

Whereas at the age of 29, founder Alvin Ailey first premiered the dance work, *Revelations*, on January 31, 1960, at the famed 92nd Street Y in New York City;

Whereas *Revelations* is set to spirituals and draws inspiration from Ailey's memories as a child growing up in Texas, and from the work of African-American writers such as James Baldwin and Langston Hughes;

Whereas since its premiere, *Revelations* has been seen by more than 23 million theatergoers, in 71 countries, and on 6 continents, making it the most widely seen works of modern dance;

Whereas *Revelations* was performed in front of a worldwide audience as part of the opening ceremonies of the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City;

Whereas *Revelations* has been performed for 5 U.S. Presidents, including at the inaugurations of President Carter in 1977 and President Clinton in 1993;

Whereas *Revelations* captures the faith and perseverance of the African-American people, and has influenced, and was influenced by, African-American cultural heritage and the social fabric of the United States; and

Whereas *Revelations* is beloved by people around the world, and its universal themes illustrate the strength and humanity within all of us: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater as it celebrates the 50th anniversary of the dance work *Revelations*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 73—SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY, UNIVERSAL RIGHTS AND THE IRANIAN PEOPLE IN THEIR PEACEFUL CALL FOR A REPRESENTATIVE AND RESPONSIVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KYL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 73

Whereas, on February 5, 2011, Mir Hossein Moussavi and Mehdi Karroubi requested permission from the Government of Iran to hold a peaceful demonstration on February 14, 2011;

Whereas Moussavi and Karroubi wrote, "In order to declare support for the popular movements in the region, particularly with those of the freedom seeking movements of the people of Egypt and Tunisia against dictatorships, we request a permit to invite the people for a rally.";

Whereas the Government of Iran denied this request and, on February 9, 2011, Revolutionary Guard Commander Hossein Hamedani said, "We definitely see them as enemies of the revolution and spies, and we will confront them with force.";

Whereas, before the planned protest on February 14, 2011, the Government of Iran placed Mehdi Karroubi and Mir Hossein Moussavi under house arrest and interrupted Internet, text message, satellite, and cell phone service inside Iran;

Whereas, on February 14, 2011, the people of Iran held demonstrations protesting the Iranian regime in Tehran, Rasht, Isfahan, Mashhad, Shiraz, Kermanshah, and Ahwaz;

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, members of the parliament of Iran called for the execution of opposition leaders Mir Hossein Moussavi, Mehdi Karroubi, and Mohammad Khatami;

Whereas, on the same day, speaker of the Parliament in Iran Ali Larijani said, "The parliament condemns the Zionist, American, anti-revolutionary and anti-national actions of the misled seditionists.";

Whereas, on February 14, 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said, "What you see happening in Iran today is a testament to the courage of the Iranian people and an indictment of the hypocrisy of the Iranian regime, a regime which over the last three weeks has constantly hailed what went on in Egypt. And now when given the opportunity to afford their people the same rights as they called for on behalf of the Egyptian people, once again, illustrate their true nature.";

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, President Barack Obama saluted the "courage" of the Iranian people and said, "We are going to continue to see the people of Iran have the courage to be able to express their yearning for greater freedoms and a more representative government.";

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, European Union High Representative Catherine Ashton called "on the Iranian authorities to fully respect and protect the rights of their citizens, including freedom of expression and the right to assemble peacefully";

Whereas, on February 3, 2011, the Senate passed Senate Resolution 44, 112th Congress, reaffirming the commitment of the United States to the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of access to information, including the Internet, and expressed strong support for the people of Egypt in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects these rights; and

Whereas the people of Iran also deserve support from the United States in their peaceful struggle for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects their universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of association, including via the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the ongoing violence against demonstrators by the Government of Iran and pro-government militias, as well as the ongoing government suppression of independent electronic communication through interference with the Internet and cellphones;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of association, including via the Internet;

(3) expresses strong support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects these rights;

(4) calls on the Government of Iran to release all Iranians detained or imprisoned solely on the basis of their religion, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, or political belief;

(5) calls on the United Nations Human Rights Council to establish an independent human rights monitor for Iran; and

(6) affirms the universality of individual rights and the importance of democratic and fair elections.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I come to speak in support of the resolution submitted today by Senator KIRK, cosponsored by myself, Senator KYL, Senator BILL NELSON, and Senator CASEY.

Our resolution would add our voice to the many voices who are calling for the Iranian Government to respect the undeniable and universal rights of its people. It would condemn continuing violent repression on the part of the Ira-

nian Government; reaffirm our Nation's commitment to universal freedoms; express our support for the Iranian people in their peaceful calls for reform; call on the Iranian Government to release those detained solely on the basis of their religion, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, or political belief; call on the United Nations to establish an independent human rights monitor for Iran; and reaffirm the universality of individual rights and the importance of democratic elections. It would amplify and strengthen the message that 24 of us sent this week in letter to Secretary Clinton urging her to work with the United Nations Human Rights Commission to establish a human rights monitor for Iran.

Recent events in Iran have continued a pattern of abuse, repression, and violation of civil and human rights that is all too familiar.

The people of Iran have rightly seen recent events in the Muslim world, including the removal of dictators in Tunisia and Egypt, as confirmation of the power of nonviolent protest. Just as they did in the aftermath of flawed elections in 2009, the people of Iran have sought to speak out against the corruption and repression in their government.

If justice is to be done, the Government of Iran would allow these protests, hear the grievances of the people, reform a government whose autocratic substance is in no way concealed by the facade of representative democracy that the regime has constructed. Instead, the Iranian Government has quashed protest, cut off access to the Internet and other means of communication, and placed opposition leaders under house arrest. Members of the ruling regime have called for the execution of opposition leaders and for violent repression of dissent.

We have seen in just a few short weeks the dramatic power of nonviolent protest. We have seen that ultimately, dictatorship will lose its iron grip. I believe we are all confident that the march of time and progress will restore to the people of Iran the rights their government denies them.

But today, as the Iranian people bear the brunt of autocracy and as dissenters face the threat of violent repression, it is important for all those who believe in universal rights to speak out against that repression and violence, to let the people of Iran know that they do not face these threats alone, and to declare that we are in support of their attempts to determine the course of their nation. I strongly support this resolution and call for its immediate passage.

SENATE RESOLUTION 74—DESIGNATES FEBRUARY 28, 2011, AS "RARE DISEASE DAY"

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 74

Whereas rare diseases and disorders are those which affect small patient populations, typically populations smaller than 200,000 individuals in the United States;

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

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 serious, life-threatening, and lack an effective treatment;

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

Whereas people with rare diseases experience challenges that include difficulty in obtaining an accurate diagnosis, limited treatment options, and difficulty finding physicians or treatment centers with expertise in their disease;

Whereas great strides have been made in research and treatment for rare diseases as a result of the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414; 96 Stat. 2049) and amendments made by that Act;

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 occurring 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 anticipated 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 28, 2011, 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 a national and global commitment to improving access to, and developing new treatments, diagnostics, and cures for, rare diseases and disorders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 75—DESIGNATING MARCH 25, 2011, AS “NATIONAL CEREBRAL PALSY AWARENESS DAY”

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

S. RES. 75

Whereas the term “cerebral palsy” refers to any number of neurological disorders that appear in infancy or early childhood and permanently affect body movement and the muscle coordination necessary to maintain balance and posture;

Whereas cerebral palsy is caused by damage to 1 or more specific areas of the brain, which usually occurs during fetal development, before, during, or shortly after birth, or during infancy;

Whereas the majority of children who have cerebral palsy are born with the disorder, although cerebral palsy may remain undetected for months or years;

Whereas 75 percent of people with cerebral palsy also have 1 or more developmental disabilities, including epilepsy, intellectual disability, autism, visual impairment, and blindness;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has released information indicating that cerebral palsy is increasingly prevalent and that about 1 in 278 children have cerebral palsy;

Whereas approximately 800,000 people in the United States are affected by cerebral palsy;

Whereas, although there is no cure for cerebral palsy, treatment often improves the capabilities of a child with cerebral palsy;

Whereas scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs in cerebral palsy research will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving cerebral palsy; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of cerebral palsy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 25, 2011, as “National Cerebral Palsy Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to become more informed and aware of cerebral palsy; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to Reaching for the Stars: A Foundation of Hope for Children with Cerebral Palsy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 76—RECOGNIZING THE SOLDIERS OF THE 14TH QUARTERMASTER DETACHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD AND OPERATION DESERT STORM

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

S. RES. 76

Whereas 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve, stationed in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, were killed, and 43 wounded, in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, while supporting operations to liberate the people of Kuwait and defend the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas Specialist Steven E. Atherton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Nurmine, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist John A. Boliver, Jr., 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Joseph P. Bongiorno III, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hickory, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant John T. Boxler, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25,

1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Beverly S. Clark, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Armagh, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Allen B. Craver, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Penn Hills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Frank S. Keough, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of North Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Anthony E. Madison, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Monessen, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Christine L. Mayes, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Rochester Mills, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving her country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Steven J. Siko, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Thomas G. Stone, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Falconer, New York, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Sergeant Frank J. Walls, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Hawthorne, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas Specialist Richard V. Wolverton, 14th Quartermaster Detachment, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, was killed on February 25, 1991, while loyally serving his country during Operation Desert Storm; and

Whereas this year marks the twentieth anniversary of the meritorious service of these Pennsylvanians, and others in Pennsylvania-based units, which contributed to the liberation of the people of Kuwait and the defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the service and sacrifice of Pennsylvanians during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm;

(2) honors the 13 soldiers of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment of the United States Army Reserve who were killed in action on February 25, 1991, in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia;

(3) pledges its gratitude and support to the families of these soldiers; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate and honor the role and contribution of Pennsylvanians and Pennsylvania-based units of the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve who supported Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 104. Mr. REID of Nevada submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 54 proposed by Mr. REID of Nevada to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.