employment, housing, transportation, and the justice system. Mr. Hill’s age has not deterred him from continuing to actively engage in civic activities throughout the United States and the world. He has been received countless awards, the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President William Jefferson Clinton in 1999; the NAACP Spingarn Medal in 2005; and the dedication of a building in his honor on the grounds of the Virginia State Capitol in 2005 and professional accolades too numerous to count. Oliver Hill is living history, and an American of the finest order.

Generations of attorneys, activists and public servants, including myself, have been inspired and mentored by Oliver Hill. In recognition of his outstanding service to our country advancing the cause of freedom for all Americans, I am proud to have submitted this resolution in his honor on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

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, without intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 161) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. Res. 161

Whereas Oliver White Hill was born on May 1, 1907, in Richmond, Virginia, moved with his family to Roanoke, Virginia, and graduated from Dunbar High School in Washington, DC;

Whereas Mr. Hill earned his undergraduate degree from Howard University and received a law degree from Howard University School of Law in 1933, graduating second in his class behind valedictorian and future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall;

Whereas, in 1934, Mr. Hill became a member of the Virginia Bar and began his law practice in Roanoke, Virginia, and continued as a member of the Virginia Bar and began his law practice in Roanoke, Virginia, and continued in Richmond, Virginia, in 1939, leading the Virginia legal team of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1940 to 1961 and serving as one of the principal attorneys on the historic Brown v. Board of Education case in 1954;

Whereas Mr. Hill interrupted his law practice to serve in the United States Armed Forces during World War II, and was later appointed by President Harry S. Truman to a committee to study racism in the United States;

Whereas, in 1948, Mr. Hill became the first African-American elected to the Richmond, Virginia, City Council since Reconstruction, and later served in appointed capacities with the Federal Housing Administration and the then-newly-created Department of Housing and Urban Development;

Whereas Mr. Hill served as legal counsel in many of the most important civil rights cases concerning equal opportunity in education, employment, housing, transportation, and the justice system;

Whereas Mr. Hill remained actively engaged with civic enterprises at the community, State, national, and international lev-