

After serving in Vietnam as an Air Force officer, John joined the Bowie News as editor and became the editor and general manager of the new Bowie Blade News in 1978 when the two papers merged.

John reports issues fully and fairly and often shows his keen sense of humor. He is an adept writer, a skilled editor, and very much in tune to the needs, the hopes, and the vision of the people of Bowie. John's skills earned the Bowie Blade the 1999 Best in Show award by the Maryland, Delaware and D.C. Press Association, and his walls are covered by numerous other awards he and the paper have won over the years. The paper itself has received dozens of accolades under his stewardship.

Bowie, Mr. Speaker, is a vibrant community that has grown rapidly and changed greatly over the past 30 years. The city is in many ways a microcosm of the changes that have buffeted this country over the past few decades, from increased suburbanization to greater diversity. It certainly is no easy task to keep one's hand on the pulse of such a community, but that is exactly what John Rouse has been able to do for 30-plus years. He has kept himself constantly connected with the issues that are important to the city of Bowie and to its people.

John has snapped and growled at me more than once. I know that my colleagues can empathize with that in dealing with some of their local editors. But he has been an editor that I have been always in respect of. I always appreciate that his goal is to advocate for the best interest of his city, of his county, his State, and his country. He and I have grown to be friends and to hold each other in mutual respect and esteem.

Our democracy, Mr. Speaker, cannot continue to thrive without the likes of John Rouse, without whom the electorate would have a much harder time discerning fact from fiction when it comes to their local politicians, their community leaders, and the policies that are proposed.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say thank you, thank you to John Rouse, an editor of a small paper. Unlike Katherine Graham, not known worldwide, but equally important in the strength of our democracy, equally important to the informed citizenry of his community. I want to wish him the best of luck as he continues as the editor of this great little paper.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent Resolution to waive the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which require the adjournment of the House and Senate by July 31.

27TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate an anniversary of human suffering, loss of life, and the usurpation of the basic rights of people and nations to live within secure borders. The anniversary I am referring to is that of the Turkish invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus 27 years ago. Some 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks invaded the resource-rich north coast of Cyprus. In less than a month's time, more than one-third of the island was under Turkish control, displacing 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes.

Today, 35,000 Turkish soldiers, armed with the latest weapons and supported by land and sea, are stationed in the occupied area, making it, according to the United Nations Secretary General, one of the most militarized regions in the world. At an estimated cost of \$300 million annually, Turkey continues to defy the international community and the U.N. resolutions with its policies towards Cyprus.

To date, more than 1,600 Greek Cypriots and four Americans remain unaccounted for, serving as a silent reminder of the unlawful invasion.

Eighty-five thousand Turks have been brought over from Turkey to colonize the occupied area with the aim of changing the demography of the island and controlling the political situation. The Greek Cypriot community that remains enclaved within the occupied villages continues to live under conditions of oppression, harassment, and deprivation.

Throughout the occupation, the U.N. has been trying to encourage a solution to the Cyprus problem. U.N. Secretary Kofi Annan has sponsored proximity talks between the President of Cyprus, Glafcos Clerides, and Rauf Denktash, the self-proclaimed leader of the occupied area. Unfortunately, those talks have been suspended due to Rauf Denktash's abrupt departure from the negotiating table.

Turkey's military and financial backing provides a leverage for the Turkish Cypriot leadership in its unwillingness to make any compromises. In 2000, Turkey provided \$195.5 million to the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus to relieve budget deficits and a 3-year aid package to boost the economy.

A sixth round of U.N.-mediated proximity talks did not convene in January, 2001, because Denktash refused to participate. The U.N. has said that Denktash has requested new talks not be scheduled. On May 29, 2001, the Turkish National Security Council, which expresses the views of the powerful Turkish military, declared an agreement depends on "the acknowledgment of the sovereign equality of two states on the island."

Mr. Speaker, the United States has a national interest in fostering peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean region. We as a Nation cannot continue to pretend our NATO partner is not in clear violation of international law for its continued illegal occupation of its neighbor.

Last year, the Turkish government announced it had awarded a \$4 billion contract for attack helicopters to an American company, Bell-Textron. However, before the sale can take place, the Department of State must issue an export license, and its decision must take into account both foreign policy and human rights considerations.

Sending attack helicopters to Turkey runs directly counter to American interests and values in the region and does not in any way foster peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean.

Turkey has had a long record of using U.S.-supplied military equipment in direct violation of U.S. law. In 1974, Turkey employed U.S.-supplied aircraft and tanks in its invasion of northern Cyprus. Turkish forces continue to occupy today with the use of U.S.-supplied military equipment.

For the past 16 years, Turkey has been illegally using American weaponry, especially attack helicopters, in a campaign against its Kurdish population and has threatened to use them against Greece and Cyprus as well.

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and even our own State Department have reported that Turkey has illegally used American attack helicopters in these attacks on the Kurds.

In a judgment delivered at Strasbourg on May 10, 2001, in the case of Cyprus versus Turkey, the European Court of Human Rights of the Council of Europe found Turkey to be in violation of 14 articles of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The 16-1 decision relating to the situation that exists in the occupied northern part of Cyprus since the 1974 Turkish invasion, found Turkey to be in violation of (Article 2) right to life; (Article 3) prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment; (Article 5) right to liberty and security; (Article 6) right to a fair trial; (Article 8) right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence; (Article 9) freedom of thought; (Article 10) freedom of expression; (Article 13) right to an effective remedy; (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1) protection of property; and (Article 2 of Protocol No. 1) right to education.

We in the United States pride ourselves for our respect for fundamental freedoms. Human rights norms are the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. It is time, Mr. Speaker, for the U.S. to use its considerable influence with Turkey to press Ankara to end its 27-year occupation of Cyprus.

Why are we so accommodating toward a country whose military regularly intervenes in domestic politics; a country that refuses to come to terms with its history of genocide against the Armenians; a country that is in violation of international law in the Aegean Sea; a country that imprisons an