

RECOGNIZING THE ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TEACHERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 175, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 175) recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States to building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 175) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 11, 2015

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, May 11; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Senators should expect a vote in relation to S. Con. Res. 16, at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators COTTON and CARPER.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT L. HITE

Mr. COTTON. Fellow Members, today I recognize a distinguished American hero, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hite of Camden, AK, who died last month at the age of 95.

Just months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, a group of courageous young pilots flew Army Air Forces bombers off the deck of the USS Hornet in the Pacific Ocean to carry out a dangerous, low-altitude bombing attack on Japan's home islands. The Doolittle Raid provided an enormous morale boost for Americans with a crushing blow to the imperial regime in Tokyo.

Among these brave men was an Arkansan, Colonel Robert L. Hite. Colonel Hite had enlisted as an aviation cadet on September 9, 1940. He was later commissioned as a second lieutenant and rated as a pilot on May 29, 1941. Almost bumped from the mission because of space limitations, Colonel Hite was assigned as a copilot ultimately to the B-25 "Bat Out of Hell." He rejected his fellow airmen's attempts to buy his spot on the plane and launched his mission on April 19, 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel Hite's aircraft successfully carried out a low-level bombing run on an aircraft factory and fuel depot in Nagoya, Japan, but inclement weather forced the crew to bail out over Japanese-controlled territory as their plane ran low on fuel. Lieutenant Colonel Hite landed in a Japanese rice paddy field, where he was captured and sentenced to execution.

Lieutenant Colonel Hite served 40 months in a Japanese prison—38 of them in solitary confinement—where he was tortured and endured brutal conditions. Following V-J Day, Lieutenant Colonel Hite was freed on August 20, 1945. He returned home and married his first wife Portia 1 year later.

Lieutenant Colonel Hite later returned to active service, training pilots overseas during the Korean war from 1951 to 1955. After leaving Active Duty, he and Portia moved home to Camden, AR, where he managed the Camden Hotel until 1965.

Lieutenant Colonel Hite was widowed in 1999 and later married his late wife, Dorothy.

Lieutenant Colonel Hite is survived by two children, five grandchildren, seven great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

On April 18, just 2 weeks after his death, and the 73rd anniversary of the Doolittle Raid, Lieutenant Colonel Hite and his fellow soldiers were posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor.

Arkansans young and old and all Americans can appreciate Lieutenant Colonel Hite's service to his family, his community, and his Nation—a fine example for us all to emulate.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I see my colleague, the Senator from Delaware. I know he asked for time. I didn't ask for time set aside for myself.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I appreciate Senator CARPER, and I know he asked for time, so I will yield for his remarks.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

TRIBUTE TO ADAM SCHILDGE AND MIA BEERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. I thank my colleague for his graciousness. I told him I would speak for 10 minutes. It is usually about 10 hours, but I only have 10 minutes.

Mr. President, I rise today on the Senate floor to recognize the efforts of many of our Nation's public servants. Since 1985, the very first week of May has been dedicated to highlighting the millions of hard-working Americans who serve our Nation as Federal employees, State employees, county and local government employees, and members of the uniformed services, which I have been privileged to be one for some 23 years.

This week marks the 30th annual Public Service Recognition Week and serves as an important opportunity for those here in the Senate to show our appreciation for their dedication and service to our community and to our Nation.

Throughout my time in public office, including during my time on the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, which I have been a member of now for about 14 years and which I chaired for the last 2 years, I have had the great pleasure of meeting with any number of dedicated and accomplished public servants. In talking with them, I have been able to learn more about their work, more about their families, learn more about their commitment to public service that they share with all of us.

Today, I would like to take a couple minutes to highlight the outstanding service of some of our public servants across our Federal Government. In these cases, their extraordinary service has directly impacted the lives of the