EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO A CIA LEGEND, WILLIAM L. MOSEBEY, JR.

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to William Mosebey who will receive, on Friday, March 29, 1996, the Central Intelligence Agency's Distinguished Intelligence Medal from Director of Central Intelligence, John Deutch.

Bill Mosebey has served our country with distinction for 34 years in the faroff outposts of the cold war. In those years, he rose to the highest level in the Central Intelligence Agency's clandestine service, but, more importantly he became a legend. Not since Chinese Gordon defended the gates of Khartoum has an officer reached the stature of William Mosebey. With a wry sense of humor, and a brilliant operational mind, he managed and executed the most difficult of clandestine operations, fulfilling every objective set out for him. He served as a chief of station in four countries. In each of them, he spent his share of time recruiting and managing wellplaced human penetrations.

His arrival in any post was a sure signal that the country was high on our President's priority list. His foes across the stark lines of the cold war knew that they were facing the ultimate professional—one who stands in the intelligence hall of fame with men like Richard Helms and Alan Dulles. At the same time, there was always time for a visit to the Bundu to add a new trophy to his wall.

Bill Mosebey is one of the unsung heros of our great victory over Marxism, but there is also another unsung hero and that is his wife Carolyn. In Bill's own words:

> Whatever contribution I was able to make to our national effort over the years of the cold war and after was sustained by the fact that I had a very engaged and supportive wife who, without question, would go anywhere and do anything the job demanded. As far as I am concerned she is stamped ''keep forever'' (an old KGB classification).

In Washington, a place that always made him long for the bush, he set an example for young officers. Never was there a time when he didn't have a moment to walk a new recruit through the intricacies of running a spy. Always ready to open his home with a homecooked meal from Carolyn's kitchen, he would entertain into the night with stories and laughter, but one came away from these evenings knowing that they had been in the presence of one of the great ones.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Mosebey is the Central Intelligence Agency's ''Riley Ace of Spies.'' We owe him our gratitude and should shower him with our thanks. But knowing Bill, who has returned to his roots as a farmer in central Pennsylvania, he will be happy if the Sun shines, if it rains after the spring planting, and the hunting remains good this fall. But, he should also be pleased knowing that he left the Central Intelligence Agency with honor, with a distinguished record, and my enduring respect, along with those in the intelligence community, for a job well done.

A TRIBUTE TO UNDERSHERIFF RAY DORSEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of San Bernardino County Undersheriff, Ray Dorsey of Redlands, CA. Undersheriff Dorsey will be honored today upon his retirement after almost 29 years of service to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

Ray Dorsey was born is Los Angeles, graduated from Redlands High School, and attended San Bernardino Valley College and the University of Redlands. He began his career in July 1967, when he was appointed deputy sheriff and assigned to the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center. After serving his first patrol assignment at the Yucaipa Station, Ray was promoted to detective, his first of many promotions, and assigned to the specialized detective division in 1971 where his responsibilities included crimes against property and homicide investigations.

With his promotion to sergeant in 1973, Ray returned to the Yucaipa Station and assumed his duties as the second-in-command. His promotion to the rank of lieutenant in 1977 was closely followed by his promotion to captain in 1980, where he was given the responsibility of commanding the Sheriff's Specialized Detective Division. Three years later, he was promoted by Sheriff Floyd Tidwell to deputy chief which gave him responsibility over the next 4 years for the Valley-Mountain and Specialized Investigations Bureaus. In 1987, Ray was promoted to assistant sheriff which gave him oversight of the departmental support operations including corrections, training, records, crime laboratory, and identification. In 1991, Ray was appointed undersheriff and given wide responsibility for the overall operations of the department. He has served in this position under the leadership of both Sheriff Dick Williams and Sheriff Gary Penrod.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, as well as Ray Dorsey's family and many friends, in recognizing the selfless achievements of this remarkable man. Ray has given his professional life to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and has served the citizens of San Bernardino County well for almost 30 years. It is only appropriate that the House recognize Undersheriff Dorsey today as he begins his well deserved retirement.

TURKEY PROPOSES COMPREHENSIVE PEACE IN THE AEGEAN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, 1996 new Turkish Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz issued a statement calling for a process of comprehensive negotiations to resolve all bilateral Greek-Turkish problems in the Aegean as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, it is in the national interest of the United States and in the interest of lasting peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean region that the differences between Greece and Turkey be resolved. We should use bilateral and multilateral means, as well as third-party mediation as necessary. All available opportunities for moving negotiations forward should be explored.

The key here is action, not just rhetoric or good intentions. We will have to see whether Turkey and Greece are willing to take concrete steps to resolve their longstanding differences in the Aegean.

These two NATO allies need to work with each other, with other NATO allies and if necessary with other international institutions to resolve their mutual problems. The proposals of Prime Minister Yilmaz hopefully will provide a timely opportunity to help break the current impasse in Greek-Turkish relations.

In order to inform other Members on the substance of Prime Minister Yilmaz' proposals, I am including the text of his statement in the RECORD. The text follows:

TURKEY PROPOSES COMPREHENSIVE PEACE IN THE AEGEAN

In a statement issued in Ankara today, Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz called on Greece to enter into negotiations without preconditions with a view to settling all the Aegean questions as a whole, on the basis of respect for international law and agreements establishing the status quo in the Aegean.

The Turkish proposal included talks on the conclusion of a political framework agreement, a swift agreement on a comprehensive set of confidence building measures related to military activities, avoiding unilateral steps and actions that could increase tension and a comprehensive process of peaceful settlement, including third party arbitration.

The statement is as follows:

''During the recent years, there have been important changes in the world political scene, with old enemies increasingly seeking peace with each other. As a matter of fact, many years ago Ataturk and Venizelos were able to settle the Turkish-Greek differences through an epoch-making historical compromise and to usher in an era of long-term friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

''Today, we are going through a tense period in our relations with Greece. The latest crisis has demonstrated once again that the present state of Turkish-Greek relations is fraught with dangers. The fundamental interests of both countries lie in peace and cooperation, not confrontation. We both stand

to benefit from developing friendly and good-neighborly relations. Turkey and Greece have to overcome the cycle of conflict into which they have been locked. The failure to settle the existing problems creates an environment conducive to the eruption of new crises. This vicious circle must be broken at some point. The leaders of both countries are faced with a historic responsibility to establish a climate of mutual confidence, to give a new structure to their bilateral relations which would be free of problems, and thus open a brand new chapter in the Turkish-Greek relations. Turkey is ready and determined to do her utmost in that regard. I believe that the Greek leaders also have the necessary political will to live up to this historic responsibility.

''The current problems between the two countries must be taken up with a new and realistic approach. By isolating them from the emotions stemming from history and the chains imposed by short-term temporary considerations, our ultimate goal should be to bring comprehensive and lasting solutions to all the differences and problems between the two sides, especially those related to the Aegean Sea. An eventual settlement of the Aegean issues will only be viable and lasting if it is built on the fundamental rights and legitimate interests of both countries. For that reason, we should discuss our differences on the basis of mutual respect and with a willingness to reach a compromise.

''Turkey is a law-abiding country. In keeping with international law, she has always respected the territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders of all her neighbors, including Greece. In a similar vein, Turkey harbors no intention towards altering the status quo in the Aegean through unilateral steps and to make gains by de facto actions. An essential aspect of Turkey's position on the Aegean issues is respect for the status quo in the Aegean which was established through international agreements. These are the basic principles defining Turkey's approach to both her relations with Greece and the matters related to the Aegean. We have the right to expect Greece to display the same understanding and approach. If Greece also adopts these principles, it will be much easier to reach mutually acceptable solutions than is generally thought. In this spirit, Turkey wants to see all disputes pertaining to the Aegean settled through peaceful means in accordance with international law. She stands ready for such a settlement.

''I am therefore calling on Greece to enter into negotiations without preconditions with a view to settling all the Aegean questions as a whole.

''The search for a comprehensive and lasting solution will be conducted on the basis of respect for international law and the international agreements establishing the status quo in the Aegean. The talks that could be started on an exploratory basis shall not prejudice the respective positions of both sides regarding the substance of the issues.

''When it comes to peaceful means of settlement which would be appropriate to the special nature of the Aegean questions, Turkey does not rule out from the outset any method based on mutual acceptance. We have no prejudices in this respect. Accordingly, we are prepared to discuss with goodwill appropriate third party methods of settlement. The form, conditions and legal requirements of such methods can be taken up in detail in the course of the talks.

''The fundamental aim of such a peace process would be to resolve the differences that emerged after the historic compromise brought about by Ataturk and Venizelos. It is, therefore, essential for the two parties to rise to the occasion and take utmost care to avoid being tempted by petty political gains and a dangerous opportunism, if the peace process is to succeed.

''Concurrently with the initiation of a process of peaceful settlement aimed at bringing a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Aegean disputes, Turkey is also ready to start talks on the conclusion of a political document/declaration containing the basic principals that will govern the relations between the two countries or an agreement of friendship and cooperation. Such a political framework agreement, in addition to the fundamental principles on which the relations will be based, may also specify the avenues of cooperation as well as the procedures and settlement methods to be applied in case of the emergence of differences.

''Likewise, simultaneously with this process, I also propose to start talks in this transitional period with a view to bringing about a swift agreement between the two countries on a comprehensive set of confidence building measures related to military activities.

''Once the process of peaceful settlement is thus initiated, the two sides will naturally have to avoid unilateral steps and actions that could increase tension.

''I am proposing to Greece to engage in a comprehensive process of peaceful settlement that will not exclude from the beginning any method of settlement including third party arbitration. This will make an immense contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in our region. Similarly, bringing a comprehensive solution to the Aegean questions will also contribute to the settlement of other questions in eastern Mediterranean on their own merits and within their own parameters. As our Greek friends frequently say, ''actions speak louder than words.'' I, therefore, propose action, not words.

''I sincerely hope that Greece will give due consideration to our call for a peaceful settlement based on international law and legitimacy and will not let this historic opportunity slip away. This process may require a period of reflection and preparation. Whenever they respond to our proposal positively and are ready to engage in such a process, Turkey will also be ready.

''I am sure that our two nations living across each other along the shores of the Aegean do not want tension between them. They do not want mutual enmity. What they do want is peace, friendship and cooperation. I believe that as two nations with deep roots in history, the Turkish and Greek peoples deserve them.

''The late President Turgut Ozal, in a speech during a 1985 visit to the United States, stressed the need for such a compromise and said that we owed this to the future generations. I believe that we owe this not only to the future generations, but also to the present generation. History never forgives those who shrink from their responsibility.''

TRIBUTE TO 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO CLUB MALE CHORUS OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the prestigious history and legacy of excellence for more than a century of the Apollo Club Male Chorus of Minneapolis, MN.

Just last year, the Apollo Club celebrated 100 years of truly superior musical performances. This marvelous chorus of amateur musicians exemplifies the spirit that makes our country great—friends from all walks of life, gathering outside of their daily and professional lives to fashion a powerful bond made possible only by a common, shared goal in which the group takes precedence over the individual.

The members of the Apollo Chorus have proven for more than 100 years what can be accomplished through a strong work ethic, teamworks and a commitment to excellence.

The chorus has sung the works of history's greatest composers—Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, and others—all around our great Nation as well as overseas, wowing audiences with its unique, full, and mellow sounds.

Mr. Speaker, from its birthplace at the home of Col. Charles McC. Reeve on the south shore of Lake Harriet in Minneapolis, the chorus has graced a global stage over the years which has included performances at President Eisenhower's inaugural in 1957, the World's Fair in Brussels in 1958, the memorial atop the sunken Battleship *Arizona* at the Pearl Harbor commemorative ceremony in 1985 and international festivals from Wales to Nancy, France.

Among its many awards and honors, the Apollo Male Chorus won second place at the renowned Eisteddfod Choral Festival in 1982. But despite the chorus' success in musical competition, the Apollo Club's real focus has been on moving people with their special music, and educating audiences about the choral style they practice so eloquently.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Apollo Chorus through the years have been true pioneers of choral song. Audiences swing and sing to the Apollo's international collection of rhythms.

In Greek mythology, Apollo stood for clarity, order, and harmony. In a world that too often leaves us stunned because of its chaos and discord, the Apollo Club delivers a much-needed message of peace and togetherness. Today we thank all the club's singers, leaders, officers, and special musical guests for their gift of beautiful music and extraordinary harmony.

Today, we salute the Apollo Club Male Chorus of Minneapolis for a century of wonderful entertainment and we honor this outstanding group for the joy its members have brought to our lives. The people of Minnesota are proud of the Apollo Club Male Chorus, and we wish them many more years of success.

INDIAN PREMIER SHRUGS OFF SCANDAL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD a recent New York Times article regarding the latest corruption scandal in India. The article makes plain that though it is an ostensible democracy, India's system is rotten to the core. Isn't it time the United States stops dumping American taxpayer money into this black hole?

[The New York Times International, Feb. 25, 1996]

INDIAN PREMIER SHRUGS OFF SCANDAL

(By John F. Burns)

NEW DELHI.—After four resignations this week brought to seven the number of Indian Government ministers who have quit since the start of the year in a corruption scandal, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told a rally of his governing Congress Party not to worry about the general election expected in April or May.

''The Congress is certain to lead the country,'' Mr. Rao said at a gathering on Friday of the party's youth wing in Guwahati, the capital of the northeastern state of Assam.

Indians were left to wonder whether Mr. Rao was engaging in bravado or displaying the canny political instincts for which he is renowned.

In the midst of a scandal that many Indian commentators have described as the worst since independence, few discount the possibility that Mr. Rao may yet turn the situation to his advantage.

Opinion surveys have suggested that the Congress Party, which has governed India for all but four years since 1947, has been heading for a drubbing at the polls. Political conjecture focused less on whether the Congress would lose its majority in the 535-seat Parliament than whether it would muster enough seats to lead a coalition

Many analysts forecast a breakthrough for the main opposition group, the Bharatiya Janata Party, whose brand of Hindu nationalism has troubled many Indians attached to the country's secular political tradition.

The Congress Party's woes were frequently blamed on Mr. Rao, who is 74, an uninspiring stump campaigner and beset with what many Indians have said is a near-fatal liability in a Congress leader: a lack of the popular appeal associated with the Nehru-Gandhi political dynasty.

Then came the corruption scandal, involving widespread bribes and kickbacks for Government contracts in a country where nearly half of all officially recorded economic activity is carried out by state-owned industries.

In addition to losing seven ministers, Mr. Rao has been faced with a welter of accusations that he was a beneficiary of some of the payoffs, including a transaction in 1991 in which the accuser says Mr. Rao took 30 million rupees, then the equivalent of $1.7 million, in return for steel contracts.

Yet throughout the weeks that the scandal has been growing, Mr. Rao has remained publicly serene.

Aides say the Indian leader believes that the payoff disclosures could be the savings of the Congress Party at the polls because they have snared major figures in the opposition parties as well as his own, thus depriving the opposition of corruption as an election issue.

One aide, Vithal N. Gadgil, has even said that Mr. Rao will present himself in the election as ''Mr. Clean.''

What is certain is that the controversy has rocked the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, or B.J.P., at least as much as the Congress. The first wave of indictments last month included the B.J.P. president, L.K. Advani, who is regarded as the most ardent propagator within the party's upper ranks of the Hindu nationlist creed.

Broadly speaking, this holds that India should shift away from the secularism that has been a Congress principle toward an approach to government that gives primacy to the 700 million of India's 930 million people who are Hindus.

This week, the scandal claimed a new opposition victim in the resignation of Madan Lal Khurana, who as Chief Minister of the Delhi capital district was one of Bharatiya Janata's most prominent elected officials.

Like the 25 other politicians who have been indicted, Mr. Khurana's name appeared in what prosecutors have described as coded entries in diaries listing payoffs of more than $35 million that were seized in 1991 from the New Delhi home of a prominent industrialist, Surendra K. Jain.

Press accounts say Mr. Jain confessed to investigators last year to having been, along with one of his brothers, the principal paymaster in a web of corruption that ensnared dozens of leading politicians and public officials.

In addition to cash bribes, Mr. Jain is said to have told of paying for expensive gifts that included Mercedes-Benz cars, Belgian crystal and foreign trips. Details of many of the payoffs were listed in the diaries, against the initials of the recipients or, in some cases, their telephone numbers.

Mr. Rao seems certain to face heavy criticism in the election campaign for what opponents have described as an attempted coverup.

Nearly four years passed after the police seizure of the dairies before the Central Bureau of Investigation, which is under the Prime Minister's direct control, made a sustained attempt to question, Mr. Jain and others alleged to have been involved in the payoffs. Even then, the investigative agency delayed any indictments until the Supreme Court intervened in November and set deadlines.

When the director of the investigation bureau reported to the Supreme Court this week that his agency had no ''reasonable basis'' for charges to be brought against Mr. Rao, the court ordered the investigators not to close the probe of ''any person,'' no matter how important, until all leads were explored.

A lower court in New Delhi followed up on Friday by ordering the bureau to investigate allegations that Mr. Jain, on Prime Minister Rao's orders, paid out nearly $1 million in 1993 to bribe opposition members of Parliament into switching parties, thus saving the Rao Government from defeat on a nonconfidence motion.

There has been widespread debate over whether Mr. Rao kept the lid on the scandal until shortly before the election so as to be able to use the indictments against opponents—and allies whose loyalty he doubted—or whether pressure from the Supreme Court forced his hand.

In any case, many Indians say the scandal has reached proportions that will lead to a far-reaching cleanup of Indian politics.

Previous scandals have subsided without a major shake-up in the political establishment. But this time, many commentators predict, the involvement of the Supreme Court will make it hard to contain the fallout.

''It will not fizzle out,'' said Rajinder Puri in The Times of India. ''The process of destabilizing a rotten, corrupt, repressive and anti-people system will continue until reforms and a new system takes its place.''

DETERIORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the recent appalling murder of Haing S. Ngor has refocused the world's attention on the horrors suffered by the Cambodian people at the hands of the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Ngor worked tirelessly to remind us that human rights tragedies were still occurring in his native country. We must continue his work.

I strongly support House Resolution 345 expressing concern about the deterioration of human rights in Cambodia. Our Government must support efforts to establish a strong, free society there—and rally other nations to join us. Anything less would dishonor Mr. Ngor and the 1 million Cambodians who have died at the hands of tyranny over the last two decades.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following script written by Mr. Bradley Areheart, State winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Mr. Areheart is a junior at Emporia High School in Emporia, KS and plans a career in medicine or politics. He was sponsored by the VFW Post 180 in Emporia. The contest theme this year was ''Answering America's Call.'' Bradley has done a wonderful job of capturing the sense of duty that each of us has toward our fellow Americans and toward our future generations. I encourage each one of my colleagues to read Bradley's message and take his suggestions to heart.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

It's 2:00 in the morning and a lady clutches her heart as if struck! A heart attack! She staggers to the phone and frantically dials the numbers 9–1–1. The police dispatcher's voice comes across clearly but in a lethargic sounding tone. The lady, gasping, screams, ''Help me! Help me! I've had a heart attack! Get someone out here!'' ''Wait right there; I'm going to put you on hold,'' is the dispatcher's reply as she picks up another line. A frantic call, put on hold by an apathetic operator. Important? Yes, and that call is not unlike the call being made today. A call of far greater importance to everyone in the United States. That call is America's plea for the future; we have several options as we hear that call. We can answer immediately, ignore it, or just like the apathetic operator, put it on hold. However, in my mind, we have only one clear option. If we are to be responsible, caring citizens, we must answer America's call.

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, ''I am certain that however great the hardships and the trials which loom ahead, our America will endure and the cause of human freedom will triumph.'' How truly this reflects the time since the foundation of our nation. In the 1700's America sounded a call for freedom from oppression so 50 brave Americans answered this call and signed the Declaration of Independence. The early part of this century saw America facing the perils of the depression and Franklin Roosevelt rose to meet the call by instilling hope and providing employment. In 1941, when the Japanese bombed our ships in Pearl Harbor, courageous Americans answered the call to arms and continued to fight until the Japanese surrendered. Indeed, history is filled with stories of how Americans have always

met their country's call. But what if these calls had been left unanswered or put on hold? What would become of them? And more importantly, what would become of our country? We cannot be half-hearted and we haven't been. We confront situations like a raging bull who has his eyes fixed only on the matador. And that's how things get done—full force? America answers the call because of patriotic citizens and leaders who see a light at the end of the tunnel. America will continue to answer the call because of compassion, pride, and love of country.

I am a youth of today, but a leader of tomorrow. I face certain responsibilities: the responsibility of speaking up for what's right, setting an example, and a willingness to fight for my country.

But currently, America's call is for the future. A call that is widespread and impossible to ignore. It's a call to return to basic values and truths that have always made America so great. The call is for safer streets, moral integrity, and family values. Former president Dwight Eisenhower said that ''the problems of America are the family problems multiplied a million fold.'' And isn't that evident in today's society? As tomorrow's leaders, my generation must answer the call to become responsible, moral, intelligent, and patriotic citizens. The ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are not just empty words and must be stressed for all citizens. We cannot accept the attitude ''It doesn't matter how I act; I'm just one person.'' Instead, we must share the feelings of so many Americans who say'' ''I love my country; I sincerely care about its future.'' That attitude must now direct all of us. There's an African proverb that says ''it takes an entire village to raise a child.'' The time has come for all of us in the village to accept responsibilities. You see, we can determine needs and become catalysts for change. America's future demands the commitment of everyone to not only hear, but also answer America's call. Whether it be a call to arms or a call to peace.

Today's call is not an emergency 911 situation because America maintains her greatness at home and abroad. Our commitment must be to maintain that greatness and preserve our freedoms and liberties for future generations. I want to make sure that America is never like the woman making the 911 call, who despite her efforts to get help, is ignored. When my generation answers the call to become responsible citizens, we will be there to be counted. I promise my contributions by pursuing higher education, voting, and maintaining my morals and integrity. When everyone in my generation follows this lead, we will truly be answering America's call.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce for the RECORD a script written by John Shirley, a constituent from Berkeley Springs, WV. This script was West Virginia's winning entry into the Veterans of Foreign Wars—Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

John's script stresses the importance of both cooperating and making unselfish, individual contributions in determining how well the ideals that make America will work for all of us. I encourage my colleagues to keep John's script in mind as we work to find effective solutions to the problems that currently face our Nation.

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

Lost in the maddening crowd of passersby, I walked along the city street. Above the automobile horns and screaming car stereos, I heard a woman's sobs. I made my way through the wall of pedestrians and found her crying as she sat alone on a broken park bench. I sat down beside her and asked her what was wrong.

She gently took my hand and spoke. ''Nobody cares about me anymore.'' I asked her what she meant.

She wiped her tears and struggled to speak again. ''There is so much. I see hungry, homeless children shivering on the street. Drug deals take place beside them, and too often they get sucked in. I hear screams at night; men and women beat each other and their children. Gang wars take place on the streets, killing kids and innocent bystanders.

Students drop out of school and depend upon welfare to survive. They never strive to be their best; they settle for second or third place and I have to do the same.

Every day I wear the same white blouse and the same black slacks to make a statement. They are like two races with no connection, no relation and no understanding—just like me.

And worst of all, nobody cares about any of this. They won't use their rights. They don't speak out; they refuse to write it down; they refuse to force the politicians that fight over my body to think rationally and fairly; they refuse to realize the danger.''

She buried her head in her hands and I tenderly placed my hand on her shoulder. The sun was setting and I knew that I had to leave. As I walked away I asked her name.

She quietly responded, ''My name is America.''

I tried to go home but something drew me back. I went to the bench to find her, but she was gone.

America cries out for help, how do we answer her call? A nation is comprised of individuals; in order to change our nation we must change ourselves. We must recognize the problems of America and more importantly, search for the ways to solve them. We need to get involved in our schools, communities and governments whether it be local, state or national.

Education is the key to awareness and understanding. Unfortunately, our current educational system leaves many students behind. Little regard is given to students' individual needs and learning styles. They want and need to know why in addition to how. If education is related to the real world, students will understand its real value.

In addition to formal education, America's youth must be given a basic system of values and beliefs both at home and in the community. We must make them aware that all people are equal despite differences in race, color or creed.

Community is the crucial link between individuals. Civic groups can and have successfully engineered and implemented programs for public education and support. Halfway houses and shelters for women and runaways provide many people with refuge from the streets and a second chance for success. Literacy classes and G.E.D. programs give hundreds of individuals the skills they need for employment. Communities can also come together to combat the growing problem of crime in America. Community watch groups and volunteer patrols have been effective in many American neighborhoods.

Government, the most integral part of America as we know it, has also been neglected. We are not controlled by the government; we are the government and must take an active role in its function. We can do this not only by running for a political office but also through such simple acts as signing a petition, participating in a campaign or rally, writing letters to public officials, voicing our opinions in the news media or by making informed choices at the next election.

These are all things that we can do but what will we do? We must choose our role and get involved. Our greatest victories are not achieved in armed conflict on foreign soil; they are achieved in our everyday lives as active American citizens. If we all take part, then we can ensure that America will not sit crying alone on a broken park bench. Instead, she will continue to hold and protect us and will forever remain in the greatest nation on earth.

A TRIBUTE TO ASSISTANT SHERIFF JIM BRADFORD

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of San Bernardino County Assistant Sheriff Jim Bradford, Jim will be honored today upon his retirement after nearly 27 years of service to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

Jim grew up in California, graduated from Colton High School, and obtained an associate of arts degree in business administration from San Bernardino Valley College and a bachelor of science degree in public management from Pepperdine University.

Jim began his career with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department as a line reserve deputy sheriff at the Yucaipa station in 1967. After serving as a volunteer for 2 years, Jim sold his business and became a full-time deputy sheriff in 1969 and was assigned to the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center. He remained there until 1971 when he was reassigned to the Yucaipa station where he served as a patrol deputy and a reserve deputy coordinator. In 1973, he was promoted to detective and was assigned to the central detective division in San Bernardino.

Jim was promoted to sergeant in 1975 and returned to the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center until his reassignment in 1977 as detective sergeant to the central detective division. Three years later, he was promoted to lieutenant where he served as unit commander in the crimes against property and homicide details. Jim was promoted to captain by Sheriff Floyd Tidwell in 1983 and was assigned to central station where he also served as chief of police for the cities of Loma Linda and Grand Terrace. Jim took command of the sheriff's bureau of administration with his promotion to deputy chief in 1987. Four years later, he was promoted once again to the position of assistant chief in charge of criminal operations by Sheriff Dick Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, as well as Jim Bradford's family and many friends, in recognizing his many outstanding achievements. Jim has devoted his professional life to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and has served the citizens of San Bernardino County well for nearly

27 years. It is only appropriate that the House recognize Assistant Sheriff Bradford today as he begins his well deserved retirement.

PENSIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 27, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PENSION PLANS: SAVING FOR A SECURE RETIREMENT

I am impressed by how many constituents stress the importance of working toward a good pension and a comfortable retirement. They put in many long hours to pay the bills and put their kids through school. They emphasize the value of hard work and sacrifice, and believe that a life of hard work should be rewarded with a secure retirement.

Many, however, are increasingly concerned about the outlook for their retirements. They find themselves working harder, often at more than one job, but can't seem to find the money to put away for retirement. In the past, Americans could rely on their employer to guarantee a pension, but the trend in recent years has been toward employers providing less generous pension benefits or no benefits at all, reflecting in part the shift from manufacturing to service-oriented businesses.

The average American will live about 18 years in retirement, more than ever before. Workers will need on average 70% of their pre-retirement income to maintain their standard of living. Today, half of all full-time workers have no private pension coverage. Most Americans rely on a combination of Social Security, individual savings, and pension plans for retirement, but traditional pension benefits represent a shrinking portion of retirement income. Since few pension plans are adjusted for inflation, the benefits retirees ultimately receive can only go so far. Increasingly, employees, rather than employers, are responsible for their pension savings and investment.

PENSION PLANS

There are two basic types of private pensions. The more traditional pension plan—a defined benefit plan—involves a company guaranteeing its workers a set monthly pension benefit based on earnings and years of service. A defined contribution plan, in contrast, involves an interest-bearing account established for each employee into which a contribution is made by the employee, and sometimes the employer. The employee is not guaranteed a set monthly benefit, but receives whatever funds are available in his account upon retirement. Of the 64 million active participants covered by private pension plans, about 39% are covered by a define benefit plan,while the remaining 61% are covered by a defined contribution plan.

In recent years, many employers have shifted from defined contribution plans. The federal government insures and regulates defined benefit plans, adding to their overall cost. Defined contribution plans, like 401(k) plans, are not federally insured and are less complicated and less costly for employers. Career employees tend to favor defined benefit plans because the pension is more predictable and larger. Employees who often change jobs fare better under defined contribution plans because they are portable.

CONCERNS

Concerns have been raised about both types of plans. Defined benefit plans are generally considered safer than contribution plans because they are federally insured and the employer bears the investment risk. Current law, however, does permit businesses to underfund their plans. Furthermore, the soundness of the government fund which insures defined benefit plans has been questioned. Most pension funds are adequately funded, but the federal insurer, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, has had to step in to pay benefits when bankrupt companies have been unable to do so. Congress, with my support, has taken steps to shore up the insurance fund, but underfunding continues to be a problem among some plans.

Defined contribution plans create a different set of problems. There are substantial funds invested in these plans. Today 401(k) plans, for example, hold $550 billion in assets for 22 million employees, and these plans continue to grow. These plans, however, are not federally insured. Also, recent news reports have shown a number of these plans to be susceptible to fraud. Investment decisions and risks lie with employees. Consequently, more responsibility is placed on employees to know what options they have, to invest their contributions wisely, and to monitor the management of pension funds.

POSSIBLE REFORMS

Congress can take steps to protect pension plans.

First, Congress should block efforts to let employers withdraw money from currently overfunded pension plans. Current law allows companies to use assets from overfunded plans only for retiree health benefits. Speaker Gingrich favors a change in the law to permit companies to raid surplus pension assets for other business purposes. I strongly oppose this proposal.

Second, Congress should consider ways to ease the regulatory burden on pension plans to encourage more companies, particularly small businesses, to establish plans for their employees. Tax incentives and simplified, uniform regulations for employers who offer plans can do much to offer American workers some security in their retirement.

Third, we should look for ways to make pension plans more portable. As workers move from job to job, it is important that they be able to carry benefits and contributions with them. Defined contribution plans offer workers this option, and because of the growth in such plans over the last 10 years, workers' pension plans have become more portable. Defined benefit plans are less portable than contribution plans because employers want to encourage their employees to stay at their jobs. In cases where employees do leave, they should be encouraged to roll over their contributions into an IRA rather than cash out their contributions.

Fourth, we must look at ways to further protect the assets which workers invest in 401(k)'s and other contribution plans, particularly given their recent enormous growth. The Labor Department has proposed several reforms, such as shortening the time an employer has to deposit employee contributions from the current 90-day period and encouraging employers to offer workers general investment information so that employees can better monitor their own plans.

CONCLUSION

Americans understand that planning for the future is crucial, and the sooner they start to save the better. It has become increasingly difficult, however, for workers to set aside a portion of shrinking salaries for retirement.

Congress should consider measures to protect the integrity of the private pension system as well as Social Security, and encourage businesses to expand coverage to those without a pension plan. I have co-sponsored a bill that would create a federal commission to study the pension issue and develop proposals to increase participation in pension plans and provide more protection for pension assets.

JOB CORPS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make the Job Corps safer for program participants and more cost-effective for taxpayers.

I support the Job Corps and its important mission. But for too long, Congress has tolerated too much waste, fraud, and inefficiency in this program. The American taxpayer wants more accountability, and the young people that the Job Corps serves need to better prepare themselves for an increasingly competitive job market. My legislation targets these two goals.

Job Corps was created more than three decades ago as part of President Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty. Presently, it is funded at over $1 billion a year, and it is the largest job training program for disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 24.

In 1994, a survey of Job Corps students showed that 68 percent of enrollees had two or more barriers to employment, including not having a high school diploma, lacking basic skills or having limited English proficiency. The program currently serves over 60,000 young adults in 46 States.

The original idea behind Job Corps was to give disadvantaged youths a hand up in order to avoid a lifetime of hand-outs. But as times have changed, so have the problems facing Job Corps students.

And in too many instances the Federal Government has been too slow in adopting policies to adjust to changing times. Today many Job Corps students come from one parent homes in communities ravaged by crime, drugs, and violence—problems whose proportions could scarcely be imagined a generation ago.

In order to maintain an environment within which young people can learn, the centerpiece of my bill institutes a zero tolerance policy for drugs, alcohol abuse, and violence in the Job Corps. I know the Job Corps bureaucracy has recently made strides in combating these scourges. But because violence, alcohol abuse and drugs are anathema to a productive learning environment, Job Corps students deserve a guarantee in law that these centers can be a sanctuary where students can live and learn without fear. My bill ensures that those who enter the Job Corps in order to learn can do so, and those who enter the program without that commitment will be weeded out before they disrupt those who are intent to learn new job skills.

My bill also contains a provision requiring the Department of Labor to undertake an in-depth, comprehensive review of the entire Job Corps program. The purpose of this review would be to ascertain what the Job Corps does well and where further improvement is needed. Such a review has not taken place since 1982, and hard data on how well the

Job Corps is fulfilling its mission is largely unknown. For example, the Department of Labor estimates that the overall job placement rate for Job Corps graduates is 70 percent, but some centers have had rates as low as 20 percent for 5 consecutive years. Furthermore, a recent General Accounting Office study found that fully 15 percent of Job Corps' job placement verification procedures were invalid. That means that some Job Corps centers were reporting that their graduates were finding jobs, when in fact they were not.

Reforms are needed to ensure that Job Corps enrollees obtain work upon graduation, and are not merely shuffled through the program. Considering that the average Job Corps student costs taxpayers $24,000 to train, it is no longer acceptable to assess the performance of this program by collecting anecdotal evidence. The comprehensive Job Corps review called for under my legislation is closely modeled after a proposal offered by Senator ARLEN SPECTER of Pennsylvania that passed the Senate last October. It will give Congress and the Department of Labor credible statistics that will allow us to make informed judgments on how best to improve and strengthen this important job training program.

My bill also limits the spending on the Job Corps bureaucracy to 13 percent. Currently 18 percent, or over $180 million is spent on administering this program. That figure is too high, and indicates that efficiencies can be made within the bureaucracy to reduce costs. I want more money spent on students, not on bureaucrats. My bill would force the Department of Labor to examine Job Corps' overhead budget, find the waste and eliminate it.

Today, there are 109 Job Corps centers throughout the country. In an effort to upgrade the performance of each of them, my bill would eliminate the 10 worst Job Corps centers in the Nation by the end of the century. At some Job Corps centers, the buildings and living quarters are in disrepair, the management is inept, the training that students receive is ineffective, and worst of all, violence and drugs are prevalent. Those centers need to be cleaned up or closed down, so the funds saved from their closure can be funneled to productive, well-run centers.

Job Corps is the most expensive Federal youth employment and training program. Despite the fact that Congress is consolidating nearly 100 education and training programs into State block grants, funds for Job Corps are actually slated to increase. The reason Congress has retained this program is because it has demonstrated some meaningful success. Many people are unaware that Job Corps students who do complete their training are five times more likely to get a training-related job, and training-related jobs pay 25 percent higher wages. Moreover, employers who hire Job Corps graduates are generally satisfied with their Job Corps hires.

My bill preserves what is right about Job Corps, and strengthens it for the future. It makes significant reforms to this program, with the promise of additional reform when the comprehensive performance review it calls for becomes available. The Federal Government's investment in this program is too great not to demand improvements, and the at-risk youths this program serves need what this program offers more than ever.

Mr. Speaker, without the Job Corps, many of today's disadvantaged youth would be unskilled, unemployable, and without hope. When it is successful, the Job Corps breaks the cycle of despair and turns unfocused youths into productive citizens. I support an effective Job Corps, and I will continue to fight to improve this important program.

THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, 35 years ago President John F. Kennedy had a dream. He wanted to share America's idealism and know-how with other nations, not just through impersonal foreign aid loans or grants, but more importantly through direct people-to-people contact. He wanted American citizens to work directly in foreign nations, helping those in need to lean how to develop the basic skills necessary to promote their own well-being and advancement. As a result of his dream turned into reality, whole societies have gained insight and experience in improving their lives, from learning how to drill wells and improve their agricultural output to developing the social, educational, and medical skills necessary for their well-being.

This program, established through the Peace Corps Act of 1961, now provides programs in over 90 different countries. Its purpose, to promote world peace and friendship, to help other countries in meeting their needs for trained men and women, and to promote understanding between the American people and other peoples served by the Corps has had an unprecedented record of success.

Volunteers from throughout the Nation, including many from my own northwestern New York, have selflessly given of themselves through 2-year commitments in foreign countries where they lived and worked as integral parts of the communities in which they served.

Peace Corps volunteers today work in six basic program areas: Education, agriculture, health, small business development, urban development, and the environment. Community-level projects are designed to incorporate the skills of volunteers with the resources of host country agencies and other international assistance organizations to help solve specific development problems, often in conjunction with private volunteer organizations.

In the United States, the Peace Corps also serves an important purpose in promoting a better understanding of the people and cultures of other countries. Through the Peace Corps World Wise Schools Program, volunteers are matched with elementary and junior high schools throughout our Nation to encourage an exchange of letters, pictures, music, and artifacts. Participating students increase their knowledge of geography, languages, and different cultures, as well as learning the value of volunteering, whether in their own communities or in faraway nations.

The Peace Corps is a dream that fortunately became a reality. It is a program for which every American can be proud, both for what it has accomplished and for what it is now doing. To the Peace Corps and its thousands of volunteers, I offer a sincere congratulations and thank you on this, its 35th anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on March 23, 1996, the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan overwhelmingly elected Lee Teng-hui as their first directly elected President. Mr. Lee's landslide victory was a clear indication of the voters' confidence in President Lee's ability to handle the challenges that lie ahead for his country. The voters' enthusiasm for this election also proves that democracy is not a system of government unimportant to Asians. The Republic of China on Taiwan should be commended for taking this final step in its transition to a full-fledged democracy, and in my opinion, President Lee is the perfect man to lead Taiwan to even greater achievements in the future. I congratulate the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan on their presidential election.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE POLICE COLONEL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AGUON LEON GUERRERO

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the island of Guam lost one of its premier public servants last Friday night March 22. Guam Police Col. Benjamin Franklin Aguon Leon Guerrero, a man who dedicated half his life in service to the people of Guam through the police department, was stricken by a heart attack which caused his untimely death. He was only 44 years of age.

Col. Leon Guerrero, a close personal friend, worked through the ranks at the Guam Police Department starting out as a patrol officer. Prior to joining the police force, I vividly remember him as a school aide working under my supervision at George Washington High School in Mangilao. Since then, I eagerly watched his rise in the ranks while taking upon various tasks for the department of public safety, the department of corrections, and the Guam Police Department. He went on to become the most senior ranking classified officer in the Guam police force. He was later appointed to be the deputy chief of the Guam Police Department.

I must also make special mention that he was a published poet and a graduate of the 156th session of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] National Academy. In fact, it wasn't too long ago that I submitted a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD commending him for having been the first president of the FBI National Academy Hawaii Chapter to hail from outside the State's confines.

His more than 20 years of public service yielded him a collection of awards and decorations. They include the J. Edgar Hoover Medal for Distinguished Public Service, the Guam Police Commendation Service Award, the Guam Police Distinguished Service Medal, the Commanding Officer's Citation, and the Exception Performance Award. He is also listed

in the 1992 edition of ''Who's Who in American Law Enforcement.''

The late Col. Leon Guerrero left a legacy of service and devotion to the island of Guam, to its people and to the United States as a whole. He is remembered my many as a mentor, an adviser, and a great man sensitive to the needs, not only of the police department, but the whole island of Guam.

His passing is a great loss and his presence will surely be missed. On behalf of the people of Guam, I offer my condolences and join his widow, Julie, and their children: Benjamin Franklin II, Peter Jesse, Jesse Ray, Sheena Marie, and Lolana Evette, in mourning the loss of a husband, a father, a very dear friend, and fellow servant to the people of Guam.

TRIBUTE TO G.W. CARVER MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to the staff and students at George Washington Carver Middle School upon their recent award as a Blue Ribbon School of Excellence.

Through strong support from the school district and the regional office, through progressive leadership, committed teachers and counselors, with a clear mission, dedicated students and very involved parents, George Washington Carver has become the only middle school in Dade County to receive the Blue Ribbon of Excellence Award from the U.S. Department of Education.

G.W. Carver Middle School Center for International Studies is the only public middle school to be recognized and accredited by the Governments of France, Spain and Germany. Some of Carver's teachers and textbooks have been provided through the Governments of France and Spain.

Carver Middle School is a magnet school for international studies whose curriculum models the European system of studies, and students' tests scores are among the highest in all standardized tests. It has the highest attendance among Dade County schools, and exemplifies how school violence can virtually be eliminated.

Before 1970, Carver was the pride of the Coconut Grove black community, however, by 1986 plans were being considered to close the school because of dwindling enrollment. Now, 10 years later, it is a source of pride for the community and an example for all of us to follow.

For your superlative educational efforts, I salute you.

UNITED STATES-ORIGIN MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN TURKEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1995, I wrote to Secretary of State Christopher, asking several questions about the use and possible misuse of United States-origin military equipment by Turkey. This letter was a followup to an exchange of letters on the same issue earlier in the year, which I inserted in the RECORD at that time.

I have now received a response from the State Department to my September letter, which sets out the administration's position on the human rights situation in Turkey and its relationship to the issue of U.S.-supplied military equipment in the country.

Since I believe that other Members will find the administration's views informative and useful in formulating their own approach to this important issue, I would like to insert both my letter and the administration's response in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 29, 1996.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: This is a follow-up reply to your letter of September 8, 1995, to Secretary Christopher about human rights in Turkey. As stated in our November 1, 1995 interim response, you raised a number of serious questions in your letter. Thank you for your understanding in allowing us time to prepare this reply.

In your letter, you state that human rights abuses in Turkey are a matter of real concern to the U.S. Congress. We appreciate your interest and that of your colleagues in these issues. Congressional hearings, reports, and statements are a valuable way for the U.S. government to indicate concern about human rights in Turkey.

As we consider how best to pursue our objectives in Turkey, it is important to understand just what Turkey is up against. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has stated that its primary goal is to create a separate Kurdish state in part of what is now Turkey. In the course of its operations, the PKK has frequently targeted Turkish—civilians. It has not hesitated to attack Western—including American—interests.

The Turkish government has the right to defend itself militarily from this terrorist threat. The Turkish military has said it seeks to distinguish between PKK members and ordinary Kurdish citizens in its operations. We remain concerned, nevertheless, about the manner in which some operations in the southeast have been conducted. As we have documented in our annual human rights reports and in the special report we submitted to Congress last June on the situation in the southeast, these operations have resulted in civilian deaths, village evacuations and burnings.

You ask what the U.S. is doing about information that U.S.-supplied defense articles may have been used by Turkey's military against civilians during the course of operations against the PKK. We discussed those issues at length in our June ''Report on Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Turkish Military and the Situation in Cyprus.''

These reports trouble us deeply. We have frequently cautioned the Turkish government to exercise care that its legitimate military operations avoid targeting civilians and non-combatants. We have made it clear that, in accordance with both the Foreign Assistance and Arms Export Control Acts, human rights considerations will continue to be very carefully weighed in considering whether or not to approve transfers and sales of military equipment.

With regard to death squad activities in the southeast, as we stated in our report last June, we have found reports of government involvement in these incidents to be credible. Others have also been involved. In this regard, a number of Turkish ''Hizbullah'' terrorists are now on trial for alleged involvement in ''mystery killings.'' According to Turkey's prestigious Human Rights Foundation, these sorts of killings were down sharply in 1995.

We have told the Turks repeatedly that we do not believe a solely military solution will end the problems in the southeast. We urge them to explore political and social solutions which are more likely to succeed over time. These should include fully equal rights—among them cultural and linguistic rights—for all of Turkey's citizens including the Kurds. We have been encouraged by incremental actions toward granting the Kurds such rights. For example, Turkey's High Court of Appeals ruled in October that Kurdish former members of Parliament had not committed crimes when they took their oaths in the Kurdish language, wore Kurdish colors, and stated that Turkish was a foreign language for them. The Appeals Court's decision on these matters, which are very sensitive and emotional in Turkey, may send an important signal to the lower courts and may help expand Kurdish rights.

We believe it is important for those individuals who have been displaced to be compensated for their losses and to be able to return to their homes without fear. If the security situation prevents their return, it is important for the villagers to be compensated and resettled elsewhere. Like you, we are disturbed by Turkey's failure to date to adequately provide for the displaced. We will encourage the new Turkish government to do so.

In the long run, an improved dialog between the government and Kurdish representatives is needed to bring a lasting solution to the southeast. It is important that those who purport to speak for the Kurds do so sincerely and constructively. In this context, you asked whether former DEP members of the Turkish Parliament who were stripped of their immunities and fled to Europe could speak for the Kurds. Unfortunately, some of them associated the ''Kurdistan Parliament in Exile'' (KPIE), which is financed and controlled by the PKK. We cannot, therefore, advocate negotiations with the so-called KPIE.

There are legitimate interlocutors with whom the government could discuss Kurdish concerns. Although the Pro-Kurdish People's Democracy Party (HADEP) fell substantially short of obtaining the ten percent of the national vote required to take seats in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the party campaigned well and carried a large number of votes in the southeast. In addition, other parties, politicians, academicians, businesspeople, and journalists also raised Kurdish concerns during the recent election campaign.

These developments are positive, and there are other signs that our active engagement with the Turks on human rights issues are meeting with success. The constitutional amendments enacted this past summer broadened political participation in several ways, including by enfranchising voters over eighteen and those residing outside of Turkey. There is also a move to devolve more authority from the central government to the local authorities. And, on October 27, the Turkish government—with encouragement from the U.S. and Europe—amended Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which had been used to constrain freedom of expression substantially. As a result of this revision, over 130 people were released from prison and many pending cases are being dropped.

U.S. officials will continue to monitor closely human rights developments in Turkey. Our observations on Turkish human

rights are the result of a constant, energetic effort by our Embassy and others in our government to stay informed. Our officials meet regularly with elected officials in the Turkish Administration and Parliament. We also speak frequently with critics of the government—including Turkish and international NGOs, bar and medical associations, lawyers, and other human rights activists. U.S. officials travel to the Southeast periodically where they see government officials and the affected parties.

We will also continue to encourage change by supporting those who are committed to human rights and democratic reforms, including Turkish NGOs. This is a long-term effort that will require continued engagement. The important point to keep in the forefront is that the real impetus behind democratic change in Turkey must come from Turkish citizens themselves. Our objective must be to give them all the constructive help we can.

I hope this information is useful. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, September 8, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your reply of August 15th to my letter of June 29th concerning the use and possible misuse of U.S.-origin military equipment by Turkey. I wanted to follow-up that correspondence with two general lines of questioning.

First, I continue to have deep concerns about the use of U.S.-supplied military equipment in Southeast Turkey and about the reports of the misuse of that equipment, the wholesale destruction of villages, and the indiscriminate firing on civilian populations. Such abuses can erode support for Turkey in the Congress.

In your response to my letter, you indicated that internal security, along with self-defense is recognized as an acceptable use of U.S.-supplied defense articles but that the United States is troubled about reports that a large number of civilians have been killed in Turkish government counter-insurgency operations against the PKK. Questions remain:

What precisely are you doing about these reports?

Is it the U.S. policy, for example, to tell the Turks when we see reports of the destruction of villages or the killing of civilians, that we do not like it and cannot tolerate such abuses in the use of U.S.-supplied equipment?

What is the U.S. strategy to insure that such practices end?

Second, I have further questions regarding a related aspect of U.S. policy toward Turkey—resolution of the Kurdish issue in southeast Turkey.

There is considerable sympathy in Congress for the plight of the Kurdish population in Turkey, although none for terrorist acts by the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK). I do not know of any Member support for Kurdish separatism or the break up of Turkey, but there is strong support for full equality of rights, including cultural and linguistic rights, for all Turkish citizens, including the Kurds. Members are troubled by the Turkish government's dominant reliance on force to put down the insurrection in the southeast, and would like to see the United States take a more active role in promoting negotiations among a broad base of Turkish citizens to end the violence.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 28, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Airland Forces Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Army modernization programs.
SR–222

11:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on cooperative threat reduction program, arms control, and chemical demilitarization.
SR–232A

APRIL 15

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.J.Res. 49, proposed constitutional amendment to require a two-thirds vote on tax increases.
SD–226

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for Air Force and defense agencies' military construction programs.
SD–116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Transportation Safety Board.
SR–253

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.
SR–301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.
SD–192

1:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
SR–485

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.
SD–226

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.
SR–253

1:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
SR–485

APRIL 19

1:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
SR–485

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
SR–253

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.
SD–192

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan Project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.
SR–485

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.
SR–253

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.
SR–301

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
335 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 28

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Justice.
S–146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Commerce.
S–146, Capitol