

Whereas Harriet Tubman became an eloquent and effective speaker on behalf of the movement to abolish slavery;

Whereas, during the Civil War, Harriet Tubman assisted the Union Army as a cook, nurse, scout, and spy, and became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, leading to the liberation of more than 700 slaves;

Whereas, after the War, Harriet Tubman became active in the women's suffrage movement and continued to fight for human dignity, human rights, opportunity, and justice;

Whereas, in 1896, Harriet Tubman purchased 25 acres of land in Auburn, New York, to create a home and hospital for indigent, aged, and sick African-Americans, which opened on June 23, 1908, as the Harriet Tubman Home for the Sick and Aged, becoming the only charity outside of New York City dedicated to the shelter and care of African-Americans in New York;

Whereas, in 1944, the Maritime Commission launched the SS Harriet Tubman (Hull Number 3032), the first Liberty ship ever named for an African-American woman;

Whereas, in 1978, Harriet Tubman was the first honoree of the Postal Service Black Heritage Stamp Series;

Whereas the Episcopal Church has designated Harriet Tubman as a saint in its Book of Common Prayer;

Whereas Harriet Tubman, whose courageous and dedicated pursuit of the promise of American ideals and common principles of humanity continues to serve and inspire all people who cherish freedom, died at her home in Auburn, New York, on March 10, 1913;

Whereas Public Law 101-252 designated March 10, 1990 as Harriet Tubman Day, and States such as Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New York, and Texas host annual celebrations that honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to honor the contributions of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the designation of a national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in such national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a resolution honoring the legacy of Harriet Ross Tubman, the abolitionist, humanitarian, Union spy, and daughter of Maryland whose selfless efforts throughout her lifetime helped hundreds of slaves realize freedom. My resolution supports the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance for this American hero.

Araminta Ross was born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland, around 1820 and worked as a slave for several families throughout her childhood. Abused and beaten, she suffered a serious head injury that would affect her for the rest of her life. In 1844, she married John Tubman and took the first name of her mother, Harriet.

In 1849, Harriet Tubman escaped to Philadelphia. She launched her work as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad soon after, making several trips back for family members and friends. Tubman continued to risk capture for more than a decade, delivering

enslaved people from bondage to freedom in New England and Canada. Referred to as "Moses" because of her courage and sacrifice, she personally led more than a dozen expeditions, helping approximately 70 slaves escape. Her efforts and extensive network of contacts along the Underground Railroad provided instruction for dozens more slaves to make the journey to freedom. She once stated, "I never ran my train off track, and I never lost a passenger."

In 1859, Harriet Tubman purchased a home for her family in Auburn, New York. While there, she continued her role as an abolitionist, making several trips to Boston to speak alongside Frederick Douglass and others.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Tubman volunteered. She worked for the Union Army as a nurse, scout, spy, and recruiter, and became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, resulting in the liberation of hundreds of slaves. Traveling through Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, Harriet Tubman risked disease, capture, and physical injury to support the Union Army.

After the war, Harriet Tubman returned to Auburn. She became active in the women's suffrage movement and worked alongside Susan B. Anthony and Emily Howland. She continued to fight for human dignity, human rights, and equal justice throughout her lifetime.

In 1896, Harriet Tubman purchased 25 acres of land in Auburn to create a home and hospital for indigent, aged, and sick African-Americans. Opened on June 23, 1908, the Harriet Tubman Home for the Sick and Aged was the State's only charity outside of New York City dedicated to the shelter and care of African-Americans. Harriet Tubman died from pneumonia in the home that bore her name on March 10, 1913, surrounded by family and friends. In recognition of her service to this country, she was buried with military honors at the Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn.

Harriet Tubman's legacy is one of selflessness and dedication to human rights. She inspired generations of African-Americans struggling for equality and civil rights and she has been praised worldwide.

Harriet Tubman has received innumerable commendations for her role in American history. In 1944, the Maritime Commission launched the *SS Harriet Tubman*, the first Liberty ship ever named for an African-American woman. In 1978, Harriet Tubman was the first honoree of the Postal Service Black Heritage Stamp Series. She is also designated as a saint in the Episcopal Church's Book of Common Prayer.

Public Law 101-252 designated March 10, 1990, as Harriet Tubman Day. My home State of Maryland, as well as Delaware, Georgia, New York, and Texas host annual celebrations on March 10 to honor the life of Harriet Tubman.

Harriet Tubman's dedicated pursuit of the American ideals of equality and liberty continues to inspire all who cherish freedom. It is appropriate to honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 each year in recognition of this remarkable woman's contributions to the U.S.

Senate support for this resolution would encourage the people of the United States to participate and support ceremonies, programs, and other activities in remembrance of Harriet Tubman and to acknowledge her importance in American history. Mr. President, as we close Black History Month and enter Women's History Month, I am proud to introduce this resolution honoring Harriet Ross Tubman, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4134. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4135. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4136. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4137. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4138. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4139. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 2008, to reform the single family housing loan guarantee program under the Housing Act of 1949; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SA 4140. Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes.; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4141. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4142. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4143. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4144. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4145. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to

be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 4134.** Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, add the following:

#### SEC. 40. INSPECTION OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND WAREHOUSES.

Section 16 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2065), as amended by section 14 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, PRIVATE LABELERS, AND DISTRIBUTORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor described in paragraph (2) that offers a consumer product for importation into the customs territory of the United States shall provide consent to the Commission, as a condition on such importation and in a form specified by the Commission, authorizing officers or employees duly designated by the Commission to carry out—

“(A) entrances and inspections as described in subsection (a); and

“(B) inspections as described in subsection (b).

“(2) MANUFACTURER, PRIVATE LABELER, OR DISTRIBUTOR DESCRIBED.—A manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor described in this paragraph is a manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor that, during the 36-month period ending on the date of such offer—

“(A) violated a consumer product safety rule; or

“(B) manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold a consumer product that was the subject of an order under section 15(d).”.

**SA 4135.** Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 10, line 25, insert “and verified for accuracy” after “products received”.

**SA 4136.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 24, beginning in line 17, strike “product (other than a medication, drug, or food)” and insert “consumer product”.

**SA 4137.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, line 1, strike “Act)” and insert “Act, except for motor vehicle equipment as defined in section 30102(a)(7) of title 49, United States Code)”.

**SA 4138.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 70, beginning with line 13, strike through line 20 on page 71, and insert the following:

#### SEC. 24. STUDY OF PREVENTABLE INJURIES AND DEATHS OF MINORITY CHILDREN RELATED TO CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Government Accountability Office shall initiate a study to assess disparities in the risks and incidence of preventable injuries and deaths among children of minority populations, including Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, and Asian/Pacific Islander children in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall examine the racial disparities of the rates of preventable injuries and deaths related to suffocation, poisonings, and drowning including those associated with the use of cribs, mattresses and bedding materials, swimming pools and spas, and toys and other products intended for use by children.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall report the findings to the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee. The report shall include—

(1) the Government Accountability Office's findings on the incidence of preventable risks of injury and death among children of minority populations and recommendations for minimizing such increased risks;

(2) recommendations for public outreach, awareness, and prevention campaigns specifically aimed at racial minority populations; and

(3) recommendations for education initiatives that may reduce current statistical disparities.

**SA 4139.** Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2008, to reform the single family housing loan guarantee program under the Housing Act of 1949; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, add the following:

#### SEC. 40. TRAILER AND MOBILE HOME SAFETY.

(a) REVIEW OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES PURCHASED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR

COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY STANDARDS.—Notwithstanding section 3(a)(1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(1)) or any other provision of law, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, review and certify each trailer and mobile home purchased by the Federal Government for compliance with safety standards established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under section 50.3(i) of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to limitations on hazardous materials in housing to be used in a program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development), or any successor to that section, including any such standards for—

(1) formaldehyde;

(2) lead; or

(3) any other hazardous material, contamination, toxic chemical or gas, or radioactive substance that could affect the health or safety of an occupant.

(b) STUDY AND REPORT ON USE OF NON-TOXIC ALTERNATIVES TO FORMALDEHYDE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency—

(1) conduct a study on the use of non-toxic alternatives to formaldehyde in the manufacture of trailers and mobile homes;

(2) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Commission with respect to such study, including recommendations, if any, with respect to the use of such non-toxic alternatives; and

(3) publish such report on the Internet website of the Commission.

**SA 4140.** Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### TITLE —COMMERCIAL SEAFOOD CONSUMER PROTECTION

##### SEC. —01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Commercial Seafood Consumer Protection Act”.

##### SEC. —02. SEAFOOD SAFETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, establish a program, consistent with the international obligations of the United States, to strengthen Federal activities for ensuring that commercially distributed seafood in the United States meets the food quality and safety requirements of Federal law.

(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into an agreement within 180 days after enactment of this Act to strengthen cooperation on seafood safety. The agreement shall include provisions for—

(1) cooperative arrangements for examining and testing seafood imports;