

handedly attacked and disabled the last remaining enemy gun emplacement, suffering another grenade wound in the process. Sergeant Charlton succumbed to his wounds and died after he knocked out two Chinese machine guns guarding Hill 543. The North Korean and Communist Red troops had stalled United Nations troop advance for three days.

Prior to that tragic battle, and ultimate sacrifice, Sergeant Charlton was recommended for a battlefield commission by his Commander. On February 12, 1952, for his actions during the battle, he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and the Purple Heart.

After his death, Sergeant Charlton's body was returned to the United States and buried in his mother's family burial place in Virginia. According to family members and other veterans, Sergeant Charlton was not buried at Arlington National Cemetery because of his race. The Army later stated he was not buried at Arlington because of an administrative oversight. In 1989, the Medal of Honor Society discovered Sergeant Charlton's burial site in poor condition; and in 1990 re-interred his remains at the American Legion Cemetery in Beckley, West Virginia. Finally, on November 12, 2008, Sergeant Charlton was finally re-interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

The Cornelius H. Charlton Memorial Society, Inc., CHCMS, a non-profit organization, was founded in 2010 by the family and friends of SGT Cornelius H. Charlton. Sergeant Charlton, a member of Company C, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Korean war, 1950–1953. The mission of CHCMS is to preserve the heroic legacy of Sergeant Charlton, while also promoting his character and leadership qualities to young people through its college scholarship fund.

The 369th Historical Society Museum is housed in the 369th Regimental Armory, home of the famous Harlem Hellfighters. The 369th Historical Society is an all volunteer non-profit 501 (c) 3 organization, chartered by the New York State Board of Regents. Established in 1960 to collect, preserve and maintain artifacts, books, papers, photographs, film and articles on the history of the 369th Regiment, its allies and affiliates, and of African American soldiers who served in the Military Service of the United States. The Museum's holdings consist of an extensive collection of photographs and artifacts of the 369th soldiers from WWI to the present.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join two very grateful nations in honor and in memory of our American hero, Medal of Honor and Purple Heart recipient, SGT Cornelius H. Charlton, as we continue to celebrate and remember the 60th Anniversary of the Korean war.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA ARGONAUTS BASEBALL TEAM AS THE 2011 NCAA DIVISION II NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 2011

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of West Flor-

ida's baseball team on becoming the 2011 NCAA Division II National Champions.

Saturday, June 4, 2011 was a proud day to be wearing green and blue. Over 700 miles from home, the USA Baseball National Training Complex was filled with Argonaut spirit. After a remarkable season of 52–9, the University of West Florida baseball team scored a National Championship, bringing home the first national NCAA title for UWF.

Under the direction of Head Coach and former Argo player Mike Jeffcoat, the impressive victory of 12–2 against Winona State showcased not only his leadership, but also the determination of these young athletes. Through their unwavering dedication and teamwork, these young men earned the title of national champions and have made Northwest Florida proud. Their inspiration and victory was a grand slam not only for the team, but for the University and the entire Gulf Coast.

On behalf of the United States Congress, I congratulate the University of West Florida Argonauts for their outstanding accomplishments. My wife Vicki joins me in offering our best wishes to the team, coaches, faculty, and students at the University of West Florida for their continued success.

HONORING 50 YEARS OF EXEMPLARY SERVICE BY THE FILIPINO LADIES ASSOCIATION OF GUAM

HON. MADELINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 2011

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Filipino Ladies Association of Guam (FLAG) for their years of exemplary service to our community. Founded in 1962, FLAG has worked to foster unity and friendship amongst Filipinas throughout Guam by promoting the traditions and values of the Filipino culture. The organization has also worked to address the needs of our island community through volunteer services.

For 50 years, FLAG has been instrumental in contributing to our local community through volunteer efforts, educational assistance, and fundraising projects for local charities. FLAG has contributed to national charities such as the American Red Cross, American Cancer Society, Salvation Army, and local non-profit organizations such as Erica's House Family Visitation Center, Alee Shelter, Sanctuary Incorporated, Carmelite Sisters, the University of Guam, and our local hospital. FLAG's efforts have been an asset our community, especially for our island's women and children.

I congratulate the Filipino Ladies Association of Guam on their 50th Anniversary, and I commend them for their years of humanitarian service and efforts in helping Guam's community. I also commend the efforts of the Board of Trustees, executive officers, members, and volunteers who have dedicated and contributed their time in promoting Filipino culture and values over the last five decades. I look forward to many more years of service as we commemorate the hard work and contributions of the Filipino Ladies Association of Guam.

HONORING HARRIET BEECHER STOWE ON HER BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 2011

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of one of our nation's most influential and eminent women authors, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and it is with great pride that I rise today to join Connecticut's Harriet Beecher Stowe Center in recognizing this remarkable milestone as well as celebrate this Connecticut daughter's life and distinguished career.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was the most famous American woman of the 19th century and what earned her that status was her best-selling, anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin. What you may not know is that she made her home in Hartford, Connecticut, and with neighbors including Mark Twain, Isabella Beecher, Joseph Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, and William Gillette, Stowe lived and worked in what was one of the nation's preeminent literary communities.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was and still is an extraordinary story. Through its pages, Stowe brought humanity to slavery in the United States and catapulted the issue to the forefront of the time's political debate. Her informal, conversational style spoke to people, touching them in a way that political speeches and newspaper accounts could not. While there were many contributing factors to the outbreak of the Civil War, it is often said that Uncle Tom's Cabin and the debates that its publication sparked helped 19th century Americans determine what kind of country they wanted. In fact, it is said that upon meeting Stowe in the White House in 1862, President Abraham Lincoln said to her, "So you are the little woman who wrote the book that started the Great War."

Stowe was a prolific writer and Uncle Tom's Cabin may have been her most famous work but it was certainly not her only book. In fact, over her lifetime, she wrote more than 30 books and novels. Her broad range of interests resulted in such varied publications as children's text books, advice books on homemaking and child rearing as well as biographies and religious studies. In each of her works, Stowe's unique style encouraged discussion among everyday people and those ranged from slavery to religious reform to gender roles. Though overshadowed by her most famous of works, Stowe's ability to influence public debate on a variety of controversial topics and the influence she had on shaping public opinion is undeniable.

Today, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, located in Hartford, Connecticut, uses Stowe's life story and work to inspire social justice and positive change with programs and initiatives that reach thousands across the world. In Connecticut, we are proud to call Harriet Beecher Stowe our First Lady of Literature and we could not be more proud to celebrate her life, her work, and her invaluable contributions to our society. Two hundred years after her birth, Harriet Beecher Stowe's life continues to inspire the belief that each of us can make a difference in the world—that one person, using their talent and determination, can create change.