

In the 1950s and 1960s few African Americans had roles in television or film and rarely were given the opportunity to work as stuntmen and women. Most often, the few opportunities available to individuals willing to engage the dangerous work as stuntmen were taken by whites, who donned dark make-up to look like the black actors they were portraying.

To overcome the barrier of racism and many other obstacles to the entertainment industry, in 1967 a group of courageous men and women formed the Black Stuntmen's Association. Even though many had to work other jobs, they took it upon themselves to train each other, often meeting three to four nights a week for several hours. They trained in parks, on beaches and just about anywhere they could set up equipment to practice tumbles and flips. They eventually progressed to disciplined training in automobiles and driving techniques for cars and motorcycles.

These individuals are pioneers and would later work with the Coalition of Black Stuntmen and Women to fight racism in the entertainment industry. Their collective efforts have created opportunities for many that once never existed.

Eddie Smith; Earnie Robinson; Alex Brown; S.J. McGee; Harold Jones; Calvin Brown; Doug Lawrence; Cliff Strong; Alonzo Brown; Willie Harris; Joe Tilque; Henry King; Marvin Walters; Richard Washington; Jolly Brown; Greg Elam; William Upton; Wayne King, Sr.; Len Glasgow; Evelyn Cuffee; Jade David; Sharon Schaffer; Kym Washington; Louise Johnson; Toni Vaz; Dewitt Fonder; John Mitchell; Henry Graddy; Darell Giddens; Tony Brubaker; Bob Minor; Jophery Brown; Bennie Moore; Allen Oliney; John Sherrod.

While erasing the stains for racism is a never-ending task, I commend the Black Stuntmen's Association and the Coalition of Black Stuntmen and Women for their work on behalf of the entertainment industry and our nation.

I hope my colleagues will join me and honoring them and cosponsor this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 51—HONORING AND PRAISING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 101ST ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 51

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (referred to in this resolution as the "NAACP"), origi-

nally known as the National Negro Committee, was founded in New York City on February 12, 1909, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, by a multiracial group of activists who met in a national conference to discuss the civil and political rights of African-Americans;

Whereas the NAACP was founded by a distinguished group of leaders in the struggle for civil and political liberty, including Ida Wells-Barnett, W.E.B. DuBois, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William English Walling;

Whereas the NAACP is the oldest and largest civil rights organization in the United States;

Whereas the NAACP National Headquarters is located in Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas the mission of the NAACP is to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination;

Whereas the NAACP is committed to achieving its goals through nonviolence;

Whereas the NAACP advances its mission through reliance upon the press, the petition, the ballot, and the courts, and has been persistent in the use of legal and moral persuasion, even in the face of overt and violent racial hostility;

Whereas the NAACP has used political pressure, marches, demonstrations, and effective lobbying to serve as the voice, as well as the shield, for minority Americans;

Whereas after years of fighting segregation in public schools, the NAACP, under the leadership of Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, won one of its greatest legal victories in the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954);

Whereas in 1955, NAACP member Rosa Parks was arrested and fined for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama—an act of courage that would serve as the catalyst for the largest grassroots civil rights movement in the history of the United States;

Whereas the NAACP was prominent in lobbying for the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, Coretta Scott King, César E. Chávez, Barbara C. Jordan, William C. Velásquez, and Dr. Hector P. Garcia Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006, and the Fair Housing Act, laws that ensured Government protection for legal victories achieved;

Whereas in 2005, the NAACP launched the Disaster Relief Fund to help survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama to rebuild their lives;

Whereas in the 110th Congress, the NAACP was prominent in lobbying for the passage of H. Res. 826, whose resolved clause expresses that: (1) the hanging of nooses is a horrible act when used for the purpose of intimidation and which under certain circumstances can be criminal; (2) this conduct should be investigated thoroughly by Federal authorities; and (3) any criminal violations should be vigorously prosecuted;

Whereas in 2008 the NAACP vigorously supported the passage of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007, a law that puts additional Federal resources into solving the heinous crimes that occurred in the early days of the civil rights struggle that remain unsolved and bringing those who perpetrated such crimes to justice;

Whereas the NAACP has helped usher in the new millennium by charting a bold course, beginning with the appointment of the organization's youngest President and Chief Executive Officer, Benjamin Todd Jealous, and by outlining a strategic plan to con-

front 21st century challenges in the critical areas of health, education, housing, criminal justice, and environment; and

Whereas on July 16, 2009, the NAACP celebrated its centennial anniversary in New York City, highlighting an extraordinary century of Bold Dreams, Big Victories with a historic address from the first African-American president of the United States, Barack Obama: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 101st anniversary of the historic founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

(2) honors and praises the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its anniversary for its work to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of all persons.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3333. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4154, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the new carryover basis rules in order to prevent tax increases and the imposition of compliance burdens on many more estates than would benefit from repeal, to retain the estate tax with a \$3,500,000 exemption, to reinstitute and update the Pay-As-You-Go requirement of budget neutrality on new tax and mandatory spending legislation, enforced by the threat of annual, automatic sequestration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3334. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3326 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 1299, to make technical corrections to the laws affecting certain administrative authorities of the United States Capitol Police, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3333. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4154, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the new carryover basis rules in order to prevent tax increases and the imposition of compliance burdens on many more estates than would benefit from repeal, to retain the estate tax with a \$3,500,000 exemption, to reinstitute and update the Pay-As-You-Go requirement of budget neutrality on new tax and mandatory spending legislation, enforced by the threat of annual, automatic sequestration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 185, insert the following:

SEC. 186. EXTENSION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT RULES FOR BUILDINGS IN GO ZONES.

Section 1400N(c)(5) is amended by striking "January 1, 2011" and inserting "January 1, 2013".

SA 3334. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3326 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 1299, to make