

area has a high population of military members. These patriots greatly benefit from the library's available programs.

For all its exemplary services, the Eglin Air Force Base Library was awarded the Air Force Library Program of the Year Award on June 12, 2008. The First District of Florida is incredibly grateful for the staff's hard work and diligent efforts to the public and continues to benefit from the library's services. The library's commendable performance has distinguished it as one of the great organizations in north-west Florida.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am proud to recognize the Eglin Base Library for all its outstanding dedication to the community.

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TAIWAN

**HON. VIRGINIA FOXX**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 23, 2008*

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, 50 years ago on September 11, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower went before the Nation in a radio-television broadcast to speak to the matter of what we today refer to as the Second Taiwan Crisis. The Second Taiwan Crisis was when mainland China had been shelling Taiwan's Quemoy and Matsu Islands for almost 3 weeks. Records from the Republic of China report that over the course of the Second Taiwan Crisis, there were 3,000 civilian and 1,000 military casualties.

President Eisenhower explained that the United States would not waver in its commitment to assist Taiwan in its struggle to remain free of communist domination.

Taiwan, and the islands of Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu have been home of the Republic of China, ROC, ever since the Chinese nationalists, under General Chiang Kai-shek, lost their battle to secure democracy on the Chinese mainland to Mao Zedong in that Nation's civil war, which ended in 1949.

President Eisenhower strongly reaffirmed the United States support of Chiang Kai-shek and his ROC government, noting, "Some misguided persons have said that Quemoy is nothing to become excited about," but pointed out their error, warning that the Red Chinese, under Mao Zedong were using the attacks on the islands to test the free world's courage in resisting aggression. President Eisenhower stated that it was the opinion of his government that the bombardment and blockade of Quemoy and Matsu were not so much a genuine attempt to conquer the Taiwanese islands, but were as part of a plan "to liquidate all of the free world positions in the Western Pacific."

In a firm statement of policy, President Eisenhower promised U.S. allies that there would be "no Pacific Munich." Eisenhower also expressed a sincere hope for "negotiations" for peaceful and honorable solutions, directly or through the U.N.

Americans have not forgotten the free China on Taiwan, but need to be "reminded" of it. And while many today fail to grasp the difference between the ROC and the People's Republic of China they need to know that it is the difference between freedom and communism.

Today, having recently elected its third president, Taiwan is a thriving democratic republic. As citizens of United States of America, we must insure that Taiwan is assisted in its desire to remain a democratic nation. To that end, we will hold faith with the Taiwan Relations Act.

When running for the Republican nomination as President of the United States, George W. Bush was asked on national TV what he would do if push ever came to shove with mainland China on Taiwan—in other words, what would he be willing to do if the communist PRC ever threatened to take over the ROC on Taiwan. He responded in clear and concise language: "Whatever it takes."

Thus, as Taiwan celebrates the 50th anniversary of the August 23, 1958, Bombardment War, we join with Taiwan's President Ma, in his August 23, 2008, visit to Quemoy, where he will personally salute his nation's military, all the citizens of Taiwan and their United States military allies, in their ongoing struggle for self-determination.

Henceforth, let the word go forth that at one time there were people willing to sacrifice, even to death, to protect what they considered payment towards a future of freedom, one not dictated by any outside "detractor," but by those of a citizenry choosing their destiny. Nor should the world forget that today, because of their sacrifice, Taiwan is a free democratic republic.

God has blessed the world with a free, vibrant and productive society in the democratic people on all the islands of Taiwan. May the citizens of Taiwan live long in freedom.

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HONORING COMMAND SERGEANT  
MAJOR OTIS SMITH, JR.

**HON. RON LEWIS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 23, 2008*

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay public tribute to Command Sergeant Major Otis Smith, Jr., an exemplary citizen and soldier from my Congressional District retiring this month after 33 years of military service. CSM Smith currently serves as Armor Center and Fort Knox, KY CSM.

CSM Smith entered the Army in March 1975 as a cavalry scout and graduated from OSUT at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. His first assignment was with A Troop, 15th Cavalry at Fort Benning, GA, as a loader and driver of a Sheridan. He was later assigned to 1-64 Armor in Kitzingen, Germany as a gunner for the improved tow vehicle.

In November of 1978, CSM Smith was assigned to Fort Knox, KY, as an Instructor for 19D Advanced Individual Training. He served as a Drill Sergeant at Fort Knox from 1980 to 1982.

CSM Smith returned to 1-64 Armor in Kitzingen, Germany, in September 1982, where he served as a Scout Squad Leader and Platoon Sergeant. He served as an instructor at the Primary Leadership Development Course at Fort Bliss, TX from 1985 to 1989. CSM Smith returned to Europe in November 1989 to serve as an Evaluator and Observer/Controller for Bradley Gunnery at the 7th Army Training Center in Vilseck, Germany. In 1993 he was assigned to 2-37 Armor

(Vilseck) and served as the acting Operation Sergeant Major for six months before assuming duties as First Sergeant of C/2-37 Armor, with a tour of duty at TF Able Sentry (Macedonia) from March to September 1996.

CSM Smith's next assignment took him to Fort Stewart, GA, where he served as the Operation Sergeant Major of 3-69 Armor for eight months. CSM Smith attended the Sergeants Major Academy from August 1997 to May 1998, subsequently returning to Fort Stewart where he assumed duties as the Operation Sergeant Major of 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, with a deployment to "Operation Desert Fox."

In March of 1999 CSM Smith assumed the duties as CSM of 1-64 Armor. In April of 2001, after a successful SFOR 8 rotation, CSM Smith assumed the duties as the 2d Brigade CSM, with deployments to "Operation Desert Spring" and "Operation Iraqi Freedom." CSM Smith served as the Armor School CSM from August 2003 to July 2005 before receiving his current assignment.

CSM Smith was a tireless advocate of Fort Knox's military value and future viability in the months leading up to the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure consideration. He has remained a valuable steward at the Armor School and throughout the Installation during this time a war and administrative transition.

CSM Smith's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Achievement Medal with six Oak Leaf Clusters, Good Conduct Medal, U.N. Medal, Global War of Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, NATO Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Armed Forces Service Medal, Army Superior Unit Award, Drill Sergeant Badge and the Order of Saint George.

It is my great privilege to recognize Command Sergeant Major Otis Smith, Jr. today, before the entire U.S. House of Representatives, for his lifelong example of leadership and service. His unique achievements and dedication to the men and women of the U.S. Army make him an outstanding American worthy of our collective honor and respect.

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REAL HOPE FOR PEACE ON  
CYPRUS

**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 23, 2008*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, Sunday July 20, 2008, marked the 34th anniversary of the day in 1974 when Turkey intervened to stop an ethnic cleansing campaign against Turkish Cypriots by militant Greek Cypriots. Over the course of the next few days I am sure that a number of my colleagues will come to the floor of this Chamber to lament the so-called "invasion" of Cyprus. I have said this before and I say it again, I am deeply concerned when I hear some of my colleagues throwing barbs at the Turkish Cypriots and Turkey in an attempt to lay all the blame for this complicated issue at their doorstep. The truth is that an unbiased examination of the facts leads to a different conclusion; and by