

ability—about the same amount. Yet a truck driver is making much more than a nurse makes. Why is that?

We tend to think of truckdrivers as big burly men but, you know, with power steering and power brakes and some other machinery, it does not require a lot of muscular effort anymore. But a nurse, who has to turn patients over—that requires physical effort also. That is one example of the disparity we have in our society.

We have to end this categorization that certain jobs are women's jobs and therefore we can pay them less. I dare say a truckdriver is an important part of our society. You make no bones about it. But so is a long-term care assistant taking care of our grandparents, or someone on an Alzheimer's unit, or a person who is taking care of our kids in the dawn of their life when they are in daycare centers. They do important work, vitally important work. They should not be discriminated against any longer.

I hope we will move forward on these two bills. As I said, the third bill is the food safety bill. I am hoping we will move forward on that also and that we can finish that bill by the end of the week. We reported this bill unanimously out of our HELP Committee November 18 of last year. There was not one "no" vote against it. Frankly, I daresay if we can bring the bill out on the floor—I am just wagering—I bet we get 90 votes. But there is a small group on the Republican side that is basically filibustering the bill. I am hopeful in good faith, working with Senator ENZI, Senator BURR, Senator GREGG, and others on our side, we can break this logjam and we can get the food safety bill through this week. It is so vitally important. As I said, it has broad bipartisan support. We worked hard to keep it that way. We have industry support and consumer groups support. Certainly it is vitally important to the health and safety of our country.

Our food safety laws have not been upgraded in 30 years. Think about the changes that have taken place in the way we grow food and ship food and prepare it compared to what it was 30 years ago.

Again, I am hopeful we will be able to bring that up and pass it, not only the motion to proceed but the bill itself, sometime this week. I will have more to say about that.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, are we in morning business presently?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. We are in morning business. The Senator is authorized to speak for up to 10 minutes.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARGARET BURROUGHS AND BISHOP ARTHUR BRAZIER

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, every day we walk the hallowed Halls of the

U.S. Capitol, a building filled with statues, busts, and paintings honoring great Americans—Lincoln, Washington, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., names we will never forget because they are the individuals who built and altered the foundation of this country.

But we must also never forget to recognize those Americans who may not appear in our history books but whose contributions have helped write our American story, great Americans like Dr. Margaret Burroughs who became a legend in her own time.

Dr. Margaret Burroughs is a true American treasure—an artist, advocate, poet, and progressive. She celebrated her 93rd birthday this month and today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her.

Born in Louisiana before women could vote, Dr. Burroughs moved to the south side of Chicago when she was five, eventually studying at both Englewood High School and Chicago State University.

Politically active from an early age, Dr. Burroughs and classmate Gwendolyn Brooks joined the NAACP Youth Council, and her ambitions only grew from there.

She taught art at DuSable High School for 23 years, and taught humanities at Kennedy King College for over a decade.

For most, a 30-year career teaching thousands of students would be enough. But for Dr. Burroughs, her life in education was just one part of her story. This extraordinary woman always opened her doors to friends and colleagues. Her coach-house flat became a social center, which many called "little Bohemia."

She worked tirelessly to establish the South Side Community Art Center, opening in 1940. And she nursed her growing interest in the arts by studying at the Art Institute of Chicago where she earned her master's of fine arts in 1948.

An established painter and printmaker in her own right, Dr. Burroughs began exhibitions in 1949, showing her work all over the United States and abroad.

She was generous enough to gift several of her works to my daughter, and several more adorn the walls of my Home and Senate offices in Chicago.

When she founded the DuSable Museum of African-American History in 1961, Dr. Burroughs established herself as one of the outstanding institution builders of her generation.

Once again, Dr. Burroughs created a place for people to come together. The museum that began on the ground floor of her Chicago home is now located in Washington Park and has become an internationally recognized resource for African-American art.

Dr. Burroughs served as a director of the museum she founded until her appointment as a commissioner of the Chicago Park District in 1985.

She has always been committed to the progressive cause, and she has been

a prolific writer over the long course of her rich lifetime.

Dr. Burroughs contributed to "Freedomways," a publication founded by W.E.B. Du Bois and Paul Robeson, both heroes of hers. She served as art director for the Negro Hall of Fame. She has illustrated a number of children's books. She is an accomplished poet, with poems that triumph African and African-American culture. And she served as an early and often lonely pioneer of black awareness, her writings provided a beacon of hope for a younger generation.

Her paintings, poems and prints alone make Dr. Margaret Burroughs an important part of American history.

But her desire to pass knowledge, hope, and inspiration to future generations means Dr. Burroughs will also be a significant part of the fabric of our nation.

Tens of thousands of African Americans have been touched by her art, taught in her classrooms, motivated by her words, and inspired by the institutions she helped create.

In her 1968 poem, "What Shall I Tell My Children Who Are Black?," she writes about how we can encourage future generations of African Americans.

And as she celebrates 93 years on this Earth, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking her for her service. We know that her life's work will long be remembered by future generations: an extraordinary life of an educator, an artist, a poet, and an inspiration.

Likewise, I would like to present a eulogy for a second great American.

Many towering figures of American history have walked these halls, leaving their legacy written across our shared history. And one American whose life and work have made a deep and indelible mark on this Nation is Bishop Arthur Brazier, who passed just last month after a lifetime of leadership.

Those who knew the Bishop personally called him "one of our nations great moral lights," "a stalwart of the city of Chicago," "father, leader, and friend."

Bishop Brazier was born and raised on the South Side. After just 1 year at Phillips High School, he dropped out to find work and was promptly drafted into the army where he served as a staff sergeant in India and Myanmar, then known as Burma. Discharged in 1945, he returned to Chicago where he met his future wife.

At the age of 26, Brazier was baptized. He took a job as a mail carrier but felt a deep urge to preach. So he began studying at night at the Moody Bible Institute, a place at which my wife served as a professor, and in 1952 became pastor of the Universal Church of Christ.

Eight years later, he merged his congregation with that of the Apostolic Church of God in Woodlawn where he was the pastor for more than 48 years—building a congregation of over 20,000 members.

For decades, Bishop Brazier fought gangs and crime and pushed for more affordable homes and better schools.

As founding president of The Woodlawn Organization—a group aimed at shepherding his South Side community through racial unrest and neighborhood upheaval—he opposed plans by the nearby University of Chicago to expand, which would have displaced residents and use land he anticipated developing into low-income housing.

Bishop Brazier taught the people of Chicago and perhaps the people of the United States to always look forward instead of looking back, saying: “I do not think it behooves us well to keep talking about the past. The American theme is not the America of history.”

All Americans can benefit from such a profound legacy. The life of Bishop Brazier is a story of expanding equality and opportunity, of people and institutions grappling with social change and striving to live up to the promises of equality they innately know belong to them.

Because of Bishop Brazier we are reminded to care for the poor, to focus on spiritual strength rather than material wealth, and that we too can make a difference in our communities.

Bishop Brazier’s passing has no doubt left a void in the American landscape. But because of his life, his sacrifice, and his great service, we have the foundations for a better tomorrow.

My prayers are with his wife Isabelle Brazier; his son Bryon Brazier; his three daughters, Lola Hillman, Janice Dortch and Rosalyn Shepherd; and the countless family members and friends who loved and followed this great man.

Mr. President, it is a great honor and privilege that I stand on the floor of the Senate and speak on behalf of these two great Americans, these great Chicagoans and Illinoisans who have done so much for our city, our State, and our Nation. It is my hope and prayer, as my parting words to this U.S. Senate, that these individuals will be memorialized in the archives of this great body.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION AND CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificates of election to fill the unexpired terms for the States of Delaware and West Virginia. The certificates, the Chair is advised, are in the form suggested by the Senate.

If there is no objection, the reading of the certificates will be waived and

they will be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF DELAWARE Executive Department Dover CERTIFICATE

To All Persons To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greetings:

Whereas, an election was held in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand ten, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the purpose of choosing by ballot a Senator for the people of said State in the United States Senate for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Joseph R. Biden, Jr., said term ending at noon on the 3d day of January, 2015.

And Whereas, the official certificates or returns of said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of the said State, by the Superior Court of said counties; and having examined said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for, for United States Senate, I have found Christopher A. Coons to be the person highest in vote, and therefore duly elected and chosen United States Senator of this State.

I, the said Jack A. Markell, Governor aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in that behalf, do hereby, therefore, declare, make known and certify that the said Christopher A. Coons has received the highest vote at the election aforesaid and therefore is the legally elected United States Senator for the State of Delaware.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, the 10th day of November in the year of our Lord two thousand ten and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America two hundred thirty-five.

By the Governor:

JACK A. MARKELL,
Governor.
JEFFREY W. BULLOCK,
Secretary of State.

[State Seal Affixed]

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA Office of the Executive

CERTIFICATE

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the Second day of November, 2010, Joe Manchin III was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3rd day of January 2013, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Robert C. Byrd.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Joe Manchin III, and our seal hereto affixed at Charleston, West Virginia this the Twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord 2010.

By the Governor:

JOE MANCHIN III,
Governor.
NATALIE E. TENNANT,
Secretary of State.

[State Seal Affixed]

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senators-elect will present themselves at the desk, the Chair will administer the oath of office as required by the Constitution and prescribed by law.

The Senator-elect, escorted by Mr. CARPER and Mr. KAUFMAN, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President; and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The Senator-elect, escorted by Mr. GOODWIN and Mr. ROCKEFELLER, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President; and he subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations, Senators.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized in morning business for such time as I shall consume.

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

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. President.

(The remarks of Mr. INHOFE pertaining to the introduction of S. 3939 are printed in today’s RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURRIS). The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

TAX REFORM

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, The Senate has come back to a full-throated debate about the comparative benefits of the tax policies of George W. Bush and Barack Obama. We turn on our cable TV these days and hour after hour there is a great deal of analysis of which approach is better on one factor or another. I want to take a few minutes today to point out that I think that debate misses the point because either of those tax approaches—of George W. Bush or President Obama—in my view would anchor our country to an insanely complicated, job-killing, thoroughly discredited tax system. I think what is important is that the Senate begin work moving toward a tax system that can create, as I put up here and will walk the Senate through, at least 2 million new jobs per year.

The fact is, in this discussion comparing the George W. Bush policies and