

the fact that the U.S. and its allies have spent over \$1.3 billion to finance reactor construction and provide heavy fuel oil to North Korea annually, they have consistently failed to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Then last month, North Korea admitted that it has been operating a covert nuclear weapons program.

The existence of a North Korean nuclear weapons program poses a real and imminent threat to the populations of South Korea, Japan, and North Korea, and to the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in that region.

The time has come for the U.S. to establish an effective policy regarding U.N. member states and their obligations towards world peace and disarmament.

Today, I am introducing a resolution, condemning the government of North Korea for its failure to comply with the non-proliferation treaty and the Agreed Framework.

First, my resolution calls on North Korea to honor its commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Agreed Framework. Those commitments include freezing its nuclear programs and allowing the IAEA to carry out inspections.

It also commends the members of the KEDO international consortium for honoring and upholding their commitments to advance the implementation of the Agreed Framework.

Second, my resolution calls on the IAEA to report to the U.N. General Assembly, one year from the date of the Resolution, on the status of North Korea's compliance with inspections.

If the IAEA report indicates that North Korea has still not allowed inspections, members of KEDO are called on to suspend all funding for construction, suspend construction of the light water reactor, and suspend shipment of heavy fuel oil.

And finally, the Resolution calls on the leaders of Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, and other concerned nations to support that potential suspension.

I believe that this Resolution is an important first step in achieving the non-proliferation treaty goal of nuclear disarmament.

I do not recommend, as many have suggested, simply declaring the Agreed Framework null and void. I believe that "suspending" our participation until North Korea complies with its obligations sends an important message. That message is—we honor our commitments, we expect you to honor yours, and we believe that diplomatic and peaceful solutions, with the full support of other concerned nations, are the optimum means for attaining the objectives outlined in the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Realize, this is only the first step on what will be a long and arduous path. This Resolution allows diplomatic discussions and negotiations to continue, it also allows our Secretary of State to garner support from members of the U.N. Security Council and other concerned nations to join in commitments to the non-proliferation treaty.

I have specifically not included any language in the Resolution on actions that might be taken after one year if inspectors are still not allowed into North Korea. It is more appropriate to leave that decision to the member nations on the U.N. Security Council.

There are nearly 38,000 U.S. Armed Forces currently stationed on the Korean peninsula, and another 40,000 stationed in Japan. We have a lot at stake as a nation in ensuring a

peaceful solution to this issue. At the same time, we must take steps to overcome this impasse. It is not reasonable for the United States to continue unilateral compliance with a bilateral Agreement.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I believe this resolution will guide our nation towards implementing a policy that is achievable, and attainable, and supportable.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 2002

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the world's population is currently growing at a rate of 77 million people per year. By 2050, the United Nations estimates that the world's population will reach 9.3 billion. While the impact of this population growth will be felt throughout the world, it is the lesser-developed nations that will bear the greatest burden unless poverty alleviation and long-term economic and environmental sustainability become a priority for the international community. Without a higher standard of living in these impoverished areas, one-fifth of the world's population, including children, will continue to suffer malnutrition, disease, and illiteracy.

It is without question that young people all over the world are the potential of a country's future, and if their needs and demands of today are not addressed, they are in danger of jeopardizing that future. Risks of dying from complications of pregnancy or childbirth are 25 times higher for girls under the age of 15 and two times higher for women aged 15–19, yet 17 million women between the ages of 15 and 19 give birth every year.

It is impossible to tackle the issue of overpopulation without addressing the devastating burden this growth would have on the environment. It is evident that overpopulation can result in water shortages, soil degradation and air and water pollution. As a responsible society, we cannot afford to allow the erosion of our precious natural resources to continue any further.

It is therefore important for us to recognize the problems associated with rapid population growth amongst young people. Governor Schweiker has proclaimed the week of October 20–26 of this year as World Population Awareness Week in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I would like to support the Governor in this effort by entering his proclamation into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

PROCLAMATION—WORLD POPULATION
AWARENESS WEEK

October 20–26, 2002

Whereas, the 21st century offers enormous environmental and societal challenges for governments at all levels; and

Whereas, these challenges call for innovative leadership to ensure resource conservation, protection of open space, waste prevention, sanitation management to provide quality of life. These challenges are inextricably linked to patterns of considerable demographic change; and

Whereas, world population is projected to increase by almost 80 million per year with 98 percent of population growth projected to occur in the least developed countries of the world. This growth can lead to disease, hunger and starvation; and

Whereas, demographic problems are not limited to the under developed nations. These problems are also a reality in the United States and other industrialized nations.

Therefore, I, Mark S. Schweiker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim October 20–26, 2002, as World Population Awareness Week In Pennsylvania. I encourage all citizens to reflect upon these challenges and seek rational, humanitarian and community-based solutions.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, at the City of Harrisburg on this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand and two and of the Commonwealth the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

MARK S. SCHWEIKER,
Governor.

PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the people of Turkey for their elections held on November 3. Witnessing the peaceful change of government is a change that is significant for both Turkey's citizens and for their neighborhood. Many of Turkey's neighbors need to see that such a transfer of power is possible, for the people of these countries have for too long suffered under the illusion that they must live with their repressive regimes that maintain power through undemocratic means.

It is also important to keep in mind that the Turks, seen by some as a model for the countries of Central Asia, are not new kids on the block—former President Demirel was an original signer of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. As Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission), I have followed closely the developments in Turkey. With a particularly keen interest in the protection of human rights which has such an impact on the lives of individual men, women and children, I continue to be concerned about the ongoing use of torture, violations of religious freedom and threats to civil society.

Through the ballot box, the Justice and Development Party, known as the AKP, received 34.3 percent of the vote, giving them a clear majority of 363 seats in the 550-seat Turkish Grand National Assembly. This entitles the AKP, led by former Istanbul Mayor Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to govern without sharing political power. He will not be without challenges to his authority though.

On November 8, the anniversary of the death of the Turkish reformer Kemal Ataturk, General Hilmi, Ozkok issued a statement vowing "to protect the republic against all types of threats, especially fundamentalism and separatist activities," reiterating strongly the military's view of itself as the historical guarantor of Turkey's secular system. Mr. Speaker, while

the transition appears peaceful, it is not without its strains and stresses, even with the potential of the military stepping in like it has done repeatedly in the past. We can only hope that is not the outcome of this transition.

As an original participating State of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Turkey has accepted a broad range of human rights obligations. As head of the U.S. delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, I have worked with my parliamentary colleagues from Turkey to encourage protection for these commitments. With a new government not obligated to continue the ways of the old, there is a welcome opportunity for such initiatives to be undertaken.

There are a few specific matters that I urge the incoming government to address without delay. Four Kurdish members of the Grand National Assembly have been in prison since March 1994. I call upon the new government to free Layla Zana, Hatip Dicle, Orhan Dogan, and Selim Sadak and remove the trumped-up charges from their records. They were convicted for, among other things, speaking their mother tongue in and out of the parliament building. As Mr. Erdogan himself has said, such convictions should not stand.

Also, past efforts to return the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced Kurds to their homes in southeastern Turkey have proven ineffectual. The government should take concrete steps to ensure that refugees are allowed to return to their own homes in safety and dignity, which may well require the clearing of land mines and repairing of villages.

Mr. Speaker, without reciting the lengthy list of Turkey's human rights violations, including the use of torture, it is fair to say that Turkey's record of implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments remains poor. While progress has been made, the authority of police officials must be checked by the rule of law. All claims of torture must be seriously investigated, no matter where the investigation leads. It is important that anyone who commits torture—especially police, the security forces or other agents of the state—must be taken to court and tried for high crimes. The Forensic Medical Association should be allowed to carry out its professional responsibilities and act without fear in its attempts to document torture. Victims of torture should be paid due recompense by the state.

I am very concerned about the continuing difficulty no-governmental organizations face throughout Turkey, particularly the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey. The Human Rights Foundation exists in an uncertain environment, with arbitrary shutdowns and having its officials harassed, intimidated or arrested. Property has been seized and not returned.

Religious freedom in Turkey, whether for Muslims or other religious communities, had suffered from heavy-handed government involvement and control. The government allows Turkish Muslims to only attend state-approved mosques, listen to state-funded Imams, and receive religious education from state-funded schools. The Directorate of Religious Affairs, which regulates all of Turkey's 75,000 mosques and employs Imams, has been criticized for only promoting Sunni branch of Islam. I would encourage the new government to bring to a close its regulation of all religious institutions.

The wearing of headscarves has also been regarded as quite controversial since it is seen as a religious totem in a secular state. Women who choose this expression of religious conviction are denied the ability to attend state-run universities and work in public building, including schools and hospitals. The public sharing of religious belief in Turkey with the intent to persuade the listener to another point of view is severely curbed for both Muslims and Christians. A number of evangelical Protestant groups throughout Turkey have reported being targeted because of their religious free speech, which contradicts OSCE commitments on religious liberty and freedom of expression.

Turkey's Office of Foundations has contributed its own difficulties for faith communities, as it has closed and seized properties of "official" minority religious groups and unrecognized faith communities. Several religious groups, most notably the Armenian Apostolic and Greek Orthodox churches report difficulties, particularly on the local level, in repairing and maintaining existing buildings or purchasing new buildings. The continued closure of the Orthodox seminary on Halki Island remains a concern.

Furthermore, religious groups not considered "official minorities" under the Lausanne Treaty are provided no legal route to purchase or rent buildings to meet, and are thereby forced to hold meetings in private apartments. In response, provincial governorships, after receiving a letter from the Ministry of Internal Affairs last year, have initiated efforts to close these meeting places, leaving the smaller Protestant communities without any options. The lack of official recognition is an insurmountable hurdle for minority religious groups wishing to practice their faith as a community.

Turkey is at a critical crossroads. I am hopeful that the new government will take this opportunity to move forward, and craft policies which are consistent with OSCE commitments and protective of all peoples living in Turkey.

IN HONOR OF LINDA PAUWELS
FOR HER ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE
FIELD OF AVIATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to American Airlines pilot Linda Pauwels, a mother, a Latina, and a pioneer on behalf of female pilots throughout the world. Linda is an immigrant from Argentina who came to the U.S. when she was 6 with her 2 year-old brother and widowed mother. Through hard work and dedication, she began her flying career at the young age of 17. By age 25 she had become the youngest female jet pilot ever.

Since then, she has flown most major jets including huge C-130 transports and 707s. Just last year, she diverted tragedy when the MD-80 she was flying with 128 passengers experienced engine failure on its way to Chicago. Because of her experience and her ability to handle difficult situations, she was able to successfully perform an emergency landing in Sioux City, Iowa.

Linda is a dedicated wife and mother of two. She is also the only woman spokesperson for the Allied Pilots Association, and dedicates much of her free time to promoting women in aviation and encouraging Hispanics to work hard to fulfill their dreams.

Linda Pauwels is a striking example of the many hardworking pilots who are dedicated to making sure that the skies are safe for all airline passengers.

MAURICE A. AND RITA A. LUTZE:
FORGING THEIR GOLDEN ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two very special friends, Maurice and Rita Lutze of Otter Lake, Michigan, as they celebrate fifty years of marriage and a loving commitment to each other and their three children. The Barcia family has known the Lutze family for many years. It has been especially heartwarming over the years to get to know such a loving couple and their children.

With Rita's brother Cliff and his wife Pat serving as witnesses, Maurice and Rita eloped and were married in Angola, Indiana, on September 13, 1952. Choosing to elope somehow seems appropriate for two people who have never been afraid of life's challenges.

Maurice served as a Marine in the Korean War, was wounded and received the Purple Heart. He later worked as a toolmaker at Northern Tool and Die and as a foreman at General Motors Corporation's Fisher Turnstead plant. He also served as a volunteer firefighter for the Beecher Fire Department, where he rose to the rank of Assistant Chief. Meanwhile, Rita worked to create a loving and nurturing home environment in which to raise their daughters, Carrie and Charlotte, and son, Kim. After the children were grown, Maurice and Rita literally put their house on a trailer and moved it to a 10-acre parcel in Otter Lake where they raised horses and cows.

From the day Maurice and Rita first met at the Red Lion restaurant in Bay City, they shared a special bond and a like-minded sense of humor. Friends and family are familiar with the story of that day at the Red Lion when Maurice and Rita couldn't stop laughing about a customer whose bald head was so shiny that Rita tried to fix her hair in the reflection. It was their mutual ability to find humor in everyday events that brought them together and that has kept them together through good times and more difficult circumstances.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Maurice and Rita Lutze for achieving a rarely reached milestone of fifty years of marriage. I am confident they will enjoy many more years of love and happiness.