

names of the Pantry's clients and addresses. The staff tried just about everything to get the computer to turn back on, but nothing seemed to help. After much praying, the computer miraculously booted up and printed all 500 names, addresses, and emails. Upon hearing about the phenomenon, the mail station company said "No way!" Ms. White responded with, "Yes, God's way!"

Ms. White has no intentions of ending her mission work anytime soon. She has handpicked a Bible verse in Psalms Chapter 91, Verse 11, which is very dear to her heart: "For he will command his angels concerning you to guard you in all your ways." In Sebring, FL, in 2002, Ms. White heard a preacher speak of a lady who was still serving the Lord at 86 years old. She thought to herself, "I still have 14 years to go!" Ms. White offers this advice to other "old folks": "When he calls, I think you need to consider his call and not your age."

The service and good works of Ms. Pauline White and Shepherd's Pantry have contributed mightily to the town of Cumberland, the surrounding region, and the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky. Ms. White is providing nourishment not just for her neighbors' bellies, but also for their spirits. Mr. President, at this time I would like to ask my colleagues in the U.S. Senate to join me in commemorating the great service of Ms. Pauline White.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECOGNIZING RARE DISEASE DAY

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, since 2009 the last day of February has been observed as Rare Disease Day. Each rare disease affects a small patient population—less than 200,000 people—but there are more than 7,000 rare diseases that, combined, affect 30 million Americans. Sadly, children with rare genetic diseases account for more than half of the rare disease population.

Patients with rare diseases—such as Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Tay-Sachs, epidermolysis bullosa, sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, and many childhood cancers—face unique challenges. Too many of these conditions lack effective treatments and cures, and too often people with rare diseases experience challenges in obtaining an accurate diagnosis. In addition, there is often difficulty finding physicians or treatment centers with the necessary expertise in rare diseases or disorders.

Great strides have been made in research and treatment as the result of the Orphan Drug Act, but more must be done to prevent, identify, combat, and treat rare diseases. By designating February 29, 2012, as Rare Disease Day, I hope we create greater awareness of these conditions, encourage accurate and early diagnosis of rare diseases and disorders, and help demonstrate and support a national and global commitment to improve treatment options for

individuals with rare diseases and disorders.

READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 382.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 382) designating March 2, 2012, as "Read Across America Day."

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 382) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 382

Whereas reading is a basic requirement for quality education and professional success, and is a source of pleasure throughout life;

Whereas the people of the United States must be able to read if the United States is to remain competitive in the global economy;

Whereas Congress has placed great emphasis on reading intervention and on providing additional resources for reading assistance, including through the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) and through annual appropriations for library and literacy programs; and

Whereas more than 50 national organizations concerned about reading and education have joined with the National Education Association to designate March 2, the anniversary of the birth of Theodor Geisel (also known as Dr. Seuss), as a day to celebrate reading; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2, 2012, as "Read Across America Day";

(2) honors Theodor Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, for his success in encouraging children to discover the joy of reading;

(3) honors the 15th anniversary of "Read Across America Day";

(4) encourages parents to read with their children for at least 30 minutes on "Read Across America Day" in honor of the commitment of the Senate to building a country of readers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe "Read Across America Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

RARE DISEASE DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 383.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 383) designating February 29, 2012, as "Rare Disease Day."

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 383) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 383

Whereas rare diseases and disorders are those diseases and disorders that affect a small patient population, which in the United States is typically a population of fewer than 200,000 people;

Whereas, as of the date of approval of this resolution, nearly 7,000 rare diseases affect 30,000,000 people and their families in the United States;

Whereas children with rare genetic diseases account for more than half of the population affected by rare diseases in the United States;

Whereas many rare diseases are life-threatening and lack an effective treatment;

Whereas rare diseases and disorders include epidermolysis bullosa, progeria, sickle cell anemia, Tay-Sachs disease, cystic fibrosis, many childhood cancers, and fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva;

Whereas people with a rare disease experience challenges that include difficulty in obtaining an accurate diagnosis, limited treatment options, and difficulty finding a physician or treatment center with expertise in the disease;

Whereas great strides have been made in research and treatment for rare diseases as a result of the Orphan Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 360aa et seq.);

Whereas both the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health have established special offices to advocate for rare disease research and treatments;

Whereas the National Organization for Rare Disorders, an organization established in 1983 to provide services to, and advocate on behalf of, patients with rare diseases, was a primary force behind the enactment of the Orphan Drug Act and remains a critical public voice for people with rare diseases;

Whereas the National Organization for Rare Disorders sponsors Rare Disease Day in the United States to increase public awareness of rare diseases;

Whereas Rare Disease Day has become a global event that occurs annually on the last day of February;

Whereas Rare Disease Day was observed in the United States for the first time on February 28, 2009; and

Whereas Rare Disease Day is expected to be observed globally in years to come, providing hope and information for rare disease patients around the world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 29, 2012, as "Rare Disease Day";

(2) recognizes the importance of improving awareness and encouraging accurate and early diagnosis of rare diseases and disorders; and

(3) supports the commitment of the United States and all countries to improving access to, and developing, new treatments, diagnostics, and cures for rare diseases and disorders.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Candonino Agusen and Jackson Button, two students from my State, who were named as top youth volunteers for 2012 by the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards. The awards were created in 1995 through a partnership between Prudential and the National Association of Secondary School Principals to honor middle and high school students for outstanding service to others at the local, State, and national levels.

Every year, the top high school and middle school youth volunteers from each State and the District of Columbia are selected as State Honorees. Each honoree receives a \$1,000 award, an engraved silver medallion, and an all-expense paid trip to Washington, D.C. for several days of national recognition events. In addition, other noteworthy students from each State are named Distinguished Finalists and receive a bronze medallion for their contributions.

After the natural disasters in Japan in 2011, Candonino, a junior at Kealakehe High School, recruited others to help him purchase temporary housing kits for the victims displaced by the earthquake and tsunami. These kits included a tent, survival equipment, and a month of supplies for up to 10 people. His team raised more than \$64,000, enough to take care of 640 earthquake victims for a month. Candonino contributed another \$2,000 by making and sending 1,000 paper origami cranes to Japan as a symbol of support.

Jackson, a middle school student at Hawaii Technology Academy, co-founded a nonprofit organization with his sisters that has raised nearly \$100,000 to support a wide variety of projects aiding children in Africa, Mexico, and the United States. Some of the projects funded by the organization include scholarships for children who have lost a parent to cancer or other diseases, a solar heater for a Mexican orphanage, and school supplies for underprivileged students in Hawaii. Through the nonprofit, Jackson and his sisters even arranged for a van to take HIV/AIDS orphans in Uganda to medical appointments, and bought four acres of land in that country to grow food and build a new orphanage.

I would also like to recognize Scott Fetz of Kailua-Kona and Jessica Sonson of Ewa Beach who were named the 2012 Distinguished Finalists from Hawaii, as well as the many other individuals who contribute to the improve-

ment of our communities every day. Our Nation is a better place because of people like these young leaders, who are making a difference in their communities and around the world. These students, like many volunteers, do not perform these services for recognition. I am grateful for awards that acknowledge their selflessness so that these role models can serve as inspiration for others. I am proud of all that these students have accomplished, and I wish them the best in their bright futures.●

RECOGNIZING MEDSTAR ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the 100th anniversary of MedStar St. Mary's Hospital in Leonardtown, MD. When St. Mary's Hospital was founded in 1912, it was Leonardtown's first community health care center, located in a modest two-story home. The surrounding population was small and rural, and the hospital's running water was heralded in a local newspaper. The new health care center was the first of many institutions that marked the beginning of St. Mary's County's transformation into the modern, thriving region it is today.

As the county has grown and evolved from humble beginnings, so has the hospital. Today, St. Mary's is a full-service hospital facility which offers state-of-the-art emergency, acute inpatient and outpatient care. The emergency room serves over 50,000 patients per year, and St. Mary's is leading the way in using cutting-edge medical technology. St. Mary's was the first hospital in southern Maryland to achieve full certification as a stroke center and won the prestigious Delmarva Foundation Excellence Award five times for consistent improvements in patient safety and clinical outcomes. The hospital's fully integrated electronic medical records system is ranked among the top 5 percent nationally.

St. Mary's is committed to a "patients first" philosophy, which is evident in consistently high patient satisfaction scores. At St. Mary's, treating every patient with respect and compassion is an essential part of the healing process. The hospital offers dignity, comfort, and support to each and every patient and his or her family.

In 2009, St. Mary's joined the MedStar Health System. This partnership helps St. Mary's meet the expanding medical needs of the southern Maryland community and offer the region greater access to specialty care. A new name that blends the hospital's history and future—MedStar St. Mary's Hospital—has been unveiled to celebrate its centennial.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating MedStar St. Mary's Hospital on 100 years of providing outstanding patient-centered care to the residents of Leonardtown and the southern Maryland region.●

RECOGNIZING ST. PAUL'S PARISH

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I wish to recognize St. Paul Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Scranton, PA, as it celebrates its 125th anniversary. Saint Paul's church and school have been a place of worship and education for my family for generations.

St. Paul's Parish, of the Green Ridge Section of Scranton, was created by Bishop Reverend William O'Hara in 1887 as the sprawl from the center city of Scranton commenced with growth in the anthracite coal industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The first mass, on March 1, 1887, was attended by 300 people.

A more permanent church, which included classroom space and an auditorium, was built just 3 years later in 1890. In 1892, the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary began teaching at the school and continue to do so today. A convent was built for the sisters in 1898.

After 38 years, the building that housed the church and school became insufficient, and in 1928, St. Paul School was built and is still in operation. As Green Ridge's population continued to grow, the parish built St. Clare School in 1952, St. Clare Church in 1955, and St. Clare Convent in 1958. Finally, St. Paul's current church was built in 1952 and was renovated in 1999–2000.

Under the current leadership of Monsignor William Feldcamp, St. Paul's Parish remains vibrant with over 4,500 members.

I wish the entire St. Paul community my best as Bishop Joseph C. Bambera celebrates the 125th anniversary mass on Sunday, March 4, 2012.●

RECOGNIZING CHEYNEY UNIVERSITY

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the 175th anniversary of Cheyney University. Founded on February 25, 1837, as the Institute for Colored Youth, Cheyney University is the oldest of the Nation's historically black colleges and universities.

Born in an era that legally and commonly defined African Americans as property, the Institute for Colored Youth sought to provide a pathway for educational enrichment to a community wherein few opportunities existed.

Established through the donation of Richard Humphreys, a Quaker philanthropist who settled in Philadelphia in 1764, the Institute for Colored Youth sought to prepare African Americans to educate their communities as teachers. Recognizing that African Americans lacked both means and access to higher education, the Institute for Colored Youth provided classes in classical education to young students at no cost in the first years of its creation.

Over time, the vision of the Institute for Colored Youth grew into what we now know as Cheyney University.