

toward bringing Ukraine closer to a path that espouses the democratic values that the Ukrainian people have fought so long and hard to receive and maintain. The path toward democracy is not an easy one, and my hope is that we will be hearing more bright news from Ukraine in the near future. Of particular concern is the continued imprisonment of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. I hope that Ukraine will fulfill its commitment to a democratic future for its people and secure her release, as well.

CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL  
OF DAUPHIN ISLAND JOINING  
THE UNITED STATES

**HON. JO BONNER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2013*

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the bicentennial of Dauphin Island, Alabama, joining the United States of America. On this date in 1813, Spain handed over the 14-mile-long, 1¾-mile-wide barrier island, located at the mouth of Mobile Bay, to the United States.

Dauphin Island has a long and rich history which spans nearly 500 years since it was first mapped by Alonzo Pineda in 1519. In fact, according to some accounts, it may have caught the eye of western explorers even earlier.

In 1699, French explorers landed on the small island, providing an anchor for the establishment of the French colony of Mobile. The French gave the island its present day name. When nearby Fort Louis de la Mobile became capital of the French Louisiana Territory, Dauphin Island, with its deep water and strategic location, was home to trading ships, settlers and naval surveillance.

Dauphin Island was threatened by the Spanish in 1719 during the Pensacola War. Hurricanes and changing conditions on the island also had an impact on the history and development of the island. During the great storm of 1740, nearly half the island was washed away, including 300 head of cattle. After the French left Dauphin Island around 1763, the English took possession of the tiny barrier island until it was finally captured by the Spaniards in 1781. Two years later, Dauphin Island was taken by General James Wilkinson and claimed by the United States.

In 1822, Fort Gaines was constructed by the United States Army on the eastern side of the island and it remained in U.S. hands until 1861 when Confederate-allied troops took possession. The fort was surrendered and returned to Union forces in 1864.

Today, Dauphin Island has long since relinquished its long-held military role for another of equal importance. As Alabama's barrier island, it is also a natural protector of the coast from hurricanes and tropical storms for an ever growing south Mobile County. It is also a popular tourist destination and home to 1,200 permanent residents. Thousands of visitors come each year to Dauphin Island to experience the sun and surf as well as the wildlife.

The Island is also home to the Dauphin Island Sea Lab, an Audubon Bird Sanctuary, and Dauphin Island Campground. Fishing piers provide access to Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Sound for shallow water fishing for the land lovers, while charter boats offer deep water fishing excursions.

As the people of Dauphin Island celebrate the bicentennial of their beautiful island becoming an official part of the United States, I extend greetings and best wishes on behalf of the House of Representatives. May Dauphin Island's significant role in our nation's long history never be forgotten.

HONORING DAYTON R. ZIRKLE

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2013*

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Dayton R. Zirkle. Dayton is 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, Troop 216, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Dayton has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the many years Dayton has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned 68 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Dayton has led his troop as Senior Patrol Leader and earned the rank of Tom-Tom Beater in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Dayton has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Dayton built a migration tower and nesting habitat for the Chimney Swift at Helen Davis School in St. Joseph, Missouri, providing much-needed habitat for a bird population in need of support.

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

REMEMBERING MARINE MASTER  
SERGEANT PATRICK T. QUIRK

**HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2013*

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Marine Master Sergeant Patrick T. Quirk, who passed away on March 23, 2013.

Master Sergeant Quirk was a 20 year veteran of the United States Marine Corps, having served his country in Vietnam. Among some of the awards highlighting his valiant service to his nation are the National Defense Service Medal, the Combat Action Ribbon, and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, awarded to soldiers who accomplished deeds of valor and displayed heroic conduct.

After leaving active duty, Master Sergeant Quirk continued to serve his country and this nation's youth as a JROTC instructor for over 20 additional years, highlighted by his 18 year tenure at Ouachita Parish High School.

Master Sergeant Quirk will be remembered by those he taught for his leadership, wisdom, and compassion, and his legacy will live on in the countless students who he helped usher into adulthood with the lessons he instilled in them.

So today, I ask that you please join me in remembering Master Sergeant Patrick Quirk. It

is my hope that his service to our nation and his fellow man continue to inspire future generations to follow in his footsteps.

IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES  
AIR FORCE RESERVE 65TH  
BIRTHDAY

**HON. TIMOTHY J. WALZ**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 11, 2013*

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 65th anniversary of the Air Force Reserve, created by President Harry S. Truman on April 14, 1948.

Since the founding of the United States, citizens have answered the call to arms, accomplished their mission with professionalism and honor, and returned to their civilian lives to await the next call.

Truman envisioned a new Reserve Component to continue this tradition of service—"being ready when called upon"—that was founded by the Army Air Service reservists of the First World War who flew wood and canvas biplanes. The forerunner of our modern Air Force Reserve was authorized by Congress and the National Defense Act of 1916.

Today, Air Force reservists, known as Citizen Airmen, perform leading roles in military operations, humanitarian crisis and disaster relief around the globe. The Air Force Reserve consists of officers, enlisted and civil servants who are tasked by law to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and people are required than are in the Regular Air Force.

More than 860,000 people make up the Ready, Standby, Retired and Active Duty Retired Reserve. This includes 70,000 Selected Reservists who are ready-now and participate in every job specialty and on the front lines of daily military operations around the globe.

The creation of the Air Force Reserve followed the birth of the Air Force itself about seven months earlier on Sept. 18, 1947. The newly created Air Force had gained its independence from the Army, tracing its roots back to the Aeronautical Division of the U.S. Army's Office of the Chief Signal Officer which took charge of military balloons and air machines in 1907.

Ten years later, the first two air reserve units were mobilized, and one of them, the First Aero Reserve Squadron from Mineola, N.Y., deployed to France as the United States entered World War I in 1917. The new "Air Service" reserve program provided the war effort about 10,000 pilots who had graduated from civilian and military flying schools.

Later, reservists played a critical role in World War II when 1,500 reserve pilots along with 1,300 non-rated officers and 400 enlisted Airmen augmented the Army Air Corps in the war's early days. This included the legendary Jimmy Doolittle who was ordered to active duty to work in Detroit to convert automobile manufacturing plants into aircraft factories and later went on to lead "Doolittle's Raiders," the first American bombing attack on the Japanese mainland.

After World War II ended, the young Air Force Reserve was barely two years old when it mobilized nearly 147,000 reservists for the Korean War from 1950 to 1953.

In the 1960s, five Air Force Reserve C-124 aircraft units along with 5,613 reservists were

mobilized for a year to support the Berlin Crisis. By 1962, an additional mobilization of 14,220 reservists and 422 aircraft were supporting operations during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

During the Vietnam War, the Air Force Reserve provided strategic airlift as well as counterinsurgency, close air support, tactical mobility, interdiction, rescue and recovery, intelligence, medical, maintenance, aerial port and air superiority until U.S. involvement ended in 1973.

For the most part, the nation was at peace for the next few years with the Air Force Reserve periodically engaged in emergency-response missions. This included the rescue and return of American students from Grenada in 1983, aerial refuelings of F-111 bombers during the El Dorado Canyon raid on Libyan-sponsored terrorists in 1986, and Operation Just Cause which ousted Panama's General Noriega in 1989-1990.

Also, Air Force Reservists supported humanitarian and disaster relief efforts, including resupply and evacuation missions in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo.

More than twenty years of continual combat operations began with Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

In the aftermath of coalition victory, Air Force reservists continued to serve and were heavily involved in enforcing the no-fly zones over northern and southern Iraq as well as in humanitarian relief missions to assist the uprooted Iraqi Kurds.

In 1993, Air Force Reserve tanker, mobility and fighter units began operations in Bosnia and in 1999 were also supporting Operation Allied Force over Serbia and Kosovo.

When terrorists attacked the United States on Sept. 11, 2001, Air Force reservists responded in full measure. Air Force Reserve F-16 fighter aircraft flew combat air patrols to protect American cities while KC-135 tankers and AWACS aircraft supported security efforts.

In October 2001, Operation Enduring Freedom began as U.S. military forces entered Afghanistan to combat the Taliban and terrorist sanctuaries. In March 2003, Operation Iraqi Freedom began in order to end Saddam Hussein's regime. Air Force Reserve units and reservists played key roles in all combat operations as Air Force Reserve MC-130 Combat Talon aircraft became the first fixed-wing aircraft to penetrate Afghan airspace while Air Force Reserve F-16 crews performed the first combat missions.

In recent years, Citizen Airmen have supported every Air Force core function and every Combatant Commander around the world. Air Force reservists were engaged in surge operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. They supported combat and humanitarian missions in Haiti, Libya, Japan, Mali and the Horn of Africa. Also, they've provided national disaster relief at home in the U.S. after Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, the gulf oil spill and the wildfires in the western states.

Throughout their history, Citizen Airmen have volunteered continually, allaying concerns that reservists would not be available when really needed.

Since its inception in 1948, the Air Force Reserve has evolved from a unit-mobilization-only force into an operational reserve that participates daily in missions around the globe. Today, Air Force reservists safeguard nuclear

weapons and guide Global Positioning Satellites. From bases in the United States, reservists fly remotely piloted aircraft in combat half a world away. They track hurricanes out at sea and bring medical supplies and food into disaster areas to save lives around the world.

Spanning six and a half decades—with the last two decades of continuous combat—the Air Force Reserve has fulfilled the legacy of early air pioneers and exceeded the potential seen by the visionaries who created it in 1948.

Congratulations to all Citizen Airmen, past and present, on the 65th Anniversary of the Air Force Reserve on April 14, 2013.

HONORING AND CELEBRATING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MICHAEL PRITCHARD

HONORABLE ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2013

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge and honor Michael Pritchard upon his retirement from Pathway Society, Inc.

Michael has been the Executive Director at Pathway Society, Inc. since 1991. Pathway is the oldest and largest community-based nonprofit organization in Santa Clara County providing low-income residents with substance abuse treatment, intervention, education, and prevention. In 1970, Michael graduated from Western Michigan University, where he majored in Psychology. In 1976, he received his Masters Degree in Psychology at California State University at Los Angeles.

Michael's leadership expanded Pathway's programs, budget, and staffing. During Michael's nineteen years as the Executive Director, Pathway helped 60,000 people lead healthy lives. 25,000 youth stopped using drugs and escaped gangs during his tenure. When Michael joined Pathway in 1991, the organization served around 550 people annually. Today, Pathway serves around 3,500 people annually.

While at Pathway, Michael helped implement one of the first substance-abuse day treatment programs in the country specifically focused on helping gang-involved Latinos get off drugs and out of gangs. He is a founding member of San Jose Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force Policy Team, which supports these efforts.

Michael served as board member and officer of Treatment Communities of America, a national consortium of over 600 programs providing an array of integrated services in substance abuse treatment and behavioral health. He is a past officer of California Therapeutic Communities, a statewide organization of addiction treatment providers. He served as president of the Alcohol and Drug Contractors Association, a countywide network of community-based organizations providing substance use prevention, treatment, recovery, and supportive transitional housing to adolescents and adults in Santa Clara County.

Michael is retiring after 22 years of devoted leadership of Pathway Society. I commend his decades of contribution and service to the betterment of our society. The community is very fortunate to have benefited from his dedication, commitment, and advocacy. I wish Michael the best of luck in his future endeavors.

SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS DOUBLE DIP ELIMINATION ACT OF 2013

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2013

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for more than 50 years the Social Security Disability Insurance program has provided a vital safety net for workers who have worked long enough and recently enough and who meet the definition of disability.

Unemployment benefits, through the Federal-State Unemployment Insurance program and Trade Adjustment Assistance, are available for those workers who have lost a job and are looking for a new one. These workers know they can work and these important benefits are there to help them through a tough time.

Now here's the rub. Even though disability benefits are for those who can't work and unemployment benefits are for those who can work if they could find a job, under current law someone can receive both benefits at the same time. That just doesn't make sense.

A July 2012 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, *Overlapping Disability and Unemployment Benefits Should be Evaluated for Potential Savings*, highlighted this double dip situation. In fiscal year 2010, at least 117,000 individuals received both disability insurance and unemployment insurance, representing less than 1 percent of total beneficiaries of both programs. The overlapping cash benefits paid to these individuals totaled over \$281 million from disability insurance and more than \$575 million from the unemployment insurance program in that year. By paying cash benefits through both programs, these workers are being paid twice.

That's why I am introducing the Social Security Disability Insurance and Unemployment Benefits Double Dip Elimination Act of 2013, which ends this double dipping and preserves Social Security benefits for only those who truly cannot work. Starting next year, those applying for disability benefits won't be eligible to receive these benefits in any month they are also receiving unemployment benefits. And for those workers who are already on the rolls, receiving unemployment benefits will count towards the maximum number of months they may try work without impacting their benefits.

President Obama agrees and in his budget, he included his own proposal to stop the double dipping. When we agree, we should act.

I urge my colleagues to sponsor this common sense legislation.

EDITORIAL BY FORMER CONGRESSMAN BARNEY FRANK IN THE PORTLAND PRESS HERALD ON MARCH 24, 2013

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2013

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following editorial by Former Congressman Barney Frank.