

continues to be our staunch ally and steadfast friend in Europe in our fight against terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my 111,000 Polish American constituents, I am honored to recognize this important anniversary and honor the events in Poland 25 years ago that helped restore freedom and democracy in Poland and throughout Europe.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ELMER M. EVANS

**HON. ROBERT A. BRADY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 20, 2005*

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Elmer M. Evans on his retirement from Wyeth Pharmaceuticals. Mr. Evans' 24 years of contributions to the success of Wyeth has been recognized by many.

Mr. Evans began his climb up the Wyeth ladder as a Medical Sales Representative scouting Philadelphia as his territory. During his career, Elmer has been promoted nine times, each with increased responsibility. In July 2003, Elmer was appointed to the position of Executive Product Director. In this position, Elmer directed the global marketing strategy for one of the company's specialty products. During his career, Elmer has received numerous awards for sales performance and leadership including the company's coveted Gold Cup and President's Golden Circle Awards, given only to the top 5 percent and 1 percent of sales personnel respectively.

Mr. Evans has been married to his college sweetheart, formerly Tanya M. Allen, for 20 years. Elmer and Tanya are the proud parents of two boys, Darren, 15, and Colin, 13.

Through Mr. Evans's hard work and dedication to his career and family, he retires with many great accomplishments. In recognition of his years of service to Wyeth, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues rise to congratulate him on his retirement.

**RANGEL FELLOWS**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 20, 2005*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share an important and exciting program with my colleagues today. The Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Program was initiated from my desire that the State Department's Diplomatic Corps abroad would reflect the rich diversity represented by its people at home. The program presents young adults from diverse backgrounds the opportunity to learn, participate, and become a part of the United States' diplomatic relations.

The Honorable Gentleman from New York, Mr. SERRANO, has provided immeasurable support and commitment to this program and was of extraordinary service in commencing the program in 2001. I want to again thank him for his valuable contributions to the program.

Earlier this week, I met with the ten extremely talented Rangel Fellows who are enrolled in various graduate programs across the

country with a focus on international relations and related academic programs. It was tremendously rewarding to speak to and hear from these extraordinarily intelligent, enthusiastic, well-prepared, and committed young people; many of whom have already completed Overseas State Department Summer Internships through the program. These ten fellows are currently serving in the congressional offices of Representatives ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA (Fellows Melanie Bonner and Natalie Waugh), HAROLD E. FORD, Jr. (Fellow Rachel Hawkins), BARBARA LEE (Fellow Fonta Gilliam), ROBERT MENENDEZ (Fellow Breanna Green), GREGORY MEEKS (Fellow Zainab Zaid), DONALD M. PAYNE (Fellow Jared Yancey), JOSÉ E. SERRANO (Fellow David Lewis), as well as my own office (Fellow Andrea Corey). Fellow Candace Bates is completing an internship at the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues and friends for the invaluable experiences that they are providing and for personally hosting a Rangel Fellow in their offices. The experiences to be obtained in here in the House of Representatives will provide insight that is a special and unique part of this program. This Capitol Hill exposure and experience will be particularly useful as they enter the State Department as junior Foreign Service Officers. Thank you for the wonderful opportunities that you are providing this summer.

It is with gratitude that I also thank Representatives BERKLEY, CHRISTENSEN, CONYERS, HYDE, KILPATRICK, MENENDEZ, MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and SERRANO for hosting fellows last year, the inaugural session of the 2004 Rangel Fellows Congressional Program.

I am extremely proud that there are currently 22 Rangel Fellows enrolled in graduate schools across the country, with a current intake of ten graduate students per year. Nine of these students are serving in internships in U.S. embassies in locations around the world, including Pretoria, Luanda, Nairobi, Maseru, Dakar, Vientiane, Tegucigalpa, and Singapore. The diverse body of fellows includes Afro-Americans, Cambodian-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, and Caucasian Americans and draws on a variety of backgrounds and experiences.

Earlier this month, I was extremely grateful and proud to be greeted in Singapore by two Rangel Fellows, Chelsa Wheeler who was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Singapore and Christen Rhodes, who was assigned to Vientiane. I met and chatted with these two amazing young women while I was awaiting the report from the Olympics Site Selection Committee.

This program is a successful collaboration between the Congress, the State Department, and Howard University, which administers the program with a cross-section of colleges and universities across the country. Former Secretary of State Colin L. Powell introduced the program on May 17, 2002 at a State Department ceremony and most recently, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice expressed her profound support for continuing and expanding this initiative.

Although the program has several components, the two key components are the Fellows Program and the Summer Enrichment Program, SEP, a six-week program designed to expose students to foreign affairs careers

and stimulate stronger interest in the Foreign Service. Approximately thirty students participate in the SEP each year and earn nine semester hours upon successful completion. Since 2003, over 53 undergraduate students have participated in the SEP, with a number being motivated to apply for Graduate Rangel Fellowships.

In the last 2 years, the components of the Rangel Program were reviewed and evaluated by the State Department and were found to satisfy the stringent requirements for inclusion in the Department's prestigious Diplomacy Fellows Program. This milestone achievement has included the program in the distinguished ranks of such programs as the Presidential Management Interns, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Boren, Fascell, and Pickering Fellows Programs. As a result, fellows who successfully complete the Rangel Program and the State Department requirements will automatically receive employment offers and appointments to the Foreign Service.

I am extremely proud of this program and its contributions to this country. Not only does it expose youth from various backgrounds and experiences to the importance and significance of international relations, it creates the opportunity to diversify our diplomatic corps and to assist in their employment and service to our country. We cannot afford to overlook or underutilize any of our valuable human resources here. In America, diversity is our strength. We have so much to offer in sharing our experience and creating a harmonious society. With our Nation's growing international involvement, there could be no better time than now to attract the very best, the brightest, and the most diverse talent available to represent the American people and champion our interests in every corner of the globe.

I submit the following article from today's Roll Call on the program and the Fellows' recent visit to my office. It was indeed an honor to meet this talented group of America's future.

**FELLOWSHIP FOSTERS DIVERSITY: RANGEL FELLOWSHIP FOCUSES ON FOREIGN SERVICE**

Since 2003, Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-N.Y.) has been the impetus behind a program at Howard University designed to increase diversity in the State Department Foreign Service.

"Ever since I've been in Congress," Rangel explained in an interview, "the absence of minorities in our embassies and official offices has been astounding." Every time he brought it up to a Secretary of State, however, he was told that the problem was lack of interest in the minority community.

"They said the kids couldn't pass the test, and that kids weren't interested," Rangel said. "Everyone of them would have a meeting with me talking about change, and then leave office."

That cycle changed with Madeleine Albright, President Bill Clinton's (D) final Secretary of State.

"She agreed that she would entertain a proposal, so I went to my first administrative assistant, Patrick Swygert, who had become president of Howard University." Along with former Secretary of State Colin Powell, a member of Howard's Board of Trustees,

Swygert drafted a proposal to create the Rangel Fellowship.

The fellowship, which pays students \$28,000 a year to cover tuition and room and board, requires participants get a two-year master's

degree in a field of interest to the foreign service. International affairs is the most obvious choice, but a whole range of subjects, including foreign languages and political science, are options.

In addition to their studies, Rangel fellows are provided with two internships. One of those internships takes place on Capitol Hill in Congressional offices. Rangel is very proud of the bipartisan support he has received; participants in the program include Reps. José Serrano (D-N.Y.) and Henry Hyde (R-Ill.).

"It's a great program," Serrano spokesman Ben Allen said. "It gives students a chance to see the Congressional side of government up close. The key thing is that it gives them experiences that will help them in the foreign service. The lessons that they learn here are invaluable."

The most recent class of Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Program fellows graduated 20 participants at the end of May.

The second internship takes place in a U.S. embassy. When Rangel traveled to Singapore to make New York's case for hosting the 2012 Olympics, he was pleasantly surprised to find himself greeted by two Rangel fellows, Chelsia Wheeler and Christen Rhodes.

The fellows also participate in a summer enrichment program, a six-week program "designed to stimulate stronger student interest in international affairs and to generate a deeper understanding and appreciation for career opportunities in international affairs." That program recently wrapped up and is not just for Rangel fellows; any college student who has completed his or her sophomore year can apply.

Upon graduation, students are contractually committed to at least three years of service as a Foreign Service Officer. After a training period in Washington, officers are sent out around the globe to perform consular work.

The program is directed by Kevin McGuire, formerly the ambassador to Namibia. He said that initially, the fellowship "was designed to bring people to Washington for the summer enrichment program. This grew into the idea of a fellowship program. While we continue the SEP, the central focus right now is the fellowship program."

The current Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, has also expressed her support for the program, even stating that she thinks it should be expanded, Rangel said. "About a month ago I met with Condoleezza Rice, and she recommended I get this program going in every historically black college." Rangel has been thrilled by the level of participation thus far. "It's been a smashing success. Their enthusiasm rejuvenates me. Retired black ambassadors who had to break new ground to get in the door, they are mentors for students today. A lot of mentoring goes on, and there's a lot of cooperation from the U.S. State Department."

The Congressman believes that in a time of increased involvement with the rest of the world, the United States must make a special effort to increase the number of people in the diplomatic corps. "We are recruiting people to keep the peace and keep the diplomacy," Rangel said. "We need to reach out to people to show them how exciting the opportunity can be. We need to show them that there are different people all over the world."

## THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH ILLLEGAL INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS

### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 2005

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise again today, as I have for more than 2 decades, to voice intense objection to the illegal occupation of Cyprus by Turkish troops and to declare my grave concern for the future of the island. The Turkish incursion into Cyprus, 30-plus years ago, has rendered a legacy of internal division, and should worry those in this Chamber who cherish freedom and espouse the virtues of democracy.

In July 1974, Turkish troops invaded and captured the northern part of Cyprus, seizing more than a third of the island. The Turkish strategy included ethnic cleansing. Not only did the Turks expel 200,000 Greek-Cypriots from their homes, but Turkish troops were also responsible for the systematic killing of 5,000 innocent civilians. In the process, Turkey installed 40,000 military personnel on Cyprus. Today, these troops, in conjunction with United Nations (U.N.) peacekeeping forces, make the small, once peaceful island of Cyprus one of the most militarized areas in the world. Well over a quarter of a century later, approximately 1,500 Greek-Cypriots remain missing, including four Americans.

The Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities are separated by a 113-mile barbed wire fence, called the Green Line. Until 2003, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), a government formally recognized only by Turkey, prohibited Greek-Cypriots from freely crossing the Green Line to visit the towns and communities of their families. Controlling 37 percent of the island, Turkey's military occupation has had severe consequences, most notably the dislocation of the Greek-Cypriot population and the resulting refugees.

More than thirty years later, despite efforts by G-8 countries and the U.N. generally, the forced separation of these two communities persists. The U.N., with the explicit support of the United States, has sponsored several rounds of proximity talks between the Greek-Cypriots in the South and the Turkish-controlled north.

The U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan took a lead role in brokering a reunification proposal. On several occasions, my colleagues and I strongly voiced our serious concerns with the Annan plan through letters, meetings, and floor statements. We warned that the plan, as written, was not viable and did not assuage the Greek-Cypriots' security fears. Without a doubt, greater efforts should have been made to address these legitimate security concerns.

By ignoring these concerns, Greek-Cypriot voters were put in the adverse position of having to oppose the plan. On April 24, 2004, they made clear that the suggested settlement failed because it did not provide certain guarantees, nor did it ensure complete compliance by Turkey once the plan was implemented. Had their concerns been addressed, I have no doubt that the Annan plan would have received an overwhelming positive vote.

The Annan plan did not include a thorough removal of foreign troops from Cyprus. Al-

though previous versions of the Annan plan called for the complete withdrawal of Greek and Turkish forces once Turkey joined the European Union, the final version of the Annan plan provided for an indefinite presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus. According to the plan, the number of troops would gradually decrease to 650 over a period of fourteen years.

The plan also provided for the continuation of the Treaty of Guarantee, maintaining the guarantor powers (Turkey, Greece, and the United Kingdom) the right to unilaterally intervene in order to preserve the "constitutional order" of the United Cyprus Republic and its constituent states. The Annan plan failed to clarify that this treaty would not authorize military intervention.

This is a critical point, because Turkey insist that it continues to have the right to intervene militarily in Cyprus.

Additionally, the Annan plan did not provide for a property recovery system that would recognize the rights and interests of displaced Greek-Cypriots, nor did it include a satisfactory property compensation system. Specifically, the plan allowed for one-third restitution and two-thirds compensation for Greek-Cypriots who would lose the use of their northern properties. The Federal Government of Cyprus would be responsible for disbursing the restitutive funds. Nine-tenths of the Federal State's resources, however, derive from Greek-Cypriots. Therefore, the plan essentially called for Greek-Cypriots to pay for the loss of their property.

In addition, the plan required constituent states to pay the compensation for property transfers. This meant that Greek-Cypriot refugees would have to request compensation from the Greek-Cypriot Constituent State. Again, Greek-Cypriot taxpayers, who were the victims of the invasion, would be paying for their own losses.

The Annan plan failed to institute policies that could have engendered cohesion between the two communities. The plan failed to provide a viable government free of built-in deadlocks and voting restrictions, establishing instead a system based on permanent ethnic division and the denial of democratic rights to a segment of the population. The plan ignored the right of all Cypriots to buy property and to live wherever they choose without being limited by ethnic quotas. Furthermore, the plan set complicated and restrictive provisions regarding the right of Greek-Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in the north. In fact, the plan mandated that no more than 33.3 percent of the TRNC population could be Greek-Cypriot. This restriction would have been permanent. In addition, under the plan, Greek-Cypriots permanently living in the TRNC and possessing its internal citizenship status would not have the right to participate in elections for its 24 representatives in the federal Senate.

Since the vote on the referendum, Greek-Cypriots have been criticized for allegedly rejecting peace and the "only chance" for reunification. Many people—including the Greek-Cypriots themselves—regret that the presented plan did not allow both communities to respond positively. Criticism and anger, however, will only further divide the island precisely when the Cypriot people need the support of the international community to continue on the path toward lasting peace.

Greek-Cypriots should not be blamed for voting against a plan that they believed did not