marketing. The past 100 years of innovation have helped Amalgamated Sugar grow from processing 3,078,000 tons of sugarbeets into 925,000 100-pound bags of sugar in 1917, to the estimated 6,636,000 tons of sugarbeets into 21,058,000 100-pound bags in 2016.

The cooperative's focus on precision production and agronomic advancements has grown it into the second largest beet sugar producer in the U.S., producing 12 percent of the Nation's sugar on 182,000 acres, according to statistics from Amalgamated Sugar. The cooperative's accomplishments result from the teamwork of its approximately 750 growers and more than 1,600 Idaho employees who produce quality sugarbeets, transport them from the fields to the factories, and refine high-quality sugar products, nutritional supplements, and animal-feed products. Amalgamated Sugar is a substantial part of our Nation's economy.

Amalgamated Sugar's contributions include approximately \$800 million in revenues to Idaho's economy, which is evident in the lives of the generations of its growers and employees, in its relationships with local suppliers and vendors, and in the more than \$283 million in Idaho's sugarbeet production estimated by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

Congratulations, Amalgamated Sugar growers and employees, on a century of accomplishments. You and your predecessors have much to be proud of for prevailing over more than a 100 years of challenges and contributing significantly to job opportunities and U.S. production. We wish you all the best for continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO CYNTHIA "CINDY" HUBERT

• Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and honor the extraordinary service of Cynthia "Cindy" Hubert, a dedicated Hoosier, who has played a critical role in feeding the hungry in Indiana.

On September 24, 2016, Cindy will retire following more than 6 years of service to Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana.

Indiana has benefitted greatly from Cindy's tireless leadership, and she has helped oversee and successfully lead several hunger relief organizations in central Indiana at critical time periods in each organization's history. Her efforts have ensured hundreds of thousands of food-insecure Hoosiers are fed with dignity and hope, giving these families the chance to lead happier, healthier, and more fulfilling lives.

Cindy moved to Indianapolis, IN, after a successful 25-year career with First Union National Bank in Connecticut. After arriving in Indiana, Cindy first led Horizon House, a multi-service center for the homeless. She then went on to lead three of the most critical and impactful organizations in Indiana that feed hungry children, senior citizens, military veterans, and families.

Prior to her transformational leadership at Gleaners, Cindy was president and CEO of Second Helpings, Inc., a leading provider of meals to more than 80 nonprofits in central Indiana. Cindy oversaw one of Second Helpings' most significant periods of change and growth, and it celebrated its 10 millionth meal distributed this July.

During her time at Second Helpings, Cindy also launched a collaborative program known as the Indy Hunger Network, where key nonprofit, government, donor, and support organizations leverage their unique abilities, combine resources, and talent and impact hunger together. Cindy's idea has grown into a highly effective reality and a key part of the hunger relief network in central Indiana.

In her role as president and CEO of Gleaners, she has supported one-third of Indiana's food-insecure population across 21 counties, working through hundreds of local agencies. During her 6 years at Gleaners, three core programs have tripled in size: Backsacks for Kids, the School Pantry Program, and the Mobile Pantry Program. Cindy helped Gleaners launch important new programs, including summer meals for children in need and a new initiative feeding senior citizens. She also opened an on-site food pantry at the Gleaners distribution center and, over time, worked to increase the food pantry physical's size to six times the original space. Under her leadership, 75 Gleaners employees and tens of thousands of volunteers each year distribute 27.5 million meals; 10,400 backsacks to children for weekends; 135,000 summer meals at 54 sites; more than 328,000 meals to senior citizens; over 2.4 mil-

lion meals to 150,000 hungry Hoosiers at 321 mobile pantry sites; and nearly 1 million meals at 50 school-based pantry sites.

Cindy's integrity and tireless efforts have helped to make Indiana a better place to live, work, and raise a family. We are incredibly grateful for Cindy's leadership and service, and we wish her well in retirement with her husband, Steve, and daughter Stacey.●

REMEMBERING EWING MARION KAUFFMAN

• Mrs. MCCASKILL. Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me today in honoring the 100th birthday celebration of Ewing Kauffman. Mr. Kauffman was a Kansas City and Missouri icon who lived a life that would make all Americans proud. From founding a pharmaceutical empire, to bringing Major League Baseball back to Kansas City, to establishing a philanthropic foundation that continues to change lives to this day, Mr. Kauffman built a legacy that is deserving of all of our respect.

On June 1, 1950, Mr. Kauffman opened Marion Laboratories. "Mr. K" operated this company from the basement of his home and used his middle name as the company name so that people wouldn't know they were dealing with a small, one-man operation. As he built this humble company into an industry leader, he did so with two guiding philosophies: No. 1, share the rewards with those who produce, and No. 2, treat others the way you wish to be treated. Profit sharing wasn't an industry practice at the time, but it was vital to the company's success and an example of Mr. Kauffman's generosity. By the time the company was sold in 1989, it had provided jobs for 3,400 associates, showed a \$227 million profit, and made 300 Marion Labs associates instant millionaires.

In 1968 Mr. Kauffman said, "Kansas City has been good to me, and I want to show I can return the favor." It was that year that he and Kansas City were awarded a Major League Baseball expansion franchise—the Kansas City Royals were born. However, having a team was not enough for Mr. K; the team needed to win and win a lot. During his time as owner, the Royals won six division titles, two American League pennants, and the 1985 World Series Championship; yet even that was not enough for him to "return the favor" to Kansas City. Mr. Kauffman, worried that a new owner would move the franchise out of Kansas City upon his death, set up an imaginative strategy to ensure that didn't happen. Namely, the profit of the sale by a new owner would have to go to local Kansas City charities, essentially ensuring the franchise would stay in Kansas City. Because of this forward thinking, I am sure Mr. K was smiling down as approximately 800,000 Kansas Citians celebrated at the Royals 2015 World Series Championship Parade.

Even with all that he did during his life, his most lasting legacy will be establishing the foundation that bears his name and continues to effect change to this day: the Kauffman Foundation. Mr. Kauffman regarded his education and ability to be an entrepreneur to be pivotal in his life. For that reason, the Kauffman Foundation focuses its grant making on those two areas, giving people the resources needed to be self-sufficient and make positive change in their community.

Reflecting on his philanthropy, Mr. Kauffman said, "All 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." Words that are as true today as they were during his life.

Mr. President, I ask that the Senate join me in honoring the 100th birthday celebration and the life and achievements of one of Kansas City and the State of Missouri's finest citizens, Ewing Marion Kauffman.●

● Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, over the last several years, when Missourians and people across the country open their newspapers or watch the news, they are bombarded with reports that make them feel anxious about the direction of our Nation and the future our children and grandchildren will inherit.

At times like these, when we are filled with anxiety and uncertainty, it is important to remind ourselves of the good done by great Americans in their communities. One man or woman can make a tangible difference to improve the lives of many.

Today I want to recognize one such a great American, as well as Missouri native, Ewing Marion Kauffman, on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Residents of Kansas City knew and still know Ewing Marion Kauffman well. They are reminded of his lasting legacy every time they see the work of the Kauffman Foundation or when they visit Kauffman Stadium—"The K"—to see the Kansas City Royals.

However, Mr. Kauffman is perhaps best known for his vision that a quality education is the foundation for self-sufficiency, and he used philanthropy to help foster a society of economically independent individuals who are actively engaged in their communities. Indeed, Mr. Kauffman's vision has left an indelible mark on the lives of so many.

By way of background, Ewing Marion Kauffman was born on September 21, 1916, on a farm in Garden City, MO. The son of John and Effie May, the Kauffman family moved to Kansas City when Ewing was just a boy—a place he called home the rest of his life.

Ewing Kauffman was from the generation that weathered the Great Depression. As a boy, he helped his family make ends meet by selling eggs and magazines door to door, even diving into muddy underwater burrows to catch catfish so he could sell them.

During World War II, he served his country in defense of freedom by joining the U.S. Navy. When the war ended, Ewing Kauffman became a salesman for a pharmaceutical company. A born salesman, by the end of his second year, he is said to have earned more in commissions alone than the salary of the president of the company he worked for.

In 1950, Mr. Kauffman struck out and started his own pharmaceutical company: Marion Laboratories.

A few things to note about Marion Laboratories. First, there was no lab. Ewing Kauffman founded this startup in his basement. Second, in a field that requires huge amounts of capital in scientific research, Mr. Kauffman's "research division" consisted of him reading medical journals. As one biographer noted: "He was in a business that was rooted in science and fueled by research, and he had only a smattering of the former and could not afford the latter."

What Mr. Kauffman had in spades, however, was an innate understanding of marketing and an ability to sell a product.

Why call his new startup "Marion Laboratories?"

He used his middle name to suggest that it wasn't a one-man operation.

How good a salesman was he?

In its first year, Marion Labs made \$36,000 in sales. By the time he sold the company in 1989, it made \$1 billion in sales and employed over 3,400 people.

Ewing Kauffman's philosophy in life can be summed up in three basic principles he adhered to:

First, treat others as you want to be treated.

Second, share life's rewards with those who make them possible.

Third, give back to society.

Actions speak louder than words, and it is easy to find examples of Mr. Kauffman's actions that support the principles by which he lived.

A popular boss who treated all his employees with dignity and respect, his employees affectionately took to simply calling him Mr. K. In terms of sharing life's rewards, he offered his employees a profit-sharing plan, stock options, and education benefits. By 1968, 20 of Marion's employees had become millionaires—and reportedly, hundreds had become millionaires by 1989.

But what really makes Ewing Kauffman stand out was his commitment to his third principle: Giving back to society.

There is not enough time to recount all of the work Mr. K did for Kansas City. He was passionate about improving lives and helping to make Kansas City a better place to live and work. I want to take a moment to highlight just a few of his contributions.

First, in 1968, he brought Major League Baseball back to Kansas City. The unique thing about this is that he acquired the team for the benefit of the city. The Kansas City Royals provided the community with a sense of pride,

solidarity, and identity. This is all the more true given the Royals' success—they have won six American League West titles, two pennants, participated in four World Series, and won two World Series championships in 1985 and 2015.

Second, in 1966, he founded the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, a philanthropic organization committed to helping people through education and entrepreneurship and changing the trajectory of their lives.

Always cognizant of the need to create more and better paying jobs, Kauffman saw education and entrepreneurship as two ends of a continuum. As such, he directed the foundation's mission to be one that helps individuals attain economic independence by advancing educational achievement and entrepreneurial success.

Today the Kauffman Foundation is among the largest private foundations in the U.S., with an asset base of approximately \$2 billion, and it sponsors dozens of fundraisers every year to support other nonprofits, funding organizations that accelerate positive change where it is needed most.

Lastly, I want to highlight something really unique. In 1988, Mr. Kauffman went to Kansas City Westport High School—the school he graduated from in 1934—to launch Project Choice.

By the late 1980s, Westport High School was plagued with a 30-percent dropout rate, and the disadvantaged students who attended had to contend with the scourge of serious drug and alcohol abuse. Project Choice was a deal Mr. K struck with 250 eighth graders who were about to attend Westport High School.

Ewing Kauffman offered the students—with the involvement of their parents—a 4-year scholarship to the college, university, or vocational school of their choice, including costs of tuition, books, fees, and room and board. What was the catch you might ask? Each child must graduate from high school in 4 years, have regular attendance, no serious disciplinary problems, and abstain from drugs and alcohol. Additionally, their parents had to agree to meet regularly with their children's teachers, coaches, and counselors and participate in school activities.

When asked why he was taking this initiative, Mr. K responded: "We have racial discrimination now. We have economic discrimination now . . . the answer to social and economic injustice is education."

He later expanded Project Choice to other schools across the Kansas City area.

In 2001, after learning from both successes and challenges with Project Choice, the Kauffman Foundation updated the program to emphasize college access, college preparation, and college graduation as part of its Kauffman Scholars Program.

In short, through its many programs, initiatives, and grants, the Kauffman

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