

would continue to have the right to intervene militarily in Cyprus. This Turkish arrogance increased the Greek-Cypriot fear of a repetition of the 1974 invasion and its tragic consequences.

The Annan plan also did not provide for a property recovery system that would recognize the rights and interests of displaced Greek-Cypriots, and a property compensation system that would not force Greek-Cypriots to pay for their own restitution. The plan allowed for one-third restitution and two-thirds compensation for property owned in the north by Greek-Cypriots who would be losing the use of their properties. The funds for the restitution would be guaranteed by the Federal State. However, nine-tenths of the Federal State's resources would derive from Greek-Cypriots and the remainder from Turkish-Cypriots. Essentially, the Greek-Cypriots, to a large extent, would be paying for their own loss of property.

In addition, compensation for the property would have been required to be paid by the constituent states. This meant that Greek-Cypriot refugees would have to request compensation from the Greek-Cypriot Constituent State. Again, Greek-Cypriot taxpayers, who were the victims of the invasion, would be paying for their own loss of use of property.

Lastly, the Annan plan ignored the right of all Cypriots to buy property and to live wherever they choose without being limited by ethnic quotas and failed to provide a viable, functional government free of built-in deadlocks and voting restrictions based on ethnicity. It set complicated and restrictive provisions regarding the right of Greek-Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in the north. More specifically, a restrictive moratorium of 6 years would be implemented for those Greek-Cypriots who wished to return and permanently live in the Turkish-Cypriot Constituent State (TCCS). For the first 19 years or until Turkey's accession to the EU, the number of Greek-Cypriots who wished to permanently live in the TCCS would not be able to exceed 18 percent of its total population. After that time period, they would not be able to exceed 33.3 percent of the total population of the TCCS. This restriction would have been permanent.

The Annan plan established a system based on permanent ethnic division, while denying fundamental democratic rights to a segment of the population. Under the plan, Greek-Cypriots permanently living in the TCCS and possessing its internal citizenship status would not have the right to participate in the elections for its 24 representatives in the federal Senate.

Since the vote on the referenda, Greek-Cypriots have been criticized for allegedly rejecting peace and the "only chance" for reunification. Many people—including the Greek-Cypriots themselves—regret that the plan presented to them did not allow both communities to respond positively. Criticism and anger, however, will only further divide the island precisely when the Cypriot people need the support of the international community to continue on the path toward lasting peace.

Greek-Cypriots should not be blamed for voting against a plan that they believed did not meet the interests of their country and their futures. It is one thing for others to comment on the terms and conditions for settlement, but it is the Cypriots who must live with whatever plan is adopted.

The Government of Cyprus continues to emphasize that it remains committed to perse-

vering in its efforts to reunify Cyprus as a bizonal, bicomunal federation with democratic and human rights for all Cypriots. Earlier this year, the Cypriot Government announced a series of measures aimed at assisting those Turkish-Cypriots residing under the control of the Turkish occupation army. This package includes a wide range of political, social, humanitarian, educational and economic measures that will enhance the ability of the Turkish-Cypriots to enjoy many of the benefits that the Republic of Cyprus offers to its citizens—as well as to share in the benefits of European Union membership. Far beyond a merely symbolic gesture, the package is a substantive program to integrate the Turkish-Cypriot community into the larger Cypriot society.

At the same time, the Turkish occupation regime partially lifted restrictions on freedom across the artificial line of division created by Turkey's military occupation. Since then, hundreds of thousands of Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots have crossed the line to visit homes and areas of their own country that were inaccessible to them for nearly 30 years. It isn't clear whether opening the border was just a tactic to ease the frustrations, or a sign of a fundamental change of heart. But it has produced rare displays of human kinship, exchanges of flowers and pastries, and emotional visits to homes abandoned in the mid-1970s.

However, neither the Government's measures for the Turkish-Cypriots nor the partial lifting of restrictions by the occupation regime should be seen as a substitute for a comprehensive resolution to end the division of Cyprus.

I urge this Administration, the United Nations and the European Union to respect the democratic decision of the Cypriot people, to remain engaged in efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem, and to work toward a fair and lasting reunification of Cyprus.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection. Without objection.

#### 9/11 COMMISSION REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today we received the long awaited report from the 9/11 Commission, and the 9/11 report I think had some constructive ideas that we in Washington are going to listen to. It was a bipartisan group and they had a lot of good thoughts and some good discussion, and it was a unanimous report.

Three of the things that they said were our problems going into 9/11 was one, we did ignore a lot of red flags. Number two, the capacity that we had to fight terrorism, we were somewhat in the Cold War model and not using all of the technology or on-the-ground

intelligence that we really need for this century. Number three, the management of information, the FBI not talking to the CIA, other agencies not sharing information led to lots of things going on and the right arm not knowing what the left arm was doing.

Finally, just our imagination, unable to really conceive of people who hated us so much that we did not know what they were plotting against us, that they were willing to kill themselves, they were instructed to kill Americans in order to get revenge on a country that had done them no harm.

Yet, indeed, if we look at some of the terrorist attacks leading into 9/11, as outlined by our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY), and I will submit this for the RECORD, it is unbelievable. November 1979, terror in Iran, American embassy attacked, hostages taken. April 1983, Beirut, 63 people killed from a truck filled with explosives driven into the United States embassy. October 1983, Beirut, 241 U.S. servicemen killed from a truck filled with explosives, driven through the main gate of a U.S. Marine Corps headquarters. September 1984, Beirut, a truck filled with explosives crashed through the gate of the U.S. embassy compound. October 1995, the Achille Lauro cruise ship hijacked, one American killed. November 1985, hijackers on an Egyptian plane kill U.S. passengers. December 1985, Rome and Vienna, 20 killed from suicide bombers at U.S. and Israeli international airports. April 1988, 259 killed in bombing of the Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. December 1992, Yemen, 2 killed from a bomb at Gold Mohur Hotel immediately after 100 U.S. servicemen departed. February 1993, World Trade Center, New York City, 6 deaths and more than 1,000 injuries. October 1993, 18 U.S. servicemen killed, Osama bin Laden claims he supplied weapons and fighters to the Somalis. 1994, New York City, investigators thwart the attempt to blow up Holland and Lincoln Tunnels and other New York City landmarks. 1995 Manila, Philippines investigators discover plots to assassinate the Pope and President Clinton during his visit to the Philippines.

This list, Mr. Speaker, goes on and on, and I am going to submit this for the RECORD. But again, one of the things the 9/11 Commission said is we could not imagine the whole concept of the war on terror. I think that what really happened on 9/11, we changed our views that terrorism is not a crime, but an act of war, and that these events, some isolated, are yet still linked together.

I think with some of the recommendations that they have come up with we will be able to avoid this in the future. In the meantime, we need to complete our job and our duty in Iraq. Iraq has harbored terrorists, and that was also in the 9/11 Commission Report. And we have a report that has come in; one year after being in Iraq,

U.S. Agency for International Development talking about restoring the services there. This book, Mr. Speaker, which is available to the public, I do have a web page: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov), that is the U.S. Agency for International Development, it talks about reopening the schools there, building the democracy, vaccinating children, helping small businesses and newspapers to reopen. Lots of work is being done.

Iraq is an independent country at this point. It is on its own. We need to support them. We do not need to pull the rug out from under them. We need to help them complete their journey to democracy, and it is not time for Congress to pull the rug out from under them in the name of November politics.

## MEMORANDUM

To: Members.

From: Tim Murphy (PA-18).

Date: July 21, 2004.

Subject: Timeline of major terrorist activities.

As we head home for the August recess and face questions from our constituents regarding the War on Terror, I thought you might find helpful this timeline of actual and attempted terrorist attacks.

November 1979—Tehran, Iran: American Embassy attacked and seized, hostages taken—released 1981.

April 1983—Beirut: 63 people killed from truck filled with explosives driven into U.S. Embassy.

October 1983—Beirut: 241 U.S. servicemen killed from truck filled with explosives driven through main gate at U.S. Marine Corps headquarters.

September 1984—Beirut: Truck filled with explosives crashes through gate into U.S. Embassy compound in Beirut, no deaths.

August 1985—Rhein-Main, Germany: 22 killed from car filled with explosives driven into main gate at U.S. Air Force Base.

October 1985: *Achille Lauro* cruise ship hijacked, one American killed.

November 1985: Hijackers on Egyptian plane kill U.S. passengers.

December 1985—Rome and Vienna: 20 killed from suicide bombers at U.S. and Israeli international airports.

April 1988: 259 killed in bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

December 1992—Aden, Yemen: Two killed from bomb at Gold Mohur Hotel immediately after one hundred U.S. servicemen departed on their way to duty in Somalia.

February 1993—World Trade Center, New York City: Six deaths and more than 1,000 injuries from bombing.

October 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia: 18 U.S. servicemen killed, Bin Laden claims he supplied weapons and fighters to Somalis involved in the battle.

1994—New York City: Investigators thwarted attempt to blow up Holland and Lincoln tunnels and other New York City landmarks.

Late 1994 early 1995—Manila, Philippines: Investigators discovered plots to assassinate the Pope and President Clinton during visits to the Philippines.

1995: Investigators discovered plans to explode a dozen commercial jets over the Pacific.

June 1995—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

November 1995—Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Five Americans killed by car bomb at a U.S.-run training facility for the Saudi National Guard.

June 1996—Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: 19 U.S. airmen killed by truck bomb at the Khobar

Towers apartment compound where hundreds of U.S. Air Force personnel were stationed.

August 1998—Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania & Nairobi, Kenya: 224 killed, including 12 Americans, and more than 5,000 wounded by truck bombs at U.S. embassies in both cities.

December 1999—Port Angeles, Washington: U.S. Customs agents stopped Ahmed Ressaym from crossing out of Canada into the U.S. with a truck full of explosives headed to Los Angeles airport.

December 1999—Amman, Jordan: Intelligence officials reveal plot to kill U.S. and Israeli citizens by bombing a fully booked hotel and prominent Christian sites over millennium celebrations.

October 2000—Aden, Yemen: 17 sailors killed and 30 wounded when terrorists on boat rigged with explosives attack the U.S.S. *Cole*.

September 2001—New York City; Washington, DC; Shanksville, Pennsylvania: Thousands killed from four hijacked passenger airliners crashed into New York City's two tallest buildings, the Pentagon and a field in rural Pennsylvania.

September 2001—Paris and Brussels: Intelligence officials uncover evidence of plots to bomb the U.S. embassy in Paris, and possibly also NATO headquarters in Brussels.

October 2001—Sarajevo, Bosnia: NATO officials break up an al-Qaeda cell planning to attack the U.S. embassy and Eagle Base airfield, home base to 3,000 U.S. peacekeepers.

December 2001: Richard Reid attempts to blow up a commercial flight from United Kingdom en route to United States using bombs hidden in his shoes.

March 2004—Madrid, Spain: 198 killed and more than 1,400 wounded from 10 coordinated bomb detonations on Madrid subway during commuter rush hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

## SOCIAL SECURITY COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERSETH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment Protection Act of 2004. As my colleagues know, I am a new Member of Congress. This legislation, which will protect the retirement incomes of millions of Americans, marks the first bill that I have introduced.

□ 2245

To me, this bill represents the partial fulfillment of a pledge I made to thousands of seniors in South Dakota that

if they sent me to Washington, I would fight for them, stand by them and make their voice heard. This bill meets that goal by helping to ensure retirement security for every senior who depends upon his or her monthly social security check to make ends meet.

I am joined today in introducing this bill by our Democratic leader, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), and by two senior members of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health; and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security.

In addition, I deeply appreciate the support of the many additional Members who are joining us in sponsoring this legislation today. Our bill will protect senior citizens from seeing the modest annual increase they receive in their social security benefits absorbed by the rising cost of health care. For retirees who depend on social security benefits to live, the only defense against increasing prices for food, clothing, and energy is the annual cost-of-living adjustment. However, rising Medicare premiums are threatening to severely diminish the purchasing power of this yearly increase in benefits.

In fact, this fall retirees are projected to face the largest premium increase in the history of the program. This means that next year a widow with a \$600 monthly social security check will use 59 percent of her COLA just to pay the increase in her Medicare premium.

Every dollar that goes toward rising Medicare premiums is one less she can use to pay for groceries or her utility bill. We are not wealthy in South Dakota. Retirees in my State clip coupons. They put off buying the things they need. They live modestly, because that is what they have to do to get by. So it is no exaggeration to say that retirees in South Dakota need every penny of their COLA, not just so they can maintain a basic standard of living, but so they can maintain their dignity.

This legislation protects retirees by ensuring that no more than 25 percent of their COLA can be absorbed by the increase in Medicare premiums. Next year, it will protect more than 27 million retirees who otherwise would see their scarce dollars taken from food, clothing and other essential purchases.

I hope that Congress will take up and pass this legislation quickly, because the need for it is real and immediate. This fall, just as Medicare premiums go up, temperatures in South Dakota will be going down. Seniors will sit at their kitchen tables reading through their bills, and they may wonder yet again how they are going to make it through the month. We owe them to do better, and I hope that we will.