

as the basis for America's great heritage and the foundation for our way of life. In addition, this week is observed to emphasize the responsibilities of citizens for protecting and defending the Constitution and encouraging the study of the historical events which led to the framing of the Constitution.

The students at Olive J. Dodge Elementary in Mobile, AL, taught by Janet Leffard, annually ring bells during Constitution Week to recognize the importance of this document to our country. I would like to follow their example honoring Constitution Week and its significance.

The U.S. Constitution established America's national government and fundamental laws, while also guaranteeing certain rights for its citizens. Our entire structure of government is directed by this brilliant charter. Though we are a relatively new nation, our Constitution is the longest existing constitution in the world. It has provided us security, prosperity, stability, and freedom—qualities of life few other people in the world possess.

Please join me in recognizing the week of September 17 as Constitution Week, the anniversary of the day the framers signed this great document.

I thank the Chair.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill creating the National Park Service to oversee the country's parks and monuments. Since then, the National Park Service has been asked to serve generations of visitors by helping to provide a gateway to the wonders of our nation. Our children and grandchildren have had the opportunity to experience things that cannot be fully appreciated by pictures in a book or lessons in a classroom. May that gateway remain open for the next 100 years and beyond.

Now, this is something we should all celebrate, but it is especially important to me because Wyoming is home to some of the best National Park Service areas in this country, including the very first national park.

Yellowstone National Park was named our first national park in 1872, well before the existence of the National Park Service. It was "set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" for good reason. Every elementary school student learns about Old Faithful, the geyser that erupts about 17 times a day at Yellowstone, but Yellowstone is also home to more than 60 different mammals, more than 300 different birds, more than 15 species of fish, and 10 species of reptiles and amphibians.

Of course, Yellowstone isn't Wyoming's only national park. My home State is also home to Grand Teton Na-

tional Park, which was established in 1929. In addition to boasting one of the most recognizable mountain ranges in the world, this park is home to the famous Snake River.

I also mentioned that the National Park Service helps to oversee national monuments. That includes the country's first national monument, which is also in Wyoming. Devils Tower was declared the first national monument in 1906 and is one of the most unique formations in the world. It is a great place for hiking, climbing, or just taking in the views.

Wyoming is also home to Fossil Butte National Monument, which contains one of the largest deposits of freshwater fish fossils in the world. At this monument, you can see fossils of everything from perch to stingrays.

I would be remiss if I did not mention Fort Laramie National Historic Site in Wyoming. Fort Laramie was established as a fur trading fort in 1834 and became an Army post in 1849. The fort was the site of many important treaty negotiations and became a part of the National Park System in 1938.

My home State also has the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. There are about 28 miles of trails, boating opportunities, and historic ranches at this national park area, which was established in 1966.

These are just a few of the 412 areas managed by the National Park System, but I think they are some of the best. Wyoming is proud of its national park areas, and we are proud to celebrate the National Park Service's centennial.

I want close by acknowledging the hard work of the men and women who have maintained these special places of discovery and learning in Wyoming and across our Nation. Thank you to the over 20,000 men and women of the National Park Service who go to work each day as caretakers, craftsmen, and teachers to make America's national parks second-to-none.

Thank you.

RECOGNIZING JOHNS HOPKINS AND THE CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I recognize the incredible work of the Children's Miracle Network. Through their efforts to raise money for children's hospitals across the United States, countless children and families have had access to lifesaving health services.

One of these children is Zannah Simons of Baltimore, MD. As a newborn, Zannah was diagnosed with a prenatal heart defect and a hypoplastic right heart. One day, Zannah was taken to the hospital in cardiac arrest and diagnosed with a rare bacterial infection. She was placed on a life support machine that took over the function of her heart and lungs and was given 24 to 48 hours to live.

However, Zannah survived, and that hospital visit marked the beginning of

several serious medical procedures, including two open heart surgeries to repair her heart. Doctors also recommended that Zannah's parents be screened to ensure that Zannah's heart defects weren't genetic. As a result of the screenings, it was discovered that Zannah's mother had hypoplastic left heart syndrome.

Zannah is now a healthy and active 4-year-old who loves to dance and sing. Stories like Zannah's highlight the importance of medical institutions like Johns Hopkins, where she received care, as well as the Children's Miracle Network who helped make this access to care possible.

Because of medical research, lives like Zannah's are saved and improved. Chronic diseases are better managed. We are better able to detect diseases at their earliest and most treatable stages and people survive conditions that were once considered fatal. These improvements did not just happen overnight; they happened because we invested needed resources and because we supported our Nation's brilliant medical workforce. We must continue to do so.

Medical research is an investment that helps Americans to live longer and with better quality of life. We must not abandon our commitment to developing new techniques and technologies for curing and preventing illness.

Since 1983, the Children's Miracle Network has raised \$5 billion and distributed it to 170 children's hospitals. The hospitals use these donations for uncompensated care, family lodging, and travel expenses and research. In the case of Zannah, these donations helped fund the medical equipment that ultimately saved her life.

The funds that hospitals receive from the Children's Miracle Network provides a safety net to families under incredible stress.

Johns Hopkins Children's Center and the Children's Miracle Network played a role in saving Zannah's life, as well as diagnosing her mother's heart issue. This would not have been possible were it not for advances in medical research and the support that the Children's Miracle Network provides. Every minute, 62 children enter a Children's Miracle Network hospital. Unfortunately, some children are not as lucky as Zannah. Let's continue to support medical research and family safety net programs so that all children have the opportunity to live a full and healthy life.

RECOGNIZING THE CRUISE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge the creativity and professionalism of the men and women of the cruise travel industry. Up until the early 1800s, cruise ships were primarily concerned with transporting mail and cargo. It wasn't until 1818 that the first cruise ship company to transport passengers began regular