

don't be so cocky, where if you have a question you don't make absolutely sure that something is perfect. Never be afraid to double dribble.

Dr. Shumway looked for somebody who had the passion for healing, and he would encourage their active pursuits. It is almost as if he had a sixth sense, both for inspiration but also in recognizing in others an ability or a desire to be innovative, to create, to think outside of the box in order to benefit humanity.

He considered it part of his mission to nurture and cultivate his trainees' ambition and their drive and their desire. It didn't matter what your age was. It didn't matter what schools you had gone to. It didn't matter whether you were a first-year resident, an intern, or a fifth-year resident; if you had a good idea, if you had a creative idea, he would nurture it and he would put an environment around you to allow that idea to grow, to prove itself, to go down in defeat. He would even set up a laboratory around an intern or a first-year resident who had a creative idea that he thought just may work.

It was a very different mentality than most people in his field of surgery in medicine. The traditional medical establishment, as I mentioned earlier, thought heart transplantation could never be done. Yet that sort of "a little bit out of the box" thinking, that pioneering spirit, did inspire some of the great innovations in medicine in the 20th century: Heart transplants, which he is known for, with the first successful heart transplant in our country—it came at the era I was there—the combined heart-lung transplant, where essentially you remove all of the organs from the top of the chest down to the diaphragm, taking that heart-lung out to transplant and repair and to have it replaced to give life to individuals with otherwise fatal diseases; the early work with left ventricular assist devices; the invention of the cardiac biopsy, where the catheter is inserted through the neck and you can actually sample pieces of the heart with a technique that takes literally about 2 or 3 minutes but allows you to determine whether a patient is rejecting that heart or has inflammation of that heart; the immunosuppressive protocols which made heart transplantation possible. These were all pioneering fields he jumped into, that he created, that he explored, and he did so with a disciplined approach, a scientific approach, an approach characterized by perseverance over a long period of time, in spite of a lot of people questioning and putting forth doubts as he went forward.

In talking to a number of people who asked about this man and what his contributions have been, it has come to my attention, as I reflect upon it, that he has also encouraged people to go out and explore new fields. Some of the cardiac surgeons he trained—one went into public service for a period of time, but others went on to become lawyers,

to become heads of the great universities of the country and, indeed of the world. Given the unique type of drive that inspired a person to study with Dr. Shumway, it is probably not all that unexpected because he did encourage people to figure out what their strengths were and how they could better humanity—whether it is the scientist in the laboratory, whether it is the clinical surgeon, whether it is the academic surgeon, whether it is the lawyer who ultimately best understood the delivery of health care and went off to participate in legal aspects of health care today.

He also encouraged people to take risks, and to take risks in a very positive way, because if people did not work outside of their comfort zone he felt progress could never be made. But encouraging people to take those risks, he did so with science, with a strong foundation, with a good understanding of what limitations are, with a strong understanding of cost and risk and benefits. But that element of risk taking, calculated risk taking, is a legacy he has left many of us, and many of the people who have trained with him—thinking and saying and believing that is the only way progress in society takes place.

Dr. Shumway was a legend in his field and his presence will be sorely missed. As I look back, I would never have had that blessing, and it is a blessing, to be able to transplant the human heart and I would have never transplanted a human heart if I had not had the opportunity to study under Dr. Norman Shumway. I would have never in my life been able to transplant the human lung, to give life to people who have an otherwise fatal disease, if I had not trained with and studied under Dr. Norman Shumway. I would have never put in any left ventricular assist devices for struggling, ailing hearts when people have had massive heart attacks. I would have never been able to do neonatal transplants on little infants. I mention those only because without that man and his vision, his philosophy of conceiving something and believing in it and doing it, it would have affected my life greatly. Indeed, in all likelihood I would not be on the floor of the Senate today if I had not had that exposure to Dr. Norman Shumway.

Having had the honor of working with him, he was an inspirational leader. He was the guiding light who seemed to be able to pull it all together with his vision and with his determination and his dedication. He has affected the lives of thousands and indeed hundreds of thousands of people through his teaching and through his training around the world.

He was my mentor, he was a great surgeon and a true friend, and someone I will miss dearly.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 377) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 377

Whereas Norman Shumway was an inspirational leader and medical pioneer;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway performed the first successful heart transplant in the United States, and was considered the father of heart transplantation in America;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway's seminal work with Dr. Richard Lower at Stanford Medical Center set in motion the longest and most successful clinical cardiac transplant program in the world;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway co-edited a definitive book on thoracic organ transplantation along with his daughter who is also a cardiac surgeon;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway continued to research the medical complexities of heart transplants when many were abandoning the procedure because of poor outcomes due to rejection;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway trained hundreds of surgeons who have gone on to lead academic and clinical cardiac surgical programs around the world;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway served our country in the United States Army from 1943 to 1946, and in the United States Air Force from 1951 to 1953;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway earned his medical degree from Vanderbilt University in 1949, and his doctorate from the University of Minnesota in 1956;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway was awarded with numerous honorary degrees by his peers, including the American Medical Association's Scientific Achievement Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation;

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway is survived by his son, Michael, and three daughters, Amy, Lisa and Sara, and his former wife, Mary Lou; and

Whereas Dr. Norman Shumway has left a legacy of life around the world thanks to his tireless work of understanding and perfecting heart transplantation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the loss of Dr. Norman Shumway;

(2) recognizes his contribution to medical science and discovery;

(3) expresses its sympathies to the family of Dr. Norman Shumway; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Dr. Norman Shumway.

NATIONAL MPS AWARENESS DAY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 378, which was submitted earlier.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 378) designating February 25, 2006, as "National MPS Awareness Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the

preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 378) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 378

Whereas Mucopolysaccharidosis (referred to in this preamble as "MPS") is a genetically determined lysosomal storage disorder that renders the human body incapable of producing certain enzymes needed to breakdown complex carbohydrates;

Whereas complex carbohydrates are then stored in almost every cell in the body and progressively cause damage to those cells;

Whereas the cell damage adversely affects the human body by damaging the heart, respiratory system, bones, internal organs, and central nervous system;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS often results in mental retardation, short stature, corneal damage, joint stiffness, loss of mobility, speech and hearing impairment, heart disease, hyperactivity, chronic respiratory problems, and, most importantly, a drastically shortened life span;

Whereas the nature of the disorder is usually not apparent at birth;

Whereas without treatment, the life expectancy of an individual afflicted with MPS begins to decrease at a very early stage in the life of the individual;

Whereas recent research developments have resulted in the creation of limited treatments for some MPS disorders;

Whereas promising advancements in the pursuit of treatments for additional MPS disorders are underway;

Whereas, despite the creation of newly developed remedies, the blood brain barrier continues to be a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, thereby preventing the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas treatments for MPS will be greatly enhanced with continued public funding;

Whereas the quality of life for individuals afflicted with MPS, and the treatments available to them, will be enhanced through the development of early detection techniques and early intervention;

Whereas treatments and research advancements for MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS disorders;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS disorders extends to those within the medical community;

Whereas the damage that is caused by MPS makes it a model for many other degenerative genetic disorders;

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS disorders can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution;

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise public awareness about MPS; and

Whereas the Senate is also an institution that can assist in encouraging and facilitating increased public and private sector research for early diagnosis and treatments of MPS disorders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 25, 2006, as "National MPS Awareness Day"; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of "National MPS Awareness Day".

NASCAR-HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES CONSORTIUM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 379, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 379) recognizing the creation of the NASCAR-Historically Black Colleges and Universities Consortium.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 379) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 379

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that, while there are 1,300,000 automotive technicians currently employed, industry figures confirm that an additional 50,000 technicians are needed to fill open positions each year;

Whereas the National Automotive Dealers Association reports that 57 percent of the operating profit of automotive dealers is generated by the parts and service departments of automotive dealers;

Whereas the findings of the National Automotive Dealers Association reveal that dealers consider it difficult to locate qualified technicians;

Whereas 42 percent of all dealer technicians have been engaged in that line of work for less than 1 year;

Whereas the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc. (referred to in this preamble as "NASCAR"), the NASCAR Universal Technical Institute, and a collaboration of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (referred to in this preamble as "HBCUs") have agreed to create a consortium to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities, including automotive engineering and technology, automotive safety, sports marketing, and other automotive industry areas;

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium is establishing a formal plan to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students within NASCAR in key racing and other related automotive business activities through the NASCAR Universal Training Institute and the NASCAR Diversity Internship Program;

Whereas NASCAR has agreed to enhance their identification of employment opportunities, including internships, full time jobs, entry level management positions, part-time jobs for college students, and post-graduate job placement for students pursuing undergraduate and graduate degrees at partner HBCUs;

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium has developed a program to increase the awareness, access, and participation of African American students in the NASCAR Universal Training Institute and NASCAR Diversity Internship Program for the racing and other related automotive industries; and

Whereas the NASCAR-HBCUs Consortium will seek opportunities to establish and enhance the funding of targeted job development activities by partner HBCUs, and generate support for the HBCUs in their efforts to enhance curriculum development in sports marketing, finance, human resource management, and other automotive industry areas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc. (referred to in this resolution as "NASCAR"), the NASCAR Universal Technical Institute, and a collaboration of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (referred to in this resolution as "HBCUs"), for their creation of a consortium to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities;

(2) commends HBCUs, including Alabama A&M University, Alabama State University, Bethune Cookman College, Howard University, North Carolina A&T University, Talladega College, and Winston-Salem State University, for their efforts to increase the number of quality job opportunities available to African American students in key racing and other related automotive business activities; and

(3) encourages the Departments of Education and Labor and other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to provide suitable assistance and support to ensure the success of that effort.

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 380, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 380) celebrating Black History Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 380) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 380

Whereas the first African Americans were brought forcibly to the shores of America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans were enslaved in the United States and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of basic, fundamental rights;

Whereas in spite of these injustices, African Americans have made significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, literary, scientific, and technological advancements of the United States;

Whereas in the face of these injustices, United States citizens of all races distinguished themselves in their commitment to the ideals on which the United States was founded, and fought for the rights of African Americans;