

of life on Earth for all species, is providing 95 tree seedlings to each Girl Scout council across the United States, beginning in April and scheduled to coincide with the planting season for each area.

Many similar and wonderful activities will be taking place all across the Nation. I encourage all of my colleagues to visit the Youth Service America website—www.vsa.org—to find out about the selfless and creative youth who are contributing in their own States this year.

I thank my colleagues—Senators AKAKA, ALEXANDER, BAUCUS, BAYH, BOXER, BROWN, BURR, CANTWELL, CASEY, CLINTON, COCHRAN, COLEMAN, COLLINS, CORKER, CRAIG, DODD, DOLE, DOMENICI, DURBIN, FEINGOLD, FEINSTEIN, GREGG, HAGEL, KENNEDY, KERRY, LANDRIEU, LAUTENBERG, LEVIN, LIEBERMAN, LINCOLN, LOTT, MARTINEZ, MENENDEZ, MIKULSKI, MURRAY, BEN NELSON, BILL NELSON, OBAMA, SALAZAR, SANDERS, SPECTER, STABENOW, and STEVENS—for standing with me as original cosponsors of this worthwhile legislation, which will ensure that youth across the country and the world know that all of their hard work is greatly appreciated.

Mr. SALAZAR. 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. 158) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 158

Whereas National and Global Youth Service Day is an annual public awareness and education campaign that highlights the valuable contributions that young people make to their communities;

Whereas the goals of National and Global Youth Service Day are to—

(1) mobilize the youth of the United States to identify and address the needs of their communities through service and service-learning;

(2) support young people in embarking on a lifelong path of service and civic engagement; and

(3) educate the public, the media, and policymakers about contributions made by young people as community leaders throughout the year;

Whereas National and Global Youth Service Day, a program of Youth Service America, is the largest service event in the world and is being observed for the 19th consecutive year in 2007;

Whereas young people in the United States and in many other countries are volunteering more than in any other generation in history;

Whereas children and youth not only represent the future of the world, but also are leaders and assets today;

Whereas children and youth should be valued for the idealism, energy, creativity, and unique perspectives that they use when addressing real-world issues such as poverty, hunger, illiteracy, education, gang activity, natural disasters, climate change, and myriad other issues;

Whereas a fundamental and conclusive correlation exists between youth service and lifelong adult volunteering and philanthropy;

Whereas, through community service, young people of all ages and backgrounds build character and learn valuable skills sought by employers, including time management, decisionmaking, teamwork, needs-assessment, and leadership;

Whereas service-learning is a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with academic curriculum;

Whereas service-learning supports young people in mastering important curriculum content by helping them make meaningful connections between what they are studying and the challenges that they see in their own communities;

Whereas high quality service-learning has been found to increase student academic engagement, academic achievement scores, civic engagement, character development, and career aspirations;

Whereas a report by Civic Enterprises found that 47 percent of high school dropouts reported boredom as a primary reason for dropping out;

Whereas service-learning has been found to increase students' cognitive engagement, motivation to learn, and school attendance;

Whereas several private foundations and corporations in the United States support service-learning as a means to develop the leadership and workforce skills necessary for the competitiveness of the United States in the 21st century;

Whereas a report by America's Promise found that 94 percent of young people want to be involved in making the world a better place, but 50 percent say there should be more volunteer programs for people their age;

Whereas the same report found that one-third of young people say they lack adult role models who volunteer and help others;

Whereas a sustained investment by the Federal Government, business partners, schools, and communities could fuel the positive, long-term cultural change that will make service and service-learning a common expectation and a common experience for all young people;

Whereas National and Global Youth Service Day engages millions of young people worldwide with the support of 51 lead agencies, 40 international organizations, and 110 national partners;

Whereas National Youth Service Day inspired Global Youth Service Day, which occurs concurrently in more than 100 countries and is now in its 8th year;

Whereas a growing number of Global Youth Service Day projects involve youth working collaboratively across national and geographic boundaries, increasing intercultural understanding and promoting the sense that they are global citizens; and

Whereas both young people and their communities will benefit greatly from expanded opportunities to engage youth in meaningful volunteer service and service-learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and commends the significant contributions of the youth of the United States and encourages the cultivation of a common civic bond between young people dedicated to serving their neighbors, their communities, and the Nation;

(2) designates April 20, 2007, as "National and Global Youth Service Day"; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to—

(A) observe the day by encouraging youth to participate in civic and community serv-

ice projects and by joining them in such projects;

(B) recognize the volunteer efforts of the young people of the United States throughout the year; and

(C) support the volunteer efforts of young people and engage them in meaningful learning and decisionmaking opportunities today as an investment in the future of the United States.

COMMENDING THE ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCED LIFE UNDERWRITING ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 159 which was submitted earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 159) commending the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting on its 50th anniversary.

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

Mr. SALAZAR. 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. 159) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 159

Whereas, for 50 years, Association for Advanced Life Underwriting members have been increasingly strong advocates for advanced life insurance planning and its benefits to millions of Americans;

Whereas, the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting has helped educate Congress and the country about the trillions of dollars of protection, savings, and capital and millions of jobs provided by life insurance products;

Whereas, Association for Advanced Life Underwriting members have helped Americans with long-term estate, business, pension, and deferred compensation planning;

Whereas, Association for Advanced Life Underwriting members have been very active participants in our democracy, particularly at the Federal or congressional level, providing their real life, market-based expertise on issues involving life insurance;

Whereas, the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting has provided technical assistance on a variety of life insurance-related matters to the Department of the Treasury, the Internal Revenue Service, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Department of Labor, and the Financial Accounting Standards Board;

Whereas, the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting has advocated in both the Federal and State legislatures for reforms needed to assure that life insurance is used appropriately for the benefit of clients and the general public;

Whereas, the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting has worked to unify the life insurance industry to better advocate in the interests of the American public; and

Whereas, the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting has worked to reflect the

high level of commitment, principles, and expertise of its members and leaders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting is congratulated on its 50th anniversary; and

(2) the Association for Advanced Life Underwriting is wished continued success during its next 50 years.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 160 submitted earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 160) recognizing the importance of Hot Springs National Park on the 175th anniversary of the enactment of the Act that authorized the establishment of Hot Springs Reservation.

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

Mr. SALAZAR. 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, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 160) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 160

Whereas, in 1803, the 47 hot springs that eventually received protection under the first section of the Act of April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. 505, chapter 70) formally became the property of the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase;

Whereas, with the establishment of the Hot Springs Reservation, the concept in the United States of setting aside a nationally significant place for the future enjoyment of the citizens of the United States was first carried out 175 years ago in Hot Springs, Arkansas;

Whereas the Hot Springs Reservation protected 47 hot springs in the area of Hot Springs, Arkansas;

Whereas, in the first section of the Act of April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. 505, chapter 70), Congress required that "the hot springs in said territory, together with four sections of land, including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose whatever";

Whereas the Hot Springs Reservation was the first protected area in the United States;

Whereas the Act that authorized the establishment of the Hot Springs Reservation was enacted before the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849, and before the establishment of Yellowstone National Park as the first national park of the United States in 1872;

Whereas, in 1921, the Hot Springs Reservation was renamed "Hot Springs National Park" and became the 18th national park of the United States; and

Whereas the tradition of preservation and conservation that inspired the development of the National Park System, which now includes 390 units, began with the Act that authorized the establishment of the Hot Springs Reservation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on 175th anniversary of the Act of Congress that authorized the establishment of the Hot Springs Reservation, the Senate recognizes the important contributions of the Hot Springs Reservation and the Hot Springs National Park to the history of conservation in the United States.

HONORING THE LIFE OF OLIVER WHITE HILL

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 161 which was submitted earlier today.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 161) honoring the life of Oliver White Hill, a pioneer in the field of American civil rights law, on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I join my colleague from Virginia, Senator WEBB, in recognition of the 100th birthday of an exceptional American, Oliver White Hill. I am proud to say that this champion of civil rights is a fellow Virginian whom I have come to know personally over these many years. It is my privilege today to join Senator WEBB in honor of this great man.

After earning his law degree from Howard University School of Law where, I might add, he finished as the salutatorian to none other than future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall—Oliver White Hill began his law practice in Roanoke, VA, moving soon thereafter to Richmond to serve the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP, as the leader of its legal team in our Commonwealth. In his work with the NAACP from 1940 to 1961, Mr. Hill contributed tremendously to the progression of civil rights in our country, particularly in his role as a principal attorney on the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

Working diligently for the NAACP, Mr. Hill was legal counsel for many historic cases regarding equal opportunity in education, employment, housing, transportation, and justice.

As a person who has spent many years in public service, I have a special appreciation for the dignity with which Mr. Hill answered the call to duty throughout his career, first as a veteran of World War II, as the first African American elected to the Richmond City Council since the Reconstruction era, and later as a Federal appointee to the Federal Housing Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

It is my honor today to stand before the Senate in appreciation for the ef-

forts of Mr. Hill on behalf of his country and his Commonwealth. Certainly, the legacy of his strong career in support of equal rights will continue to be felt through the determination of the many Americans mentored or inspired by Oliver White Hill, and I join with Senator WEBB in gratitude for his dedication and longevity.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. President, I commend to my colleagues a Senate resolution that I have cosponsored with my esteemed colleague, the senior senator from Virginia.

As my home State celebrates its 400th anniversary, this resolution recognizes one of Virginia's most esteemed citizens, as he is preparing to celebrate an important milestone of his own. Oliver White Hill, a pioneer in the field of American Civil Rights law, will soon celebrate his 100th birthday at a gathering of hundreds of his friends, family and other admirers in Richmond, VA. I am honored to be counted among the list of guests, and it is with immense pride and an even greater sense of humility that I filed this resolution honoring the life and work of Mr. Hill.

Oliver Hill was born on May 1, 1907 in Richmond, and his family later moved to Roanoke, VA, and then Washington, DC, where he graduated from Dunbar High School. After leaving Dunbar, Mr. Hill enrolled at Howard University, earning both an undergraduate and law degree from that fine institution. As a testament to his brilliance, he graduated second in his class, a group whose valedictorian was none other than legal giant and future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Although much of America was racially segregated, Mr. Hill nonetheless became a member of the Virginia Bar in 1934, and began his law practice in Roanoke. He later moved to Richmond and began a remarkable tenure leading the Virginia legal team of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1940 to 1961. Often forgoing lucrative legal work in pursuit of equal rights under the law for African Americans, Mr. Hill worked as one of the principal attorneys on the historic *Brown vs. Board of Education* case in 1954. His dedication to this nation was further demonstrated when, in the midst of World War II, Mr. Hill interrupted his private law practice to serve in the Armed Forces from 1943 to 1945.

Mr. Hill was appointed by President Harry S. Truman to a committee to study racism in the United States. In 1948, Mr. Hill made history as the first African-American elected to Richmond's City Council since the days of Reconstruction. His public service career also included stints at the Federal Housing Administration and at the Department of Housing and Urban Development during that agency's early days.

Over the years, Mr. Hill acted as legal counsel in numerous landmark civil rights cases. His work encompasses equal opportunity in education,