

George Washington—Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was born at the First Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage at Somerville, then Raritan, New Jersey, on April 13, 1753. He was sent to Continental Congress in 1775 and was later a United States Senator. He fought at the Battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He is buried in the Weston cemetery, which is maintained by the Chapter.

Through the years, this chapter has been a very hardworking group of ladies who held their meetings first in various members' homes in the Somerville area, later at the Wallace House, and then at the Old Dutch Parsonage. The gavel used by the Chapter was made from a locust tree grown on the grounds of the home of General Frelinghuysen at Millstone, New Jersey.

Restoring the Wallace House was one of the major projects early in the chapter's history. Former members also contributed to the Continental Hall in Washington, D.C., including a chair presented by Senator Frelinghuysen in honor of his mother, Victoria, in 1927. In 1932, a 103 year old painting, painted by Elizabeth Frelinghuysen when she was 13 years old, was presented to the chapter and placed on display in the Wallace House.

Also in 1896, it became known that a real live daughter was to become a member of the chapter: Miss Elizabeth McLroy, daughter of William McLroy, a Soldier of the American Revolution. She lived to be more than 100 years old, but died soon after having been made a member of the Chapter.

In 1932, U.S. Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen made a gift of the Old Dutch Parsonage to the General Frelinghuysen Chapter. The Old Dutch Parsonage was built by the Reverend John Frelinghuysen in 1751, of bricks brought from Holland. The first class of the Theological Seminary of Rutgers University was held in this building. When the railroad was being put through, the Frelinghuysen family saved the parsonage from being demolished by moving it a short distance to its present site. In 1947, the Old Dutch Parsonage was deeded to the State of New Jersey as a historic shrine, as was the Wallace House.

In 1995, The General Frelinghuysen Chapter merged with the Old White House Chapter to become the Old White House-General Frelinghuysen Chapter. Philanthropic works, in addition to caring for the Wallace House and The Old Dutch Parsonage, have included providing scholarships to students of local high schools who have demonstrated knowledge and insight concerning historic events, supporting Native Americans, placing markers along Washington's line of march from Princeton to Morristown (after the Battle of Princeton), and contributions of books to the Somerville Public Library, the Library of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington and to the New Jersey Historical Society.

The objectives of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution continue to be: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, and To promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, and To cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of Liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the members of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the 110th anniversary of the chapter and for their continuing good works.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE LIBERTY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL BOYS TRACK AND FIELD TAPPS STATE TITLE

**HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the superior performance of the Liberty Christian School Warriors' Boys Track and Field team for their second consecutive Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools, TAPPS, State title.

The Warriors totaled 150 points at Hart-Patterson Athletic Complex in Waco, TX easily winning the TAPPS 5A crown over second-place Midland Christian with 82.50.

After the first day's field events, things looked just as dark as the weather forecast for Liberty, as the Warriors trailed Dallas Christian by five points. With the weather holding despite the prediction of thunderstorms in Waco, the Warriors came back strong on the track, and dominated the medal stand, shattering the state record of 3:24.45 in the 4 x 440-yard relay with 3:22.70 and also winning the 4 x 100-meter relay in 43.49 and taking third in the 4 x 200 in 1:31.20.

This victory was a combined effort and would not have been possible if it was not for the incredible sense of teamwork put forth by all athletes.

I extend my sincere congratulations to the principal, coaches, teachers and members of the Liberty Christian School Boys Track and Field Team. The team showed true that value of sportsmanship then victory. I am honored to serve as their U.S. Representative in Congress.

RECOGNIZING NICHOLAS A. SERROQUE FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker I proudly pause to recognize Nicholas A. Serroque, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Nicholas has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the many years Nicholas has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Nicholas A. Serroque for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF JAMES D. MCKINNEY ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that James D. McKinney of Bowling Green, Ohio has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

James' offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2010. Attending one of our nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer.

James brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of West Point cadets. While attending Bowling Green High School in Bowling Green, Ohio, James attained a grade point average which placed him near the top of his class. While a gifted athlete, James has maintained the highest standards of excellence in his academics, choosing to enroll and excel in Advanced Placement classes throughout high school. James has obtained the rank of Eagle Scout, has been a delegate to Buckeye Boys' State and president of his school's Model United Nations Club.

Outside the classroom, James has distinguished himself as an accomplished student-athlete by actively participating in fencing and cycling. He has also remained active in his community by volunteering to assist his local Meals on Wheels program. Upon completion of high school, James continued his education at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. I have no doubt that James will employ the lessons of his student leadership as he excels among the leaders at West Point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating James D. McKinney on his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Our service academies offer the finest military training and education available anywhere in the world. I am sure that James will do very well during his career at West Point and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him well as he begins his service to the nation.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL RICHARD SIMCOCK

**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Colonel Richard Simcock, the United States Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives. Colonel Simcock has faithfully served in

this capacity since May 2004 and he will soon be accepting command of the 6th Marine Regiment at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Through his assignment as the Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the House, Colonel Simcock has been an invaluable link between Members of Congress and the Marine Corps. He has coordinated and accompanied congressional delegations to places such as Iraq and Afghanistan, organized and contributed to meetings between Members of Congress and key leaders of the Marine Corps, and worked to ensure that Members are kept fully informed of the programs vital to the Corps' operability.

As Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, I have worked directly with Colonel Simcock on many Committee-related issues. We have come to rely on his candid illustrations and knowledge of the Marine Corps and, over the last two years, Colonel Simcock has been an important part of our efforts to identify the priorities and address the challenges facing the Corps.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of the Marine Corps have been called to action and tasked with confronting unconventional adversaries in the operational theaters of the global war on terrorism. In Iraq, they are fighting courageously and continue to provide developing security forces with quality instruction and training. However, as the Marines have adjusted and developed new tactics to successfully combat the Iraqi insurgency, Congress has responded by ensuring these brave men and women have the operating and protective equipment necessary to accomplish their mission. In doing so, we have utilized the insight of Colonel Simcock and his ability to open effective communication channels between Congress and the Marine Corps.

Colonel Simcock is greatly respected as an officer and leader who possesses a deep and abiding passion for what it means to be a Marine: unquestionable devotion to duty; impeccable integrity; and sound character. His efforts will have a long lasting impression on the Marine Corps and I know he will serve the 6th Marine Regiment with the same level of dedication and selflessness he demonstrated while serving this House.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest sense of appreciation that I salute Colonel Simcock for his tireless work and outstanding leadership on such important issues and I wish both him and his wife, Mary, continued success in their future endeavors.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FOUNDING OF THE MOSCOW HEL-  
SINKI GROUP

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 17 years ago, my dear friend and colleague, Rep. FRANK WOLF, and I traveled to the Soviet Union, to visit the notorious Perm Labor Camp No. 37, located in the shadows of the Ural Mountains. There were three camps in the Perm labor camp complex that had been set up specifically in 1972 for political prisoners and others whom Moscow considered "especially dangerous." Fortunately, by the time of

our visit many of the incarcerated had been released and by 1991 the camp had emptied out completely in the closing chapter of the USSR. As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I can vividly recall that glimpse into life in the Soviet GULag, both a memorable and sobering experience.

I mention that trip because Friday of this week, May 12, will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Group, a leading human rights organization devoted to monitoring the Kremlin's adherence to the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. The Helsinki Final Act was signed by the United States, Canada and thirty-three European countries, including the Soviet Union. While much of this document was focused on military security, economics and trade, there were important provisions on human rights and humanitarian issues, such as freedom of conscience and family reunification, which the Soviet Government and the other signatories promised to uphold.

At a May 12, 1976, Moscow press conference organized by Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Moscow Helsinki Group announced that it would collect information and publish reports on implementation of the Helsinki Accords by the Soviet Government. The initiator of this effort was Dr. Yuri Orlov, a physicist who had already been repressed by the Kremlin and the KGB for his human rights activism. Orlov was joined by ten other founding members; with time others joined in the group.

As might be expected, the Soviet Government did not welcome this initiative. Members were threatened by the KGB, imprisoned, exiled or forced to emigrate. The Soviet press went into full-scale attack mode, accusing the Moscow Helsinki Group of being subversive and charging that some members were on the payroll of foreign intelligence services. I might mention that a thinly veiled version of this canard against the group was recently resurrected by a representative of the KGB's successor, the FSB, on national television.

Arrests of members of the Moscow Group began within a year of its founding. In 1978, Dr. Orlov himself was sentenced to 7 years labor camp and 5 years internal exile. In 1986, he was brought back to Moscow, put on a plane and deported to the United States in exchange for a Soviet spy. Other Moscow Helsinki Group members found themselves at the notorious Perm Labor Camp complex that I mentioned earlier. For his criticism of the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Dr. Sakharov was exiled to the closed city of Gorky beginning in January 1980. His wife and Moscow Helsinki Group member, Dr. Elena Bonner, joined him there in 1984 after having been convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Founding member Anatoly Marchenko died while on a hunger strike at Chistopol Prison in December 1986.

By the end of 1982, less than 7 years after the group's founding, it appeared that the KGB and the Soviet Government had triumphed over the small band of idealists who pressed their leaders to live up to the promises made at Helsinki. With only three members at liberty and those under intense KGB pressure, the Moscow Helsinki Group was forced to suspend its activities. By 1986, only one member of the group, Naum Meiman, continued to meet with foreign visitors and Western correspondents. Meiman's wife, Irina, died of

brain cancer after waiting years for Soviet authorities to give her permission to leave the Soviet Union for specialized treatment abroad, a reminder of the personal costs to human rights activists and their families under a cruel regime.

But the Helsinki spirit lived on. In the West, supporters and sympathizers demonstrated on behalf of imprisoned Helsinki Monitors. The cases of imprisoned or exiled Helsinki Monitors were often raised at diplomatic meetings between the United States and the Soviet authorities. In the Soviet Union itself, enlightened leaders began to understand that repressive governments may squelch the voices of dissenters for a time, but their message will be heard by other means.

And on February 14, 1987, less than 5 years after the Moscow Helsinki group was forced to suspend its activities, a small item in "Izvestiya" announced the possibility of certain prisoners being released from labor camp. It was the beginning of the end for the repressive Soviet system.

In July 1989, the Moscow Helsinki Group was reestablished by several longtime human rights activists: Larisa Bogoraz, Sergey Kovalev, Viatcheslav Bakhtin, Alexey Smirnov, Lev Timofeev, and Boris Zolotukhin. Today, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, who had been exiled to the United States by Soviet authorities for her earlier work, now chairs this respected organization.

Mr. Speaker, 30 years after its founding and 15 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the re-established Moscow Helsinki Group remains active in speaking out in defense of human rights, civil society, and rule of law in Russia. I congratulate the members of the Moscow Helsinki Group for their achievements in the past and pledge my support for their vital ongoing work.

RECOGNIZING JARED GOEDE

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 10, 2006*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to recognize Jared Goede of Kansas City, Missouri. Jared will be honored with the Billy Mitchell Award and Second Lieutenant Bars as a member of the Platte Valley Civil Air Patrol. He has been a member of the Civil Air Patrol since 2004 and has been involved in the color guard since 2005.

As a member of the community, Jared has been active in 4-H, the North Kansas City High School Scholar Bowl Team, the American Heartland Theatre, and his church. Additionally, he has pursued many academic activities outside of his regular schoolwork. He has studied at Truman State University's Joseph Baldwin Academy for Eminent Young Scholars, studied hydrodynamics at a Westminster College summer camp, and participated in the Students in Academically Gifted Education program through the North Kansas City School District.

Jared has already enlisted into the United States Army Reserves as a Civil Affairs Specialist. Upon graduating from North Kansas City High School in May of 2006, Jared will enter boot camp in June of 2006 and then defer his active duty status until he completes