

products. The new solar products developed by United Solar are a full four to five times more efficient.

Not only are the new solar cells better at converting sunlight into usable electricity, they are also cheaper to make. Again, this is an example of progress that would not have been made without a public-private partnership.

The progress we've made is proof that private industry and government can work together to develop technology that creates new jobs in the United States, increases our Nation's energy security, and protects the environment.

At the same time, there is a large and growing world market for renewable energy and efficiency technologies. This market is worth hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade.

If our Nation does not help American companies to develop the technologies to capture this market, we will abandon the field to our international competitors. Japan and Germany invest far more in their nation's photovoltaic programs than we do.

The bottom line is that new industries, jobs and wealth will go to the nations who succeed in developing and applying new technologies. If you want to let other countries win the technology race, then vote against the Schaefer amendment.

Once again, I urge support for solar and renewable energy. Vote for the amendment.

SARAH CHURCHILL, A
COURAGEOUS YOUNG LADY

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have in Pennsylvania's 13th district an extraordinary young lady who has earned the honor of Better Hearing and Speech Month Child of the Year. Sarah Churchill, who is 6 years old, a gymnast, swimmer, and artist, is serving to increase awareness of resources available to hearing and speech impaired children.

When this American hero was just a year old, Miss Churchill was diagnosed with profound hearing loss. Soon after, she enrolled at the Helen Beebe Speech and Hearing Center in Easton, PA.

Miss Churchill was chosen this year by the Council for the Better Hearing and Speech Month to represent the needs of children with hearing and speech impairments. She has had the opportunity to meet other children's advocates, including Heather Whitestone, and has visited with the President and First Lady to fight for education reforms and public awareness.

I'm sure you will join me, Mr. Speaker, in sending best wishes to Miss Churchill in her efforts to improve the lives of children across our country.

CYPRUS—22 YEARS OF DIVISION

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, in the summer of 1974, 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks formed the invasion force and occupied more than a third of the island of Cyprus. One of the tragedies of the Cyprus invasion is the missing persons. Since 1974, five Americans and 1,493 Greek Cypriots and perhaps 803 Turk Cypriots are missing. To put the current tragedy into better perspective, I quote my good friend Congressman MICHAEL BILIRAKIS—the Turkish force “occupied almost 40 percent of the island, representing 70 percent of the country's economic health.” Cyprus is the only country in the world that is divided by a barbed wire fence—the Green Line. This barbed wire fence forcibly keeps more than 200,000 Greek Cypriots away from their traditional homes.

There are no easy solutions to this thorny question. The presence of 35,000 Turkish troops garrisoned in northern Cyprus makes it more difficult to resolve. Both Greece and Turkey are NATO allies of the United States. However, we must call for the cessation of all violations of human rights on the island of Cyprus.

While some individuals may have great historical memory, on the whole, our collective memory is very short. Other than the Armenians, how many people remember what happened to the Armenians. Similarly, we must not forget what the Turks did in Cyprus. Before the term ethnic cleansing became popular and common usage in Bosnia, the Turkish army in Cyprus practiced it against the Greek Cypriots. The atrocities of the Turkish army were so notorious—wholesale and repeated rapes of women of all ages, systematic torture, savage and humiliating treatment of Greek Cypriots as well as extensive robbery and looting—that their approach caused thousands of Greek Cypriots to abandon their homes and take flight.

In this context, a comprehensive proposal by Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the President of Cyprus, in December 1993, called for the complete demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus. This would have the effect of breaking the vicious cycle of fear and mistrust and leading Cyprus into negotiated settlement by:

1. Disbanding the Cyprus armed forces, the National Guard, and handing over its equipment to the U.N. forces in Cyprus;

2. Establishing an enlarged U.N. peacekeeping force, funded by the Government of Cyprus;

3. Creating a fund, under U.N. supervision for development projects benefiting both communities in Cyprus—as recommended by Andrew J. Jacovides, Ambassador of Cyprus to the United States to the Foreign Service Institute of U.S. Department of State, Feb. 6, 1996.

It is hard to find a solution for the situation in Cyprus acceptable to all parties. For the United States our primary goal must be to seek an end to the injustice that has fallen on the people of Cyprus. We must see that justice for the Cypriots prevails in the end. Doing the right thing in this case means demanding

an end to Turkish occupation on the island, putting in place a U.N. peacekeeping force, ensuring property restoration, and a full accounting of the missing persons. Nothing less will suffice.

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT: 381
DAYS; DETROIT NEWSPAPER
STRIKE: 378 DAYS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, 378 days ago more than 2,500 employees of the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press went on strike after management and their unions were unable to agree to new contracts.

This strike has been terribly disruptive to the social, economic, and cultural fabric of the Detroit area. Both the newspapers and the strikers and their families have paid a heavy price for this year-long strike. The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press have seen their circulations drop, advertisers flee, and profits plummet; every week that the strike continues, the newspapers lose another million dollars. But more importantly, some striking workers have had to file petitions for bankruptcy or have lost their homes; others are in bad health and cannot pay their medical bills; they have seen their jobs filled by replacements recruited from out of State or eliminated entirely.

This strike has become more than just a dispute between a company and its employees. It is about corporate social and economic responsibility and the need for employers, regardless of size, to treat their community and employees fairly and with respect. It is critical to the future of this Nation that we recognize the importance and validity of the collective bargaining movement. If unions in Detroit can be willfully broken, then the future of the collective bargaining movement in the United States may be in jeopardy.

Economic and political struggles have never been easy. The Montgomery bus boycott went on for 381 days, it took 15 years to make Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a Federal holiday, Nelson Mandela was in prison for 27 years in the long battle to end apartheid, and the right to vote, even with a constitutional amendment and a variety of Federal statutes, has only recently become available to all citizens.

Now is the time for all persons on all sides of this dispute to join with me in urging the Detroit Newspapers and the striking workers to once again come to the bargaining table or alternatively submit to binding arbitration and end the stalemate that is tearing Detroit apart.

A SALUTE TO JOHN POWELL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the floor of the Congress to commend a great American, John Powell, who is assisting the Jewish National Fund in their efforts to bring trees to the land of Israel. I may also note,

with some trepidation, that John serves as the highly effective chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee. Throughout his career, he has displayed a strong commitment to his community, and has gained the utmost respect from local leaders on both sides of the partisan divide. Moreover, John's career underscores how much one person can accomplish through a disciplined work ethic.

John Powell moved to Long Island when he was 11-years-old and graduated from Patchogue-Medford High School in 1978. While attending Suffolk Community College, John held two gas station jobs to help pay for his education. He also volunteered with the Brookhaven Republican Party, stuffing envelopes and making phone calls. These early experiences helped establish his strong work ethic, and commitment to public service. John eventually was recommended for a job with the Brookhaven Town Highway Department where he was quickly promoted to being an executive assistant to Highway Superintendent Harold Malkmes. Once again, John's hard work and dedication helped him rise to meet new challenges.

In 1988, John was elected to the New York State Assembly. He brought his unique, blue collar perspective to the halls of the New York State Capitol. After a year in Albany, John felt the need to return to his community. He ran for Brookhaven town council and won handily. During his tenure on the council, John became intricately involved in Brookhaven town matters. In 1991, John became the Brookhaven town Republican leader. By 1995, he rose to the chairmanship of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, where he has served with honor and distinction. He now lives in the town of Medford with his wife Linda, and their three children, Alexandria, John, and Anthony.

John often works closely with the county executive to solve some of Long Island's most complex problems. His perseverance and dedication to the community have gained recognition across New York State. More importantly, he has used his own life experiences toward the betterment of others.

John has also championed the ideal of an inclusive community. In this spirit, he has consistently worked alongside the Jewish community in Suffolk County. It is only appropriate that John Powell be involved with the Jewish National Fund.

The Jewish National Fund is helping rebuild the land of Israel through afforestation, housing, and agricultural projects. Moreover, this organization constructs dams and reservoirs, provides employment and promotes Zionist education. The JNF is literally transforming a once arid desert into a lush, agricultural community. This year, the JNF will help celebrate Jerusalem's 3,000th anniversary by developing new projects throughout the city. These include a new Parks and Events Center, a Children's Garden and Educational Center, and the completion of the greenbelt around Jerusalem.

John is now being honored by the JNF at their Tree of Life Award dinner dance. As an honoree, he will help the JNF raise much needed funds for environmental projects in both Israel and around the world. His actions today will be appreciated for generations to come. John's commitment to the Jewish National Fund epitomizes a lifetime of dedication to worthwhile causes. His distinguished career should serve as a model for us all.

TRIBUTE TO ZEN ART AND POTTERY OF THE VENERABLE KIM KYUNG AM

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Ven. Kim Kyung Am on the occasion of the 4th Zen Art and Pottery Exhibition.

For the past 15 years, Ven. Kim has devoted his time and energies to building the Borimsa Temple in Fairfax, VA and in publishing the Korean Buddhist News, USA. He has also been responsible for opening the U.S. branch of the Daewon Buddhist College in Virginia and is known for his active missionary work in the Korean-American community.

According to the teaching of Buddhist scripture, "Belief is the mother of virtues; wisdom of compassion makes no enemy." Following this teaching with much devotion, he is currently engaged in building a new temple building in the greater Washington, DC area. The fourth Zen art and pottery exhibition is part of that effort and part of the overall effort by Ven. Kim to foster peace, freedom and welfare in the world community.

Regardless of religious faith, I believe we can all agree that Ven. Kim's goals are very commendable and speak highly about his compassion and vision for the future. The 4th Zen art and pottery exhibition is a means by which we can all visualize these concepts. I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the work of Ven. Kim.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. INGLIS P. MANGUM

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. Inglis P. Mangum, of Walterboro, SC. Captain Mangum is an outstanding American, who has demonstrated great courage and sacrificed much for the cause of freedom. I would like to enter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the Press and Standard, of Walterboro, SC, describing the valiant service of Captain Mangum in World War II. He is a true patriot.

[From the Press and Standard, May 2, 1995]

MANGUM WAS HONORED WITH MEDALS

(By Dan Johnson)

I.P. Mangum was in Walter Reed Medical Center for a year and a half recovering from World War II wounds when the medals started coming. And coming. And coming.

He received: the Combat Infantry Badge for exemplary conduct in combat; the Silver Star With Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in combat; the Bronze Star, with V for victory with three Oak Leaf Clusters, for heroic or meritorious achievement in combat; the Army Commendation for Outstanding Achievement (given by a Major General or higher); the Good Conduct Medal; and medals and ribbons for the American Theater; the European Theater of Operations with two battle stars; the Victory Medal; the Asiatic Pacific Medal; the Army of Occupation,

Japan; the Army of Occupation, Germany; and American Defense.

"In the heat of battle you didn't think too much about things like that," Mangum recalled. "I did it because I love my country."

As an example of the emphasis Mangum puts on the medals, he commented, "After I'd been wounded three times, I gave two purple hearts back."

Two of Mangum's wounds were inflicted by German prisoners of war. "We took 77,000 prisoners from the day we crossed the Rhine until the day they ordered us not to fire more weapons," Mangum recalled.

One wound was inflicted when 13 German prisoners tried to escape. The prisoners took weapons from Americans and opened fire. "I heard a bullet hit my helmet," Mangum said, "My helmet flew off my head. Blood was gushing. I had the worst headache."

On another occasion, "I went in a German barracks. There was a Luftwaffe boy with a bayonet held up high. When he came down with it, I hit it with my arm. It took a slice out of my arm. I was given a Purple Heart but I gave it back. I wasn't really hurt.

Another wound was inflicted after he thought he was out of danger. German soldiers had focused on him because he was an officer. "They had picked me out," he remembered. "I lay down on my back and put my helmet up to draw fire. They shot 15 times."

When the firing stopped, he stood up. An artillery shell then exploded near him. "I heard it hit my lower stomach," he remembered. I got in the woods and pulled my britches down. It didn't look bad to me. I figure I'd have it looked at later. I got some mercurochrome and doctored it. It healed from the outside but not the inside."

After the war, a piece of shrapnel "no bigger than my little finger" was removed. The surgeon also "took four of five inches of my intestine."

He had to be asked about the times he was wounded, but he spontaneously said, "I helped deliver a baby. We took an airfield in Czechoslovakia in February or March of 1945. I lost 65 wounded and 19 killed taking that airport. We pounded it with artillery and air force all day, all night, all the next day and went in that night. They were hiding civilians in tunnels. They took our medical officer prisoner. We shot up the aid station and he escaped. They had done him dirt and he wouldn't deliver the baby for a woman on a bed in a room in the tunnel. I said, 'I ain't never delivered a baby but you and me are gonna deliver one.' Two or three hours after that the baby was born."

In that same battle, Mangum recalled, "My carbine got hit by a bullet while I was in a ditch. The bullet went through the front of my helmet and fell on my chest."

A native of Chesterfield County, Mangum moved to Walterboro in 1940 and joined Company C. A week after Mangum got married, the company left Walterboro for Fort Jackson. "Sidney Key and I are the only ones living of 150 who left September 15, 1940, to go to Fort Jackson," Mangum said.

Mangum rose from private to staff sergeant, and by 1942 was training new recruits. Two of his children were born while he was in the Army in the United States.

When he was stationed at Fort Benning, he became acquainted with Casper Weinberger, who decades later became Secretary of Defense. "Cap Weinberger said I was the meanest little fellow he'd ever met," said Mangum, who stood five-feet, six-inches tall and weighed 125 pounds.

He was a first lieutenant with the 97th Infantry Division when he went ashore at Normandy. An earlier wave of allies had already taken the beach, but hazards still abounded. "After we landed, I hadn't taken ten steps