

While this proposal is not final, I believe there is no reason to expect that this provision will not be in the final plan. Nor should the lack of comprehensive statewide Colorado River water use plan prohibit us from acting to settle what has now become a decades-old process to provide water rightfully due to the Indian bands. It should be noted that the 16,000 acre feet due to the Indian bands amounts to only 36/100ths of one percent of California's allocation of Colorado River water.

I am aware that concerns about this proposal have been expressed by both the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. It is my expectation that the introduction of this legislation will further the objective of reaching consensus on the issue of lining the All-American Canal with these important California water agencies. I look forward to working with all interested parties to reach an accord.

I am proud to be joined in this effort by the original sponsor of the 1988 Act, Mr. PACKARD from California. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and help me fulfill our responsibility to the La Jolla, Rincon, Pala, Pauma, and San Pasqual Indian bands.

HONORING BILL SIMON FORMER  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HIS  
SERVICE TO THE LESS FORTU-  
NATE

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1998*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor former Secretary of the Treasury Bill Simon for his service and dedication to helping the poor. His commitment to the poor is unfortunately a rarely publicized aspect of an extraordinary man. He served the country under two administrations as Secretary of the Treasury but his greatest gift is the hope he has given the less fortunate. My friend Paul Harvey honored Bill Simon in an address he gave on ABC Radio Networks on July 25th. In that address Mr. Harvey said and I quote:

You are likely carrying around in your pocket the autograph of a most extraordinary man. It's on your dollar bill. Because he was our nation's first Energy Czar and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury under two administrations.

After serving his Country in public office, Bill Simon went back to the world of commerce and industry and got rich. Though his greatest wealth is not his hundreds of millions of dollars, but his family. His wife, two sons and five daughters.

They remember from their earliest Christmases that dad would arise early and leave his New Jersey home to head off to volunteer at a shelter for runaway youths in New York City.

As the children grew older he took them along. They'd work in the kitchen, they'd clean, serve meals, hand out Christmas presents—and sometimes—most important—just listen to the poor, the disabled, the unwed mothers, the lonely elderly.

So the children matured responsibly respectful of their obligation to help others. Bill Junior now has his own charitable foundation. Sister Mary is much involved with the Kids in Crisis Shelter in Connecticut.

The Simons believe as did Andrew Carnegie that people are helped best by helping them

to help themselves. And each of the Simon siblings emulates the example of their parents.

Today you might find Bill Simon in Harlem at the Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Center—Talking to an AIDS patient—praying with him—a procedure which he has repeated with literally thousands of terminally ill and destitute patients at that center. He calls this Eucharistic Ministry the most important thing that he has ever done.

I've watched Bill Simon for thirty years—demonstrating that a good Businessman—can also be a Good businessman.

Now preparing to give away most of the rest of his 350 million dollars, he says he hopes others who can, will.

He calls giving 'the ultimately rewarding experience.

Paul Harvey's speech honoring Bill Simon for his service to the less fortunate is surely an accolade Mr. Simon has long deserved. I am glad I was able to share this speech with you and I hope we all can learn from the example Bill Simon has set.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDI-  
CIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of Mr. MOLLOHAN's amendment to increase funding for federal legal services. The Legal Services Corporation is a successful public-private partnership that enables the poor and indigent to gain access to the civil court system. Today, some of my colleagues are proposing to fund this cooperative effort at only \$141 million dollars, 43% less than last year and less than half the level that it was funded at 18 years ago. Let me be clear on this point. If we do not vote for the Mollohan amendment—which restores the funding of the Legal Service Corporation to its present level—we will deal a vicious blow to equal justice.

The truth is that Americans have long recognized the importance of fighting for the rights of people who cannot fight for themselves. Open and equal access to the courts is as old as the Republic itself. In criminal cases, defendants have been guaranteed the right to a court-appointed attorney since ratification of the Sixth Amendment in 1791. And in civil cases, organized civil legal assistance began as early as 1876, when the Legal Aid Society of New York first set up shop to protect the rights of New Yorkers.

Opponents of increased funding for legal services say that legal aid groups work against the will of the people by using taxpayer dollars to wage the frivolous legal battles of drug dealers and the like. Not only are these claims greatly exaggerated, but I would add that Congress has a duty to legislate and

appropriate, not play judge and jury. Citizens of this country have a constitutional right to access the courts and to have their claims decided on their merits. The Constitution grants equal protection under the law to all people, providing no exceptions for those who are unpopular. By defunding legal services, we are saying that our justice is only available to those who can afford it.

In my district, the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver recently closed the case of a 74 year old nursing home resident who has suffered from heart failure, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, coronary artery disease and chronic mood disorder. Needless to say, this gentleman requires special care 24 hours a day. He has a spouse, but she is herself a survivor of two cancer-related surgeries and has recently been instructed by a doctor not to let stress exacerbate her condition. My constituent, the nursing home resident, was recently deemed ineligible for nursing home care by the state agency responsible for administering Medicaid. After a doctor advised the state agency that moving my constituent from a nursing home would be "medically irresponsible," the state agency still did not change its decision. At this point, my constituent went to Legal Aid of Denver which represented him in an administrative law judge hearing. The state agency finally reversed its ruling and today my constituent is receiving the care that he needs and deserves.

Mr. Chairman, this is one small case. I assure you that there are many more cases like this one pending around the country. And one year from now, as millions of people leave the welfare rolls because of newly imposed time-limits, we absolutely must have a legal system in place for the poor, for the homeless, and for those children and families who have nowhere else to turn.

Take the Legal Services Corporation off the chopping block by voting yea on the Mollohan amendment.

24TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S  
INVASION OF CYPRUS

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 3, 1998*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to once again stand with the gentleman from Florida and commemorate the anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The continued presence of Turkish troops represents a gross violation of human rights and international law.

On July 20, 1974, 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks landed on the North Coast of Cyprus and captured almost 40 percent of the island. Today, there is still a barb-wired fence, known as the Green Line, that cuts across the island separating thousands of Greek Cypriots from the towns and communities in which they and their families had previously lived for generations.

Altogether, the illegal invasion and occupation by Turkey represents 24 years of unanswered questions, 24 years of division, 24 years of human rights violations, and 24 years of cultural destruction.

When the Turkish troops invaded the island, they took 1,614 Cypriots and five Americans and have never been seen or heard from since. For 24 years their families have had to wonder whether they are. This spring, the remains of Andrew Kassapis were brought home to his parents in Michigan. I was touched and honored to have had the opportunity to take part in a memorial service with his family and other Hellenic leaders on the steps of the Capitol. This report is only the beginning. We must find out the fates of the 1,614 Cypriots who have also been missing since 1974. I will continue my work in Congress to bring answers to the families and friends of the Cypriots who are still missing and to bring the remains of the other four Americans, including George Anastasiou and Christaci Loizoi, home to their families. The Kassapis family was able to experience some closure and I want to see these other families afforded the same right.

Others that must not be forgotten are the people detained in the enclaved areas of Northern Cyprus. In 1974, 20,000 Greek-Cypriots did not leave their homes after the Northern portion of the island was occupied. There are strict restrictions on where they are allowed to travel. If they leave their villages, they are no longer allowed to return. Those 20,000 people have been the victims of persecution and discrimination that has caused their depletion. Now only 540 people are left. And, Greek Cypriots that want to visit their family and friends in the enclaved area are forced to pay \$30 for each visit.

Using Cyprus's European Union membership aspirations as a pretext, Turkey has recently embarked on an increasingly hostile pursuit of its long-standing objective to partition Cyprus.

Illegal military overflights of Cyprus have increased, Turkish occupation forces have brought new weaponry into the occupied area, and they have provoked incidents along the UN cease-fire line, killing four Greek Cypriots in 1996. Turkey has also made plans for the construction of two new naval bases and an air force base in the occupied area and has upgraded its bases on the southern coast of Turkey, which is only 50 miles from Cyprus.

Most ominous of all, Turkey has threatened to "integrate" the occupied area of Cyprus if Cyprus joins the EU, and the Turkish Cypriot leader has said that "there will be war if Cyprus joins the EU." Turkey has, in fact, already signed a number of "agreements" with the illegal Turkish Cypriot regime that lay the groundwork for an eventual annexation of the occupied area.

In August 1997, Cypriot President Clerides provided the Turkish Cypriot community's leader with a proposal to engage in a dialogue to resolve security concerns of all parties. On June 20 of this year, President Clerides requested U.N. Secretary General Annan to undertake a personal initiative to reduce military tensions. President Clerides reiterated to Annan his commitment to reconsider the acquisition of missiles if progress is made leading to the demilitarizations of Cyprus.

Last year, this Congress passed a resolution urging the Administration to launch an initiative to resolve the Cyprus problem, setting forth the parameters for such a solution, including demilitarization. The Turkish side, however, has refused to come to the negotiating table unless the occupied area is first recognized as an independent state and Cyprus

withdraws its application to join the EU. The U.S. has opposed these conditions as unacceptable obstacles to progress in resolving the Cyprus problem.

We must stress that Turkey must come to the negotiating table with no preconditions and open to peace;

We must stress that demilitarization of the island is necessary to obtain peace;

And, we must stress that there will be severe consequences if further military action against Cyprus is taken.

We must take a firm stand in obtaining peace on Cyprus in the upcoming year so that next year we may celebrate peace instead of remembering war.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE A NATIONAL VETERANS CEMETERY TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1998*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce to my colleagues in the House of Representatives that I am introducing legislation authorizing a national veteran's cemetery to be constructed in the metropolitan Atlanta area in the State of Georgia.

I urge my colleagues in the House to support this effort not just on behalf of the veterans in Georgia but veterans across our nation.

Our nation has a sacred obligation to fulfill the promises we made to our veterans when they agreed to risk and, in many cases, give their lives to protect the freedoms we all enjoy. One of those promises was a military burial in a national cemetery.

Speaker GINGRICH is an original cosponsor to this important piece of legislation. The Speaker has been a dedicated advocate of the veterans in the state of Georgia and of this country. In addition, I want to thank the other Members of the Georgia delegation for their support of our efforts. Congressmen COLLINS, KINGSTON, LINDER, CHAMBLISS, DEAL, LEWIS, and BISHOP realize the importance of the veterans in Georgia.

Sadly, the access of many veterans in Georgia to military burial has been blocked due to the lack of a national cemetery near their homes and the homes of their loved ones. Georgia has no National Cemetery space available. None. This situation is inexcusable, and we must take immediate steps to remedy it.

The legislation we are introducing today is an important first step in creating a new national veterans cemetery. Senators CLELAND and COVERDELL are introducing a companion measure in the United States Senate.

Establishing a national cemetery in Georgia would give veterans and their families accessibility and the recognition they deserve.

There are currently over 700,000 veterans living in Georgia. Some 450,000 of these veterans live in the Atlanta metropolitan area. Atlanta is the largest metropolitan area in the United States without a useable national cemetery.

Georgia currently has only one national cemetery located in Marietta. However, this

resting area for so many veterans has been full since 1970. The nearest national cemeteries accepting burials are in Alabama and Tennessee; neither of which are accessible to Georgia's 450,000 veterans who live in the Atlanta Metropolitan area.

Placing a national cemetery in the Atlanta area will alleviate the pressure on the cemeteries in Tennessee and Alabama.

According to a National Cemetery System report, Atlanta, Georgia was listed as one of the ten geographic areas in the United States in which a need for a burial space for veterans is the greatest. The Atlanta area has had this designation now for two decades.

This legislation is supported by Pete Wheeler, Commissioner of the Georgia Veteran's Association, and the Georgia Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, and other veterans' groups. I ask all veterans groups to support this legislation because it is only appropriate for Georgia's heroes to be allowed to be laid to rest in their home state.

This has been a long awaited process for Georgia veterans. These men and women deserve a proper resting place. The legislation we are introducing today is an important first step in creating a new national cemetery.

#### ADDRESS OF JOHN BRADEMAs AT ROYAUMONT PROCESS CON- FERENCE

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, August 4, 1998*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished former colleague in the House of Representatives from my native State of Indiana, Dr. John Brademas, who as Members know, served as Majority Whip of the House from 1977 to 1981 and then President of New York University, has since 1994 been Chairman of the Board of the National Endowment for Democracy.

Earlier this month, on July 9, 1998, Dr. Brademas delivered the Keynote Address at a conference in Salonika (Thessaloniki), Greece, sponsored by the European Union Royaumont Process for the "Promotion of Stability and Good-Neighborly Relations in Southeastern Europe."

Because I believe Members will read with interest Dr. Brademas' remarks on this occasion, I ask unanimous consent to insert his address at this point in the RECORD:

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAs

Distinguished guests and friends, I count it a great privilege to have been invited by the distinguished European Union Coordinator of the Royaumont Process, Dr. Panayotis Roumeliotis, and Professor Panayotis Korliras of the Lambrakis Foundation, to offer some remarks at the opening here of this important conference sponsored by the Royaumont Process to Promote Stability and Good-Neighborly Relations in Southeastern Europe.

In the first place, I feel at home here. My father was born in Kalamata, Greece, and I was the first native-born American of Greek origin elected to the Congress of the United States.

Second, I am glad to be back in the great city of Thessaloniki, one of the most important centers, culturally, economically, politically and religiously, in this part of the