

That is why I strongly support H.R. 1296, which would create a Presidio trust. This model would preserve park resources while allowing the Presidio's properties to be used to generate revenues which could, in turn, be used to operate the Presidio. While this model might not work for other national parks, it is a practical approach for the vast and unique properties which comprise the Presidio.

Mr. Speaker, it makes sense for us to pursue this type of management—it's cost-effective and addresses the monumental challenge of how to make the best public use of this unique and historically significant land.

We should give H.R. 1296 a chance and I urge my colleagues to vote for its passage.

SUPPORTING A DISPUTE
RESOLUTION IN CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 1995

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor and support House Concurrent Resolution 42, a measure to end the longstanding dispute regarding Cyprus. Over 20 years ago, the Turkish army invaded the island of Cyprus, seizing over 30 percent of the island's land and approximately 70 percent of the island's wealth. This action caused more than 200,000 Cypriots to be driven from their homes and made them refugees in their own country.

Today, Turkey continues to maintain a force of over 35,000 troops on the island of Cyprus. Although this force was only supposed to stay to protect the Turkish-Cypriot minority for a short time, we are now beginning the third decade of Turkish occupation. This has led some observers to call this area one of the most highly militarized areas of the world.

Last year, in an effort to break this deadlock, Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides offered to totally demilitarize the island by dismantling his army with the understanding the Turkish army would withdraw and work toward an agreement to unify the island and bring about a peaceful resolution to this longstanding and difficult problem. President Clerides' plan has received widespread support and international acclaim. The United Nations and the European Union have already stated their support for this plan and I am glad to see the House of Representatives join in this effort.

This resolution is a balanced, fair, and bipartisan effort to support a peaceful resolution to the problem in Cyprus and to bring peace and stability to the eastern Mediterranean. I am proud to rise in support of this measure. It is in the best interest of the people of Cyprus, the people of the eastern Mediterranean, and the people of the United States. I urge a "yes" vote on House Concurrent Resolution 42.

THE NEED FOR EQUAL OPPOR-
TUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV RE-
PUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing the fledging democratic governments of Eastern Europe involves learning to treat equally and fairly all of their citizens—regardless of ethnic background—in the areas of rights and opportunities. Unfortunately, some of those governments are still seeking to treat their citizens from minority ethnic groups in traditionally nationalistic and counterproductive ways. Rather than working to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, they seek to limit the rights and opportunities of those citizens who do not belong to the majority ethnic group.

In the Balkans region of Eastern Europe, the manner in which ethnic minorities are treated is crucial to the peace of that region. If further violence and repression are to be avoided in the successor states to the former Yugoslavia, each of those states needs to take meaningful steps to ensure that all of their citizens are accorded equal opportunities and rights in areas such as education that are necessary to ensure democracy and inter-ethnic peace.

Mr. Speaker, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been blessed by peace since it gained its independence in 1991. There are troubling signs, however, that the Government of Macedonia is not taking sufficient steps to ensure that those of its citizens from its considerable Albanian minority are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language. The most worrisome consequence of this lack of educational opportunity is an increasing resentment toward that government among many of its ethnic Albanian citizens. Their frustration has led some ethnic Albanian citizens to attempt to open an Albanian-language university to ensure that opportunities for professional education are readily available to those who have been raised and educated in Albanian at the secondary school level.

In February of this year, a renewed attempt to open such a university of Tetovo, Macedonia led to a violent clash between ethnic Albanians and Macedonian police. Tragically, one individual lost his life and 28 others were wounded in that violent incident.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us want to see the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, in fact, all of the Southern Balkans avoid the kind of ethnic violence that has wracked the Northern Balkans for 4 years now. We need to encourage the Government of Macedonia to constructively address the issue of fair opportunities for higher education in the language of its Albanian minority. I am therefore introducing today House Congressional Resolution 103, a resolution that focuses specifically on Macedonia and on the issue of proper access to higher education in that country. This resolution calls on the Government of Macedonia to:

Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

Consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the possible establishment of an Albanian language university;

Ensure the establishment of Albanian language pedagogical facilities at existing universities, and;

Provide pardons for those convicted of charges relating to the events that accompanied attempts to open an Albanian language university at Tetovo in February 1995.

The Resolution also calls on the President of the United States to:

Express our country's strong support for Macedonian efforts to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language;

Offer appropriate support for those international organizations that are working to resolve the issue of higher education in the Albanian language in Macedonia, and;

Offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language, including assistance for establishing necessary curricula and provision of textbooks and related course materials.

Mr. Speaker, I want to strongly encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this timely and important measure.

SALUTE TO E. JUNE HEITMAN

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the fine work and outstanding public service of E. June Heitman and her fellow nurses serving in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps during and after World War II.

The 27 nurses who graduated from the Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital School of Nursing Class in September 1944 served the United States by caring for wounded soldiers returning from Europe as part of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. The graduates were given assignments in Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, and Nebraska.

June and some nursing school roommates, Doris Cochran Kerber and Stella Wisner Scheel, were given a 3-month assignment at Schick General Hospital in Clinton, IA, to assist with wounded soldiers.

Professional military nursing has been an invaluable service to the military throughout American history. Gen. George Washington requested the congressional establishment of nurses to care for sick soldiers and an Army general hospital in 1775. Florence Nightingale's crusade in Crimea in 1854 reduced the mortality rate of sick and wounded soldiers from 42 percent to 2 percent within 1 year.

On June 15, 1943, in response to the critical shortage of nurses for the military and for civilian health, the Bolton Act was approved and the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps was created. This Act provided Government funds to train nurses for civilian and military hospitals.

Demand for nurses was quickly exceeding the supply. The training period for nurses was 24 to 30 months, far longer than the training period for many of the other women's branches of the armed services. Cadet nurses

enrolled in an accelerated nursing program that prepared them to replace graduate nurses going overseas.

The Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital Class of 1944 is part of this honorable tradition of nursing service. As we remember the end of World War II, please join me in recognizing June Heitman and all of the hard-working members of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps for their devotion, patriotism, and service to the United States.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, President Clinton and HUD Secretary Cisneros announced on new program to help thousands of families realize the American dream of homeownership.

Calling on all national housing-related organizations to form a partnership for this national homeownership strategy, the President set a goal of creating 8 million additional American homeowners over the next 5 years. The accomplishment of this goal will have dramatic effects on those young families setting out on the quest for the American dream, will stimulate the real estate and home building industries, and will strengthen the economy through the ripple effect on the secondary and tertiary industries which rely on homebuilding and resale.

One of the industries which can play a major role in the achievement of the President's goal is the manufactured housing industry. Last year, more than 300,000 homes sold in the United States were manufactured homes. As younger families come into the market for a home, and as the population in this Nation ages, and shifts to retirement communities, manufactured housing will become the preferred housing for thousands of citizens looking for quality housing at an affordable price.

The ability of the manufactured housing industry to continue to provide quality, affordable housing will depend most directly on the industries ability to loosen the regulatory stranglehold currently imposed by the Department of HUD.

Over the last 20 years, the manufactured housing industry has evolved from one providing a temporary, mobile dwelling to a sophisticated, highly efficient producer of permanent housing. Unfortunately, the regulatory apparatus ensconced within HUD has not kept up with the changing industry on a timely basis. It is time for a change.

As the Congress contemplates the overall future of HUD, certain small steps could be taken now to reinvent the oversight of Federal housing programs. Since the manufactured housing industry received no Federal funds, the issue is how to recreate a regulatory body which would regulate and enforce manufactured housing codes and regulations while maintaining some oversight by HUD or whatever new housing agency would be created.

Three years ago, the Congress created a Commission which was tasked to look into the industry and make recommendations. The Commission did propose that a new consen-

sus committee or office be created which would oversee the industry in a more efficient, less bureaucratic manner. I believe it is time to create such an entity.

A new manufactured housing committee or office created outside of HUD, would be comprised mostly of representatives of the industry, but could include local authorities and a consumer watchdog. The Secretary or Housing Administrator, could appoint one committee member to serve as his liaison who would shuttle regulatory recommendations back and forth between the Housing Administrator and the industry. Current Federal uniform building codes and its enforcement program would be maintained but the committee would be empowered to contract with a private organization to be its code enforcement authority and it would continue the current practice of imposing fees on the industry membership in order to fund the committee's operation and its outside contracts.

Finally, any legislation creating such a new system should remove unnecessary restrictions, such as the permanent chassis requirement, which would help lower the cost of producing these homes. In fact, recent action taken by the California State Assembly called on the Congress to take just such action on the chassis issue. I am enclosing a copy of the joint resolution passed by the State legislature.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7—
RELATIVE TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 7, Hauser. Manufactured housing.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow these homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads.

Whereas, Manufactured homes constructed pursuant to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act provided an important source of nonsubsidized affordable housing to Californians; and

Whereas, The State of California is a national leader in efforts to encourage and expand the use of manufactured housing by eliminating unnecessary regulatory barriers and by developing and encouraging innovative land use and financing policies; and

Whereas, The State of California has deemed manufactured homes a permitted use in all residential zoning districts, subject to the same development standards applicable to other dwellings in that zoning district; and

Whereas, Construction and safety standards for manufactured homes are established in federal law and regulation and all such standards preempt local and state codes; and

Whereas, The federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have been determined by the State of California to meet or exceed performance standards established for other dwellings; and

Whereas, Federal law requires every federally certified manufactured home to be constructed on a chassis which must remain a permanent feature of the home's substructure; and

Whereas, The chassis is not necessary for the home's structural integrity if the home is sited on a permanent foundation and the home's floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and

Whereas, This mandatory feature represents an unnecessary regulatory barrier to

greater design flexibility for manufactured homes; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents innovative uses of manufactured homes to meet the demand for affordable housing in California; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents manufactured home producers from developing a recycling program for chassis systems which could save consumers between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per home; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow such homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Financial Services, the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs, and the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on HUD/VA and independent agencies.

Mr. Speaker, if we as a Nation are going to succeed in this new strategy to help thousands of Americans realize their dream of homeownership, the manufactured housing industry must play an important role in providing quality homes at an affordable price. To start this process, the industry must be removed from the regulatory burdens placed on its operation by a Federal bureaucracy which cares little for the industry and shows no interest in an efficient system of regulation and enforcement.

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS HONORED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious leaders in the world, Archbishop Geron Iakovos. Head of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Western Hemisphere, Archbishop Iakovos is retiring after 36 years of distinguished service as a spiritual leader and fighter for worldwide justice.

Archbishop Iakovos, born Geron Iakovos in Istanbul, Turkey, was ordained a priest in Lowell, MA, in 1940. He is a graduate of the Harvard University Divinity School. In 1959 he ascended to the leadership of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere. He has been at the forefront of the worldwide ecumenical as well as the civil rights movement.

In 1959 he met with Pope John XXIII, thus becoming the first Greek Orthodox Leader in almost 400 years to meet with a Roman Catholic Pope. He also served as copresident of the World Council of Churches for 9 years.

As an outspoken religious leader against segregation in the United States, he marched with the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in