

And to Special Agent Avila, I join with my colleagues at the Committee on Homeland Security, to express my sincere wish for a full recovery and appreciation for your service to our country.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, ON ITS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution commemorating Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on its centennial anniversary. The city was incorporated on March 27, 1911, but in fact Fort Lauderdale's history goes back much further.

Thousands of years ago the Glades Culture and Tequesta people settled in the area, although the modern history of the area began in the early 1800s with the Seminole Indian Tribe settlements. Conflict arose between the Native Americans and local white planters, leading to a series of wars over several decades. It was during the Second Seminole War, in the 1830s and 1840s, that Major William Lauderdale commanded a detachment of soldiers who built a fort along the New River, forever imprinting his name on the area.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as regional investments in rail, water, and road transportation took off, trading posts and residential neighborhoods grew up in the area, until Fort Lauderdale became a city in 1911. Four years later the city became the seat in the newly-created Broward County.

By World War Two Fort Lauderdale had become a major resort town, shipping port, and military base, where pilots and submarines did battle with German U-boats off the coast of Florida. The postwar period saw Broward become the second largest county in the State, and turned Fort Lauderdale into a major metropolis, commercial hub, and tourist destination.

Today, Fort Lauderdale has over 180,000 residents and ten million annual visitors. Nearby Port Everglades is the third busiest cruise port in the United States, and the city is a global center for yachting, with over 100 marinas and 42,000 yachts. The city's International Boat Show is the third largest in the world.

From pristine beaches and entertainment centers to its economic vitality and transportation network, Fort Lauderdale is a vibrant and livable destination city. The past hundred years have seen unprecedented growth and civic betterment, the outgrowth of suburbs and the rising of skyscrapers. I know that the next hundred years will mark great new achievements in urban development and economic prosperity. I offer my congratulations to the city and its residents on the occasion of Fort Lauderdale's centennial anniversary.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF CIVIL WAR AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2011

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War and the contributions of African Americans in abolishing slavery.

The Association for the Study of African American Life and History, ASALH, selected "African Americans and the Civil War" as its 2011 National Black History theme to show appreciation for the successful efforts of free and enslaved African Americans, during the Civil War, to end slavery. ASALH has issued a statement, which I bring to the Floor:

In 1861, as the United States stood at the brink of Civil War, people of African descent, both enslaved and free persons, waited with a watchful eye. They understood that a war between the North and the South might bring about jubilee—the destruction of slavery and universal freedom. When the Confederacy fired upon Fort Sumter and war ensued, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the paramount cause was to preserve the Union, not end slavery. Frederick Douglass, the most prominent black leader, opined that regardless of intentions, the war would bring an end to slavery, America's "peculiar institution."

Over the course of the war, the 4 million people of African descent in the United States proved Douglass right. Free and enslaved blacks rallied around the Union flag in the cause of freedom. From the cotton and tobacco fields of the South to the small towns and big cities of the North, nearly 200,000 joined the Grand Army of the Republic and took up arms to destroy the Confederacy. They served as recruiters, soldiers, nurses, and spies, and endured unequal treatment, massacres, and riots as they pursued their quest for freedom and equality. Their record of service speaks for itself, and Americans have never fully realized how their efforts saved the Union.

In honor of the efforts of people of African descent to destroy slavery and inaugurate universal freedom in the United States, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History has selected "African Americans and the Civil War" as the 2011 National Black History Theme. We urge all Americans to study and reflect on the value of their contributions to the nation."

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War, and applauding African Americans for their work to abolish slavery and for their contributions toward the equalization among American races.

FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION ACT, 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes:

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chair, I am pleased that Mr. AKIN plans to withdraw his amendment #181 to defund the bipartisan indoor lighting provision of the historic Energy Independence and Security Act, which President Bush signed into law in 2007.

Let me underscore a few facts:

First, Chairman UPTON plans to hold an oversight hearing on this provision in the near future—so action today would have been premature.

Second, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, which represents the domestic manufacturers of light bulbs and includes GE, Sylvania and Phillips, urges a "no" vote.

Third, the law does not ban incandescent light bulbs, or force Americans to buy Chinese-made compact fluorescent bulbs that contain small traces of mercury.

Fourth, what the law does is set a glide path to US manufacture of more efficient light bulbs—which are already saving consumers an average of \$200 per family per year. Manufacturing facilities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Florida and Torrance, CA—in my district—are creating thousands of new jobs right now.

Finally, when the law passed by a strong bipartisan vote my co-author Rep. UPTON said: ". . . it is a bipartisan effort in every way . . . this is where we need to be . . . where the world needs to be."

And then-Ranking Member on Energy and Commerce Rep. BARTON added: ". . . this is one of the few areas where there has been constructive dialogue and bipartisanship . . ."

Withdrawing this amendment is the proper thing to do and I commend Rep. AKIN for doing so.

FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 16, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes:

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Chu amendment, and for the 19,000 students in Hawaii who rely on Pell grants to pay for college.

That's 22 percent of the student body at Maui College. 30 percent at the University of