

issues as well as local issues by, for example, supporting African-American congresswomen, as well as honoring civil rights pioneers, including Myrlie Evers-Williams, Dr. Betty Shabazz, and Coretta Scott King. The organization encouraged Black women to participate in the political process as voters, candidates, policymakers, fundraisers and role models. Today, the organization is known as the National Congress for Black Women. In 1992, Dr. Tucker succeeded Shirley Chisholm as the national chair of the National Congress of Black Women and served in that role until her death in 2005.

In 1991, Dr. Tucker founded the Be-thune-DuBois Institute to promote the cultural and educational development of African-American youth. During this time, Dr. Tucker began her public criticism of some kinds of rap music. She argued that record companies should halt the distribution of popular music that she believed contained derogatory lyrics about women and minorities and had a negative impact on young people. Objecting to the sale of such lyrics to minors, she asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to launch an inquiry. Both the NAACP and the Congressional Black Caucus supported Dr. Tucker's initiative.

Dr. Tucker rose to national prominence in African-American civil rights circles through her tireless activism and political fundraising. She worked to end racism and make the United States a more equal, multicultural society. Her career in civil rights spanned more than 50 years. Her husband, Bill Tucker, told the Washington Post that DeLores "was one of the most fearless individuals I have ever known . . . She will take on anyone, anything, if that's what she thinks is right."

Dr. Tucker chaired the Black Caucus of her party's national committee for 11 years and spoke at five national conventions. As a member of the national committee, she was one of the original organizers of the Black Caucus and the Women's Caucus. She worked tirelessly to ensure that women, African-Americans and other minorities had fair representation within her party. She was the first African-American to serve as President of the National Federation of Democratic Women. Dr. Tucker also served as a member of the NAACP Board of Trustees and on the board of the Points of Light Foundation. She was also a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

During her career, Dr. Tucker received more than 400 awards and honors, including the NAACP Thurgood Marshall Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Distinguished Service Award and the Philadelphia Urban League Whitney Young Award.

C. DeLores Tucker passed away on October 12, 2005. Her legacy lives on through the work of her husband, Bill Tucker, her many nieces and nephews, and the hundreds of people she helped and mentored during her life.

DeLores Tucker was a daughter of Philadelphia, a city that has produced many notable leaders, in fields as diverse as the fine arts, politics, science, athletics, business, literature and entertainment. In December of 1939, Marcia Davenport wrote an article in Collier's magazine about the great internationally known contralto, Philadelphia Marian Anderson. Davenport's article described Anderson as a young girl in south Philadelphia—whose father, John Anderson, died when she was ten—playing on an imaginary piano and singing despite the poverty her family lived in.

But in the heart of Anna Anderson, as she watched her child throbbing with music, there was a steadfast belief that for any worthy end, a way will come.

For DeLores Tucker, through hard work, a passion for advocacy, a strong faith and a loving family, a way did come. A way to stand up for the powerless; a way to overcome racism, prejudice, and hatred; a way to shine the bright warm light of justice and compassion in the dark corners of America. Yes, a way did come for DeLores Tucker to use her voice to sing her own hymn of equal rights and opportunity for all, especially women and African-Americans.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3315. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3310 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3316. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3310 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3317. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3318. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BOND, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3319. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3310 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3320. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3310 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3321. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio (for Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. FEINGOLD)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 345, deploring the rape and assault of women in Guinea and the killing of political protesters.

SA 3322. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio (for Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. FEINGOLD)) pro-

posed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 345, supra.

SA 3323. Mr. BROWN, of Ohio (for Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. FEINGOLD)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 345, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3315. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3310 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 01. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by inserting at the end the following:

"DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS

"SEC. 316. (a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes any provision that would cause the discretionary spending limits as set forth in this section to be exceeded.

"(b) LIMITS.—In this section, the term 'discretionary spending limits' has the following meaning subject to adjustments in subsection (c):

"(1) For fiscal year 2011—

"(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), \$564,293,000,000 in budget authority; and

"(B) for the nondefense category, \$529,662,000,000 in budget authority.

"(2) For fiscal year 2012—

"(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), \$573,612,000,000 in budget authority; and

"(B) for the nondefense category, \$533,232,000,000 in budget authority.

"(3) For fiscal year 2013—

"(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), \$584,421,000,000 in budget authority; and

"(B) for the nondefense category, \$540,834,000,000 in budget authority.

"(4) For fiscal year 2014—

"(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), \$598,249,000,000 in budget authority; and

"(B) for the nondefense category, \$550,509,000,000 in budget authority.

"(5) With respect to fiscal years following 2014, the President shall recommend and the Congress shall consider legislation setting limits for those fiscal years.

"(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—After the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2), or the offering of an amendment thereto or the submission of a conference report thereon—

"(A) the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, the budgetary aggregates in the concurrent resolution on the budget most recently adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing there from; and