

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