

Turkish and Greek Cypriots mark the anniversary of momentous events that have shaped the last 30 years of the island's history. The events of July 1974 have been the subject of much debate, controversy, and unfortunately, distortion. The United States has worked long and hard to help bring peace to Cyprus, and as both sides of this divided island struggle to achieve a stable and prosperous future for all Cypriots, it is important for this House to put history in its proper perspective, to separate fact from propaganda, and to create a fair and balanced understanding of the issues that divide the island's two constituent peoples (the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots).

It is easy to assume that the history of the Cyprus conflict starts in 1974, but this is far from the truth. The origins of the Cyprus conflict can be traced back to the Greek Cypriot drive for Union with Greece (enosis), a movement with roots that can be traced as far back as the later days of the Ottoman Empire. The modern history of the conflict, however, stems from the 1950s and 1960s.

From 1878 to 1960, Cyprus was ruled by the British. When the island achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1960, it was with constitutional guarantees for power sharing on the basis of political equality. The constitution foresaw (and still foresees) a bi-communal structure, and the peaceful co-existence of Greek and Turkish communities side by side. The president was to be Greek, and the vice-president to be from the Turkish community, each with the power of veto.

Unfortunately, differences in language, culture, religion, and national traditions, ended this vision by late 1963 when a political crisis and inter-communal violence broke out. In November 1963, Makarios, the first president of Cyprus—a Greek Cypriot—submitted a plan aimed at amending the constitution. However, the changes proposed removed most of the checks and balances which had been built into the constitution to ensure the safety and equal status of the Turkish community.

Matters came to a head on in December of that year, when armed Greeks attacked a suburb in Nicosia, killing or capturing those Turkish Cypriots who were unable to escape. Armed conflict spread, with the Turkish Cypriots withdrawing into enclaves to defend themselves. A buffer zone was set up and manned by British troops in a largely unsuccessful attempt to stop the fighting. These were later replaced by United Nations troops in March 1964, troops which are still there to this day. For the next ten years, the enosis campaign of the Greek Cypriots cost the Turkish Cypriots many lives and untold suffering, as well as their partnership position in the Cyprus government.

Former United States Undersecretary of State, George Ball, who, among others, as actively dealing with the crisis at the time, remarked in his memoirs entitled *The Past Has Another Pattern*, that Makarios has turned: "This beautiful little island into his private abattoir" (P. 341). Ball went on further to say that: "Makarios" central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek

Cypriots could go on happily massacring the Turkish Cypriots" (p. 345).

For example, in March 1964, well armed Greek forces attempted to crush the Turks at Erenkoy on the north coast, in order to interrupt the alleged flow of munitions from the Turkish mainland: they would undoubtedly have succeeded had not the Turkish air force intervened. This act added a new dimension to the conflict. Fear of Turkish intervention sobered the Greek Cypriots somewhat, and they settled down to a systematic economic blockade of the Turkish enclaves. Further armed conflict in 1967 provoked Turkey to threaten military intervention, but with the takeover of Greece by a Military Junta, and an economic boom occurring on Cyprus, enosis seemed less attractive and the violence subsided.

However, intervention finally came in 1974. During the presidential elections of 1974,

Makarios clearly announced the cause of enosis, and was re-elected. He subsequently ordered the withdrawal of mainland Greek officers from the Island, whereupon the National Guard, which was under the command of those same mainland Greek officers loyal to the Junta, stormed the presidential palace in Nicosia, although President Makarios escaped. In the face of this bloody coup, which brought the island to the brink of political extinction and a humanitarian tragedy, Turkey, which was treaty-bound to act as a Guarantor State, was forced to undertake action. As a result of this legitimate and timely action, Turkish Cypriots were saved from imminent destruction, bloodshed among the Greek Cypriots was ended and the independence of Cyprus was protected.

U.N.-led direct talks between the two sides to reach a comprehensive settlement to the division of the island began in early 2002, and reached a culmination when simultaneous referenda were held on each side on April 24, 2004.

Mr. Speaker, it is remarkable that, after all they have gone through, the Turkish Cypriots have continued to demonstrate a genuine desire to settle their differences with their Greek neighbors in a peaceful and amicable way through negotiations. In the referendum of April 24th, the Turkish Cypriots voted 65 percent to approve the U.N. plan for reunification of the island. In contrast, the Greek Cypriots gave the plan a resounding no by a 3 to 1 margin, effectively leaving all settlement efforts in limbo. Yet, in an ironic twist of events, it was the Greek Cypriots who were allowed to enter the European Union in May while the Turkish Cypriots, like their counterparts in Turkey, continue to be left out in the cold.

Under the circumstances, I agree with U.N. Secretary-General Annan when he cited in his latest report on the situation in Cyprus, that there is no justification for keeping the Turkish Cypriots in isolation from the rest of the international community. The restrictions that have been imposed on their economic, political and cultural activity internationally should be lifted. Turkish Cypriots must be allowed to enjoy the benefits—benefits they were guaranteed under the 1960 independence agreement, which any peaceful, democratic society deserves.

Fair and equal treatment of the Turkish Cypriots can only benefit the island as a whole and further facilitate the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KARL
KRAMER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to an expert firefighter investigator from Monte Vista, Colorado. Karl Kramer risks his life on the job every day to help people in need in his community and I would like to join my colleagues here today in recognizing his tremendous sacrifices before this body of Congress and this nation.

Karl has served the Monte Vista Volunteer Fire Department for more than two decades and currently serves as the president of the Colorado State Firefighters Association. Recently Karl turned his fire investigating role into a full-time career, when he opened his own Fire investigation business called Southern Peaks Investigation. Many different organizations depend upon his sound judgment and risk to his health in determining the cause of a fire. Karl maintains that he began working as a fire investigator because he really wanted to do something for his community.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to honor Karl Karamer for his many years of dedicated service to the Monte Vista community. Karl's risk to his own safety and health have taken him away from his friends and family on many occasions, and I am grateful for the selflessness he has demonstrated to aid others. I am proud to recognize his efforts before this body of Congress and this nation, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING TECRO
REPRESENTATIVE C.J. CHEN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 years, relations between the United States and the 23 million people on the Island of Taiwan have remained strong. One of the reasons our ties with the Republic of China on Taiwan have endured has been due to the excellent diplomatic skills of C.J. Chen, Taiwan's Representative at the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office ("TECRO") in the United States. TECRO is Taiwan's unofficial embassy here and Representative Chen—or C.J. as he is known to his many friends on Capitol Hill—is Taiwan's unofficial ambassador.

C.J. has been a member of Taiwan's foreign service for the past 37 years. More than two-thirds of his long career has been spent focused on Taiwan's relationship with the United States, Taiwan's most important trading partner and strategic ally. C.J. started working in Washington in 1971 in a junior position at the Republic of China's Embassy. He was present at the time of derecognition and was a participant in the dialogue which led to the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979. During the next 25 years, C.J. was appointed to a series of increasingly important positions in the Taiwan government involving relations between Washington and Taipei, culminating in his appointment first as Deputy Foreign Minister and then Foreign Minister.

During these years, C.J. developed strong friendships with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle in both Houses of Congress. His credibility has been high with every Administration with which he has interacted. Therefore, Taiwanese President Chen chose C.J. to serve as TECRO Representative at the beginning of his Presidency, knowing that C.J. would provide him and his government the best counsel, the most accurate advice and the best information on critical aspects of the relationship between Washington and Taipei.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the privilege to travel to Taiwan on many occasions, including a most recent visit earlier this year. My knowledge of Taiwan has been greatly enhanced by the friendship I have developed with C.J. over the past 22 years. I will miss having him in Washington as TECRO Representative. But I am heartened to know he and his lovely wife Yolanda will be returning to Taipei where he will continue to make important contributions on matters between the United States and the people of Taiwan. As C.J. concludes his Tour as Taiwan's unofficial ambassador, I am certain all of my colleagues wish him well and congratulate him on a job well done. I look forward to seeing him again in Taipei or whenever he returns to Washington in the future.

WCCO RADIO HAS BEEN A "GOOD NEIGHBOR" TO MINNESOTANS FOR 80 YEARS

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a legendary Minnesota institution, WCCO Radio, which is celebrating its 80th Anniversary.

WCCO officially went on the air on October 2, 1924, broadcasting from a tower in Coon Rapids, Minnesota, now in the Third Congressional District. WCCO was the largest radio station west of the Mississippi. Named for the Washburn Crosby Company, WCCO was the second radio station (and first for-profit commercial broadcaster) in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, WCCO has been a "Good Neighbor" to all Minnesotans and the entire Upper Midwest, and this historic milestone is truly deserving of special recognition.

For eight decades, Minnesotans have tuned to 830 on the dial to keep up on the news, sports, school closings, blizzards, heat waves, tornadoes, floods, election results, community celebrations, farm prices, health tips, market updates and world events.

WCCO gives us what we need, when we need it.

WCCO has always nurtured our better instincts, raising money and volunteers to help countless charities, veterans groups, churches, synagogues, civic efforts, storm cleanups and people in need. WCCO has always embodied public service of the highest order!

Mr. Speaker, WCCO has been Minnesota's bulletin board for generations. Our grandparents and parents and children have counted on WCCO to deliver us what we need to know. And the family of WCCO employees who have provided this tremendous public service need to know how much we appreciate their hard work through the years.

The voices heard on WCCO Radio over the years are legendary to all Minnesotans, good neighbors to us all. They have been like members of the family: Cedric Adams, Halsey Hall, Bob De Haven, Joyce Lamont, Howard Viken, Dick Chapman, Jim Bormann, Ron Handberg, Clayton Kaufman, Ray Christensen, Steve Cannon, Charley Boone, Roger Erickson, Jergen Nash, Sid Hartman, Randy Merriman, Paul Giel, Maynard Speece, Chuck Lilligren, Roger Strom, Dave Lee, Eric Eskola, Mike Lynch, Sue Zelickson, Ruth Koscielak, Bruce Hagevik, Rich Holter, Telly Mamayek, Jeff McKinney, Steve Enck, Adam Carter, Angela Babb, Rita Maloney, Russ Knuth, Steve Murphy, Susie Jones, Tim Russell, Denny Long, Bill Diehl, Pat Miles, Dave Mona, Dark Star, Don Shelby, John Gordon, Patty Peterson, Mike Max, Al Malmberg, Kim Jeffries, Dan Gladden, Dan Terhaar and so many others.

What friends they have been to all Minnesotans, as we have truly been blessed with their enduring talents and commitment to excellence in broadcasting.

WCCO's tradition of excellence and service to the community have been truly remarkable. From recognizing public service with its "Good Neighbor Award" to offering accurate, comprehensive news and information, WCCO Radio has achieved an unparalleled level of trust with its loyal listening audience. WCCO truly connects with its listeners in a special, personal way.

Mr. Speaker, the trust that exists between WCCO and its listeners is all the more outstanding because of the large geographical area WCCO serves. As one of the 12 original "clear channel" stations, WCCO is the only operator allowed on the 830AM setting. With its powerful transmitters, WCCO Radio can be heard not only in Minnesota, but in Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and far beyond.

Mr. Speaker, the people of WCCO Radio have been the consummate "Good Neighbors" for 80 years, and we salute them for their legendary public service.

Happy 80th birthday, WCCO Radio!

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EDWARD A. OWSLEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Colonel Edward Owsley of Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Colonel Owsley was born on March 13, 1913, in Marshall, MO. He joined the Missouri

National Guard in 1931 and was called to active duty in 1940 at Camp Robinson, AR. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry during World War II and served in the Far East Campaigns. He continued to serve after the war and retired in 1966 with the rank of Colonel.

Since 1966, Colonel Owsley devoted his life to public service. He served 20 years as the executive vice president of the Rolla Area Chamber of Commerce and later as the group's ambassador. He was a former state president of the Association of the United States Army, on the board of the Community Development Corp., adviser to Lambda Chi fraternity and an Honorary Knight of St. Patrick.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in offering our deepest condolences to his two daughters, Linda Clift and Pat Jordan of Rolla, MO. Let us offer our gratitude for his many years of service to the United States of America.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BETTY JARAMILLO

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged today to rise and pay tribute to Betty Jaramillo of Manzanola, Colorado, for her many years of dedication to the education of our youth at Manzanola Elementary School. As she celebrates her retirement, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize her career before this body of Congress and this nation.

Betty has lived all her life in Manzanola. Her career at Manzanola Elementary School started when she attended the school there as a young child and student. Later, she returned to the school as an employee working as a migrant aide. It did not take long before she was promoted to work as the school secretary, a position in which she would spend the large majority of her tenure. For thirty-six years, she has been a staple in the school and the community by forming strong relationships with the students and other teachers. After spending well over three decades at the elementary school, she has chosen to spend more time with her family and hopes to travel with her husband.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Betty Jaramillo before this body of Congress and this nation. She has dedicated her life toward the betterment of others and I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2004

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to extend my gratitude to Congressman MARK