

RECOGNIZING CHARLES M. WINFREY FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Charles M. Winfrey 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 82, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Charles has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Charles 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 Charles M. Winfrey for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATING THE 217TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 217th anniversary of the United States Marshals Service, our Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency. The men and women who proudly wear "America's Star" have been involved in some of the most historic events in our Nation's history, and I am proud to commend them on this significant occasion.

The first 13 United States Marshals were appointed by President George Washington in 1789 with their primary mission being to support the Federal courts. As times changed, so did the mission of the U.S. Marshals Service. However, they have answered the call to duty without exception.

In the early years, U.S. marshals and deputy U.S. marshals executed warrants, distributed presidential proclamations, protected the president, registered enemy aliens in times of war, pursued counterfeiters, and helped conduct the national census. The Marshals Service maintained law and order in the "Wild West," kept the trains rolling during the Pullman strike, and enforced the 18th amendment during Prohibition.

On November 14, 1960, four deputy U.S. marshals accompanied 6-year old Ruby Bridges to elementary school after a Federal judge ordered the desegregation of the New Orleans public school system. In 1962, when James Meredith sought to legally become the first black person to attend the University of Mississippi, the duty of upholding the Federal law allowing him to do so fell upon the shoulders of 127 deputy marshals from all over the country. They acted with the highest degree of professionalism and honor during this turbulent season in civil rights history.

Their accomplishments in recent decades are too numerous to cite, but extraordinary in

their commitment to law and order. The U.S. Marshals provided security to 18 airports in the hours and days following the attacks on 9/11, played an instrumental role in the "D.C. sniper" investigation, were deployed to the gulf coast after Hurricane Katrina, and provided security for the trials of Oklahoma bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh and Al-Qaeda conspirator Zacarias Moussaoui.

Over the past 217 years, the Marshals Service has grown and evolved into a modern law enforcement agency, still charged with protecting the Federal judiciary, but also apprehending dangerous fugitives, conducting protective operations, ensuring the security of witnesses and their dependents, providing for the custody and transportation of Federal prisoners, managing the Federal Government's seized asset program, and conducting special operations as required by the Attorney General. No other law enforcement agency has as many diverse missions as the U.S. Marshals Service. Among their most innovative efforts is their newly created Fugitive Safe Surrender Initiative, a unique fugitive apprehension program that has already netted the peaceful surrender of hundreds of fugitives across this country in a community coordinated and faith-based environment.

Every day, deputy U.S. marshals carry out complex and life-threatening missions with integrity, skill, and valor. I commend Director John Clark and the 5,000 men and women of the Marshals Service, who are justifiably proud of their agency and their history. I am proud of them as well, and appreciate their contribution to this Nation as they celebrate their 217th anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF ARMENIA

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Republic of Armenia's declaration of independence from the Soviet Union.

On September 21, 1991, one of the world's oldest and most historically significant civilizations was able to re-establish their place among the autonomous nations of the world by declaring its independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union. The founding of the Republic of Armenia was an historic event that exemplifies the strength and perseverance of a people in pursuit of freedom and self-determination through democracy.

Armenia's road to independence was not easy. Enduring centuries of foreign domination, the genocide against its people in the early 20th century, and suffering through seven decades of totalitarian dictatorship did not discourage the Armenian people. In the face of oppression, the Armenian people never wavered in their pursuit to secure freedom and a democratic nation of their own.

Since its independence, Armenia has emerged as a viable, vibrant society and has played an important role in stabilizing the South Caucasus region. Armenia continues to be a trusted partner of the United States in a strategically important area of the world, a re-

gional leader in political and economic reform, and a nation committed to the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, today, on the 15th anniversary of Armenia's independence, I rise to celebrate the determination of a people who refused to relent in their quest for freedom.

HONORING LYLE VAN HOUTEN

**HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. McCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Lyle Van Houten, former mayor of Dearborn Heights, MI, and to mourn him upon his passing at age 77.

For over seven decades, Lyle dedicated his life to public service and bettering the lives of others. As an integral member of the community, Lyle was first elected to the Dearborn Heights City Council in 1967, where he served until he was elected Mayor in 1986. Upon completion of his mayorship in 1993, he continued to strengthen the Michigan Republican Party, serving as Republican Committee chairman of the 16th and 15th congressional districts.

Moreover, during his distinguished career, he was appointed to the Michigan Judges Retirement Board of Directors by past Governor John Engler, and also served as a member of the Dearborn Heights Kiwanis Club and the Divine Child Men's Club, among other community organizations. Throughout his years, Lyle established a legacy of benevolence, compassion, and unwavering commitment to the community.

On September 7, 2006, after a 4-year battle with cancer, Lyle passed away. He will be remembered as a confident and patriotic American, who served his country with honor and dedication. To his wife, Mary; his children Julie Panetta and her husband Mark, L. Carter, Jr. and his wife Pamela, John, and Margaret; his grandchildren Ellen, Susan, and Nicolas; his sister Jean Linderman; and to everyone who knew and loved him, he was a noble statesman who will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, during his lifetime, Lyle Van Houten enriched the lives of everyone around him. As we bid farewell to this extraordinary individual, I ask my colleagues to join me in mourning his passing and honoring his legendary service to our community and country.

TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE JOHN BARRY

**HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 21, 2006*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, the Fairfield County Ancient Order of Hibernians celebrated the official recognition of Commodore John Barry as the First Flag Officer of the United States Navy. In 2005, the House passed, and the President signed into law, H.J. Res. 38, which made this recognition official, and I was proud to support this legislation. I am happy to submit the text of Master Chief Richard Iannucci's informative address

at this ceremony to be entered into the RECORD.

Selectmen, honored guests, veterans, citizens of Fairfield, stalwarts of Gaelic descent, and shipmates

This is a replica of the First Navy Jack. This flag, more properly this "jack," was flown by Commodore John Barry and at the bow of ships of the Continental Navy.

This same jack was ordered flown on the jackstaff of every US Navy warship on 9/12/2001. This jack had not be flown by an American warship at war in over two hundred years.

At sea a flag or jack always signifies something. This jack, the jack of Commodore Barry and the Continental Navy, signifies that the US Navy is today functioning at its grimmest, most deadly earnest level of national survival.

Barry and the men who fought alongside him, were heroes in the traditional sense of the word. They were not victims as the word "hero" seems to be evolving today, but men of courage who voluntarily thrust themselves "in harm's way" to use a phrase made famous by another Continental Navy captain, John Paul Jones.

This flag symbolizes John Barry and the Continental Navy's proud and courageous legacy.

#### BARRY: THE FIRST CRUCIBLE

John Barry, the father of the United States Navy, was fired in three crucibles. His legacy is a function of those three crucibles and the trials they represented.

The first crucible was the unsettled nature of the country of his origin, Ireland. John Barry was born in 1745, in a cottage in County Wexford, Ireland, the southeasternmost part of Ireland. Wexford had a strong maritime tradition, but Barry's father was a poor tenant farmer who was eventually evicted from his farm by his British landlord. The family was forced to relocate to the village of Rosslare. It would have been at an early age that Barry learned of the bloody fall of Wexford to an invading British force led by Oliver Cromwell in 1649.

Barry had to be aware of his countrymen's general fear of British oppression and governmental administration. Today there are people who parrot that thought that "there is nothing worse than war." John Barry knew there was at least one thing worse than war . . . losing a war and he only needed to look around himself in Ireland to draw that conclusion. Today you hear the cant, "War never accomplishes anything." John Barry would have known that to be a wrongheaded conclusion.

Personally, as a descendant of highlanders and seafarers forced to leave the Isle of Raasey of the Inner Hebrides, on the western coast of Scotland, during the Highland Clearances, I am aware of the strong formative influence of having to leave your home under the cloud of a sense of injustice.

The plight of his native land had to have left its mark on John Barry.

#### BARRY: THE SECOND CRUCIBLE

The second crucible was the demanding, unforgiving nature of the sea. John Barry's uncle was the captain of a fishing skiff, and at an early age he chose to follow his uncle as a seafarer. The sea meant freedom and independence. It was easier to jump ship, if life became unfair or oppressive, than move from one farming tenancy to another. Barry started as a cabin boy, and worked his way up. Going to sea was no easy career choice, but it gave a young man independence, and opportunities tied to merit, for the sea holds little regard for nationality or economic status. Only performance counts. A sea captain sailed one of the technological marvels of

the day. A captain had to know sophisticated mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, navigation, carpentry, metal working, oceanography, chemistry, physics, civil engineering, business law, and psychology, among other disciplines. A merchant ship was the second most complex convergence of technology of the 18th Century. He had to learn all this, control and lead dozens of men at a time, fight the elements, and turn a profit. He was an established ship's captain by the age of 30, plying the trade route between Philadelphia and the West Indies.

What was the most complex convergence of technology of the 18th Century? A naval warship was the first most complex convergence of technology, because it carried the added element of naval guns and other weaponry.

#### BARRY: THE THIRD CRUCIBLE

In 1775, John Barry was dropped into his last and third crucible, when he offered his services to the Continental Congress. His ship *Black Prince* was purchased by the Continental Congress and renamed *Alfred*. His lieutenant was a fiery Scotsman, named Jones, John Paul Jones.

John Barry was then given command of *Lexington*, 14 guns, in December of 1775. *Lexington* sailed in March of 1776. That April, off the Capes of Virginia, John Barry engaged *Edward*, tender to the British man-of-war *Liverpool*. After a heated battle he captured *Edward*, the first American naval prize of the war and brought her into Philadelphia. He captured several private armed British ships not long after.

His next command was *Effingham*, which was only partially completed and used her to patrol the Delaware Bay and Capes. A British agent offered Barry 20,000 pounds sterling to change sides and bring *Effingham* with him. In the 18th Century, 20,000 pounds was a fortune. Barry would not turn his coat.

In October of 1776, the Continental Congress assigned the rankings of officers of the Continental Navy, ranking John Barry No. 7 among Continental Navy captains.

Barry was a thorough warrior. Barry's contribution to the war was not limited to sea duty. He could have stuck with *Effingham* and his naval specialization, but in December of 1776, Barry recruited a company of volunteers for landing party duty. He and his company took part in the Trenton campaign. He organized the boatmen and assisted George Washington in his famous crossing of the Delaware. Barry subsequently assisted in the defense of Philadelphia and operations in the upper Delaware.

When the British took possession of Philadelphia in September 1777, Captain Barry was ordered to take his uncompleted frigate *Effingham* up the Delaware River to a place of safety. In October, the ship was ordered sunk or burned. Barry scuttled her in November, near Bordentown, New Jersey, to deny her use to the British.

In March of 1778, Captain Barry captured the British schooner *Alert* of 20 guns, and two ships loaded with supplies for the British Army using a fleet of small boats.

Taking command of *Raleigh*, 32 guns, he sailed from Boston in September 1778, and two days later was chased and attacked by three of Royal Navy vessels. After a nine hour running battle, he ran *Raleigh* ashore on an island near the mouth of Penobscot Bay in what is now known as Maine, but was foiled by a turncoat crewman and unable to completely destroy *Raleigh*. He escaped to the mainland with most of his crew. He then assumed command of the privateer *Delaware*, 10 guns.

In November of 1780, Barry was ordered to command *Alliance*, 32 guns, and took John Laurens, Special Commissioner, to France. *Alliance* would be his most famous command.

To and from France, he captured the British Privateers *Alert*, 12 guns; *Mars*, 26 guns; and *Minerva*, 10 guns.

In May of 1781, Barry engaged the British sloops-of-war, *Atlanta*, 20 guns, and *Trepassy*, 14 guns. This was to be Barry's most famous engagement. Barry conducted a relentless defense from the quarterdeck until a projectile of langridge (broken nails and metal fragments) or canister (small spherical projectiles) struck him in the left shoulder. He remained on deck bleeding from many wounds until losing consciousness. He was carried below to the cockpit for medical care by the ship's surgeon.

As the battle increased in intensity, *Alliance's* colors were shot away. Barry's second in command, appeared before him as his wounds were being dressed.

I asked you to bear with me. 18th Century dialogue sound wooden and strangely formal to the 21st Century.

Barry's second in command stated, "I have to report the ship in frightful condition, Sir. The rigging is much cut, damage everywhere great, many men killed and wounded, and we labor under great disadvantage for want of wind. Have I permission to strike our colors?"

Barry replied angrily. "No Sir, the thunder! If this ship cannot be fought without me, I will be brought on deck; to your duty, Sir." A new flag was raised using the mizzenbrail for a halyard, and the fight continued. Just as they reached the deck, a gust of wind filled *Alliance's* sails. Replying to her helm, the battered *Alliance* swung about and the officers and crew pressed their new advantage to victory.

He continued in command of *Alliance*, taking numerous prizes in 1782.

In 1783, John Barry fought the last Continental Navy engagement of the Revolutionary War against the British man-of-war *Sybylle*, 28 guns. Though the ship surrendered to him he was obliged to abandon it to escape from the rest of the squadron of which *Sybylle* was a part. At the time, Barry was conveying *Duc de Lauzane*, carrying money and supplies from the West Indies to the Colonies. His defense enabled *Duc de Lauzane* to escape and reach the Colonies.

After the close of Revolutionary War, Captain Barry returned to the merchant marine.

Upon reorganization of the Navy, in June of 1794, Captain Barry was appointed No. 1 on the list of Captains and his commission was signed by George Washington. As senior captain, this status entitled him to the positional title of "commodore" in any group of US Navy ships. The US Navy would have no admirals until the Civil War. The title "admiral" was thought to be to aristocratic and undemocratic. The army could have generals, but the navy would have only commodores.

Barry was ordered to superintend the building of the frigate *United States*, 44 guns, and to command her when finished. He fought in the Quasi-War with France, 1798-1801, capturing a number of French vessels in the West Indies. By the direction of the Navy Department he brought *United States* to Washington, where she was laid up. This ended Barry's active service.

He was employed in testing cannon for the Government 1801-1802, and was selected to command the Mediterranean Squadron, but was too ill to take the duty. He died at his country residence near Philadelphia.

Commodore Barry was indeed the Father of the United States Navy, he was there at the beginning and he stayed the course through two wars. He set the example and what an example it was. He was courageous, tenacious, and versatile.

#### FULL CIRCLE

Let's take one last look at this First Navy Jack. We have come full circle.

On July 7, 1779, as you left Southport Harbor and looked over your port beam (or larboard beam as Commodore Barry would have known it), you would see the smoke from the British punitive raid on Fairfield. On September 11, 2001, as you left Southport Harbor and looked over your starboard beam, you would see the smoke from the burning towers of the World Trade Center. Here we are in the Southport section of Fairfield, a crossroads of history and yet even here in Fairfield we failed to give due deference to history. The Fairfield School system willfully fails to observe Veterans Day, for example, as a holiday.

We are at war, but have we learned from history? It is all too easy to put the present war aside and go about our business. Let someone else address the problem. Perhaps another John Barry will turn up, or perhaps it doesn't matter.

We need more John Barrys, men of bravery and determination, we can never have enough.

Barry knew there were things worse than war and his life was determined by that knowledge. He knew there were things far worse than war. Do we? He acknowledged that there were objectives that war could accomplish, do we?

HONORING JOEL B. ROSEN

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Honorable Joel B. Rosen, United States Magistrate Judge of the New Jersey District, for his exceptional service to his community. I consider Joel a close friend, and commend him for his continuing commitment to the practice of law.

After graduating from Rutgers School of Law at Camden, with honors, Judge Rosen served as an Assistant United States Attorney. For a time, he was the attorney-in-charge of the United States Attorney's Office in Camden where he received several commendations from the Department of Justice for prosecuting organized crime and political corruption. He also served as the Chief of the Special Prosecutions Section as a Deputy Attorney General in the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice. In 1987, Judge Rosen was sworn in as a United States Magistrate Judge for the District of New Jersey.

Judge Rosen was awarded the Rutgers School of Law Honorable Joseph M. Nardi Jr. Distinguished Service award in 2004. In 1999, he received the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. "Champions for Social Justice and Equality Award" from the Black Law Students Association at Rutgers School of Law. He was the recipient of the Special Achievement Award from the Department of Justice in 1976 and received Special Commendation of Outstanding Service in the District of New Jersey, Department of Justice in 1975. Judge Rosen is a Former Member of the Judicial Conference Committee on Federal-State Jurisdiction and the Federal Judicial Center, Magistrate Judge Education Committee. He was also the Former President of the Federal Magistrate Judges Association.

I have known Joel both personally and professionally for over a decade and have found him to be a man of outstanding moral char-

acter. His compassion and integrity are only matched by his keen mind and superior knowledge of the law. I am proud to call Joel a friend.

GENOCIDE IN DARFUR, SUDAN

SPEECH OF

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say, that as world leaders meet in New York this week to determine next steps on the Darfur crisis, we here in the U.S. Congress must commit to finding ways to break the current deadlock and lead new international action to stop the ongoing genocide.

We need to begin an all-out diplomatic offensive on Darfur in order to prepare the way for a peacekeeping force that can ensure protection for the people of Darfur.

The Coalition for International Justice estimated that 450,000 people in Darfur have died since the deadly genocide began some three years ago.

International attention to the Darfur conflict largely began with reports by the advocacy organizations, Amnesty International, in July 2003, and the International Crisis Group in December 2003.

Since then, countless organizations have put in untold hours trying to stop the carnage and human suffering. Groups like: International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, World Vision, SAVE DARFUR—an alliance of more than 100 faith-based, humanitarian, and human rights organizations, including: Amnesty International USA, International Crisis Group, American Jewish World Service, NAACP, American Society for Muslim Advancement, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Church World Service.

In all, dozens upon dozens of groups and organizations have prioritized stopping the killing in Darfur before there is no one left to be killed. It is high time that we, the U.S. Congress, join our name to that list.

We've done it before.

When the U.S. Congress decided in 1986 that South Africa's ways of Apartheid could no longer be ignored, the 99th Congress jumped in and passed of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act was won over a presidential veto. The bill imposed sweeping economic sanctions against South Africa, divesting capital from the government, and authorized several measures to assist the victims of apartheid.

Virtually every member of Congress felt pressure from their home districts to do something about apartheid and cities and colleges in their districts were divesting, and the bipartisan vote led the way ending an oppressive regime.

We are at the point with Darfur.

I continue to hope and pray that the Bush Administration makes this a top priority in New York this week, and to pressure Sudan and its allies, particularly Russia and China, to accept the will of the international community for an international force to protect civilians in Darfur.

In the meantime, I hope that we all gather in support of Congresswoman LEE's Darfur

Accountability and Divestment Act, DADA, of 2006. Divestment worked to end Apartheid and it can work in this instance.

We can make a difference. We can save lives. We can stop the genocide.

FREEDOM FOR OSCAR ELIAS BISCET

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2006

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues about Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, a Cuban hero who is a political prisoner in totalitarian Cuba.

Dr. Biscet is a leading pro-democracy activist in totalitarian Cuba and one of the leaders of the democratic Cuba of tomorrow. Dr. Biscet is a medical doctor and the founder of the Lawton Foundation for Human Rights. He has dedicated his life to freedom and democracy and is a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. Biscet is a man who has constantly opposed the tyranny in Cuba, and who has paid a tremendous price for his belief in freedom.

In 1998, he was sentenced to 3 years in the gulag because he flew the Cuban flag upside down to protest the subhuman treatment of the Cuban people at the hands of the Castro tyranny. When he was "released" in October of 2002, he was out of prison only a few weeks when he was rounded up again and sentenced this time for "association with enemies of the State," and he was sentenced, along with over 75 other peaceful pro-democracy leaders and independent journalists, to 25 years in the Cuban gulag.

For the vast majority of the last 8 years, Dr. Biscet has lived in a gulag that can only be described as a living hell. Dr. Biscet has been placed in what is called "the tomb." He is underground in solitary confinement, in a punishment cell. And so that he fully understood the dimension of his punishment, a serial killer was placed along with him in "the tomb."

Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet recently spoke by telephone with Mr. Amado Gil, a journalist in Miami, FL. The Coalition of Cuban-American Women transcribed, edited and translated this interview from Spanish to English.

PRISON CONDITIONS

The government of Cuba has tortured me during eight years; they have done so trying to drive me insane, though, thank God, I have been able to preserve my sanity . . . in reality, they continue torturing me because I live in a box with no windows or natural light, no water . . . with a mattress that feels as if one were sleeping on a plank, a stone . . . unfit for a human being . . . surrounded by criminals and under the threat, as it has happened on previous occasions, of being attacked by the government who instigates these dangerous prisoners . . .

I believe that what the government is doing is torturing me to humiliate me so that I abandon the struggle on behalf of the freedom of my country but, thank God, I have been able to keep up my stance and will continue doing so with God's help . . .

SYMBOLIC FAST AS OF JULY 13, 2006

I began this fast (in prison) because I believe we should pray to God and demand our rights before the government, the right to be free which belongs to every person just for