

This peaceful proposal has to date been rejected by the Turks, who, as I say seem interested only in threatening to use force against Greece.

As with all Turkish threats, the threat to use force in response to the Ocalan affair must be taken seriously. The endless stream of threats to use force by Ankara are destabilizing to the already tense Mediterranean region, to NATO and ultimately to all of Europe. They are also counter to US interests. In my view the United States government needs to be much more forceful in communicating to the Turks that these threats are unacceptable and that there will be severe consequences to US-Turkey relations if Ankara resorts to the use of military force.

Many in Greece and the Greek community in the United States speculate that one of the reasons why Turkey has been issuing threats as of late is to spark another confrontation over sovereign Greek territory in the Aegean. "A short military confrontation," observes a recent editorial in the GreekAmerican on Turkey's claims to Greek territory "may be just the ticket."

Two years ago, Turkey was almost successful in sparking just such a confrontation over the Greek islets of Imia. The confrontation was avoided only after President Clinton personally intervened, but the issue is not resolved. Turkey continues to make unfounded claims of sovereignty over the islets of Imia. I am hopeful the Administration will be prepared to act swiftly should this issue again flare up. In order to keep it on the front burner, I introduced H Con Res 36 in February, which expresses the sense of Congress that the islets of Imia are sovereign territory under international law. It also states that Turkey should agree to bring this matter before the International Court of Justice at the Hague for a resolution.

Again, I think it is important to keep examples like these in mind in the wake of the Ocalan affair and discount Turkey's attempt to slander Greece's commitment and readiness to resolve conflicts peacefully and in full accordance with international law. It is precisely this commitment to peace and democracy that we must keep in mind as we celebrate 178 years of Greek independence. And I just want to point out, to its credit, the State Department has rejected Turkey's ridiculous assertion following Ocalan's capture that Greece supports terrorism.

Before I conclude, Mr. Speaker, there is one last observation I want to make about the way the US government has handled the Ocalan affair. Notwithstanding its rejection of Turkey's propaganda regarding Greece, there are aspects of this case that are very troubling.

The US government's role in helping the Turks capture Ocalan is well documented. What troubles me about the American government's role is its willingness to help the Turk's capture Ocalan knowing full well the chances he will receive a fair trial are slim to none. Already the Turks have refused to allow Ocalan's attorney's to defend him. Instead the Turkish courts appointed 15 lawyers to defend him, two of which recently resigned after receiving death threats. Unsurprisingly, the other 13 are also expected to resign. Ankara has also decided to bypass its regular court sys-

tem and bring Ocalan before some kind of three-judge tribunal with no jury and no foreign observers.

The US government's claim that it was trying to uphold justice is specious at best. In turning Ocalan over to the Turks, the American government saw an opportunity to curry favor with Ankara. In my view, this was done in support of an inexplicable American policy toward Ankara that overlooks a myriad of unconscionable Turkish policies—most notably those involving Cyprus and Armenia—in exchange for continued access to Turkish military facilities and airspace.

It is the willingness of the US government to ignore the notorious abuses and show trials in the Turkish judicial system that I find troubling. If the US government was truly interested in insuring justice be carried out in a fair manner, it should have helped deliver him to a court where fair judicial proceedings are the norm, such as the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

With that, I once again congratulate Greece on the anniversary of its independence and thank my colleagues once again for holding this Special Order.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is an occasion for celebrating the strong ties and traditions that bind America with our friends in Greece. I commend the gentleman from Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, the co-chairman of our Hellenic Issues Caucus for his diligence in ensuring each year that the House mark this important day by way of a special order. In commemorating the 178th anniversary of the independence of Greece from the Ottoman overlords, we should bear in mind that it was to the practices and institutions of ancient Athens that our forefathers looked for an example and inspiration as they set in place the principles of democracy that have guided our great Nation and its people.

It was to our young nation, where the spirit of democracy was reborn in the modern era, that the people of Greece looked as they fought for and won their own independence in 1821.

Today, we are preparing for a new round of strife in the Balkans that could very likely involve the armed forces of our own country. We note with gratitude the efforts made by the government of Greece in trying to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Kosovo. The leaders of Greece have made numerous trips to Belgrade in an effort to persuade Milosevic that he must yield to the demands of the international community and cease his brutal policies against the people of Kosovo. Greece is also in the forefront of those countries providing assistance to the government of Albania, helping to restore order to Albania's society after the civil strife that nearly destroyed the country 2 years ago.

Since 1821 when the people of Greece triumphed in their heroic fight for independence, the people of Greece and the United States of America have been as one in the struggle to promote and protect democratic freedoms and human rights around the world. Today, as we face new challenges to that tradition in the Balkans and elsewhere, we value our friends in Greece for their continued support and encouragement. Accordingly, I urge that our colleagues continue the effort to keep the mutual spirit of friendship thriving. Yasou. Efkaristo!

IN HONOR OF WORLD WAR I VETERAN WILLIAM "CAPTAIN GLADY" OGLESBY

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, a French author once said, "Freedom is a system based on courage."

Madam Speaker, the freedoms we enjoy today are built upon a foundation of courage, fostered by the individuals who served and sacrificed for America, our Nation's veterans.

Last September marked the 80th anniversary of Armistice Day, a day to commemorate the signing of the armistice which marked the end of World War I. The United States sent over 4.5 million troops into battle during the war and over 100,000 never came home. They gave their lives to protect our country and our freedom. World War I was called "the Great War" and was fought to make the world safe for democracy.

Today, we have approximately 3,200 living United States World War I veterans. I am proud that the Third District of North Carolina, which I have the honor to represent, is home to at least one of these courageous soldiers, a gentleman who joined his fellow Americans in the fight against tyranny, Mr. William Gladstone Oglesby.

Madam Speaker, on April 2, 1917, then President Woodrow Wilson called Congress into session to condemn German warfare as a "war against all nations." He said: "It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things we have always carried dear to our hearts."

Madam Speaker, President Wilson was speaking of democracy, freedom, and the brave men and women who risked their lives to protect it. Within 4 days, the United States had declared war against Germany. At the time, William Gladstone Oglesby of Morehead City, North Carolina, had just turned 21. Later that year, he would begin his service in the United States Army during the height of war. He would join the almost 2 million Americans sent across the ocean to fight alongside French soldiers and would serve in Company B, 322d Infantry Division as part of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Now, just shy of 103 years old, William Oglesby, or Captain Gladly as he is more commonly known, is one of the surviving World War I veterans to receive France's highest decoration, the Legion of Honor medal.

The French government is marking the anniversary of the World War I armistice by honoring Captain Gladly and

other surviving Americans and Allied personnel who fought in the Great War on French soil.

□ 2000

Madam Speaker, I cannot be more proud to represent such a fine soldier of freedom.

Madam Speaker, Captain Glady served with French soldiers for 1 year before receiving an honorable discharge. His efforts in the name of freedom are unforgettable and worthy of the recognition and tribute he has received.

Captain Glady's service to his country can only be matched by his service to his church, his community and his family. As one of the first honorably discharged veterans to join the American Legion, Captain Glady has dedicated 80 years to caring for other veterans and their widows.

After his discharge, Captain Glady spent 30 years working at sea in the North Carolina fishing industry. He spent 20 years as a menhaden fishing boat captain where he received his nickname, "Captain Glady." He was married to his late wife, Ruth, for 72 years, and has a daughter, Sarita Shaw, and two granddaughters, Catherine Watkins and Elizabeth Duff.

Madam Speaker, William Gladstone Oglesby is a good man, a good American, and truly one of our Nation's soldiers of freedom. He answered his country's call to duty. His dedication to protect our country and preserve the principles that America was founded upon has helped to ensure and provide for the survival of this Nation.

As President Wilson said: "To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have . . . with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured."

Madam Speaker, my grandfather was gassed during World War I at the Battle of the Argonne forest. Thankfully he was fortunate to survive, but not everyone was as lucky. Many lost fathers, brothers, husbands and sons. Their courage and the courage of all who serve this Nation, have provided for the free and democratic Nation that we enjoy today.

Captain Glady and all who serve this country represent the America that rose to greatness on the shoulders of ordinary citizens. They are the men and women who accept the highest responsibility and make the ultimate sacrifice to preserve peace and freedom for all of its citizens.

Captain Glady, with your 103rd birthday approaching on April 4, I would like to extend to you a happy birthday, and best wishes to you, and I thank you and your country thanks you for

your heroic courage in the name of freedom.

H.J. RES. 22—MAKING THE BIRTHDAY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

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

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor an inspiring and beloved man, Cesar Estrada Chavez. Today we honor him in anticipation of his birthday next week, and I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join us in paying respect to a man who brought dignity to men, women and children who have continued to struggle in the fields.

In January Cesar Chavez was bestowed one of the greatest honors when he was inducted into the U.S. Department of Labor's Hall of Fame. This honor is solely reserved for Americans whose contributions to the field of labor have enhanced the quality of lives of millions.

Not only did he enhance the lives of millions, but he touched us deeply with his compassion and commitment to La Causa. La Causa, the cause of the poor; La Causa, the cause of nonviolence; La Causa, representing those who do not have representation.

As my colleagues may know, Cesar Chavez rose from a fruit and vegetable picker to be the head of the United Farm Workers of America. From the beginning, Cesar Chavez instilled in the UFW the principles of nonviolence as practiced by Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When the United Farm Workers began the strike in the 1960's to protest the treatment of farm workers, the strikers took a pledge of nonviolence. Many of my colleagues may remember the 25-day fast conducted by Cesar Chavez which reaffirmed the United Farm Workers' commitment to nonviolence.

For those of us who lived through those years, those troubling years, in that time period, we heard of the great odds Chavez faced, and we recognized, a lot of us were involved directly in his efforts, as he led a successful 5-year strike boycott. Through this boycott Chavez was able to forge a national support coalition of unions, church groups, students, minorities and consumers. By the end of the boycott, everyone knew the chant that unified the group: "Sí se puede," yes, we can, and it was a chant of encouragement, pride and dignity.

Although we knew him for his advocacy on behalf of farm workers, he was influential in various other areas. He helped communities to mobilize by assisting them with voter registration drives and insisting that minority communities had a right to an education, had a right to have access to a quality education.

Many of us today look to Cesar Chavez for inspiration, even here in the Halls of Congress. Those of us who continue this fight do so in order to give voices to the voiceless and dignity that is deserved by all laborers who, no matter what their work, will recognize their work and recognize them with dignity.

Throughout the country, like in San Antonio, there will be celebrations. I know in San Antonio Jamie Martinez, a labor leader, will be conducting a parade and a march in his honor, not only in his honor but on his causes and the importance of his cause.

Americans have seen few leaders such as Cesar Chavez. To honor his work and deeds I ask that you join myself and 56 other colleagues in supporting H.J. Res. 22 to make his birthday a national holiday. To all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I tell them tonight: "Sí se puede." Together, yes, we can.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. THUNE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ENGLISH), that I be allowed to use that.

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

There was no objection.

DO NOT BUY THE LIE

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

Mr. THUNE. Madam Speaker, for the past three months I have listened as our friends on the other side have extolled the virtues of the President's budget. Today we had an opportunity to vote on a series of alternative budgets, one of which was the President's budget, and I just have one question:

Where did all the President's men and all the President's women go when it came time to vote on that budget? The President's budget, today when it was voted on in the House, got two, two votes out of 435, and when it was voted on in the Senate the other day, it got two votes in the Senate.

Now we have to ask ourselves, why is that? Why did the President's budget only get two votes in the House and two votes in the Senate? I think that once the smoke had cleared and the dust had settled, it became clear that the charade was over.

Maybe it is because the President spends the Social Security surplus in his budget, maybe it is because the President's budget raises taxes by \$172 billion. Maybe it is because in the President's budget there was no funding for priorities that he mentioned in his State of the Union address, priorities that rolled out like they were