

That is why I strongly support H.R. 1296, which would create a Presidio trust. This model would preserve park resources while allowing the Presidio's properties to be used to generate revenues which could, in turn, be used to operate the Presidio. While this model might not work for other national parks, it is a practical approach for the vast and unique properties which comprise the Presidio.

Mr. Speaker, it makes sense for us to pursue this type of management—it's cost-effective and addresses the monumental challenge of how to make the best public use of this unique and historically significant land.

We should give H.R. 1296 a chance and I urge my colleagues to vote for its passage.

SUPPORTING A DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1995

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor and support House Concurrent Resolution 42, a measure to end the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus. Over 20 years ago, the Turkish army invaded the island of Cyprus, seizing over 30 percent of the island's land and approximately 70 percent of the island's wealth. This action caused more than 200,000 Cypriots to be driven from their homes and made them refugees in their own country.

Today, Turkey continues to maintain a force of over 35,000 troops on the island of Cyprus. Although this force was only supposed to stay to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority for a short time, we are now beginning the third decade of Turkish occupation. This has led some observers to call this area one of the most highly militarized areas of the world.

Last year, in an effort to break this deadlock, Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides offered to totally demilitarize the island by dismantling his army with the understanding the Turkish army would withdraw and work toward an agreement to unify the island and bring about a peaceful resolution to this longstanding and difficult problem. President Clerides' plan has received widespread support and international acclaim. The United Nations and the European Union have already stated their support for this plan and I am glad to see the House of Representatives join in this effort.

This resolution is a balanced, fair, and bipartisan effort to support a peaceful resolution to the problem in Cyprus and to bring peace and stability to the eastern Mediterranean. I am proud to rise in support of this measure. It is in the best interest of the people of Cyprus, the people of the eastern Mediterranean, and the people of the United States. I urge a "yes" vote on House Concurrent Resolution 42.

THE NEED FOR EQUAL OPPOR- TUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV RE- PUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing the fledging democratic governments of Eastern Europe involves learning to treat equally and fairly all of their citizens—regardless of ethnic background—in the areas of rights and opportunities. Unfortunately, some of those governments are still seeking to treat their citizens from minority ethnic groups in traditionally nationalistic and counterproductive ways. Rather than working to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, they seek to limit the rights and opportunities of those citizens who do not belong to the majority ethnic group.

In the Balkans region of Eastern Europe, the manner in which ethnic minorities are treated is crucial to the peace of that region. If further violence and repression are to be avoided in the successor states to the former Yugoslavia, each of those states needs to take meaningful steps to ensure that all of their citizens are accorded equal opportunities and rights in areas such as education that are necessary to ensure democracy and inter-ethnic peace.

Mr. Speaker, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been blessed by peace since it gained its independence in 1991. There are troubling signs, however, that the Government of Macedonia is not taking sufficient steps to ensure that those of its citizens from its considerable Albanian minority are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language. The most worrisome consequence of this lack of educational opportunity is an increasing resentment toward that government among many of its ethnic Albanian citizens. Their frustration has led some ethnic Albanian citizens to attempt to open an Albanian-language university to ensure that opportunities for professional education are readily available to those who have been raised and educated in Albanian at the secondary school level.

In February of this year, a renewed attempt to open such a university of Tetovo, Macedonia led to a violent clash between ethnic Albanians and Macedonian police. Tragically, one individual lost his life and 28 others were wounded in that violent incident.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us want to see the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, in fact, all of the Southern Balkans avoid the kind of ethnic violence that has wracked the Northern Balkans for 4 years now. We need to encourage the Government of Macedonia to constructively address the issue of fair opportunities for higher education in the language of its Albanian minority. I am therefore introducing today House Congressional Resolution 103, a resolution that focuses specifically on Macedonia and on the issue of proper access to higher education in that country. This resolution calls on the Government of Macedonia to:

Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

Consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the possible establishment of an Albanian language university;

Ensure the establishment of Albanian language pedagogical facilities at existing universities, and;

Provide pardons for those convicted of charges relating to the events that accompanied attempts to open an Albanian language university at Tetovo in February 1995.

The Resolution also calls on the President of the United States to:

Express our country's strong support for Macedonian efforts to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language;

Offer appropriate support for those international organizations that are working to resolve the issue of higher education in the Albanian language in Macedonia, and;

Offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language, including assistance for establishing necessary curricula and provision of textbooks and related course materials.

Mr. Speaker, I want to strongly encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this timely and important measure.

SALUTE TO E. JUNE HEITMAN

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and outstanding public service of E. June Heitman and her fellow nurses serving in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps during and after World War II.

The 27 nurses who graduated from the Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital School of Nursing Class in September 1944 served the United States by caring for wounded soldiers returning from Europe as part of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. The graduates were given assignments in Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, and Nebraska.

June and some nursing school roommates, Doris Cochran Kerber and Stella Wisner Scheel, were given a 3-month assignment at Schick General Hospital in Clinton, IA, to assist with wounded soldiers.

Professional military nursing has been an invaluable service to the military throughout American history. Gen. George Washington requested the congressional establishment of nurses to care for sick soldiers and an Army general hospital in 1775. Florence Nightingale's crusade in Crimea in 1854 reduced the mortality rate of sick and wounded soldiers from 42 percent to 2 percent within 1 year.

On June 15, 1943, in response to the critical shortage of nurses for the military and for civilian health, the Bolton Act was approved and the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps was created. This Act provided Government funds to train nurses for civilian and military hospitals.

Demand for nurses was quickly exceeding the supply. The training period for nurses was 24 to 30 months, far longer than the training period for many of the other women's branches of the armed services. Cadet nurses