

YATES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 14, 2012.

PN1769 NAVY nominations (388) beginning DAVID J. ADAMS, and ending KEVIN P. ZAYAC, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 14, 2012.

PN1770 NAVY nominations (5) beginning BRIAN P. BURROW, and ending CHRISTOPHER A. WEECH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 14, 2012.

PN1771 NAVY nominations (13) beginning DERRICK E. BLACKSTON, and ending DEREK A. VESTAL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 14, 2012.

CHURCH PLAN INVESTMENT CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 33.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 33) to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to specify when certain securities issued in connection with church plans are treated as exempted securities for purposes of that Act.

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the efforts of Chairman JOHNSON in making sure that our Nation's religious leaders are able to have expanded opportunities for their retirement plans, while also ensuring that we don't create any unintended consequences. To remove any potential ambiguity, we want to make clear that H.R. 33 is intended to make clear that the offer and sale of a bank collective trust's securities that are exempt from the Securities Act of 1933 if sold to employee benefit plans described in Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, such as 401(k) plans, would not lose such exemption solely on the basis that such securities are sold to church plans described in 403(b)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code (church plans described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code already receive such exemptive relief) or to plans that include self-employed ministers. H.R. 33 is not intended to expand the exemption to any interests, participations or securities that are sold to a person other than such church plans and plans that include self-employed ministers.

Mr. JOHNSON. I agree with Senator LEVIN's statement.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 33) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

COMMENDING THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUBMOBILES

Mr. REID. I now ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate proceed to S. Res. 471.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 471) commending the efforts of the women of the American Red Cross Clubmobiles for exemplary service during the Second World War.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the service of the women of the American Red Cross Clubmobiles. These brave young Americans served our country with distinction overseas during the Second World War.

During the War, the Red Cross was charged by the Armed Forces to provide for the recreational welfare of the troops. Wherever there was a sizable group of American servicemen permanently assigned, the Red Cross established canteens, which provided a bit of respite from training for war and were tremendously popular. But the canteens were fixed sites, and did not reach many of the combat troops garrisoned at small locations across the English countryside.

In order to extend a taste of home to the troops, the Red Cross Commissioner for Great Britain, Harvey Gibson, thought up the idea of the "Clubmobile," a mobile kitchen set up in an old London bus. In late 1942, several of these Clubmobiles began operating between dozens of bases around the country, serving coffee and doughnuts to those preparing for D-day.

Shortly after the beachhead at Normandy was successfully secured, 80 Clubmobiles and 320 volunteers crossed the English Channel to begin operating their mobile kitchens near the front lines. Each Clubmobile group, consisting of eight two-and-a-half ton trucks named for an American city or State, was attached to an Army Corps and moved with the unit's support elements, often going forward to provide the troops with American music, hot coffee, and doughnuts. Like every soldier, the Clubmobile women were in "for the duration." By War's end, the Clubmobiles were operating across Europe, from southern Italy to northern Germany, and in the Far East from the jungles of Burma to the shores of Tokyo Bay.

A visit from a Clubmobile was one of the most significant events for a young G.I. in combat far from home, and the women of the Clubmobiles, young women from every single State, acted as friends and sisters to the troops with whom they interacted.

These women were trailblazers, every bit as much as the Navy's Women Ac-

cepted for Volunteer Emergency Service—WAVES—the Women's Army Corps—WACS—and the Women Airforce Service Pilots—WASPs. They were young, independent, and patriotic. They joined for a variety of reasons, some for adventure, some to serve in uniform as close to combat as they were then allowed, and some to honor the sacrifices of their own fathers, brothers, or friends. Every one of them was dedicated to their country, and volunteered for the Clubmobiles rather than an easier or safer job at home.

The dangers of War were real. During the War, 52 Red Cross women lost their lives, some of them from the Clubmobiles. Their stories are those of a nation at war.

Elizabeth Richardson joined the Red Cross in 1944 after graduating from Milwaukee-Downer College and after a brief career in advertising. She helped pilot the Clubmobile named Kansas City throughout England, Holland and France, listening to soldiers' stories while cracking jokes and sharing her own. Two months after V-E Day, Liz's plane crashed en route to Paris. Liz Richardson, dead at 27, now lies interred at the Normandy American Cemetery. Before she died, she said about her service, "I wouldn't trade this for anything else."

Those sentiments are shared by Margaret "Margo" Hemingway Harrington of Rye, NH, one of the few surviving Clubmobile women. She said, "I just got itchy feet, and thought I should be doing something more."

The women of the Clubmobiles touched the lives of hundreds of thousands of U.S. servicemen. The Red Cross alone purchased enough flour to make 1.5 million doughnuts, most of which were served through the windows of a Clubmobile.

To honor their memory, 70 years after they were established, Senator SHAHEEN and I, joined by 11 of our colleagues, introduced Senate Resolution 471, which commends the exemplary and courageous service of the Clubmobiles, honors those that lost their lives, calls upon historians to not let this important piece of American history be lost, and urges the Red Cross to publically commemorate their stories.

Honoring them now is critically important, because only a very few of these women remain. Their stories are every bit as vibrant and important to our victory as those of the men who valiantly fought to defend our freedom. I urge every one of my colleagues to support this Resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; a Collins amendment to the preamble, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 471) was agreed to.