Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate the Endocrine Society in honor of its Centennial anniversary this year.

Founded in 1916, the Endocrine Society is the world's oldest and largest professional society for endocrinologists and endocrine scientists, who focus their efforts on understanding and caring for the large interconnected system of glands in our bodies that produce hormones needed for the daily function of our bodies. These physicians and researchers are at the core of solving the most pressing health problems of our time—from diabetes and obesity, to infertility, bone health, and hormone-related cancers.

Throughout this year, the Endocrine Society is celebrating its 100th anniversary by focusing on endocrinology's past contributions to science and public health, while keeping an eye on today's promising research, which will lead to the discoveries of tomorrow. I am very pleased that this included holding its annual meeting and expo in Boston which drew thousands of endocrinologists from around the globe to Massachusetts. I am also pleased to note that this year the president of the Endocrine Society is Dr. Henry Kronenberg, chief of the endocrine unit at Massachusetts General Hospital, and Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School in Boston, MA.

Over the Endocrine Society's past 100 years, there have been remarkable discoveries and advances in biomedical research, but there is still much to learn. Thankfully, advances in endocrine research are accelerating. Today, thanks in part to funding from the National Institutes of Health, we have many doctors and scientists working to create fascinating tools to improve human health.

As one example, the bionic pancreas, developed by Dr. Ed Damiano, a professor of biomedical engineering at Boston University, completely automates the process of tracking and adjusting blood sugar. This device does not cure diabetes, but it battles its greatest threat: the dramatic fluctuations in blood sugar that cause significant side effects and even death.

I am truly appreciative of the accomplishments of endocrinologists and endocrine researchers—many who work, study, and practice in Massachusetts—over the past 100 years, and I am excited about the future of this field and better understanding how our environment impacts the way in which our hormones function and contribute to disease.

I offer sincere congratulations to the Endocrine Society on their 100th anniversary, and I look forward to seeing future advancements in the field that lead to women and men living longer, healthier lives.