

Schultze, and Lisa Durham of Collinsville. Lisa is my grade school and high school classmate; and her husband, Chris, and Carl's pride and joy, his grandson, Jacob Schultze Durham.

I have split wood with Carl, I have trimmed trees, I built a swing set, sold oranges, and sold bagna calda, and I have worshipped with Carl. He has been a father figure and a mentor. If I accomplish one-half of the good deeds that Carl Schultze has done, I will leave this life a happy man.

As the Bible says, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

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

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DREIER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ROMAN PUCINSKI, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS, FORMER CHICAGO ALDERMAN

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable Roman Pucinski, former Member of Congress, former Chicago alderman, and a great American.

Mr. Speaker, on September 25, the Angel of Death took away the golden voice of Roman Pucinski, formerly fondly known as "Pooch" to those who knew him. Roman Pucinski was a Chicagoan through and through. In a city with strong ethnic ties and heritage, he was a renowned member and leader in the Polish American community.

Pucinski was a household name in Chicago. The proud son of civic leadership, Roman went on to become a reporter-journalist. And what a reporter he was for the Chicago Sun Times. The war interrupted his journalism career, and during World War II Roman was the lead bombardier in the first B-29 "Superfortress" raid on Tokyo in 1944. This was just one of 49 missions in which he flew as part of the Army Air Forces in the Pacific.

He returned home to Chicago and became the chief investigator for a select committee of Congress, investigating the Katyn Forest Massacre. This investigation of slain Poles eventually resulted in his appointment as Illinois division president of the Polish American Congress. Roman Pucinski was then elected to the United States House of

Representatives in 1958 and distinguished himself as an advocate for education, airline safety, and the interest of Chicago. He served 7 terms.

Roman Pucinski was then called upon by his party to run for United States Senate against the very popular Charles Percy. Roman did not win that election. However, he came back the next year and ran for the Chicago City Council as alderman of the 41st Ward. He was elected and became an icon, serving for 18 years.

Roman Pucinski was an outstanding orator and a skilled debater who loved to talk, and talk he did. I served with Roman in the Chicago City Council, and though we were often pitted against each other as a result of membership in and alliances with different political forces, we became great friends and worked well together.

He leaves to cherish a great legacy of service and representation, and to mourn his passing, many friends and a devoted family, his daughter Aurelia, who was elected and served as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, a son, a brother, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Roman Pucinski encouraged me to run for Congress and would often say that he would come and speak for or against me, whichever would help the most. Roman, you were right again. Congress is indeed an interesting, exciting, and challenging place where one can help to shape the world. I say, Thanks to you, and good-bye, my friend.

#### 42ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to come to the House floor today to mark the 42nd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus. Despite the tragic events that have taken place during the past 4 decades, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus remains committed to the core principles enshrined in the Cyprus constitution guaranteeing the basic rights and freedoms of the people of Cyprus, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike.

Members of this Congress have strongly supported the Republic of Cyprus. Resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate expressing the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can best be achieved within the context of membership in the European Union, which will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots. The legislation has strong support in the House, having been unanimously approved by the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on International Relations. The Senate has also passed this legislation out of their

Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously. The House version has 83 bipartisan cosponsors, and the legislation echoes longstanding U.S. policy in support of Cyprus' accession to the European Union.

Mr. Speaker, the commemoration of Cyprus' Independence Day this year, as in the past 28 years, is complicated significantly by the fact that over a third of the island nation's territory continues to be illegally occupied by the Turkish military forces, in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. In spite of this, Cyprus remains committed to achieving a resolution of this military problem through peaceful negotiations.

On July 20 of 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus and to this day continues to maintain 35,000 heavily armed troops in the occupied territory. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots were forcibly evicted from their homes, became refugees in their own country, and fell victim to a policy of ethnic cleansing. 1,493 Greek Cypriots, including four Americans of Cypriot descent, have been missing since 1974.

In 1983, in flagrant violation of international law and the treaties establishing the Republic of Cyprus and guaranteeing its independence and territorial integrity, Ankara promoted a "unilateral declaration of independence" in the area under its military occupation. The U.S. Government and the U.N. Security Council condemned the declaration and attempted secession. To date, no other country in the world, except Turkey, recognized the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus."

In 1999, the Security Council reaffirmed that "a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded and comprising two politically equal communities." These parameters have been reiterated by the Security Council on several occasions.

In a landmark decision on May 10 of 2001, the European Court of Human Rights found Turkey responsible for continuing violations of human rights. The court decision emphasized that the Republic of Cyprus is the sole legitimate government of Cyprus, and pointed out Turkey is engaged in the policies and actions of the illegal occupation regime.

In the face of a short, but painful, history of the Republic of Cyprus, there has been remarkable economic growth for those individuals living in the government-controlled areas. Sadly, the people living in the occupied area continue to be mired in poverty as a result of the policies pursued by the Turkish leadership and the occupying power. These issues would be resolved if Turkey would withdraw their illegal occupation and allow the democratic government of the Republic of Cyprus to run its own affairs.