

the surprise of their attack. By night, Washington's troops were forced to retreat to Chester.

Despite being outnumbered and outmaneuvered, Washington's troops fought valiantly. The American Congress was able to escape from Philadelphia to safety in Lancaster, and then York, PA. Military supplies were also removed from the capital city before the impending British takeover.

On September 26, 1777, British forces marched unopposed through the city of Philadelphia. This takeover proved of little strategic value, however.

Washington's troops regrouped. The General wrote to John Hancock that night, "Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained." Congress sent reinforcements, strengthening the American army.

Washington's troops successfully defended the military supplies in Reading. On June 18, 1778, British troops abandoned Philadelphia and the city returned to American control.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably absent yesterday afternoon, September 17, on very urgent business. Had I been present for the three votes which occurred yesterday evening, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 3246; rollcall vote No. 867, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 1657; rollcall vote No. 868, and I would have voted "aye" on H. Res. 3527; rollcall vote No. 869.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EDWARD "JACK" EUBANKS

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Edward "Jack" Eubanks, a proud veteran and dedicated public servant. Mr. Eubanks, a resident of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, is retiring after 43 years of service to our country.

Mr. Eubanks served in the United States Army for 20 years and retired as sergeant first class. His military service included three overseas tours of duty, one being in Vietnam.

Upon his retirement from the Army, Mr. Eubanks joined the Federal civilian workforce at Fort Knox, Kentucky, serving most recently as Chief of Armor Center Protocol. During his 23 years of civilian work, he has been the recipient of the Superior Civilian Service Award twice, the Gold Medallion-Noble Patron of Armor, and the Kentucky Distinguished Service Medal.

It is my privilege to honor Jack Eubanks today, before the entire United States House of Representatives, for his service to his country. I wish Jack, and his wife Kathy a safe and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SIR DAVID GEOFFREY MANNING

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the remarkable and significant career of the distinguished British Ambassador to the United States, Sir David Geoffrey Manning. Ambassador Manning is stepping down from his post after 4 years of devoted service and I would like to commend him on his long service to the British Government and his vital contributions to the enduring relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Ambassador Manning began his career as a civil servant in the Foreign and Commonwealth office in 1972, where he was posted in the Mexico/Central America Department. He then served in posts in Warsaw, New Delhi, and Paris. It was in 1990 that Sir David was appointed to the senior position of Counselor, Head of Chancery in Moscow. Ambassador Manning held this post from 1990 to 1993, during which time the fall of communism and the break-up of the former Soviet Union occurred.

In 1995, Ambassador Manning was named British Ambassador to Israel during the difficult period after the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He served in that post with distinction throughout his 3 years of service. In 2001, Sir David was appointed to head the UK delegation to NATO in Brussels, a post he held for 8 months until he was designated by Prime Minister Tony Blair to serve as his chief foreign policy adviser. It was in this capacity that he worked closely for Prime Minister Blair in the aftermath of September 11, 2001, and for the 2 years that followed. It was in this position that Ambassador Manning also developed a close working relationship with Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, who at that time was serving as President Bush's national security adviser.

In September 2003, Ambassador Manning was appointed by Prime Minister Blair to be the British ambassador to the United States, the 40th ambassador to hold this post. In this position, Sir David has played an invaluable role in strengthening the uniquely close U.S.-UK alliance. Now after four years of service, he is leaving Washington and I want to take this opportunity to thank him for his distinguished service to the United Kingdom and for the friendship he has consistently shown toward the United States. I have appreciated my dealings with Ambassador Manning on a range of issues including the war against terrorism and the fulfillment of the Irish Peace Process. And on a personal level, my wife Rosemary and I have thoroughly enjoyed our relationship with Ambassador Manning and his wife Catherine.

Sir David, thank you for your impressive service and I wish you and Lady Catherine the best in all your future endeavors.

HONORING MR. CARL ULLRICH

HON. JOE SESTAK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. SESTAK. Madam Speaker, I rise before you to honor Carl Ullrich on his recent induction in the Army's Sports Hall of Fame and his lifetime of service to our Nation's young athletes and his service to our Nation both in U.S. Navy during World War II and in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean Conflict. Mr. Ullrich was the first civilian director of athletics at the Military Academy at West Point serving in that capacity from 1980 to 1990. He oversaw five winning football seasons, the program's first three bowl game appearances, and negotiated a deal to ensure the winner of the Commander in Chiefs Trophy was invited to a post-season bowl game.

Mr. Ullrich has a long career in mentoring and teaching our youth and young adults, starting in 1952 with a coaching position at the Friends Academy in New York and includes serving as a coach at Irvington High School and Newark Academy in New Jersey, freshman crew coach at Cornell University, varsity crew coach at Columbia University and Boston University, and as an assistant commandant at the Sanford Naval Academy. He served as athletic administrator at the Naval Academy for 11 years where he supervised the areas of admissions, counseling, recruiting, eligibility, Congressional liaison, and NCAA and AIAW policy, and coached the Navy varsity crew for 6 years, winning the Eastern Intercollegiate championship in 1971.

Additionally, Mr. Ullrich has served as athletic director of Western Michigan University, the President of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, and in many capacities for the NCAA and ECAC. He has also served as the initial Executive Director of the Patriot League, and most recently as the Athletic Director of St. Andrews Presbyterian College. He was awarded the Eastern College Athletic Conference's James Lynch Distinguished Achievement Award in 1995 in recognition of his outstanding success in his career and his extraordinary contribution in the interest of intercollegiate athletics.

Mr. Ullrich served his country in active duty in both World War II and the Korean Conflict reaching the rank of Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring Carl Ullrich, an inspiration to over five decades of this nation's young athletes and an exemplary role-model of service and dedication for them to follow.

TRIBUTE TO THE CUSIMANO FAMILY

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Cusimano family as they and our community gather this month to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary.

The Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary was founded in 1957 by Joseph and Sue

Cusimano in Mountain View, California, Joseph and Sue devoted their entire lives to the work of their business, and to the service of their community. For 50 years, Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary has maintained a family-oriented approach to providing mortuary services to the community—a commitment that has been carried on by their children. In 1980, in recognition of the exemplary professional standards and extensive community involvement, the mortuary was invited to join the distinguished association of Selected Independent Funeral Homes.

Joseph and Sue lived their broad and continuing commitment to the service of their community—ranging from the Mortuary's 50-year sponsorship of the local Babe Ruth Little League team to Joseph's service as the Mayor of Mountain View. The generosity of the Cusimanos also extended beyond our community to others in need, as exemplified by their gift of children's caskets to the victims of the 1995 Oklahoma City tragedy.

Joseph and Sue bequeathed both their business and their sense of responsibility to their children. The Cusimano Family Colonial Mortuary is now managed by Matthew and Sherri, who have maintained the spirit of service and community participation that began with their parents 50 years ago. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate the Cusimano family as they celebrate this special anniversary.

IN HONOR OF VIOLET DE
CRISTOFORO

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my district's most outstanding citizens, Violet de Cristoforo. Today, the National Endowment for the Arts will honor Mrs. de Cristoforo with a National Heritage Fellowship Award, our country's highest honor in folk and traditional arts.

Violet de Cristoforo was born Kazue Yamane in Ninole, Hawaii. At the age of 8 she was sent to Hiroshima, Japan for her primary education. Then at the age of 13 she returned to the United States to attend high school in Fresno, California. Upon her graduation Mrs. de Cristoforo married Shigaru Matsuda. It was also around this time that Mrs. de Cristoforo joined the Valley Ginsha Haiku Kai, a local haiku kais, or poetry club, and began focusing on the newer kaiko style that loosened haiku traditional 5-7-5 structure.

With the onset of WWII, Mrs. de Cristoforo, her husband and three children were moved to forced detention facility in Jerome, Arkansas. After her husband refused to complete a questionnaire, the family was split up; Mrs. de Cristoforo and her children were sent to Tule Lake, California, while her husband was sent to a detention facility in Santa Fe, New Mexico. While under forced internment, she wrote hundreds of haikus reflecting on her environment and everyday life in the camps. Sadly, only fifteen of the hundreds of haikus survived upon her release in 1946.

It is important that we recognize Mrs. de Cristoforo not only for her own haikus but for the hard work and dedication she contributed to the preservation, translation and publication

of other haikus of the Japanese culture and life in the forced internment camps. Mrs. Cristoforo's own book, "Poetic Reflections of the Tule Lake Internment Camp, 1944" was published over 40 years after it was originally written. Years later Mrs. de Cristoforo compiled the haikus of many former internment camp poets and published, "May Sky: There's Always Tomorrow: A History and Anthology of Haiku". These poems are not just their history; they are part of our American history, because these people were also Americans.

It is sad that so few of these works survived that time, for not only were many lost in the camps but, prior to their forced detention when many of them were destroyed. At the time Mrs. de Cristoforo and her husband ran a small bookstore in Fresno. This material is forever lost which makes her work that much more important.

Madam Speaker, Violet Kazue de Cristoforo is truly deserving of our thanks and her recognition by the NEA with the National Heritage Fellowship Award is but a small token of appreciation for a lifetime of dedication and sacrifice.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. EHLERS. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 867, 868, and 869, I was delayed because my airplane was very late in reaching DCA, due to weather problems in Minneapolis, and I was too late for the votes.

Had I been present I would have Voted "no" on rollcall No. 867, H.R. 3246; "yes" on rollcalls No. 868 and 869, H.R. 1657 and H.R. 3527.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to be present in the Capitol on Monday, September 17, 2007 and was unable to cast votes on the House Floor that evening.

However, had I been present I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 3246, the Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development Act of 2007; "aye" on H.R. 1657, a bill to establish a Science and Technology Scholarship Program to award scholarships to recruit and prepare students for careers in the National Weather Service and in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration marine research, atmospheric research, and satellite programs; and "aye" on H.R. 3527, a bill to extend for 2 months the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 2007

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Madam Speaker, unfortunately last night, September 17, 2007, I was unable to cast my votes on H.R. 3246, H.R. 1657, and H.R. 3527.

Had I been present for rollcall No. 867 on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 3246, the Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development Act of 2007, I would have voted "nay."

Had I been present for rollcall No. 868 on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 1657, to establish a Science and Technology Scholarship Program to award scholarships to recruit and prepare students for careers in the National Weather Service and in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration marine research, atmospheric research, and satellite programs, I would have voted "aye."

Had I been present for rollcall No. 869 on H.R. 3527, to extend for two months the authorities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, I would have voted "aye."

VIETNAM HUMAN RIGHTS ACT OF

2007

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 17, 2007

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3096.

When the U.S. and Vietnam resumed diplomatic relations over 10 years ago, it was the hope of many Americans that by increasing economic ties with Vietnam, we would be a beacon of light that would shine on the human rights atrocities also occurring in Vietnam.

Despite increased U.S. relations, Vietnam has failed to protect the rights of its people. The Vietnamese government controls the press, suppressing the basic, core right of free speech that we as Americans hold to be so vital.

While maintaining fiscal relations with Vietnam is important for a plethora of reasons, the overriding consideration for the U.S. in any relationship with a foreign country should be in evaluating how a foreign country treats its own people. The Vietnamese Communist Party has failed the people of Vietnam, and we fail with them if we refuse to recognize the atrocities occurring every day.

This bill, the Vietnam Human Rights Act of 2007, is an important step in continuing to keep pressure on the Vietnamese Communist Party. As we have learned in addressing human rights issues in numerous countries throughout the world, one of the most effective methods of protecting the rights of others is to hit oppressive regimes where it counts—in their wallets.

Under H.R. 3096, Vietnam would face losing millions in non-humanitarian aid unless the president certifies that Vietnam begins releasing its political prisoners and protecting the basic rights of freedom of speech and freedom of religion—rights that we hold self-evident not