

refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a White man, and her stand for equal rights became legendary;

Whereas news of the arrest of Rosa Parks resulted in approximately 42,000 African-Americans boycotting Montgomery buses for 381 days, beginning on December 5, 1955, until the bus segregation law was changed on December 21, 1956;

Whereas the United States Supreme Court ruled on November 13, 1956, that the Montgomery segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses;

Whereas the civil rights movement led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352; 78 Stat. 241), which broke down the barrier of legal discrimination against African-Americans and made equality before the law a reality for all people of the United States;

Whereas Rosa Parks has been honored as the "first lady of civil rights" and the "mother of the freedom movement", and her quiet dignity ignited the most significant social movement in the history of the United States;

Whereas, in 1987, Rosa Parks and her close associate Elaine Steele cofounded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential through Rosa Parks' philosophy of "quiet strength" and cross-cultural exposure for nurturing a global and inclusive perspective;

Whereas Rosa Parks was the recipient of many awards and accolades for her efforts on behalf of racial harmony, including the Congressional Gold Medal, the Spingarn Award, which is the highest honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for civil rights contributions, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which is the highest civilian honor in the United States, and was named one of the 20 most influential and iconic figures of the 20th century;

Whereas Rosa Parks sparked one of the largest movements in the United States against racial segregation, and by her quiet courage symbolizes all that is vital about nonviolent protest because of the way she endured threats of death and persisted as an advocate for the basic lessons she taught the people of the United States;

Whereas Rosa Parks and her husband Raymond Parks relocated to Michigan in 1957, and remained in Michigan until the death of Rosa Parks on October 24, 2005;

Whereas, on Tuesday, October 26, 2005 the United States Senate adopted a Resolution expressing its condolences on the passing of Rosa Parks, and honored her life and accomplishments;

Whereas, in recognition of the historic contributions of Rosa Parks, her remains were placed in the rotunda of the Capitol from October 30 to October 31, 2005, so that the people of the United States could pay their last respects to this great American;

Whereas, in November 2005, Congress authorized the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a statue of Rosa Parks to be placed in the Capitol;

Whereas the United States Postal Service will issue a stamp in February 2013 to honor Rosa Parks and her courage to act at a pivotal moment in the civil rights movement;

Whereas, the bus on which Rosa Parks sparked a new era in the American quest for freedom and equality is one of the most significant artifacts of the American civil rights movement and is on permanent display in the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan;

Whereas, on February 4, 2013, the Henry Ford Museum, will commemorate the 100th birthday of Rosa Parks by calling for a National Day of Courage and sponsoring a pro-

gram that highlights her contributions to the civil rights movement, including a day-long celebration, with both virtual and on-site activities featuring nationally recognized speakers, musical and dramatic interpretative performances, a panel presentation of "Rosa's Story" and a reading of the tale "Quiet Strength", featuring the actual bus on which Rosa Parks sat as the centerpiece in commemorating Rosa Parks' extraordinary life and accomplishments, and affording everyone the opportunity to board the bus and sit in the seat that Rosa Parks refused to give up; and

Whereas the Rosa Parks Museum at Troy University and the Mobile Studio will commemorate the birthday of Rosa Parks with the 100th Birthday Wishes Project, culminating on February 4, 2013, with a 100th birthday celebration at the Davis Theatre for the Performing Arts in Montgomery, Alabama, where 2,000 birthday wishes submitted by individuals throughout the United States will be transformed into 200 graphic messages: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) observes the 100th birthday of civil rights icon Rosa Parks; and

(2) commemorates the legacy of Rosa Parks to inspire all people of the United States to stand up for freedom and the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that Senator WEBB be added as a cosponsor.

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

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES FREEDOM PAVILION

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 625 submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 625) recognizing the January 12, 2013, opening of the United States Freedom Pavilion: The Boeing Center at the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana, and supporting plans for other educational pavilions and initiatives.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 625) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 625

Whereas historians Stephen E. Ambrose and Gordon H. "Nick" Mueller, among others, founded the National D-Day Museum on June 6, 2000;

Whereas section 8134(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-87; 117 Stat. 1105) designated the National D-Day Museum as "America's National World War II Museum";

Whereas the National World War II Museum advances the mission of educating the public about the experience of the United States in World War II, covering all branches of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine, and documenting and highlighting activities on both the battlefield and home front;

Whereas the exhibits and programs of the National World War II Museum portray why the War occurred, how the War was won, and what the War means today, and celebrate the spirit of the United States and enduring values displayed during the War;

Whereas the National World War II Museum emphasizes the diverse nature of the war effort of the United States, reflecting the contributions of women, African-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, and other groups that have been neglected in many accounts of World War II;

Whereas the 12,000 landing craft designed and built by Higgins Industries in New Orleans made amphibious invasions possible and carried United States soldiers ashore in every theatre and campaign during the War;

Whereas President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the former Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe, credited Andrew Jackson Higgins, the chief executive officer of Higgins Industries, as the "man who won the war for us," in a 1960s conversation with the preeminent historian Stephen E. Ambrose, leading Ambrose to initiate plans for the National World War II Museum;

Whereas the National D-Day Museum, now known as the "National World War II Museum", has made great strides in the development of the facilities, exhibits, and programs at the Museum;

Whereas the National World War II Museum, since the grand opening on June 6, 2000, which was the 56th anniversary of the D-Day invasion of Normandy, France, has attracted more than 3,000,000 visitors from across the United States and around the world, and has reached millions more through Internet-based and other distance learning programs;

Whereas World War II veterans and home front supporters, recognized as the "greatest generation" because of the sacrifices of the veterans and home front supporters at a pivotal time in United States history, are passing away at a rapid rate, creating an urgent need to preserve the stories, and to pay tribute to the service of the veterans and home front supporters;

Whereas Congress recognizes the need to preserve forever the knowledge and history of the most decisive achievement of the United States during the 20th century and to portray that history to citizens, scholars, visitors, and school children for generations to come;

Whereas Congress appropriated funds in 1992 to authorize the design and construction of the National D-Day Museum to commemorate the epic 1944 Normandy invasion, and appropriated additional funds in 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2009 to help expand the Museum to cover the entire experience of the United States in World War II, and the transformatonal impact on the United States and the world;

Whereas the World War II Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, DC, will always be the symbolic memorial where people come to remember the sacrifices made during World War II;

Whereas the National World War II Museum in New Orleans will always be the educational institution where people come to learn about the monumental struggle by the United States against would-be oppressors, so that future generations can understand

the role the United States played in the preservation and advancement of freedom in the middle of the 20th century;

Whereas the State of Louisiana and thousands of donors, including foundations, companies, and Museum members in every State, have contributed millions of dollars and other support to help build and advance the National World War II Museum, and hundreds of volunteers, many from the World War II era, have provided invaluable assistance to the Museum;

Whereas the Board of Trustees of the National World War II Museum, national in scope, and the Presidential Counselors advisory group, featuring leading historians and museum professionals, provide effective guidance and oversight for the National World War II Museum;

Whereas the National World War II Museum continues to add to and maintain 1 of the largest personal history collections in the United States, representing the experiences of the men and women who fought in World War II and served on the home front, with more than 7,000 videotaped, oral, and written accounts in the collection, and plans to digitize the collection to vastly improve public access;

Whereas the National World War II Museum is an official affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, with a formal agreement to borrow Smithsonian artifacts for exhibits;

Whereas the National World War II Museum collaborates with other museums and memorials in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the National World War II Museum has added major facilities in recent years through donor support, including the Solomon Victory Theater complex, which features a 4-D theater, the Stage Door Canteen, a United Service Organization-styled entertainment venue, and the Kushner Restoration Pavilion, home to a major patrol torpedo boat restoration project;

Whereas the National World War II Museum will open the United States Freedom Pavilion: The Boeing Center in January 2013;

Whereas the Pavilion will feature aircraft such as the B-17 bomber and the P-51 fighter, the latter flown by the Tuskegee Airmen, and a submarine experience and exhibits honoring Medal of Honor recipients, government leaders who served in World War II, and industries that became known as the "Arsenal of Democracy"; and

Whereas other major pavilions and interactive exhibits are planned or under development as the Museum anticipates the completion of the campus by 2016, including the

Campaigns of Courage: European and Pacific Theaters Pavilion, the Liberation Pavilion, and a Union Station train experience in the original Louisiana Memorial Pavilion: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and applauds the planned January 12, 2013, opening of the United States Freedom Pavilion: The Boeing Center, an iconic pavilion funded in part by the Federal Government and a major feature of the institution designated by section 8134(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-87; 117 Stat. 1105) as "America's National World War II Museum";

(2) recognizes the generous assistance from private individuals, corporations, foundations, the Federal Government, the State of Louisiana, and other public entities committed to offering a lasting tribute to the achievements of the United States in World War II; and

(3) expresses support for the mission of the National World War II Museum as vital to the preservation of democratic values, to the understanding of United States history and founding principles, and to the education of future generations about the relevance of the War experience to the past and future greatness of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 106-398, as amended by Public Law 108-7, and upon the recommendation of the Republican leader, in consultation with the Ranking Members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, appoints the following individuals to the United States-China Economic Security Review Commission: Robin Cleveland of Virginia for a term expiring December 31, 2014, Dennis C. Shea of Virginia for a term expiring December 31, 2014, and James M. Talent of Missouri, for a term expiring December 31, 2013.

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 106-398, as amended by Public Law 108-7, and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate

Committee on Finance, appoints the following individual to the United States-China Economic Security Review Commission: Katherine Tobin of Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2013 and expiring December 31, 2014.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2012

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. on Thursday, December 20, 2012; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 1, the legislative vehicle for the emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MERKLEY. Tonight the majority leader filed cloture on the substitute amendment and the emergency supplemental bill. We will work on an agreement for amendments to the bill. The filing deadline for all first-degree amendments is 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Senator INOUE will lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda tomorrow. Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber at 9:35 a.m. tomorrow morning to proceed to the viewing together.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MERKLEY. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:21 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, December 20, 2012, at 11 a.m.