

in the 1992 edition of "Who's Who in American Law Enforcement."

The late Col. Leon Guerrero left a legacy of service and devotion to the island of Guam, to its people and to the United States as a whole. He is remembered by many as a mentor, an adviser, and a great man sensitive to the needs, not only of the police department, but the whole island of Guam.

His passing is a great loss and his presence will surely be missed. On behalf of the people of Guam, I offer my condolences and join his widow, Julie, and their children: Benjamin Franklin II, Peter Jesse, Jesse Ray, Sheena Marie, and Lolana Evette, in mourning the loss of a husband, a father, a very dear friend, and fellow servant to the people of Guam.

TRIBUTE TO G.W. CARVER MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to the staff and students at George Washington Carver Middle School upon their recent award as a Blue Ribbon School of Excellence.

Through strong support from the school district and the regional office, through progressive leadership, committed teachers and counselors, with a clear mission, dedicated students and very involved parents, George Washington Carver has become the only middle school in Dade County to receive the Blue Ribbon of Excellence Award from the U.S. Department of Education.

G.W. Carver Middle School Center for International Studies is the only public middle school to be recognized and accredited by the Governments of France, Spain and Germany. Some of Carver's teachers and textbooks have been provided through the Governments of France and Spain.

Carver Middle School is a magnet school for international studies whose curriculum models the European system of studies, and students' tests scores are among the highest in all standardized tests. It has the highest attendance among Dade County schools, and exemplifies how school violence can virtually be eliminated.

Before 1970, Carver was the pride of the Coconut Grove black community, however, by 1986 plans were being considered to close the school because of dwindling enrollment. Now, 10 years later, it is a source of pride for the community and an example for all of us to follow.

For your superlative educational efforts, I salute you.

UNITED STATES-ORIGIN MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN TURKEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1995, I wrote to Secretary of State Christopher, asking several questions about the use

and possible misuse of United States-origin military equipment by Turkey. This letter was a followup to an exchange of letters on the same issue earlier in the year, which I inserted in the RECORD at that time.

I have now received a response from the State Department to my September letter, which sets out the administration's position on the human rights situation in Turkey and its relationship to the issue of U.S.-supplied military equipment in the country.

Since I believe that other Members will find the administration's views informative and useful in formulating their own approach to this important issue, I would like to insert both my letter and the administration's response in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 29, 1996.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: This is a follow-up reply to your letter of September 8, 1995, to Secretary Christopher about human rights in Turkey. As stated in our November 1, 1995 interim response, you raised a number of serious questions in your letter. Thank you for your understanding in allowing us time to prepare this reply.

In your letter, you state that human rights abuses in Turkey are a matter of real concern to the U.S. Congress. We appreciate your interest and that of your colleagues in these issues. Congressional hearings, reports, and statements are a valuable way for the U.S. government to indicate concern about human rights in Turkey.

As we consider how best to pursue our objectives in Turkey, it is important to understand just what Turkey is up against. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has stated that its primary goal is to create a separate Kurdish state in part of what is now Turkey. In the course of its operations, the PKK has frequently targeted Turkish—civilians. It has not hesitated to attack Western—including American—interests.

The Turkish government has the right to defend itself militarily from this terrorist threat. The Turkish military has said it seeks to distinguish between PKK members and ordinary Kurdish citizens in its operations. We remain concerned, nevertheless, about the manner in which some operations in the southeast have been conducted. As we have documented in our annual human rights reports and in the special report we submitted to Congress last June on the situation in the southeast, these operations have resulted in civilian deaths, village evacuations and burnings.

You ask what the U.S. is doing about information that U.S.-supplied defense articles may have been used by Turkey's military against civilians during the course of operations against the PKK. We discussed those issues at length in our June "Report on Allegations of Human Rights Abuses by the Turkish Military and the Situation in Cyprus."

These reports trouble us deeply. We have frequently cautioned the Turkish government to exercise care that its legitimate military operations avoid targeting civilians and non-combatants. We have made it clear that, in accordance with both the Foreign Assistance and Arms Export Control Acts, human rights considerations will continue to be very carefully weighed in considering whether or not to approve transfers and sales of military equipment.

With regard to death squad activities in the southeast, as we stated in our report last June, we have found reports of government involvement in these incidents to be credi-

ble. Others have also been involved. In this regard, a number of Turkish "Hizbullah" terrorists are now on trial for alleged involvement in "mystery killings." According to Turkey's prestigious Human Rights Foundation, these sorts of killings were down sharply in 1995.

We have told the Turks repeatedly that we do not believe a solely military solution will end the problems in the southeast. We urge them to explore political and social solutions which are more likely to succeed over time. These should include fully equal rights—among them cultural and linguistic rights—for all of Turkey's citizens including the Kurds. We have been encouraged by incremental actions toward granting the Kurds such rights. For example, Turkey's High Court of Appeals ruled in October that Kurdish former members of Parliament had not committed crimes when they took their oaths in the Kurdish language, wore Kurdish colors, and stated that Turkish was a foreign language for them. The Appeals Court's decision on these matters, which are very sensitive and emotional in Turkey, may send an important signal to the lower courts and may help expand Kurdish rights.

We believe it is important for those individuals who have been displaced to be compensated for their losses and to be able to return to their homes without fear. If the security situation prevents their return, it is important for the villagers to be compensated and resettled elsewhere. Like you, we are disturbed by Turkey's failure to date to adequately provide for the displaced. We will encourage the new Turkish government to do so.

In the long run, an improved dialog between the government and Kurdish representatives is needed to bring a lasting solution to the southeast. It is important that those who purport to speak for the Kurds do so sincerely and constructively. In this context, you asked whether former DEP members of the Turkish Parliament who were stripped of their immunities and fled to Europe could speak for the Kurds. Unfortunately, some of them associated the "Kurdistan Parliament in Exile" (KPIE), which is financed and controlled by the PKK. We cannot, therefore, advocate negotiations with the so-called KPIE.

There are legitimate interlocutors with whom the government could discuss Kurdish concerns. Although the Pro-Kurdish People's Democracy Party (HADEP) fell substantially short of obtaining the ten percent of the national vote required to take seats in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the party campaigned well and carried a large number of votes in the southeast. In addition, other parties, politicians, academicians, businesspeople, and journalists also raised Kurdish concerns during the recent election campaign.

These developments are positive, and there are other signs that our active engagement with the Turks on human rights issues are meeting with success. The constitutional amendments enacted this past summer broadened political participation in several ways, including by enfranchising voters over eighteen and those residing outside of Turkey. There is also a move to devolve more authority from the central government to the local authorities. And, on October 27, the Turkish government—with encouragement from the U.S. and Europe—amended Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, which had been used to constrain freedom of expression substantially. As a result of this revision, over 130 people were released from prison and many pending cases are being dropped.

U.S. officials will continue to monitor closely human rights developments in Turkey. Our observations on Turkish human

rights are the result of a constant, energetic effort by our Embassy and others in our government to stay informed. Our officials meet regularly with elected officials in the Turkish Administration and Parliament. We also speak frequently with critics of the government—including Turkish and international NGOs, bar and medical associations, lawyers, and other human rights activists. U.S. officials travel to the Southeast periodically where they see government officials and the affected parties.

We will also continue to encourage change by supporting those who are committed to human rights and democratic reforms, including Turkish NGOs. This is a long-term effort that will require continued engagement. The important point to keep in the forefront is that the real impetus behind democratic change in Turkey must come from Turkish citizens themselves. Our objective must be to give them all the constructive help we can.

I hope this information is useful. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
*Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, September 8, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
*Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your reply of August 15th to my letter of June 29th concerning the use and possible misuse of U.S.-origin military equipment by Turkey. I wanted to follow-up that correspondence with two general lines of questioning.

First, I continue to have deep concerns about the use of U.S.-supplied military equipment in Southeast Turkey and about the reports of the misuse of that equipment, the wholesale destruction of villages, and the indiscriminate firing on civilian populations. Such abuses can erode support for Turkey in the Congress.

In your response to my letter, you indicated that internal security, along with self-defense is recognized as an acceptable use of U.S.-supplied defense articles but that the United States is troubled about reports that a large number of civilians have been killed in Turkish government counter-insurgency operations against the PKK. Questions remain:

What precisely are you doing about these reports?

Is it the U.S. policy, for example, to tell the Turks when we see reports of the destruction of villages or the killing of civilians, that we do not like it and cannot tolerate such abuses in the use of U.S.-supplied equipment?

What is the U.S. strategy to insure that such practices end?

Second, I have further questions regarding a related aspect of U.S. policy toward Turkey—resolution of the Kurdish issue in southeast Turkey.

There is considerable sympathy in Congress for the plight of the Kurdish population in Turkey, although none for terrorist acts by the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK). I do not know of any Member support for Kurdish separatism or the break up of Turkey, but there is strong support for full equality of rights, including cultural and linguistic rights, for all Turkish citizens, including the Kurds. Members are troubled by the Turkish government's dominant reliance on force to put down the insurrection in the southeast, and would like to see the United States take a more active role in promoting negotiations among a broad base of Turkish citizens to end the violence.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 28, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
Airland Forces Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Army modernization programs.

SR-222

11:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Strategic Forces Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on cooperative threat reduction program, arms control, and chemical demilitarization.

SR-232A

APRIL 15

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J.Res. 49, proposed constitutional amendment to require a two-thirds vote on tax increases.

SD-226

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for Air

Force and defense agencies' military construction programs.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SR-253

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.

SD-226

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

APRIL 19

1:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.

SR-485

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

SR-253

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.

SD-192

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri River Basin Pick-Sloan Project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

335 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 28

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol