

owned laundries, Black-owned restaurants, and Black-owned grocery stores. Garvey encouraged Blacks to buy from Black businesses and even went so far as to have Black factories manufacture Black dolls for Black children.

Undoubtedly these principles of Garveyism should be dusted off by the leaders of Black America and the Caribbean today and used as a guide to positive action in these days when the Black Diaspora is coming under attack and the gains of past years are being threatened with erosion.

Garveyism's education program

Garvey stressed the importance of education beginning from the position that white educational values had completely contaminated the Black mind. In this Garvey was right. For one of the first and most lasting forms of slavery, is in fact "mental slavery." Garvey saw that it was fundamentally important to re-educate the Black race using Black history and African heritage as the building blocks. To this end Garvey formed the Liberty University, a vocational training school in Virginia which was modeled after Washington's Tuskegee Institute. This school was part of a wider program of ongoing education which the UNIA launched to combat the years of white conditioning of Black minds.

Marcus Mosiah Garvey was a giant of his time. No Black leader has so completely dominated the Black liberation struggle since his ministry. The sad thing is that the ideology and philosophy which bear his name is not used as a major tool today by present day Black leaders. But history is full of the successes of Garveyism.

The ruling African National Congress (ANC) party of South Africa began as a Garveyite organization and many of its guiding principles today have been developed using the tenets of Garveyism. Malcolm X's father was a Garveyite who was killed by the Ku Klux Klan and the famous African and Ghanian anti-colonialist and pro-independence leader Kwame Nkrumah was also a Garveyite. They understood the necessity to "go armed in a world of wolves."

Today, Garvey's contribution to Black history stands out as a monumental work of sacrifice and dedication. It is a pity that as the Black Diaspora suffers at the hands of international reaction in the form of white supremacists here in the United States and neo-Nazi skinheads in Europe. Black leaders are still failing to go armed among the wolves.

For the world of wolves have become much more sophisticated, but the same problems which confronted Garvey more than half a century ago, still plague the Black community and race today.

The wolves have become more sophisticated, more organized, and have traded in their white hoods, masks and sheets for Armani business suits.

LIGHT BULB BILL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 15, 2007

Ms. HARMAN. Madam Speaker, today I introduce legislation to phase out low-efficiency light bulbs—an important step toward making every household, business and public building in America more energy efficient.

Most incandescent light bulbs currently use 12–15 lumens per watt. My legislation would ban the sale of light bulbs using anything less

than 60 lumens per watt, the standards met by today's fluorescents. By 2016, the bill would ban the sale of anything under 90 lumens per watt. And by 2020, the baseline would be set at 120 lumens.

This standard—created in consultation with technical experts in the environmental community, architects, engineers and others—does not discriminate against any bulb type or technological composition. But it does create a bar that makes sense for the market, for the environment, and for America's energy future.

This bill also includes some practical carve-outs for specialized lighting, such as military, medical, and public safety uses and for situations where such lighting is not technologically feasible. But these would be small exceptions, not the rule. A seller of light bulbs would need to specifically seek a waiver and have it approved by a Department of Energy panel to put a non-conforming bulb on the market. These waivers would only be good for 2 years, pushing the market for more innovation.

Madam Speaker, it's clear that we need to change the way we consume and produce energy. This bill will help America one-day transform into a more energy efficient and energy independent Nation.

But today, most of us still use the same glass and filament bulbs that Thomas Edison invented 128 years ago. When it comes to lighting our homes, offices and public places, we still live in a cave.

Only 10 percent of the power used by today's incandescent bulbs is emitted as light. A full 90 percent is released as heat. The typical 60 watt bulb only lasts 750–1,000 hours. Most fluorescent bulbs can last 8 to 10 times longer.

The continued widespread use of incandescent lighting results in low overall efficiency, high energy costs and output, and in the end, tons and tons of harmful carbon emissions. According to the Department of Energy, one energy efficient bulb can prevent the release of over 450 pounds of greenhouse gases.

Because bulbs using 60 or more lumens significantly reduce energy consumption, everyone saves money—and new markets can blossom. Companies across the country, including some in my own district, will benefit by helping develop the technological innovations the legislation calls for.

Though the marketplace of ideas is suddenly crowded with proposals to cut carbon emissions, increase energy efficiency and tackle global climate change, sometimes the most effective, accessible ideas are also the smallest. One small change that everyone can make—one that is being proposed in Australia, in Europe, my home State of California, and now in Congress—is as simple as changing a light bulb.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR GAYLON WATSON

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 15, 2007

Mrs. EMERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mayor Gaylon Watson on his 16 years of noble service to the city of Piedmont, MO. As the mayor of Piedmont, Mayor Watson brought passion, hard work

and innovative ideas to his job. Because of Mayor Watson's leadership, Piedmont continues to be a wonderful place in which to live, work and raise a family.

Mayor Watson possesses a deep sense of community and true desire to improve the lives of his fellow citizens. During his tenure, Mayor Watson brought more investment to the community than any other time in Piedmont's history—investments necessary to create jobs, improve infrastructure and foster the preservation of the area's natural resources. I have worked personally with Mayor Watson, and can attest to the fact that his dedication and steadfast leadership are responsible for making these investments possible.

Rural communities like Piedmont represent the best of our country, and they require constant and aggressive advocacy to keep that way of life alive. Mayor Watson has played a crucial role in advancing community interests while expanding economic opportunity for the Americans fortunate to live in southern Missouri. His successes have been closely observed and duplicated throughout our region, and Mayor Watson is a tremendous role model for those among the younger generation in Piedmont considering a career in public service.

Madam Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Mayor Watson for his many achievements and the enduring impact he has made on his community, State and Nation. I ask that you join me, along with Mayor Watson's family and friends, in wishing him a wonderful and productive retirement.

CONGRATULATING KATE FANNING UPON BEING SELECTED "WOMAN OF THE YEAR" BY THE LACKAWANNA COUNTY FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 15, 2007

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Ms. Kate Fanning, who has been selected as "Woman of the Year" by the Lackawanna County Federation of Democratic Women.

Ms. Fanning resides on North Bromley Avenue in Scranton, PA. She is a daughter of James Fanning and the late Patricia Fanning.

She attended West Scranton High School, where she was a member of the school's marching band. Ms. Fanning graduated from Lackawanna Junior College and later from the University of Scranton where she earned a degree in criminal justice.

Ms. Fanning has been employed as a sergeant by the Lackawanna County Prison for 17 years. She is an active member of St. Patrick's Church in West Scranton, PA, where she has been a life member.

Ms. Fanning has been active in politics for many years, having helped to reinvigorate the Young Democrats of Lackawanna County 14 years ago. She has served as a Democratic committee-woman in West Scranton for many years.

She has also served as treasurer and is a veteran member of the Lackawanna County Federation of Democratic Women.

In addition to her political volunteerism with the Democratic Party, Ms. Fanning worked tirelessly for the Scranton Tomorrow "Winter in the City" project.

She is also a member of the Society of Irish Women.

Ms. Fanning also enjoys her role as aunt to her three nieces, Jennifer, Erin and Ellen and her nephew, James.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Kate Fanning on the occasion of this special honor. Her commitment to community service, citizenship and volunteerism serves as an inspiration to all and deserves the singular recognition she is receiving from the Lackawanna County Federation of Democratic Women.

THE RETIREMENT OF R. BYRON  
DAVIS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 15, 2007

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a great public servant to the State of West Virginia. After 45 years of federal service, R. Byron Davis recently retired and while he will surely be missed, he leaves behind a legacy of work that will benefit the State of West Virginia for years to come.

Beginning his career in the 1960s, serving as a civil engineer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District and later the U.S. EDA, Byron went on to become the Chief of Engineering Service for the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Huntington. He has spent the last 20 years as the Economic Development Representative for the State of West Virginia with the EDA.

During that time, Byron has traveled to all 55 counties in the State, meeting with most County Commissions, conducting meetings with city officials, economic development authorities and public service districts. Through his hard work, many new projects have been funded and many long-term jobs have been created.

In my District, Byron was instrumental in providing us the support to establish multi-use industrial buildings and incubators to Marshall University, Beckley, Hinton and Huntington. He was also instrumental in helping fund industrial park projects in Wayne, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Logan, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier and Mingo counties. Most recently, he was instrumental in helping with my establishment of a Mine Safety Technology Consortium in the Third District, and I am grateful for his support of this important project that will be a catalyst in transforming West Virginia coal mining.

It has truly been an honor and a pleasure to work with Byron through the years on these and so many other important initiatives. I admire and respect his dedication to our state, his strong work ethic and his unwavering values.

I again commend Byron for great work that he has accomplished. Of course, of all of his accomplishments, Byron would likely say that he is proudest of his strong Christian family, his wife of 47 years, Marion, and his seven grandchildren.

I hope that in his retirement he will get to spend a little more time with "his greatest ac-

complishment" and enjoy the fruits of his labor, for they are many. I wish him the best as he begins the next chapter in what has been and continues to be a life lived well.

Byron, the great State of West Virginia thanks you.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE  
OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 12, 2007

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 198, a resolution recognizing the significance of Black History Month. I am an original cosponsor of this important legislation.

Celebrated during the month of February, Black History Month allows all Americans to celebrate the accomplishments of African Americans, the famous and the not so famous, who have made strides in all walks of life.

I would like to share with you the words of one of the most noted African Americans in history—civil rights leader, Pan-African sociologist, educator, historian, writer, editor poet, and scholar, W. E. B. Dubois, who said:

"The shadow of a mighty Negro past flits through the tale of Ethiopia the shadowy and of the Egypt the Sphinx. Throughout history, the powers of single blacks flash here and there like falling stars, and die sometimes before the world has rightly gauged their brightness."

This is time to celebrate the trials, tribulations, accomplishments and contributions of African Americans, who have certainly created and attained so much in this nation's young history.

As many of my colleagues know, many of our ancestors were brought here in the grips of iron chains on slave ships. Despite this demoralizing beginning, African Americans created a noble culture that encompasses the American spirit of survival through adversity.

I would like to share a few stories of my past, of why it is so important that we continue to celebrate Black History Month and continue to reflect on our country's struggle with the equality of all people.

More than 60 years ago, my parents, Robert and Ruth Cummings, grew up in rural South Carolina—near a small Clarendon County town called Manning. Some here may recall that Clarendon County would later have the dubious distinction of having its segregated mis-education of Black children successfully overturned in one of the Supreme Court's five Brown v. Board of Education school desegregation cases: *Briggs v. Elliot*.

I will never forget the painful lesson that my father taught us children about our Grandfather's death in Clarendon County.

When my father was a child in South Carolina, his father was taken back to their home after collapsing in church.

Granddad lay close to death as two white doctors arrived to examine him—an older doctor and his younger assistant.

Later on that moonless night, they emerged from the house onto the front porch.

They did not notice that my father was sitting over in the corner, alone in the dark.

"We should take this man to the hospital in town," the younger doctor pleaded. "It's not worth the effort," the older doctor replied. "He's just a N-\*g-g-\*r."

My grandfather died on that dark, South Carolina night. As a result, I never had a chance to meet the man whose blood flows through my veins.

I never sat on his knee. He never took me fishing. I never learned about the struggles and joys of this strong and good man.

This, I think, is why I became convinced at an early age that we all must work together to create an America in which no life is considered to be without value.

For Americans of Color, the implications of this personal tragedy are clear.

Unable to depend upon the larger society to value our humanity, African American families have learned that we must create our own doctors and nurses.

We founded first-rate medical schools like those at Howard University College of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science and Morehouse School of Medicine.

We have sent our children to study at world-class nursing schools like the ones in my District at the University of Maryland at Baltimore and Coppin State University.

And, in response, brilliant African American men and women have followed their calling to become our healers.

Some became famous—like Dr. Ben Carson at Johns Hopkins University.

Yet, despite all of these efforts, the American medical establishment has confirmed that "unequal treatment" all too often remains the rule, not the exception, in the medical care that Americans of color receive today.

In fact, African Americans receive inferior medical care—compared to the majority population—even when our incomes and insurance plans are the same. These disparities contribute to our higher death rates from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, HIV/AIDS and other life-endangering conditions.

Consider this: The December 2004 issue of the American Journal of Public Health contained important findings by a research team headed by President Clinton's Surgeon General, Dr. David Satcher, and Professor Stephen Woolfe of Virginia Commonwealth University.

The Satcher-Woolfe team examined data for the period of the Clinton years that they had gleaned from the National Center for Health Statistics.

During the 1990s, they found that more than 886,000 deaths could have been prevented if African Americans had received the same health care as White Americans.

My friends, when we consider our national health policy, we also are considering our national morality.

We must face the harsh truth: Being Black in America continues to be a medically dangerous condition. And being both Black and poor can be deadly.

But the crisis is spreading. Today more than 46 million Americans of every racial background are uninsured.

And, as a direct result, far too many Americans of every race and creed are dying before their time.

More often than not, health care issues are directly related to the broader challenge of providing access to economic opportunity.