remain open to her for the rest of her career. Just as my desire to serve brought me from
San Jose to Washington, so have Mavis’s talents offered her even greater opportunities to
continue the sort of work at which she has excelled for the past 15 years.
I wish Mavis Toscano great success and good fortune in her next endeavors, and I
know well that, judging by her work for me over the last 15 years, she will not be short of
either.

IN HONOR OF MR. NATHAN BEDROSIAN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 30, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Mr. Nathan
Bedrosian, a student from Ohio’s 10th district.

Mr. Bedrosian has recently been announced as one of the National Security Education Pro-
gram’s Undergraduate Scholarship and Graduate Fellows, for the 1999–2000 academic year.
The National Security Education Program, which was established in 1992, was created to increase U.S. citizens’ under-
standing of different world cultures, to increase international cooperation and security and to
strengthen U.S. economic competitiveness.

The National Security Education Program fol-
lores study those languages and areas of the
world most critical to future U.S. national secu-

Mr. Bedrosian was selected from a rigorous
national-merit based competition made up of a
pool of hundreds of well qualified applicants.

Aside from traveling to Japan, where he will be
studying, Mr. Bedrosian will participate in the
National Security Education Program’s Federal service requirement. All National Se-
curity Education Program award recipients have agreed to seek work in the Federal Gov-
ernment in an organization with national security
responsibilities. In the past, the program has
placed award recipients in various posi-
tions throughout the Federal sector, including:
Departments of Commerce, Defense, State, and
Treasury; NASA, USAID, USIA, and the
Intelligence Community.

Mr. Bedrosian will no doubt be a fine addi-
tion to any one of these organizations. He
should be congratulated on his accomplish-
ment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM ROECKER
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 30, 1999

Mr. ROECKER. Mr. Speaker, due to a family
commitment I was unable to cast House roll-
call vote 355 on July 30, 1999, to instruct con-
ferees on the Financial Services Moderniza-
tion bill, H.R. 10. If I had been present I would have voted “aye.”

This motion requires the conferees to insist
on the strongest possible consumer protec-
tions for financial and medical privacy of con-
sumers and to protect against discrimination in access to financial services, including not
weakening the Community Reinvestment Act
(CRA). These are essential to protect con-
sumers and to modernize the financial serv-
ces industry.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY’S
INVASION OF CYPRUS

SPEECH OF
HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 27, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank
my colleague from Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and my colleague from Vermont, MULONY
for organizing this Special Order. This year the anniversary of the illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus is, tragically, of particular significance.

It is being called the “Black Anniversary” be-
cause 25 years—a quarter of a century—have now passed since the Turks invaded Cyprus on June 23, 1974. It is important to remember this date every year, this year’s re-
membrance has added meaning.

The Turkish invasion and occupation of Cy-
prus is tragic for so many reasons. Innocent
lives were lost. Families and friends were torn
apart, and have been kept apart by an occupa-
tion force of 35,000. The human suffering that has been caused by the Turkish invasion
can never be reversed, and we must always
remember on this day that a great many Cy-
lots lost their lives for no good reason. None
of us here tonight can say anything that can
reverse the brutality that took place. We can
only honor the memory of those whose lives
were prematurely cut short by Turkish aggres-
sion.

In addition to the human suffering, the Cy-
prus problem is tragic because the history of
attempts to resolve the situation is one of
missed opportunities for peace. Since the in-
vasion, hundreds of attempts to solve the pro-
vlem have been made, yet to date, the is-
land is divided and remains one of the most
militarized places on the face of the earth. Re-
cent statements from the Turkish side, more-
over, indicate their obstinance is only getting
worse.

Following the leading role it played in bring-
ing NATO’s war with Serbia to an end, the
Group of 8 major industrialized nations, the
GB, agreed to press for a new round of United
Nations negotiations on the Cyprus issue. The
Secretary General of the U.N., Kofi Annan, en-
dorsed the GB’s plan and subsequently an-
nounced he was prepared to invite the Greek
and Turkish Cypriots to hold comprehensive peace negotiations. The Turkish Cypriot Presi-
dent Rauf Denktash quickly dismissed the
U.N.’s proposal for a new round of peace talks as “nonsense”.

The justification the Turkish leader provided
for rejecting a new round of peace negotia-
tions is absolute garbage. Denktash said he
would not attend any negotiations at which the
democratically elected president of Cyprus,
Glafcos Clerides, represented the Cypriot gov-
ernment. According to Denktash and his pa-
trons in Ankara, the Cypriot government does not have any official jurisdiction or authority over the portion of the island that has been il-
legally occupied by Turkish troops for almost
25 years.

Adding to this absurdity, Denktash and Tur-
key claimed talks based on the bizonal, bi-
communal framework that had been earlier ac-
ccepted by the Turkish side and endorsed re-
peatedly by the international community were
useless because they have to date failed to
acknowledge the existence of two separate governments on the island. In other words, the Turkish side is now claiming talks are useless unless Cyprus and the entire international community accept terms that have for years been rejected as absurd.

Glafcos Clerides is recognized internation-
ally as the President of Cyprus. Turkey is
alone in its recognition of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. No other country in the world recognizes the republic of Cyprus that the Turks have illegally occupied as an independent state. The Turkish suggestion that future peace negotiations must be be-	ween leaders of independent nations was
made by Denktash for the sole purpose of kill-
ing the proposed round of negotiations before it has a chance to succeed.

The international community has reaffirmed
its position on the Cyprus issue twice in the
last seven months. In December of last year,
the U.N. Security Council passed a number
of resolutions on the Cyprus situation, including
Resolution 1217, which reiterates all previous
resolutions on the Cyprus problem. Those res-
olutions state that any solution to the Cyprus
problem must be based on a State of Cyprus
with a single sovereignty and international per-
sonality and a single citizenship, in a bi-com-
munal and bi-zonal federation, with its inde-
pendence and territorial integrity safeguarded.

That position was again reaffirmed in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1250,
which was passed just about a month ago on
July 13.

So on the one hand, we have the inter-
national community taking steps to reaffirm its
commitment to a peaceful and just settlement
to the Cyprus problem, and on the other, the
Turks are only hardening their position and
thumbing their nose at whatever the inter-
national community suggests. And as I said
this is truly tragic; this most recent refusal promises to be another chapter in a historical
record that clearly documents a systematic
campaign by the Turkish side to undermine
proposals for peace no matter where they come from.

Last year, for example, the Cypriot govern-
ment again offered to demilitarize the island
after it decided to cancel the deployment of a
defensive air-to-surface missile system. The
Turks rejected the offer. In a separate gesture,
the Cypriot government invited the Turkish-
Cypriot community to participate in the Cy-
pus-EU negotiating team. That offer was also
rejected. When the United States made an at-
tempt last year to restart talks, the Turkish
side undermined them before they had a chance to begin. In that instance, they insisted on
two irrational preconditions to negotiations, prompting Ambassador Richard Holbrooke,
who was leading the United States effort, to
publicly rebuke the Turkish side for not being