

and Thomas Jefferson won permanent residence for Congress on the Potomac in exchange for the Federal Government's assumption of State debts from the Revolution—a priority of Alexander Hamilton. What followed was the Residence Act, which established what we now know as the District of Columbia.

What is less understood is the capital's journey through eight other towns, the abandoned proposals and the near-misses before Congress settled here on the Potomac. During the Revolutionary War, Congress moved frequently to avoid British troops—meeting famously in Philadelphia then in Baltimore, York, and Lancaster. Upon ratification of the Articles of Confederation, Congress returned to Independence Hall only to be removed abruptly in the summer of 1783.

That June, approximately 500 mutinous Pennsylvania militiamen demanding back pay from their service during the Revolution, encircled Independence Hall and refused to let Members of Congress leave the building unless their demands were met. Uncertain of their safety and the integrity of Congress, the delegates fled across the Delaware to Princeton, New Jersey.

In Princeton, Congress redoubled its efforts to select a permanent seat of government. To settle regional animosity, Congress agreed on two permanent capitals on the Delaware and Potomac, while designating Annapolis and Trenton as interim capitals.

On November 1, 1784, Congress convened in Trenton. Travel-weary legislators reluctantly trickled into Trenton—then a town of roughly 500 people—and it began official business at the French Arms Tavern on the corner of Warren and State Streets.

When Congress finally reached a quorum on November 29 it considered matters of foreign affairs and finance, appointing ministers to Britain and France and selecting commissioners to the Board of Treasury.

The highlight of Trenton's time as the capital was a visit by the Marquis de Lafayette. During his visit he petitioned Congress to take official leave to France and addressed a joint session of the New Jersey State Legislature. In honor of Lafayette, one of George Washington's most trusted generals, Congress drafted a letter to the King of France praising Lafayette's service and passed a resolution commending Lafayette for his bravery during the siege of Yorktown.

As the session concluded before Christmas, Congress scrapped the plan for two capitals and took up a resolution to establish a permanent capital in Trenton. Unfortunately for Trenton, debate stalled, and on Christmas Eve Congress agreed to meet in New York City after the New Year.

The rest as they say is history. The bustling, city life of New York was more appealing to Members of Congress than the calm of small-town Trenton. They quickly forgot their plans and continued to meet in New York until 1790.

Still, Congress's brief visit to Trenton offers a fascinating glimpse into the early history of the United States and should remind us that the remarkable Capitol building in which we conduct the people's business should not be taken for granted.

I commend the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, the Trenton Historical Society, and the other organizations that make up Trenton 1784—The Na-

tion's Capital Committee, for their excellent work, schedule event and lectures and preparing exhibits and online resources to bring to life this fascinating yet fleeting moment in American history. Trenton was then and is today a town with great appeal.

IN RECOGNITION OF PATRICK W. HENNING'S OUTSTANDING CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer the following statement, in recognition of Patrick W. Henning upon his retirement, on behalf of myself and the following members of the California congressional delegation: Representatives PETE STARK, HOWARD BERMAN, SAM FARR, LYNN WOOLSEY, ZOE LOFGREN, ANNA ESHOO, HENRY WAXMAN, DORIS MATSUI, JERRY MCNERNEY, JIM COSTA, BARBARA LEE, GRACE NAPOLITANO, LAURA RICHARDSON, BRAD SHERMAN, MIKE HONDA, LINDA SANCHEZ, JOE BACA, and other colleagues.

We rise in honor of Patrick Henning, upon his retirement from public service as the director of California's Employment Development Department, EDD. With nearly 40 years of experience in the field of labor, Mr. Henning brought to his office a deep and unmatched commitment to strengthening California's workforce.

Throughout his career, Mr. Henning has worked to improve the lives of California's workers—from his early days as a union organizer to his appointment to one of the state's largest Departments.

Prior to joining the Employment Development Department, Mr. Henning served the California Legislature for 17 years as a key labor policy consultant—first in the Assembly, and then in the Senate's Labor and Industrial Relations Committee headed by now-Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis. In the early 1980s, Mr. Henning served as California Labor Commissioner, and later as a member of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board. As a union representative in Southern California in the 1970s, Mr. Henning helped hundreds of workers bargain for improved wages, benefits, and working conditions.

Other major achievements include his tenure as chair of the state Developmental Disabilities Area Board for Los Angeles County. He also served several years in the United States Marine Corps Reserve.

Without a doubt, California's working families have benefited from Mr. Henning's lifelong contributions to the labor field. We would like to thank Mr. Henning for everything he has achieved for California's workers, and we give him our very warmest wishes for many happy years of retirement.

HONORING BALBINA "BARBIE" HERNANDEZ

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, on December 11, 2009, San Antonio lost a great public servant when Balbina "Barbie" Hernandez passed away at the age of 62. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Barbie Hernandez as we celebrate her life, which was highlighted by decades of community service, philanthropy, and leadership.

Balbina Hernandez was born on November 2 and was named after her paternal grandmother. She was nicknamed "Barbie" in high school and was by known by this name the rest of her life.

She was an active member of her community, serving countless organizations and served the City of San Antonio for 18 years, which included being part of then Mayor Henry Cisneros' administration. As a single parent, Barbie passionately worked to be a role model for young women and boldly carried a red purse to remind people of the disparity in pay between men and women. Also, as a proud Vok, Barbie was dedicated to Lanier High School and worked to make a difference for the students attending her alma mater.

After working tirelessly to earn her bachelor's degree from the University of the Incarnate Word she set out to work for the Mexican American & Hispanic Physicians Association, MAHPA, as Executive Director. At MAHPA, Barbie took great joy in working to make college and medical school a reality for so many kids.

The City of San Antonio and the State of Texas feel a little emptier now, but we have all lived richer, better lives because of the life of Balbina "Barbie" Hernandez. Her life may have ended, but her contributions will live on and generations shall enjoy the fruits of her labor.

STOP ANY TARP EXTENSION ACT OF 2009

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, I have cosponsored the Stop Any TARP Extension Act of 2009. The position of the Treasury Department—that it is free to reuse any repaid TARP funds—is entirely contrary to the law. Due to the Department's unwillingness to adhere to the statutory language of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, it is necessary to terminate that Act.

My office has inquired with the Treasury Department as to whether it possesses any legal opinion justifying the recycling of funds repaid by the banks. It should be noted that the Department has hundreds of lawyers and rarely does anything without a legal opinion, certainly not anything involving hundreds of billions of dollars. The Treasury Department refused to provide any legal opinion to Congress, implying that this is a case where he cannot find even one Department lawyer to reach the conclusion the Department would prefer.

Terminating TARP today will immediately return more than \$300 billion to the general treasury. This will give us the fiscal capacity to take the actions necessary to fight the great recession and get Americans back to work. I voted to enact the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in February and would be willing to support well designed job-creation programs again today.

A disadvantage of keeping TARP alive is that the administration may select job-creating programs based upon whether they somehow fit a contrived and expanded interpretation of the TARP statute, rather than whether they constitute the best job creation strategy. Once the TARP funds are returned to the treasury, Congress should immediately consider job-creating and recession-fighting bills.

THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 2009

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, research shows that school leadership can be one of the most positive and effective factors in improving student learning. In fact, a strong school principal is often the principle reason behind a successful, well-functioning school that attracts and maintains quality instructors. In high-need schools, strong school leadership is especially crucial.

When the No Child Left Behind Act is reauthorized, the federal government will look to provide additional resources to help high-need schools improve student achievement. With a strong and inspirational principal at the helm, a high-need school will be more likely to achieve success.

Representative TODD RUSSELL PLATTS and I are introducing the School Principal Recruitment and Training Act of 2009 to put the nation on the right track toward creating a new generation of effective school leaders. The legislation provides competitive grants to recruit and train high-caliber aspiring and current principals to lead high-need schools and stay in their positions.

As part of the training, principals will be mentored by other successful school leaders, and they will receive on-going education even after their placement. The legislation includes a data and reporting component so successful outcomes can be disseminated and replicated at other high-need schools.

Madam Speaker, I urge consideration of this legislation as we continue the effort to improve education in the United States and close the Achievement Gap.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PASSING FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH COLOMBIA, SOUTH KOREA, AND PANAMA

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, the Department of Labor has recently announced that unemployment across the country remained at double-digits and many states have followed with their own bleak statements of jobs being eliminated and families struggling.

These continued job losses demonstrate the need to approve and implement three free trade agreements—Colombia, South Korea and Panama—that can and will “save and create” high value private sector jobs for Americans.

Since 2005, 64 trade pacts have taken effect across the globe. The U.S. is a party to only five—with Australia, Bahrain, Morocco, Oman and Peru. During the same time frame, Japan has signed nine and the European Union (EU), which already has liberalized trade practices among its 27 member states, has signed eight.

And yet, pending free trade agreements with Colombia, Panama and South Korea that will tear down barriers to our products languish in the United States Congress. Unfortunately, there has not been a debate in Congress on the ratification of these agreements.

When visiting South Korea in November, the President indicated that the U.S. would move forward on the pending U.S.-South Korea free trade agreement (KORUS FTA). This is a pact, signed over two years ago, which will virtually eliminate remaining tariffs between our two economies. It also takes aim at non-tariff barriers such as Seoul's burdensome safety standards that many U.S. businesses have been unable to meet and, thus, gain access to the growing Korean market.

As the U.S. stalls, the EU is moving to fill the void. It is actively negotiating with South Korea, using many of the same principles and goals that our trade officials used years ago. In fact, there are credible estimates that the U.S. will lose 345,000 jobs if it fails to implement the KORUS FTA!

Likewise, it has been nearly 1,100 days since President Bush sent a final U.S.-Colombia free trade agreement to Congress for implementation. In the meantime, the Canadians have completed their own deal with Colombia which will ultimately disadvantage our manufacturers and our farmers.

So, as Congress places us firmly on the sidelines, Canada, the EU, China and other commercial competitors are taking the field and our business.

This is not some dry, theoretical debate for my home state of New Jersey. Our businesses, large and small, and their workers, have a great deal riding on these agreements and others yet to be reached. They will create jobs here in America, in general, and in New Jersey, specifically.

For example, the Port of New Jersey and New York is a major international gateway for

our region. Today, \$80 billion in commerce flows through the Port each year. Total exports from New Jersey have increased by \$8.1 billion over the past five years.

In fact, the latest data has shown that 130,500 jobs in New Jersey depend on trade. Of these, 50,500 are manufacturing jobs. Indeed, approximately one of every six manufacturing jobs in New Jersey is directly connected to trade. In addition, small businesses, America's job creators, would be among the major beneficiaries of U.S. initiatives to reduce foreign barriers to our exports.

Understandably, there is a high level of job-related anxiety in America today. This apprehension is fueling the rise of protectionism. The President and the Congressional leadership apparently now believe that defeating or delaying these trade agreements will somehow shield American jobs. To the contrary, discarding these pending trade agreements will deny American businesses the opportunity to create or grow high quality private sector jobs here at home and cede these markets to our allies and adversaries!

Madam Speaker, there is no doubt that Beijing, Ottawa, Tokyo and our EU friends understand the importance of trade. Our economy and, most importantly, our workers, are paying an incredibly high price for enacting these trade agreements. I urge the adoption of this resolution and the immediate ratification of the Colombia, Panama and South Korean free trade agreements.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF JAMES J. CORNELL, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 2009

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on behalf of myself and Congressman DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues a letter we recently sent to the Speaker regarding the retirement of Mr. James J. Cornell from the post of Inspector General of the House of Representatives. I enclose the letter here for your consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, December 16, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: The Inspector General of the House of Representatives, Mr. James J. Cornell, will be retiring on January 2, 2010, after a long and distinguished career in service to the United States. His exemplary career spans 31 years, including nearly six years with the House. Jim is a perfect example of the exceptional public servants who labor in the fields, absent the fanfare, but without whom this institution would not function. Jim's commitment to excellence will be missed, but his legacy as Inspector General of the House of Representatives will have an enduring, positive impact on the institution.

One of the objectives of the Office of Inspector General is to produce value-added reviews and analyses which have improved House financial management, administrative processes, workplace safety and security—be