

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, California.  
 Mr. DOOLEY, California.  
 Mr. DOOLITTLE, California.  
 Ms. WATERS, California.  
 Mr. BECERRA, California.  
 Mr. CALVERT, California.  
 Ms. ESHOO, California.  
 Mr. FILNER, California.  
 Mr. HORN, California.  
 Mr. MCKEON, California.  
 Mr. POMBO, California.  
 Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, California.  
 Mr. ROYCE, California.  
 Ms. WOOLSEY, California.  
 Mr. FARR, California.  
 Mr. BILBRAY, California.  
 Ms. LOFGREN, California.  
 Mr. RADANOVICH, California.  
 Mr. CAMPBELL, California.  
 Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Cali-  
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 Mr. ROGAN, California.  
 Mr. SHERMAN, California.  
 Ms. SANCHEZ, California.  
 Mrs. TAUSCHER, California.  
 Mrs. CAPPS, California.  
 Mrs. BONO, California.  
 Ms. LEE, California.  
 Mr. KUYKENDALL, California.  
 Mr. GARY MILLER, California.  
 Mrs. NAPOLITANO, California.  
 Mr. OSE, California.  
 Mr. THOMPSON, California.  
 Mr. OBEY, Wisconsin.  
 Mr. KILDEE, Michigan.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Wisconsin.  
 Mr. KILDEE, Michigan.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Wisconsin.  
 Mr. HALL, Texas.  
 Mr. BOEHLERT, New York.  
 Mr. BARTON, Texas.  
 Mr. GORDON, Tennessee.  
 Mr. COSTELLO, Illinois.  
 Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, American  
 Samoa.  
 Mr. McNULTY, New Year.  
 Mr. ROEMER, Indiana.  
 Mr. BARCIA, Michigan.  
 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas.  
 Mr. EHLERS, Michigan.  
 Ms. RIVERS, Michigan.  
 Mr. LAMPSON, Texas.  
 Mr. HOLT, New Jersey.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of the special order today by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### TRIBUTE TO PARKER HIGH SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Parker

High School for its efforts in eliminating color barriers in public education in Birmingham, Alabama, and across the United States. I would like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD), for joining me in this tribute to recognize Parker High School.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to salute Parker for the significant contributions it has made in educating African Americans. My father, Andrew Tubbs, and my uncles, William Burns and Bernard Sherrell, are graduates of Parker High School.

Parker High School was, at one time, considered the world's largest historically African American high school. The school was named after Arthur H. Parker, a teacher in Birmingham, who established the first school in 1899.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard many good things from my family members about how this school has done an excellent job in preparing its students to be leaders in their respective fields.

Parker High School boasts many firsts, for example, graduated the largest number of students at an African-American high school in U.S. history. And also boasts of an enrollment of 3,702 students fifty years ago. Many of their students participated in the Civil Rights Movement and have become well-known business, professional, and civic leaders in cities across our great Nation.

During the 1950s, Parker High School raised its academic standard above all other schools in the State, which gave its students what many considered the best education in Alabama. Some of its graduates include Arthur Shores, the first African American admitted to the Alabama Bar; Bernice Spraggs, Chicago Defender Washington correspondent; James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President in 1936; Shelton "Sead" Hemphill, the trumpet player for Duke Ellington; and Laura Washington, vocalist with Erskine Hawkins.

Many of their alumni have been respected community leaders in New York, Chicago, and my hometown of Cleveland, which is part of the 11th Congressional District that I represent.

I congratulate Parker's class of 1951, who will hold its reunion on Friday, July 30, in Cleveland, Ohio. As a guest speaker, I will help the class celebrate its history and discuss their theme of "Crossing the Bridge to the 21st Century, By Passing our Legacy on to our Heirs."

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF DEDICATED SERVICE BY MR. ROBERT TOBIAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to recognize the outstanding efforts of Robert Tobias on behalf of Federal employees. After 31 years of service to the National Treasury Employees Union and 16 years as its president, Bob is retiring to spend more time with his family.

Words alone cannot adequately explain the impact Bob Tobias has had over the past 31 years. To say that he is a leader in the Federal employee community simply does not do him or the contributions that he has made justice.

Bob has built NTEU from a union of 22,000 members located solely in the Treasury Department to a union of 155,000 employees representing Federal employees in 22 agencies. Legislatively, I cannot think of one major gain that Federal employees have made since I was elected to Congress in 1981 that has not had Bob Tobias' hand in it.

The list of accomplishments is impressive: helping to create the Federal Employee Retirement System; suing the Nixon administration and recovering \$533 million of back pay owed to Federal employees; allowing CSRS-covered Federal employee to have another FERS open season when he won a Supreme Court case challenging the President's use of the line item veto power; IRS restructuring; assisting me in passing the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act; working to institute alternative work schedules; telecommuting; and on-site child care for Federal employees.

The one area where I think Bob's influence was most deeply felt was the creation of partnership in the workplace and in the reinvention of government. When Vice President Gore's reinvention efforts began, the Federal workplace was at a crossroads. The old adversarial relationship between labor and management simply was not working. Government needed to be more efficient and accomplish more with less resources and personnel.

Participating with the reinvention effort was not easy. It took courage and vision, because, Mr. Speaker, part of the effort called for downsizing the Federal work force to its lowest level since the Kennedy administration. At that time, reinvention and partnership had a lot of detractors, but Bob Tobias and the late AFGE president, John Sturdivant, had a vision and took the risk. They took the risk, and I believe for the first time the talent of the rank-and-file employees started to be harnessed.

It paid off, Mr. Speaker, because bargaining unit employees for the first time got a seat at the table. They got a say in how their agency was run. This risk did not only benefit the members that Bob represented but ultimately paid off for the American taxpayer, who benefited from a more efficient and responsive government.

In his letter to chapter presidents in February, Bob wrote, and I quote:

"From my first day at NTEU, my goal has been to move us from helplessness and despair to dignity and respect; from being ignored to being recognized and included; and from acting alone to experiencing our collective power of collective action."

Mr. Speaker, Bob Tobias has achieved those goals and NTEU members and the American people are better off today because of his efforts. We wish him well, and we wish him all the best in the future, and we thank him for his service.

Mr. Speaker, I often observed to groups of employees to whom I spoke that there was no better labor leader in America than Bob Tobias. He cared about his people, he worked tirelessly on their behalf, he advocated in their best interest and, like most successful leaders, accomplished much for all of those he represented. But as I said earlier in my statement, not only did he accomplish great things for them, but he made the workforce of the American people, the Federal employees, a better, more effective, more efficient, more disciplined, more focused workforce. And for that, we in America owe him a great debt of gratitude. America and its government are a better place for the service of Robert Tobias.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the work Bob Tobias has done for federal employees. Bob has been the president of the National Treasury Employees Union since 1983 and has been with this organization for the last 31 years. No doubt about it—Bob Tobias has positively affected the character of the NTEU.

As chairman of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I have had the honor and privilege of working closely with Bob on many issues. He has always been honest, compassionate, and unrelenting in fighting for what he believed to be the right course of action. I will always look back favorably on the times I have spent working with Mr. Tobias.

It is my understanding that Bob will be 56 years old in August, which is when his fourth term will expire. I wish him the best in his next endeavor. I'm told that he plans to write or teach, and even though he is an alumnus from the University of Michigan, and not from another more formidable "Big 10" school—Northwestern University from which I graduated—I am pleased to recognize Mr. Robert M. Tobias for his work with the NTEU.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Virginia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KOLBE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. HILLIARD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HILLIARD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as I have done every year, I rise again to declare my deep concern and utter indignation regarding the 25-year occupation of the island of Cyprus by Turkish troops.

It was in July 1974, that Turkish forces, consisting of 6,000 troops and forty tanks, landed on Cyprus' northern coast and captured a good part of the island nation. This military operation was appropriately code-named "Attila."

A few days later, the three guarantor powers, namely, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, were negotiating to determine the fate of the island. To maximize its illegal territorial gains, Turkey used this opportunity to

launch the second phase of its pre-planned assault, code-named "Attila II."

Since then, Turkey has occupied 37% of the island in defiance of any code of civilized behavior in the community of nations.

The consequences of that brutal action were devastating. More than 5,000 people were killed during the invasion. Even today, the fate of 1,614 Cypriots and 4 U.S. citizens, missing since the invasion, remains a mystery.

More than 200,000 Greek Cypriots—men, women and children—were forcibly expelled by the invading Turkish army in a mass exodus reminiscent of Bosnia and Kosovo. These "refugees" settled in the southern part of the island. Of course, they have never been compensated by Turkey for their confiscated lands and houses, or for their ruined businesses.

Ever since this atrocious act, Turkey has embarked on a methodical effort to first entrench and fortify its military presence on the island, and second, to alter the demographic characteristics and ethnic composition of its population.

To achieve the former goal, Turkey beefed up its occupation force to more than 40,000. In addition, a large amphibious assault force is permanently stationed at the Turkish mainland base closest to Cyprus.

To accomplish the latter goal, scores of Turkish people from Anatolia were transplanted into the occupied lands to take possession of the properties and businesses of the expelled refugees. These settlers, conservatively estimated at 80,000, and the Turkish occupation force currently outnumber the Turkish-Cypriot population who legitimately inhabited northern Cyprus before the invasion.

The illegal nature of this aggressive act, and the brutality with which it was conducted, aroused the indignation of the international community. In the ensuing years, the arbitrary declaration of the occupied northern Cyprus as an independent "republic" failed to expunge its illegal nature. A quarter of a century later, the occupied Northern Cyprus has remained a pariah "entity," not recognized by any nation in the world, except Turkey.

Over the years, repeated attempts have been made by individual governments and by the United Nations to find a solution to the problem of Cyprus. All of them failed because of the intransigence of Turkey. As a result, the relations between Greece and Turkey have been adversely affected to the point that direct military confrontations between them have been narrowly averted on at least two occasions. Given their geographic location and the fact that both countries are member states of NATO, such a conflict would seriously impact the stability of the eastern Mediterranean region.

Demilitarization would alleviate the security concerns of all parties and substantially enhance the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the problem. Unfortunately, Cyprus' efforts to resolve the situation have been rebuffed by Turkey and the self-proclaimed leader of the illegitimate Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mr. Denktash.

The intransigence of the Turkish side is clearly reflected in the two pre-conditions set by Mr. Denktash for a solution of the Cyprus problem. Specifically, he demanded that this illegal "government" in the occupied part of northern Cyprus be formally recognized. He also said Cyprus must withdraw its application to join the European Union, threatening that