

land and he staked mining claims, and he established a newspaper known as the Butte Miner.

Most notably, though, Harry Kessler married Josephine Alden Dillworth, whom he had met on his way to Montana. Harry Kessler was elected Silver Bow county commissioner in 1883, and served for 2 years. He was later elected county treasurer.

But, in 1889, Harry Kessler again felt the strong obligation for national service. He formed the First Montana U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which is now known as the National Guard. That regiment was mustered into service 100 years ago, during the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. It fought in the battles of Manila and Calocan, and Santo Tomas, and San Fernando in the Philippines, among others. The infantry was mustered out of service in 1889, but in praise of his action, Colonel Kessler was brevetted to the rank of brigadier general by President William McKinley.

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My fellow Montanans who are looking in today may not have heard of General Kessler until today, but certainly they know his work. During the formative years of the 1st Montana Regiment, he designed a flag which would later become the State flag of Montana after the regimental insignia was removed. Near the end of his life, he returned home to Philadelphia to help with the lithograph company of Booker and Kessler, the company he founded before leaving for Montana.

On September 12, 1907, General Harry Kessler died and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, survived by his wife and two children.

Mr. Speaker, in less than 2 weeks time there is an important national holiday that needs a renewed perspective. Amid the holiday sales and the barbecues of the Memorial Day weekend, we need to honor the true spirit of those whose lives and dedicated service we are called upon to remember. General Harry Kessler is one of those Americans. I am proud to say that he will be among those honored at a special Memorial Day ceremony paying tribute to Spanish-American War veterans on this 100th anniversary. The ceremony will be held in front of Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall. The Montana Historical Society, located across from my State's Capitol Building in Helena, plans an exhibition of artifacts relating to the life of General Kessler; and the Civil War Museum in Philadelphia is planning an exhibit as well.

We gather here in this Chamber under the proud flag of a proud Nation and we are humbled by the spirits of millions of Americans who, like General Harry Kessler, gave of themselves to build a foundation upon which this great Republic continues to thrive.

I ask all Americans to join me in remembering these courageous spirits on Memorial Day, May 25.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Members are reminded under House rules not to refer to visitors in the galleries.

COLLAPSE OF CYPRUS PEACE TALKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on May 3rd, the new round of peace talks in Cyprus collapsed when the Turkish Cypriots abruptly changed their position in the negotiations and began insisting that two new conditions be met as preconditions to reunification. Led by U.S. Special Envoy to Cyprus Richard Holbrooke, this new attempt to breathe life into the moribund Cypriot peace talks has been scuttled by the Turks before it even had the slightest chance of producing a breakthrough. There is absolutely no doubt who the obstacle to peace is.

I quote from Mr. Holbrooke, "If progress is to be made on Cyprus, genuine progress," Richard Holbrooke said after the talks collapsed, "both sides will have to be willing to engage in a genuine give and take during serious negotiations. But," added Holbrooke, "this is not the current situation. This was especially true in regard to two positions taken by the Turkish side."

Mr. Speaker, the Turkish side is now vowing that there will be no peace negotiations until the United Nations recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and until the Greek Cypriots withdraw their application for membership to the European Union. These new demands, Mr. Speaker, are as ridiculous as they are unacceptable.

After nearly 24 years of failed negotiations, the criteria for a settlement are well known to everyone involved. They have been outlined by the international community a variety of times in a number of U.N. resolutions, and they have been agreed to by the Greek Cypriots. Any settlement to the Cyprus situation must be consistent with the numerous U.N. resolutions. None of these, incidentally, even hint at bestowing an iota of legitimacy on the self-declared Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is, of the 180-plus countries in the world today, recognized only by Turkey. What they do say is that any solution to the Cyprus problem must include a bizonal, bicommunal, sovereign federation with a single federal government and a single international identity. There is widespread support on the Greek Cypriot side for structuring this federal government in accordance with these terms and a new federal constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the administration shares the view of many

of us here in Congress that the key to progress in Cyprus lies not with Rauf Denktash and the Turkish Cypriots, but in Ankara, particularly in light of the linkage by the Turkish side of Cypriot accession to the European Union to peace talks. Washington has been wary of Ankara's response to the European Union's decision not to invite Turkey to apply for membership in the European Union since that decision was made in December. Privately, U.S. policymakers feared that the decision would prompt Turkey to take an even harder line on Cyprus, and they are right. That is what has happened.

Mr. Speaker, I think these developments, coupled with the administration's knowledge that Ankara is calling the shots for the Turkish Cypriots, necessitate a swift change in U.S. policy and diplomacy. While I would like to commend Ambassador Holbrooke for his public rebuke of the Turkish side's new conditions, I believe it is time to stop focusing public and private efforts on the Turkish Cypriots and intensify American efforts to move the peace process forward by putting pressure on Ankara and, more importantly, on the Turkish military.

In forceful and unequivocal terms, the administration should convey to Ankara that there will be direct consequences in U.S.-Turkey relations if Ankara does not prevail upon the Turkish Cypriots to retract the two new conditions and allow the Cyprus peace talks to move forward. I intend to do everything I can as a Member of Congress to push U.S. policy towards Turkey in this direction. I hope the administration will work with me and the many Members of Congress who are exasperated with Turkey's intransigence and disrespect for international law and the will of the international community. The people of Cyprus have waited far, far too long for their freedom, and the U.S. should take the appropriate course of action to help them get it.

INDIA'S DETONATION OF THREE NUCLEAR DEVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised by all the media hype and the reaction of certain nations around the world, including our own country, concerning India's most recent announcement of detonating three nuclear bombs.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues may recall, India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974. Since then over the years India has pleaded with the five nuclear nations, namely China, France, then the Soviet Union, now Russia, Great Britain, and the United States and with the nations of the world that if the world is serious about the implementation of the 1970 Nonproliferation