

school teams would compete for a state championship. The game was historic and extraordinary, setting records that would remain for decades. The final score, 97 to 74, would make history as the most collective points ever scored in a championship game.

At the time, the impassioned players who participated in this game may have been thought of as the “forgotten Hoosiers” but are today honored with great prestige and have left an indelible mark on the game of basketball. I would like to take this time to recognize the members of the historic 1955 Gary Roosevelt team that have inspired the Lakeshore Classic. Those deceased, Maurice Everett, Arthester McCruiston, Johnnie Ford, Charles Ford, James Guyden, Vann Ligon, James Eubanks and Coach John D. Smith have since passed on, but their contributions will never be forgotten. Surviving members include Wilson “Jake” Eison, Jerome Morgan, Randolph Williams, Jerome Ward and Dr. Dick Barnett.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the Gary Chamber of Commerce, the organizers and sponsors of the 6th annual Lakeshore Classic, and the players who inspired the event. Their noteworthy commitment, leadership, and contributions have inspired generations to come. For enriching the quality of life in Northwest Indiana and throughout the country, they are to be commended.

RECOGNIZING THE CARLISLE INDIANS FOR WINNING THE TEXAS CLASS A BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, recognition and rousing congratulations are due to the Carlisle High School Varsity Baseball Team in completing an outstanding season which concluded with the team’s triumph in the 2013 Class A state baseball tournament.

Through hard work and determination, the Carlisle Indians defeated the Stamford Bulldogs with a final score of 6–1.

Within the first innings of the first state championship game in Carlisle’s history, it was abundantly clear that the Indians were dominating the game. At the conclusion of the fifth inning and after twelve hits by the Indians, Carlisle already held a 5–1 lead over the Bulldogs thanks to an exceptional performance by the team’s offense and defense.

The Indians maintained their lead through the seventh and final inning—granting the team the prestigious title of Texas State Baseball Champions.

The Carlisle Indians made history for their high school by bringing home Carlisle’s first state title. Their success has been attributed to the excellent leadership of their athletic staff, their outstanding veteran pitching lineup, the reliability of their defense, and timely hitting when they had to have it. This season alone, the Indians produced 18 shutouts, and ultimately finished the season with an incredible record of 29–1.

The Carlisle Indians exemplify what it means to work as a team. The players and

staff seamlessly united their efforts to produce a sound performance that culminated with their capturing the victory. Their sportsmanship, humility, determination, hard work, and skill are to be commended, admired, and emulated.

The winning team was led to victory by an outstanding coaching and administrative staff including: Head Baseball Coach, Wesley Colley; Athletic Director and Assistant Coach, Rocky Baker; Assistant Coach, Cal Goss; Assistant Coach, Bob Tamplin; Manager, Ty Kennedy; Manager, Colby Draper; Strength and Conditioning Instructor, Clay Baker; Principal, Sarah Baker; and Superintendent, Michael R. Payne.

Great praise goes to the team members who played through and secured the team’s first state title: Ty Baker, Kyle Byrd, Clay Allphin, Ben Goss, Caleb Colley, Shadow Sanders, Dylan Sanders, Cooper Grigsby, Jaylan Holland, Zach Brightwell, Michael Savala, Gunner Baker, Collin Gray, Justin McMurry, Dalton Sanders, and Koltan Heim.

Accolades must also be given to the players’ families and the entire community of supporters who reside in Rusk County, who embraced the warrior spirit for which the team was named. Without these devoted fans’ support and encouragement, the Indians’ road to the championship would have been much more difficult.

It is with great pride that I join the constituents of the First District of Texas in congratulating the players and athletic staff of the 2013 Class A Champion Carlisle High School Varsity Baseball Team. Their legacy is now recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that will endure as long as there is a United States of America.

RECOGNIZING MIKE BURNS FOR HIS SECOND RECEPTION OF DARDEN’S DIAMOND CLUB AWARD

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize one of my constituents, Mike Burns, Managing Partner of the Seasons 52 in Orlando, for his reception of Darden’s top honor—the Diamond Club Award. This is his second time receiving the Diamond Club Award for his passionate leadership and exemplary customer service.

Darden is the world’s largest restaurant operating company. Diamond Club recognizes and celebrates the top 5% of restaurant leaders who demonstrate outstanding results by upholding Darden’s strong values and achieving top financial performance in the company’s previous fiscal year. I commend Mr. Burns for his dedicated work and positive impact on the Central Florida community.

SUPPORTING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

SPEECH OF

HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2013

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 196. Since the founding of the Republic, the right to an attorney in a federal criminal prosecution has been enshrined in the Bill of Rights, and fifty years ago the Supreme Court reiterated that commitment and applied it to the states in *Gideon v. Wainwright*. But though the Constitution, the Court, and the Criminal Justice Act establish this right, Congress still must provide adequate resources before it can be a reality.

Public defenders serve as the backbone of this constitutional promise. Federal public defenders ensure access to counsel and other necessary criminal defense services for those who are indigent. Public defenders not only help to maintain confidence in the nation’s commitment to equal justice under the law, but also ensure the successful operation of the constitutionally based adversary system of justice through which Federal criminal laws and federally guaranteed rights are enforced. In addition, adequately funded federal public defenders save money for the federal treasury by reducing pre- and post-trial incarceration costs.

At the federal level, 81 public defender organizations nationwide represent 60 percent of all criminal defendants in the federal court system. In the judicial branch, where costs are heavily concentrated in personnel, the sequester cuts have led to furloughs, staff reduction through attrition, and as a last resort, layoffs. As a result, trials have been delayed and attorneys have been forced to take on even larger caseloads. This has an effect on the entire federal criminal justice system, delaying justice for everyone, whether innocent or guilty.

Although many federal agencies can choose to do less when fewer resources are available, the federal judiciary does not have the option to reduce its own workload when budget cuts threaten. In criminal matters, when the U.S. Attorney decides to prosecute an indigent defendant, the Constitution requires the government to provide assistance of counsel. As pointed out by Justice Anthony Kennedy before the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government on March 14, 2013, because the Constitution requires the court to appoint counsel for an indigent criminal defendant, if there are fewer public defenders available the court must employ private attorneys, often at a higher cost.

This resolution will pass the House overwhelmingly, as well it should. But today I challenge my colleagues to put real force behind their words and expressions of support for the Sixth Amendment right to counsel. I implore them to support full funding for the Federal Defender Services. I urge support for this resolution.

ESTABLISHING A SYRIAN WAR
CRIMES TRIBUNAL?

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the two-year-old Syrian civil war has produced increasingly horrific human rights violations, including summary executions, torture and rape. Most recently, both government and rebel forces have targeted medical and humanitarian aid personnel. Snipers are reportedly targeting pregnant women and children. Since the Syrian civil war began, more than 100,000 people have been killed and nearly seven million people have been forced to leave their homes. By December of this year, it is estimated that neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq could see as many as 3.5 million Syrian refugees.

Those who have perpetrated human rights violations among the Syrian government, the rebels and the foreign fighters on both sides of this conflict must be shown that their actions will have serious consequences.

H. Con. Res. 51, introduced on September 9th, calls for the creation of an international tribunal that would be more flexible and more efficient than the International Criminal Court to ensure accountability for human rights violations committed by all sides. This hearing will examine the diplomatic, political, legal and logistical issues necessary for the establishment of such a court. Today's hearing will examine controversial issues such as sovereignty, the ICC versus ad hoc regional tribunals and the sponsorship of such a tribunal.

Perhaps the most famous war crimes tribunals were the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials—the post-World War II trials of Axis military officers and government functionaries responsible for almost unimaginable crimes against humanity. The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the former Soviet Union prevented the international cooperation necessary for war crimes tribunals to be convened by the United Nations. After the end of that international political conflict, there have been three particularly notable international tribunals to hold accountable those guilty of genocide or crimes against humanity: in the former Yugoslavia, in Rwanda and in Sierra Leone.

Each of these tribunals has achieved a level of success that has escaped the International Criminal Court. The Yugoslavia tribunal has won 69 convictions, the Rwanda tribunal has won 47 convictions and the Sierra Leone tribunal has won 16 convictions. Meanwhile, the ICC—costing about \$140 million annually—has thus far seen only one conviction.

The ICC process is distant and has no local ownership of its justice process. It is less flexible than an ad hoc tribunal, which can be designed to fit the situation. The ICC requires a referral. In the case of the President and Deputy President of Kenya, it was Kenya itself that facilitated the referral. That is highly unlikely in the case of Syria. Russia in the UN Security Council would likely oppose any referral of the Syria matter to the ICC, but might be convinced to support an ad hoc proceeding that focuses on war crimes by the government and rebels—one that allows for plea bargaining for witnesses and other legal negotiations to en-

able such a court to successfully punish at least some of the direct perpetrators of increasingly horrific crimes. And Syria, like the United States, never ratified the Rome Statute that created the ICC, which raises legitimate concerns about sovereignty with implications for our country which this panel will also address.

There are issues that must be addressed for any Syria war crimes tribunal to be created and to operate successfully. There must be sustained international will for it to happen in a meaningful way. An agreed-upon system of law must be the basis for proceedings. An agreed-upon structure, a funding mechanism and a location for the proceedings must be found. There must be a determination on which and how many targets of justice will be pursued. A timetable and time span of such a tribunal must be devised. And there are even more issues that must be settled before such an ad hoc tribunal can exist.

David Crane, one of today's witnesses, has suggested five potential mechanisms for a Syrian war crimes tribunal: An ad hoc court created by the United Nations; a regional court authorized by a treaty with a regional body; an internationalized domestic court; a domestic court comprised by Syrian nationals within a Syrian justice system; or the ICC.

Each of these first four models have some benefits—some more than others. The ICC can be ruled out, and a domestic court in the near future seems highly unlikely. However, we are not here today to decide which of these models will be chosen. Rather, our objective in a hearing I held last month was to promote the concept of a Syria war crimes tribunal whatever form it eventually takes.

Again, those who are even now perpetrating crimes against humanity must be told that their crimes will not continue with impunity. Syria has been called the world's worst humanitarian crisis. According to the World Health Organization, an epidemic of polio has broken out in northern Syria because of declining vaccination rates. One might reasonably also consider it the worst human rights crisis in the world today. Therefore, the international community owes it to the people of Syria and their neighbors to do all we can to bring to a halt the actions creating these crises for Syria and the region.

At last month's hearing, we assembled a distinguished panel to discuss the pros and cons of creating and sustaining a Syrian war crimes tribunal. This was not an academic exercise. We must understand the difficulties of making accountability for war crimes in Syria a reality. Therefore, we must understand the challenges involved so that we can meet and overcome them and give hope to the terrorized people of Syria. Their suffering must end, and the beginning of that end could come through the results of last month's proceeding.

CONTINUING TO PUSH FOR
MEDICAID EXPANSION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the healthcare benefits low-income residents of Michigan can now access be-

cause of the state's expansion of Medicaid. I strongly encourage my colleagues to ask their respective governors to take similar measures to expand Medicaid.

In Michigan, this expansion will provide health insurance for thousands of Michiganders who need it most, while saving money and improving care for all of our citizens.

In 2014 alone, 320,000 individuals will be able to access Medicaid benefits, and by 2021, 470,000 Michiganders will be covered—dropping Michigan's uninsured population by nearly 50 percent.

Perhaps most beneficial is the fact that the state will actually save money since federal funds will cover 100 percent of the costs of this expansion for the first 3 years. Next year, the savings will be \$206 million and much of these savings will be put in a fund to cover Michigan's future health care liabilities, meaning there will be no net cost to the state for the next 21 years. Further, this expansion will save the state \$320 million in uncompensated care by 2022.

This means tax savings for every single tax-paying Michigander, as they will no longer be responsible for paying the medical bill of uninsured individuals who used to seek services at expensive emergency room facilities.

While many states are recognizing the irresistible benefits of Medicaid expansion, 25 states have yet to do so—apparently for ideological reasons. This summer, the Kaiser Family Foundation calculated that the Medicaid expansion would have twice the impact in the states that are leaning against expansion than those embracing it, exhibiting how incredibly positive it would be for those states to adopt expansion. If a state like my home of Michigan can recognize the benefits, I know others can as well. This is a common sense decision that will benefit every person, and even small businesses, in the states that have not yet expanded coverage.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage the 25 governors to see past the ideology and recognize the overwhelming benefit their constituents will reap by their actions to expand Medicaid.

TRIBUTE TO DICK MORGAN

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Dick Morgan, who began his professional musical career as a child and spent decades as one of Washington's leading jazz pianists, died Oct. 20 in hospice care at the Village at Rockville retirement facility. He was 84 and resided in Silver Spring.

He had prostate cancer, his wife, Sylvia Morgan, said.

Since his arrival in Washington in 1960, Mr. Morgan had a long and steady career as a pianist in nightclubs, hotels and concert halls, including Blues Alley and the Kennedy Center. He recorded more than a dozen albums and performed over the years with many top singers and musicians, including Etta Jones, Joe Williams and Keter Betts.

He was known as a versatile, crowd-pleasing pianist who could embellish a large repertoire of tunes with improvised flourishes that