

Speaker, I hope the surviving members of the 359 sailors who served on the U.S.S. *Daly* recognize just what they accomplished, and that those who can't be with us are remembered along with their comrades as what they are, American heroes.

Speaking of some of their feats, let me tell you a brief bit of the history behind the U.S.S. *Daly*. She was launched almost 55 years ago to the day, on October 24, 1942. And as a former Marine myself, I'm pleased to tell you that she was named after Sgt. Maj. Daniel Daly of the U.S. Marine Corps, from my home State of New York. He received, get this, not one but two Congressional Medals of Honor through his tours of duty in more than four distinct conflicts, including in China during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 and in France during World War I.

Mr. Speaker, it was in Sergeant Major Daly's distinguished memory and record of valor and bravery that the crew of his namesake, the U.S.S. *Daly*, served. I can tell you this, they did him proud. There were a party to more than 15 distinct assaults, bombardments and occupations, including such daunting missions as at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and the final occupation and evacuation of Allied prisoners of war from Nagasaki, Japan, before pointing her bow homeward bound on the 17th of November 1945. She had made two separate tours from the States during the war and had performed admirably. But mostly, Mr. Speaker, the crewmen did her proud and did America proud. In the course of their time at war, the U.S.S. *Daly* was responsible for eliminating 23 enemy bombardiers, 3 enemy ships, and 10 enemy planes.

Mr. Speaker, as those who put their lives on the line far away from home in strange waters aboard the U.S.S. *Daly* prepare to gather together again, I ask that you and all Members of Congress join with me in tribute to their tremendous service and sacrifice. They exemplify the spirit of patriotism, bravery, and volunteerism that helped make this country the greatest on Earth and put us in a position we enjoy today. By that measure, each and every one of them are truly great Americans. May our thoughts, best wishes and most importantly, our thanks, be with them this Sunday as always.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF
STERLING PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the most difficult and admirable public service is that which is closest to the people that one serves. While the office may be open only during part of the day, there are those frequent meetings with citizens at church, at school, at shopping centers, or at sporting events. People who serve in these posts are to be admired, and this weekend, the people of the charter township of Monitor will be recognizing 25 years of devoted public service from their treasurer, William Kramer.

Elected in November, 1972, he has served continuously ever since. He has instituted pro-

fessional recordkeeping in the treasurer's office, making sure that every dollar received or spent can meet a very demanding accounting. One of his most notable accomplishments is his work in the expansion of water and sewer service within the township. This was a most important undertaking, which required foresight and skilled management in order to make sure that this necessary project was implemented as frugally as possible.

Bill has been able to maintain this post based on the simple fact that he is very responsive to the people of the community. He is known for his most helpful nature. He has always had a most positive manner of directing people to those officials who could help in those cases where the matter wasn't his immediate responsibility. As we all should know, when a constituent calls for assistance, it is our job to provide them with information which lead to their problem being solved. Those officials who simply prefer to say "that's not my responsibility" soon find out that their bureaucratic narrow-mindedness cost them their position of responsibility.

Of course, Bill Kramer's careful management of money is no surprise to anyone who knows that for 35 years, up until 1977, he was a life insurance agent, who was a recognized sales achiever for many of his years. He learned early on the attention that people required when one deals with matters of finance, and he successfully carried forward that professional training as treasurer of Monitor Township.

At the same time, he also served his community as an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, where he served as chairman of the congregation for several years.

Mr. Speaker, public service done well is a model for all of us, and is an inspiration for those who may follow in years to come. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Kramer on his 25 years of service, and in wishing him the very best for the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATHAN L.
HILL'S OUTSTANDING SERVICE
TO ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Alabama's finest, Nathan L. Hill. Today, Mr. Hill will receive the Department of Defense Civilian Service Award, which is presented annually by the Secretary of Defense to a small number of civilian employees whose careers reflect exceptional devotion to duty and extremely significant contributions of broad scope in scientific, technical, or administrative fields of endeavor that have led to increased effectiveness in the operation of the Department of Defense. Mr. Hill has been honored with the presentation of this award for his outstanding service to both his country and to Anniston Army Depot [AAD], located in Anniston, AL.

Mr. Hill, the only civilian employee within the Industrial Operations Command of the Army,

has devoted over 30 years of his life to ensuring the security of our Nation. Mr. Hill began his service career as an enlistee in the Air Force in 1961. In August 1963, he was honorably discharged from the Air Force, and subsequently enrolled at Jacksonville State University. After receiving his undergraduate degree in accounting, Mr. Hill began working as an accountant for the Army Audit Agency in August 1967. Within 2 years, he was promoted to a GS-11 supervisor, which began his career of dedicated public service. For the next 6 years he held a variety of financial management positions culminating in his appointment as Anniston Deputy Comptroller, GS-13, in August 1975.

Nathan Hill's outstanding service to the depot has been marked by continued advancement through the ranks. His keen insight and understanding have made AAD the National Technical Center of Excellence for track and combat vehicles. Nathan Hill's innovative ideas, including partnership programs with the private sector to provide the military with state-of-the-art military hardware, will enable the depot to be at the forefront of the military as the new millennia approaches. This plan will allow for increased flexibility to pursue public-private partnerships and competitive smart-sourcing of depot maintenance. These partnering arrangements have been so successful at AAD that the U.S. Congress has adopted this model of public/private partnering for the remaining depots in this year's fiscal year 1998 defense authorization bill.

Mr. Hill's commitment to AAD extends beyond his official duties. He has spearheaded efforts to increase education for women and minorities in the area of electronics so that these individuals might qualify for better, higher paying jobs. Nathan Hill sits on the Equal Employment Opportunity Action Committee and he is active with the local lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees.

In addition to the role that Nathan Hill has assumed at Anniston Army Depot, he is also active throughout the community. Mr. Hill sits on the board of governors at Harry M. Ayers State Technical Colleges, he is a member of the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce, the Salvation Army and the Exchange Club. He is active in his church, holding both the position of lay leader and chairman of the Council of Ministries at First United Methodist Church.

The accomplishments that Nathan Hill has achieved are unparalleled. Col. Jerry J. Warnement's, who recently retired as AAD's commanding officer, wrote, "To say that Mr. Hill is an invaluable asset to the depot, the Army and Department of Defense would be an understatement. His professionalism, devotion to duty, knowledge and expertise are exemplary and rare commodities in today's fast paced and rapidly changing environment. A more deserving individual for this prestigious award would be hard to find!"

I know that everyone who has met Nathan Hill shares this opinion. Few individuals have devoted and given as much to their country and its military as Mr. Hill. The bestowment of the Department of Defense Civilian Service Award is but a small token of the recognition the Nathan Hill deserves. His actions and commitment to his country are without peer, and I am proud to say congratulations.

THE DISMAL STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday several of my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission—Representatives HOYER, MARKEY, CARDIN, and SALMON—joined me in introducing a sense of the Congress resolution with respect to the human rights situation in the Republic of Turkey and that country's desire to host the next Summit Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]. Turkey—an OSCE country since 1975—first proposed to host the next summit meeting nearly a year ago. Shortly after this proposal surfaced, I wrote to then-Secretary of State Christopher on November 22, 1996, together with the Helsinki Commission's co-chairman, Senator D'AMATO, to raise concerns over human rights violations in Turkey and to urge rejection of the Turkish proposal unless the human rights situation improved. We wrote to Secretary Albright on July 15, 1997 expressing concern over the lack of human rights progress in Turkey. Unfortunately, Turkey has squandered the opportunity to demonstrate its determination to improve implementation of Ankara's freely undertaken OSCE commitments over the past 11 months.

Without reciting the lengthy list of Turkey's human rights violations, including the use of torture, it is fair to say that Turkey's record of implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments remains poor. The Committee to Protect Journalists has documented the fact that at least 47 Turkish journalists—the largest number of any country in the world—remain imprisoned. Four former parliamentarians from the now banned Kurdish-based Democracy Party [DEP], including Leyla Zana, remain imprisoned. Turkey has pursued an aggressive campaign of harassment of non-governmental organizations over the past year. The Department of State has found that serious human rights problems persist in Turkey and that human rights abuses have not been limited to the southeast, where Turkey has engaged in an armed conflict with the terrorist Kurdistan Workers Party [PKK] for over a decade.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, the Congress honored His All Holiness Bartholomew, the leader of Orthodox believers worldwide. The Ecumenical Patriarchate, located in Istanbul—the city proposed by Turkey as the venue for the next OSCE summit, has experienced many difficulties. The Ecumenical Patriarchate, has repeatedly requested permission to reopen the Orthodox seminary on the island of Halki closed by the Turkish authorities since the 1970's despite Turkey's OSCE commitment to "allow the training of religious personnel in appropriate institutions." The Turkish Embassy here in Washington viewed the visit, according to its press release, "as an excellent opportunity to forge closer ties of understanding, friendship and cooperation among peoples of different faiths and ethnicities." Unfortunately, this spirit has not characterized the Turkish Government's relations with the Patriarchate and Orthodox believers in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, the United States should encourage the development of genuine democ-

racy in Turkey, based on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Those who would turn a blind eye toward Turkey's ongoing and serious human rights violations hinder the process of democratization in that important country. Poised at the crossroads of Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East, Turkey is well positioned to play a leading role in shaping developments in Europe and beyond. But to be an effective and positive role model abroad—as some have suggested Turkey might be for the countries of Central Asia—Turkey must get its house in order. Uncorrected, Turkey's human rights problems will only fester and serve a stumbling block along the path of that country's further integration into Europe.

It is also important to keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, that Turkey is not new to the OSCE process. The Turks are not the new kids on the block. Turkey's current President, Suleyman Demirel, was an original signer of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The time has come for Turkey to focus on putting into practice the human rights commitments Ankara has freely accepted over the past 22 years.

The privilege and prestige of hosting an OSCE summit should be reserved for participating States that have demonstrated steadfast support for Helsinki principles and standards—particularly respect for human rights—in word and in deed. Such linkage is not new in the OSCE. When, in the mid-1980's Moscow expressed an interest in hosting a human rights conference of Helsinki signatory states, the United States and several other OSCE countries insisted on specific human rights improvements before they would agree to the Kremlin's proposal. This approach contributed to a tremendous improvement in Russia's human rights record. Should we expect any less from our allies in Ankara?

For starters, the United States should insist that Turkey release the imprisoned DEP parliamentarians, including Leyla Zana, as well as journalists and others detained for the non-violent expression of their views; end the persecution of medical professionals and NGO's who provide treatment to victims of torture and expose human rights abuses; abolish Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, Article 312 of the Penal Code, and other statutes which violate the principle of freedom of expression and ensure full respect for the civil, political, and cultural rights of citizens of Turkey, including ethnic Kurds; and begin to aggressively prosecute those responsible for torture, including members of the security forces.

A key ingredient to resolving these and other longstanding human rights concerns is political will. Developments in Turkey over the past few days underscore the sad state of human rights in Turkey. Last week we learned of the imprisonment, reportedly for up to 23 years, of Esber Yagmurdereli, for a speech he made in 1991. The same day, a three-judge panel backed down after police officers accused of torturing 14 young people back in 1995 refused to appear in court. Frankly, such developments have become almost commonplace in Turkey, dulling the appreciation of some for the human tragedy of those involved in such cases.

A decision on the venue of the next OSCE summit will require the consensus of all OSCE participating States, including the United States.

The resolution we introduced, Mr. Speaker, does not call for an outright rejection of Anka-

ra's bid to host an OSCE summit, but urges the United States to refuse to give consensus to such a proposal until such time as the Government of Turkey has demonstrably improved implementation of its freely undertaken OSCE commitments, including their properly addressing those human rights concerns I have touched on today. Our resolution calls for the President to report to the Congress by April 15, 1998 on any improvement in the actual human rights record in Turkey. We should be particularly insistent on improvements in that country's implementation of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, Turkey's desire to host an OSCE summit must be matched by concrete steps to improve its dismal human rights record. Promises of improved human rights alone should not suffice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that correspondence between the Helsinki Commission and the State Department be included in the RECORD.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE,
Washington, DC, July 15, 1997.

Hon. MADELEINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT,
Secretary of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: We write to reiterate and further explain our steadfast opposition to Turkey as the venue for an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) summit meeting and ask the Department, which we understand shares our view, to maintain the United States' refusal to give consensus to the Turkish proposal that the next summit should be held in Istanbul. We also observe that a rigid schedule of biennial summit meetings of the OSCE Heads of State or Government appears to be unwarranted at this stage of the OSCE's development and suggest that serious consideration be given to terminating the mandate which currently requires such meetings to be held whether circumstances warrant them or not.

Last November, the Republic of Turkey—an original OSCE participating State—first proposed Istanbul as the site for the next OSCE summit. At that time, we wrote to Secretary Christopher urging that the United States reject this proposal. A decision was postponed until the Copenhagen Ministerial, scheduled for this December, and the Lisbon Document simply noted Turkey's invitation.

The United States should withhold consensus on any proposal to hold an OSCE summit in Turkey until and unless Ankara has released the imprisoned Democracy Party (DEP) parliamentarians, journalists and others detained for the non-violent expression of their views; ended the persecution of medical professionals and NGOs who provide treatment to victims of torture and expose human rights abuses; and begun to aggressively prosecute those responsible for torture, including members of the security forces.

In addition, the United States should urge the Government of Turkey to undertake additional steps aimed at improving its human rights record, including abolishing Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, Article 312 of the Penal Code, and other statutes which violate the principle of freedom of expression and ensuring full respect for the civil, political, and cultural rights of members of national minorities, including ethnic Kurds.

Regrettably, there has been no improvement in Turkey's implementation of OSCE human rights commitments in the eight months since our original letter to the Department. Despite a number of changes in Turkish law, the fact of the matter is that even these modest proposals have not translated into improved human rights in Turkey.