

subsection (a) shall submit a report to Congress specifying the results of the actions taken under subsection (a) and providing any recommendations as to how to further reduce energy costs and energy consumption in the future.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report shall—

(A) specify the total energy costs of the facilities used by the agency;

(B) identify the reductions achieved; and

(C) specify the actions that resulted in the reductions.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1995

NICKLES (AND KASSEBAUM) AMENDMENT NO. 2029

Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mrs. KASSEBAUM) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1977 proposed by Mr. KENNEDY to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the word "that" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "that the Senate should debate and vote on comprehensive welfare reform before the end of the first session of the 104th Congress."

KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 2030

Mr. KERRY proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1977 proposed by Mr. KENNEDY to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

"SEC. .

It is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) the current economic recovery has generated record profits for industry, but hourly wages have grown at a below average rate;

(2) the minimum wage has not been raised since April 1, 1991, and has lost more than 10% of its purchasing power since then;

(3) the average minimum wage worker provides 50% of her family's weekly earnings;

(4) nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults, and 60% are women;

(5) a full-time, year-round worker who is paid the minimum wage earns \$8,500 a year, less than a poverty level income for a family of two;

(6) there are 4.7 million Americans who usually work full-time but who are, nevertheless, in poverty, and 4.2 million families live in poverty despite having one or more members in the labor force for at least half the year;

(7) the 30% decline in the value of the minimum wage since 1979 has contributed to Americans' growing income inequality and to the fact that 97% of the growth in household income has accrued to the wealthiest 20%;

(8) legislation to raise the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour was introduced on February 14, 1995, but has not been debated by the Senate; and

(9) the Senate should debate and vote on whether to raise the minimum wage before the end of the first session of the 104th Congress."

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2031

Mr. HELMS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new division:

DIVISION C—FOREIGN AID REDUCTION

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Aid Reduction Act of 1995".

TITLE XXI—DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

SEC. 2101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) and for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans under such section—

- (1) \$3,185,000,000 for fiscal year 1996; and
- (2) \$3,160,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 2102. LOANS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.

Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763)—

(1) \$26,620,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 1996, and up to \$26,620,000 may be made available for fiscal year 1997, for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans for Greece; and

(2) \$37,800,000 shall be made available for fiscal year 1996, and up to \$37,800,000 may be made available for fiscal year 1997, for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans for Turkey.

CHAPTER 2—INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SEC. 2121. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$39,781,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.).

CHAPTER 3—ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

SEC. 2131. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 4—NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 2141. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$213,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 5—PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

SEC. 2151. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

Section 552(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this chapter, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 1997."

TITLE XXII—TRADE AND EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 2201. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 661(f)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421(f)(1)) is amended to read as follows: "There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$67,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1997."

(b) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 661(f) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2421(f)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended."

TITLE XXIII—PRIVATE SECTOR, ECONOMIC, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 2301. SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting after section 601 (22 U.S.C. 2351) the following new section:

"SEC. 601A. PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.

"(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) The President may provide funds and support to Enterprise Funds designated in accordance with subsection (b) that are or have been established for the purposes of promoting—

"(A) development of the private sectors of eligible countries, including small businesses, the agricultural sector, and joint ventures with United States and host country participants; and

"(B) policies and practices conducive to private sector development in eligible countries;

on the same basis as funds and support may be provided with respect to Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

"(2) Funds may be made available under this section notwithstanding any other provision of law.

"(b) COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President is authorized to designate a private, nonprofit organization as eligible to receive funds and support pursuant to this section with respect to any country eligible to receive assistance under part I of this Act in the same manner and with the same limitations as set forth in section 201(d) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

"(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the authority of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any country with respect to which the President is authorized to designate an enterprise fund under section 498B(c) of this Act or section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

"(B) The prohibition of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund established under subsection (c).

"(c) TRANS-CAUCASUS ENTERPRISE FUND.—The President shall designate a private, nonprofit organization under subsection (b) to carry out this section with respect to the Trans-Caucasus region of the former Soviet Union. Such organization shall be known as the "Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund".

"(d) TREATMENT EQUIVALENT TO ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR POLAND AND HUNGARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, the provisions contained in section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (excluding the authorizations of appropriations provided in subsection (b) of that section) shall apply to any Enterprise Fund that receives funds and support under this section. The officers, members, or employees of an Enterprise Fund that receive funds and support under this section shall enjoy the same status under law that is applicable to officers, members, or employees of the Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

“(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the requirement of section 201(p) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, that an Enterprise Fund shall be required to publish an annual report not later than January 31 each year shall not apply with respect to an Enterprise Fund that receives funds and support under this section for the first twelve months after it is designated as eligible to receive such funds and support.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes—

“(A) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 to fund the Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund established under subsection (d); and

“(B) \$52,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 to fund any enterprise fund authorized to receive funds under this section other than the Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund.

“(2) Funds appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.”.

CHAPTER 2—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 2311. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) SINGLE AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President the total amount of \$2,475,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and the total amount of \$2,324,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out the following authorities in law:

(1) Sections 103, 104, 105, 106, and 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance).

(2) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2294; relating to the Development Fund for Africa).

(3) Chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.).

(4) The Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179).

(5) Title III of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2181 et seq.; relating to housing and other credit guaranty programs).

(6) Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2174; relating to American Schools and Hospitals Abroad).

(b) POPULAR NAME.—Appropriations made pursuant to subsection (a) may be referred to as the “Development Assistance Fund”.

(c) PROPORTIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a), not less than 25 percent each fiscal year shall be used to carry out chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2294 et seq.; relating to the Development Fund for Africa).

SEC. 2312. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.

Subsection (a) of section 532 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this chapter \$2,375,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and \$2,340,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

“(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$15,000,000 shall be available only for Cyprus.

“(3) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for fiscal year 1996, \$15,000,000 shall be available only for the International Fund for Ireland.

“(4) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for fiscal year 1996, \$10,000,000 shall be available only for the rapid development of a prototype industrial park in the Gaza Strip.”.

CHAPTER 3—PEACE CORPS

SEC. 2331. PEACE CORPS.

Section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act \$234,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.”.

CHAPTER 4—INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 2341. INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

Section 492(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out section 491, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.”.

TITLE XXIV—PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SEC. 2401. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Economic Support Fund) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not less than \$1,200,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Israel.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—The total amount of funds allocated for Israel each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be made available as a cash transfer on a grant basis. Such transfer shall be made on an expedited basis within 30 days after the beginning of the fiscal year or the date of enactment of the Act appropriating such funds, whichever is later. In exercising the authority of this subsection, the President shall ensure that the level of cash transfer made to Israel does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to Israel.

SEC. 2402. FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING FOR ISRAEL.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under the “Foreign Military Financing Program” account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), not less than \$1,800,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Israel.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) GRANT BASIS.—The assistance provided for Israel for each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be provided on a grant basis.

(2) EXPEDITED DISBURSEMENT.—Such assistance shall be disbursed—

(A) with respect to fiscal year 1996, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, or by October 31, 1995, whichever is later; and

(B) with respect to fiscal year 1997, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, or by October 31, 1996, whichever is later.

(3) ADVANCED WEAPONS SYSTEMS.—To the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, funds described in subsection (a) shall, as agreed by the Government of Israel and the Government of the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$475,000,000 for each fiscal year shall be available only for procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

SEC. 2403. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR EGYPT.

Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assist-

ance Act of 1961 (relating to the Economic Support Fund) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not less than \$815,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Egypt.

SEC. 2404. FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING FOR EGYPT.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under the “Foreign Military Financing Program” account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), not less than \$1,300,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Egypt.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—The assistance provided for Egypt for each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be provided on a grant basis.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 2501. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS; UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND.

Section 302(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2222(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purpose, \$225,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, and \$225,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, for voluntary contributions under this chapter to international organizations and programs, of which amounts not less than \$103,000,000 for each fiscal year shall be available only for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

“(2) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 2502. REPLENISHMENT OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

The Asian Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 285-285aa) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 31. FOURTH REPLENISHMENT.

“(a) SUBSCRIPTION AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the Bank may, on behalf of the United States, subscribe to 276,105 shares of the increase in the capital stock of the Bank—

“(A) 5,522 of which shall be shares of paid-in capital stock; and

“(B) 270,583 of which shall be shares of callable capital stock.

“(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided by paragraph (1) shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

“(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the subscription authorized by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$13,320,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.”.

TITLE XXVI—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 2601. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this division, and the amendments made by this division, shall take effect on October 1, 1995.

BOXER (AND FEINSTEIN) AMENDMENT NO. 2032

Mr. KERRY (for Mrs. BOXER, for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

Strike all page 1, line 6 through page 2, line 2-3 and insert the following new section.

(a) The Senate finds that—

(1) Peter H. Wu, known as Harry Wu, attempted to enter the People's Republic of China on June 19, 1995;

(2) Harry Wu, a 58-year-old American citizen, was traveling on a valid United States passport and a valid visa issued by the Chinese authorities;

(3) the Chinese Foreign Ministry notified the United States Embassy in Beijing of Harry Wu's detention on Friday, June 23;

(4) the United States Embassy in Beijing approached the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Monday, June 26, to issue an official demarche for the detention of an American citizen;

(5) the terms of the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention on February 19, 1982, require that United States Government officials shall be accorded access to a detained American citizen as soon as possible, but not more than 48 hours after the United States has been notified of such detention;

(6) on June 28, the highest ranking representative of the People's Republic of China in the United States refused to offer the United States Government any information on Harry Wu's whereabouts or the charges brought against him;

(7) by denying consular officials access to Harry Wu, the Government of the People's Republic of China violated the terms of its Consular Convention;

(8) on July 8, the People's Republic of China formally charged Harry Wu, with espionage, which is a capital crime;

(9) Harry Wu, who was born in China, has already spent 19 years in Chinese prisons;

(10) Harry Wu has dedicated his life to the betterment of the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China;

(11) Harry Wu first detailed to the United States Congress the practice of using prison labor to produce products for export from China to other countries;

(12) Harry Wu testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on May 4, 1995, informing the Committee, the Senate, and the American people about human rights abuses in Chinese prisons;

(13) on June 2, 1995, the President of the United States announced his determination that further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618; 88 Stat. 1978), also known as "Jackson-Vanik", will substantially promote freedom of emigration from the People's Republic of China;

(14) this waiver authority will allow the People's Republic of China to receive the lowest tariff rates possible, also known as Most-Favored-Nation trading status, for a period of 12 months beginning on July 4, 1995;

(15) the Chinese government and people benefit substantially from the continuation of such trading benefits;

(b) The Senate condemns the arrest of Harry Wu, urges his immediate return, and expresses deep concern for his well being.

(c) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the People's Republic of China must comply with its commitments under the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention of February 19, 1982;

(2) the President of the United States should use every diplomatic means available to ensure Harry Wu's safe and expeditious return to the United States;

(3) United States citizens who are participants in the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women should strongly urge the release of Harry Wu at every appropriate public and private opportunity.

HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2033

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. KEMPTHORNE,

Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. DEWINE) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra, as follows:

On page 91, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 319. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED NATIONS FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING, CHINA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, should promote a representative American perspective on issues of equality, peace, and development; and

(2) in the event the United States sends a delegation to the Conference, the United States delegation should use the voice and vote of the United States—

(A) to ensure that the biological and social activity of motherhood is recognized as a valuable and worthwhile endeavor that should in no way, in its form or actions, be demeaned by society or by the state;

(B) to ensure that the traditional family is upheld as the fundamental unit of society upon which healthy cultures are built and, therefore, receives esteem and protection by society and the state; and

(C) to define or agree with any definitions that define gender as the biological classification of male and female, which are the two sexes of the human being.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Monday, July 31, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare fraud and abuse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE SITUATION ON CYPRUS

• Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the fall of communism and the reunification of Europe makes it easy to forget that there is still one country in the world that remains artificially divided. I am speaking of Cyprus, which has been divided since 1974, when the Turkish military intervened on the island to stop a bloody coup that was threatening to become an all-out attack against the smaller Turkish Cypriot community there.

There is now some movement in the effort to find a solution to the Cyprus issue that has lingered for so long; longer, in fact, than the 21 years which have passed since the Turkish military action. The truth is that the physical partition of the island was the logical result of the de facto partition that occurred in the early 1960's, when Greek Cypriot extremists began a campaign to drive the Turkish Cypriots off the island forever. That is why U.N. peacekeepers have been on Cyprus since 1963—more than a decade prior to the intervention of 1974.

Brian Crozier, a contributing editor at the National Review, has recently

written an article for the magazine entitled "The Forgotten Republic," which provides an excellent review of the situation on Cyprus. I commend it to anyone interested in Cyprus, and submit it for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the National Review, June 12, 1995]

THE FORGOTTEN REPUBLIC

(By Brian Crozier)

Lidice is remembered with sorrow and anger: the Czech village razed by the Nazis, its inhabitants massacred. I was unaware of the similar fate of Sandallar and Attilar, in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

There is not much to see: a few burnt-out houses, and two simple monuments to the inhabitants. The dead at Sandallar numbered 89, including some old people and a baby of four months. The toll at Attilar was 37, including two babies, in 16 days old, the other 15 months.

The Greeks who carried out the massacres included a few uniformed members of the National Guard, armed with machine-guns, and civilians who knew their victims and called them out by name to meet their fate.

The date is important. The deeds were done on August 14, 1974, less than a month after a Turkish force of six thousand troops and forty tanks had landed near Kyrenia. Was it an invasion? Or a rescue operation? Or, more neutrally, just a landing? It all depends on who you are, and where you stand.

A backward look is necessary. This was not my first visit to this beautiful Mediterranean island, only 40 miles from Turkey (and 560 miles from Greece). I had gone there 39 years ago, when the Greek Cypriot terrorist movement, EOKA, led by a political bandit called George Grivas, was in full swing. Grivas had one simple aim: Enosis, or union with Greece.

At that time, in 1956, Cyprus was still a British colony, and Britain was not eager to hang onto it. The dismantling of the British Empire was already well under way, but Cyprus was a tough case with some 100,000 Turkish Cypriots, scattered in vulnerable enclaves, and perhaps five times as many Greeks.

EOKA's initials were designed to confuse: they stood for National Organization for the Cyprus Struggle, but meant in reality, "for Greek Cypriots and union with Greece." There was no room in EOKA for Cypriots of Turkish origin.

Cyprus, indeed, was a fully qualified member of the New World Disorder before History began again after the collapse of the Soviet system. Cyprus reminds me of Ireland: two ethnic and religious communities living on the same island, the majority wanting to control the minority, and the minority looking to a nearby ancestral homeland for protection.

During the EOKA terror campaign (1955-58) hundreds of Turks were killed and more than 30 villages destroyed (logically, one might say, since Grivas was committed to eliminating all "traitors," defined as opponents of Enosis).

The British achieved their aim of getting out of Cyprus in 1959 after meetings with the Greek and Turkish governments, which resulted in the London-Zurich Agreements, specifying that the two Cypriot communities would be the founding partners of the forthcoming republic. As for Enosis, it was outlawed; and so, to be fair, was Taksim (partition); which is what the Turks wanted.

The new Republic that emerged in 1960 was, however, virtually stillborn. The president, the Greek Orthodox Archbishop Makarios, is often described as a "moderate," but the facts are otherwise. He gave