

the Interior Ministry to a known EOKA killer, Polycarpus Yorgadjis, and similar appointments followed. At the end of 1963, he moved closer to the Grivas model, unleashing a secretly trained army of Greek and Greek Cypriot irregulars against the Turkish community. The Turks hit back, reportedly with arms from Turkey.

Makarios declared the Agreements null and void and expelled Turkish members of his government. By late 1963, the small British peace force was out of its depth, and in mid February 1964, Britain referred the Cyprus problem to the U.N. Security Council. The outcome was another set of initials: UNFICYP, or the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. It came in 1964 and is still there, more than thirty years on. Before flying from London to Kyrenia this time, I watched a relevant installment of a documentary television series titled A "Soldier's Peace," in which the Canadian Major-General Lewis MacKenzie summed up the decades of U.N. peace-keeping in a telling phrase: "It fails even when it succeeds."

The long-drawn-out conflict came to a climax on July 15, 1974, when an ex-EOKA terrorist named Nicos Sampson, with the backing of the Colonels' regime then in power in Greece, overthrew Archbishop Makarios and took over. But not for long. There was an element of farce in Sampson's coup, which put him in power for not quite a week—one of the shortest-lived takeovers in history. Within days (on July 23) the Greek Colonels decided, after seven years in power, to hand the country over to civilian politicians.

There was, however, drama as well as farce, for the Turkish military landing had started on July 20. Of the questions I put to President Rauf Denktash on my recent visit, the key one, to me, was whether the Turkish government had decided unilaterally to intervene, or whether he had asked the Turks to come in. His reply was frank. He had been in constant touch with the then premier of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, and had pleaded with him to rescue the heavily out-numbered Turkish minority.

The Turkish operation was followed by a massive transfer of populations, obligatory for the Greeks in the north, voluntary for the Turks from the south, in fear of a Greek backlash.

Another glance backward. On my visit in 1956, Denktash had called to see me at my hotel in Nicosia. Denktash has not changed very much—a short, now even broader man of 71. Like his counterpart in southern Cyprus, Glavcos Clerides, he is a London-trained lawyer, and his exposition of the long crisis and his efforts to solve it was admirably judicious.

The little Republic needs Denktash, but came close to losing him in the first round of the presidential election this April 16, when he won only 40 per cent of the vote, with his right-wing rival Dervis Eröglü, close behind. But in the run-off on the 22nd, he won a fifth term with 62 per cent.

Meanwhile, back in 1975, the Denktash government, under Turkey's protection, proclaimed a Turkish Cypriot Federated State on February 13. Initially, Denktash did not seek international recognition. His aim was to negotiate a deal with his Greek Cypriot opposite number, Acting President Clerides, for a partition of the island into two separate, but federally linked, entities.

That was twenty years ago, and the deadlock has been frozen ever since. Clerides and his advisors were not interested in Denktash's federal fantasy, as they saw it. There seemed only one way out, and Rauf Denktash took it in 1983. He dropped the federal initiative and, on November 15, proclaimed the independence of his enclave, under the name of "the Turkish Republic of

Northern Cyprus." Three days later, on the initiative of the (Greek) Republic of Cyprus, the UN Security Council voted for non-recognition of the Northern Republic.

And there, you might think, the matter rests; except that it does not, and should not. Life in the unrecognized republic is at least peaceful, but not as comfortable as it might be. The Greek Cypriots see to that, by cutting off gas and electricity daily, although the Turkish northerners hope to have enough supplies of their own before long. Inflation is running at 200 percent, and life without Turkish handouts would be grimmer still. The Greek government tried to block a mainland-Turkish move for a customs deal with the European Union, but eventually lifted its veto.

In southern Cyprus, meanwhile, there are worrying signs. For months past, a Russian-mafia and ex-KGB presence has been building up there; there is a massive arms build-up as well (\$2 million worth a day, according to northern sources), including equipment from the former Warsaw Pact as well as from NATO via Greece. There are also reliable reports on a still more sinister development, with the training of anti-Turkish, Leninist terrorists of the PKK (Kurdish People's Party) in the south.

Meanwhile, Turkey's military presence in the north has officially grown from 6,000 to 30,000. Unconfirmed whispers put the total at closer to 130,000. Reminder: Greece and Turkey are both members of NATO. In February 1975, the U.S. Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey; in retaliation, Turkey closed 25 U.S. defense installations. President Gerald Ford partially lifted the embargo in October 1975 and under a new agreement, the following year, Turkey took control of the installations and received substantial grants and credits from the United States.

Time to declare? In my view, the Turkish intervention of 1974 was not an invasion, as widely accepted, but a morally justified rescue operation. I understand the Greek ancestral memories of Ottoman oppression, but I do not think they justify Greek Cypriot repression of the peaceful Turkic minority. I regret the Greek rejection of a federal solution, which alone makes sense to me. Still more do I regret the international failure to recognize the independence of northern Cyprus. As it happens, talks on ways to reunite Cyprus, sponsored by the U.S. and Britain, opened in London on May 20. This encourages me (but only just) to end on a note of hope, though not of optimism.●

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBERT BROS., INC.

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Connecticut's oldest businesses which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary this year: Albert Bros., Inc. In 1891, Nathan and Lewis Albert came to Waterbury, Ct from their native home of Vilna, Lithuania. Traveling by horse and wagon through Connecticut, Nathan and Lewis Albert began their livelihood by selling tin goods and buying scrap metal. In 1895, with the opening of their own scrap yard, Albert Bros., Inc. began.

The Albert brothers moved the location of their business several times, finally settling on Judd Street in 1917. One year later, Lewis left the company to manage his own coal and oil business. Spending over 50 years on Judd

Street, the company survived the Great Depression and a flood in 1955 and continued to prosper at that location for over three decades. In 1971, the company outgrew the Judd Street location and moved to its present location on East Aurora Street.

In the 1980's, Albert Bros., Inc. welcomed the fourth generation of Albert's into the business. With this came yet another prosperous expansion for the company.

Currently, Albert Bros., Inc. is one of the largest scrap metal recyclers/processors in New England, operating on both a national and an international level. Albert Bros. has received numerous awards for the quality of its processed scrap, and a variety of awards from the State of Connecticut for its excellence in workplace safety. The success of Albert Bros. can be seen by recognizing its commitment to the people.

Therefore, in this year of the 100th anniversary of Albert Bros., Inc., I wish to commend the company for their hard work and dedication.●

BEATRICE KAHAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to remember a woman who spent her life striving to improve her community, Beatrice Kahan of Kalkaska. She passed away earlier this month.

A long time resident of Kalkaska, Beatrice Kahan held many public positions. For her many contributions to the community she was selected as the Kalkaska Citizen of the Year and was recognized as one of the top 10 Women of the Year by the Zonta Club of Michigan.

Beatrice Kahan served on the Kalkaska Village Council, the Cosmetology Board, the Probate Court Advisory Commission, the Trout Memorial Board, and acted as president of the Kalkaska Chamber of Commerce. Her contributions to the community include spearheading the effort to build sewers in Kalkaska, founding the International Dog Races, restoring the downtown Kalkaska Trout Memorial, and identifying problems of elderly abuse.

Mr. President, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to Beatrice Kahan, a caring educator who established the K-College of Cosmetology in Kalkaska and Traverse City. Many of her former students remember her as the person who gave their lives direction and the skills they needed to compete in the marketplace. She will be remembered warmly by her family, friends, and the entire community.●

BEN ALEXANDER: I'LL BE LOST WITHOUT HIM

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, one of the greatest joys of being a U.S. Senator is the opportunity to work with the brightest, most talented young people in the country. Inevitably, it is

with a mixed sense of sadness and pride that one watches them mature and then move on to the next aspect of their career. That certainly describes my feelings today as my upstate director, Ben Alexander, leaves to go to law school.

There are quite a few things that anyone who has any contact with Ben will ascertain immediately—he is smart, he is conscientious, he is tireless, and he is relentlessly good natured. If one talks to Ben a little longer, one will find that he has a voluminous knowledge of South Carolina's upstate. He can tell you the economic statistics, election results, business prospects and wedding announcements for every town in 10 counties. And he is just as proficient at expediting a Social Security case as helping industry and government build the infrastructure necessary to a healthy business climate. In addition, he began an intern program that has been a boon to both my office and the many fine universities found in the upstate. In short, Ben can do it all and do it all well.

Despite all this obvious talents, I had some reservations about giving a 22-year-old primary responsibility for the most populous area of the State when he began nearly 7 years ago. On my first visit to the Greenville area after Ben had taken over, he picked me up at the airport and proceeded to reinforce all my worst fears by getting lost. Well, we eventually got where we were going and I later learned that Ben was famous for his hard work but infamous for his sense of direction. But there turned out to be no need to worry. Ben learned to read a road map just as well as he could read a political map. And I can assure you that my office never took a wrong turn under Ben's stewardship.

Mr. President, I rise today to say thanks to Ben Alexander for all he has done for me and for the people of South Carolina. As he heads off to law school, he will remain a member of the extended Hollings family. I appreciate this opportunity to thank him for a job well done and to wish him every success in the years ahead.●

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY HIGHWAY RELIEF

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of H.R. 2017, just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2017) to authorize an increased Federal share of the costs of certain transportation projects in the District of Columbia for fiscal years 1995 and 1996, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered and deemed read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2017) was deemed read three times and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider all the nominations placed on the secretary's desk in the Marine Corps. I further ask unanimous consent the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps nominations beginning Anthony T. Alauria, and ending Thomas S. Woodson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 3, 1995.

Marine Corps nominations beginning David V. Adamiak, and ending John G. Zuppan, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 11, 1995.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 1, 1995; that following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that there then be a period for the transaction of routine morning business until 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes, with the following exceptions: Senator FEINSTEIN, 10 minutes; Senator GLENN, 15 minutes.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 10 a.m. the Senate begin a 15-minute cloture vote on the State Department reorganization and the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

Mr. DOLE. I further ask that following the first cloture vote the Senate resume consideration of the State Department reorganization bill.

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

Mr. DOLE. I further ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess between hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. for the two party luncheons, and following the recess at 2:15 p.m. the Senate proceed to a second cloture vote on the State Department reorganization and the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. So, let me just summarize here for all my colleagues.

For the information of all Senators, if cloture is not invoked either time on the State Department reorganization, it will be the majority leader's intention to either resume consideration of the energy water appropriations bill—but probably we will not do that unless some of the problems have been worked out—or begin consideration of the DOD authorization bill. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur throughout Tuesday's session with the first vote occurring at 10 a.m.

Also, Senators should expect late sessions this week and the possibility of a Saturday session, if necessary, to make progress on the items needed to pass prior to the August recess, which will begin sometime in August.

ORDER FOR FILING OF FIRST- DEGREE AMENDMENTS

Mr. DOLE. Also, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the first-degree amendments may be filed up to 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday and second-degree amendments may be filed for the first cloture vote by 10 a.m. and for the second cloture vote by 2:15 p.m. in order for them to qualify postcloture.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from California wishes to speak, and the Senator from Rhode Island. So, if I can just take a few minutes and I will sort of put us on automatic.

A FINAL TRIBUTE TO GEORGE ROMNEY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in describing the State of Michigan, the author John Steinbeck wrote, "It seemed to me that the Earth was generous and outgoing here in the heartland, and perhaps the people took a cue from it."

One person who Steinbeck may have been thinking of when he wrote those words was George Romney. And today Governor Romney's family and friends