

Hospital, he conducted the first clinical medical teaching in the colonies;

Whereas the founding faculty of the Perelman School of Medicine introduced the 2 important elements in medical education of—

(1) having a medical school within an institution of higher education; and

(2) emphasizing the need to supplement medical lectures with bedside teaching;

Whereas, during the Revolutionary War, doctors from the University of Pennsylvania served in the Continental Army, practicing battlefield medicine and training surgeons;

Whereas, in the 1870s, the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania became the first teaching hospital built for a medical school;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine is responsible for many historic discoveries, including—

(1) the first human blood transfusion in 1795;

(2) the first x-ray image in 1890; and

(3) a modified dialysis machine in 1951;

Whereas, since the 1960s, the Perelman School of Medicine has been home to many major medical innovations, including—

(1) the identification of the “Philadelphia Chromosome”, which demonstrated the genetic basis of cancer;

(2) the development of cognitive psychotherapy;

(3) pioneering work in transplant surgery;

(4) the development of intravenous nutrition;

(5) the development of Retin-A therapy for acne and wrinkles;

(6) the development of a vaccine for pneumococcal diseases;

(7) fundamental work on ion channels and signaling;

(8) gene therapy for ocular disease; and

(9) T-cell immunotherapy to fight cancer;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine boasts 8 Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine and numerous Lasker Award winners;

Whereas alumni of the Perelman School of Medicine include—

(1) the first president of the American Medical Association;

(2) a Surgeon General in the Army; and

(3) members of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine is home to more than 1,400 medical and postdoctoral students and more than 5,200 faculty and staff;

Whereas more than ½ of the students at the Perelman School of Medicine pursue additional certificates or dual degrees, and most perform community outreach or service;

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine houses 28 basic science and clinical departments, as well as 24 interdisciplinary centers and institutes; and

Whereas the Perelman School of Medicine has been ranked among the top 5 medical schools in the United States for the past 18 years; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 250th anniversary of the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania;

(2) commends the faculty, staff, and students at the Perelman School of Medicine for their continued hard work and devotion to advancing science and medicine; and

(3) congratulates the Perelman School of Medicine for its distinguished history and long record of supporting medical innovation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MARCH 2015, AS “NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 128

Whereas colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men and women combined in the United States;

Whereas in 2015, more than 130,000 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer and approximately 50,000 more will die from it;

Whereas colorectal cancer is 1 of the most preventable forms of cancer because screening tests can find polyps that can be removed before becoming cancerous;

Whereas screening tests can detect colorectal cancer early, which is when treatment works best;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that if every individual aged 50 or older had regular screening tests, as many as 60 percent of deaths from colorectal cancer could be prevented;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for patients with localized colorectal cancer is 90 percent, but only 39 percent of all diagnoses occur at that stage;

Whereas colorectal cancer screenings can effectively reduce the incidence of colorectal cancer and mortality, but 1 in 3 adults between the ages of 50 and 75 are not up to date with recommended colorectal cancer screening;

Whereas public awareness and education campaigns on colorectal cancer prevention, screening, and symptoms are held during the month of March each year; and

Whereas educational efforts can help provide to the public information on methods of prevention and screening, as well as symptoms for early detection; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of March 2015, as “National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month” and the goals and ideals of that Month; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 129—DESIGNATING MAY 4, 2015, AS NATIONAL FOOD PROTEIN-INDUCED ENTEROCOLITIS SYNDROME (FPIES) AWARENESS DAY

Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 129

Whereas Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) is a form of food allergy that primarily affects the gastrointestinal system and adversely impacts the lives of young children throughout the nation;

Whereas children with FPIES may experience acute and severe allergic reactions for which they may require emergency room treatment;

Whereas FPIES patients may suffer chronically from the disorder and develop health issues, such as failure to thrive, long-term feeding problems, and food aversions, for which there is no treatment;

Whereas a diagnosis of FPIES leads to significant dietary restrictions and imposes a

substantial reduction in quality of life on children with FPIES and their families;

Whereas families with children who suffer from FPIES are often unaware that the condition exists, and health care providers often misdiagnose the condition or are unaware of available treatment options;

Whereas there is a tremendous need to generate awareness of FPIES to ensure that health care providers are able to quickly and effectively diagnose FPIES and schools and childcare providers are able to effectively care for those who struggle with this condition;

Whereas it is essential that necessary treatment and dietary options be accessible and available to families with children suffering from FPIES; and

Whereas increasing FPIES awareness will encourage all people of the United States to provide comfort to families with children suffering from this condition and collectively work towards finding better treatments; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 4, 2015, as National Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) Awareness Day in order to raise awareness and increase understanding of FPIES, highlight research, accurate diagnoses, and effective treatments, and improve the lives of children and families struggling with FPIES; and

(2) expresses support for all people in the United States living with FPIES, expresses gratitude to the friends and family members who care for them, and salutes the health care professionals, teachers, and other caregivers who provide assistance to those so affected.

SENATE RESOLUTION 130—DESIGNATING MARCH 29, 2015, AS “VIETNAM VETERANS DAY”

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 130

Whereas the Vietnam War was fought in the Republic of South Vietnam from 1961 to 1975, and involved North Vietnamese regular forces and Viet Cong guerrilla forces in armed conflict with United States Armed Forces, allies of the United States, and the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces became involved in Vietnam because the United States Government wanted to provide direct military support to the Government of South Vietnam to defend itself against the growing Communist threat from North Vietnam;

Whereas members of the United States Armed Forces began serving in an advisory role to the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in 1950;

Whereas as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin incidents on August 2 and 4, 1964, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Public Law 88-408), on August 7, 1964, which provided the authority to the President of the United States to prosecute the war against North Vietnam;

Whereas in 1965, United States Armed Forces ground combat units arrived in Vietnam;

Whereas by September 1965, there were over 129,000 United States troops in Vietnam, and by 1969, a peak of approximately 543,000 troops was reached;

Whereas on January 27, 1973, the Agreement Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam (commonly known as the “Paris Peace Accords”) was signed, which required