

island, in the hope that all Cypriots will be able to live and work together in peace.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREEK CYPRIOTS AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS

HON. TREY RADEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address some of the statements conveyed in this House concerning the continuing division of the island of Cyprus, a division that has now, unfortunately, approaching four decades.

I believe that the time is long overdue for a final agreement between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots—one which is arrived at together by both parties, with the support of the international community, which respects the human rights of all Cypriots. I call upon the Administration to reenergize its engagement on this issue, one that has largely been tolerated through Administrations and Congresses of both parties, and unfortunately by many Cypriots themselves.

While I do not wish to revisit the history that has led to this division, I would ask my colleagues to note that Turkish Cypriots voted overwhelmingly in favor of the “UN Plan for a Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem” in the simultaneous referenda held on both sides of the island, conveying to their Greek Cypriot neighbors, and the wider world, its desire to solve the Cyprus problem, and become integrated into the life of Europe and the international community. Additionally, Turkey has been stating that it would welcome a resolution of the Cyprus issue, as long as the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community are guaranteed. I do not believe this is an unreasonable request. Indeed, it should apply to all Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriot community, as the Republic of Cyprus, enjoys all of the rights and privileges of European Union membership, and participates freely in the international community. Turkish Cypriots continue to endure international isolation and embargoes—a status quo that can never be considered a long-term, permanent solution. The time has come for both parties to work together to secure a political settlement, and to put this long, sorry chapter behind them. I ask my colleagues to recommit themselves to supporting a just and comprehensive solution to the division of Cyprus.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent during the week of July 8, 2013. If I were present, I would have voted on the following.

Monday, July 8, 2013: rollcall No. 305: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1341, “yea”; rollcall No. 306: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1564, “yea”; rollcall No. 307: Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1171, “yea”.

Tuesday, July 9, 2013: rollcall No. 308: Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule for H.R. 2609, “nay”; rollcall No. 309: Motion on Agreeing to the Resolution on the Rule H.R. 2609, “nay”; rollcall No. 310: Motion on Approving the Journal, “nay”; rollcall No. 311: Moran of Virginia Amendment No. 1, “aye”; rollcall No. 312: Moran of Virginia Amendment No. 2, “aye”; rollcall No. 313: Takano of California Amendment No. 2, “aye”; rollcall No. 314: Perry of Pennsylvania Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 315: Broun of Georgia Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 316: Cohen of Tennessee Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 317: Broun of Georgia Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 318: Swalwell of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 319: McClintock of California Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 320: Peters of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 321: Perlmutter of Colorado Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 322: Connolly of Virginia Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 323: First Takano of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 324: Second Takano of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 325: Heck of Nevada Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 326: Butterfield of North Carolina Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 327: Foster of Illinois Amendment, “aye”.

Wednesday, July 10, 2013: rollcall No. 328: Hastings of Florida Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 329: Garamendi of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 330: Broun of Georgia Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 331: Jackson Lee of Texas Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 332: Quigley of Illinois Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 333: Heck of Nevada Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 334: Polis of Colorado Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 335: First Burgess of Texas Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 336: Second Burgess of Texas Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 337: Titus of Nevada Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 338: Lynch of Massachusetts Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 339: Whitfield of Kentucky Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 340: Fleming of Louisiana Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 341: Garamendi of California Amendment No. 28, “aye”; rollcall No. 342: Speier of California Amendment, “aye”; rollcall No. 343: Chabot of Ohio Amendment, “no”; rollcall No. 344: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for H.R. 2609, “aye”; rollcall No. 345: Final Passage of H.R. 2609—Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014, “nay”.

Thursday, July 11, 2013: rollcall No. 346: Motion to Adjourn, “yea”; rollcall No. 347: Table Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair for H. Res. 295, “no”; rollcall No. 348: Motion to Adjourn, “yea”; rollcall No. 349: Motion on Agreeing to the Resolution for H. Res. 295, “no”; rollcall No. 350: Table Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair for H.R. 2642, “nay”; rollcall No. 351: Table Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair for H.R. 2642, “no”; rollcall No. 352: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for H.R. 2642, “aye”; rollcall No. 353: Final Passage of H.R. 2642—Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act, “nay”.

RECOGNIZING THE 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKEY'S INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, June 20, 2013 marks the 39th anniversary of Turkey's invasion and occupation of the small island Republic of Cyprus. Over time, Turkey's forced division of Cyprus has become its signature failing—a senseless act of defiance against the family of nations.

For more than 60-years, the United States and our European allies have given unyielding and steadfast economic, military and moral support to Turkey. Today, Turkey reaps great benefit from its relationship with the West. Its economy has grown tremendously. Its homeland is secure against enemies who know that NATO stands sentinel over Turkey.

Turkey's rulers have long promised the people of Turkey that theirs is a nation on a journey to full democratic liberties, a powerful nation confident and secure in its place on the world stage, a country that pursues “zero problems with its neighbors.” As it seeks to join the European Union, Turkey has given repeated assurances to its allies that its principal ambition is to embrace democracy and the rule of law.

How then to explain the continued stationing of 45,000 Turkish troops on Cyprus? How to explain a myriad of other conduct that so glaringly belies Turkey's stated aspirations. The truth is that an authoritarian impulse still pervades the Turkish ruling establishment and keeps it from democracy's full embrace. This was most recently illustrated in Turkey's treatment of the burgeoning relationship between Cyprus and Israel. Rather than join those two nations in a peaceful and democratic dialogue for the future development of the Eastern Mediterranean, Prime Minister Erdogan has set Turkish warships to sail in Cypriot waters and threatens the use of force against both Israel and Cyprus.

The United States and our European allies must no longer tolerate Turkey's provocative and antidemocratic conduct. To that end, it is eminently fair to view Cyprus as the yard stick by which Turkey is to be judged. As long as Turkey maintains its occupation of the island, it cannot pretend to have rid itself of the utterly destructive colonial and authoritarian ideologies of a bygone era. To demonstrate a readiness to take up its responsibilities as a NATO ally and candidate country of the European Union, Cyprus is the test that Turkey must pass.

RECOGNIZING SRC ELECTRICAL

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor SRC Electrical on their induction into the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Founded in 1991 under the Springfield Remanufacturing Company umbrella, SRC Electrical has been a market leader in providing

new and remanufactured rotating electrical components that include starters, alternators, and generators. For over twenty years, SRC Electrical has remained an employee-owned company based on the desire to redefine the art of remanufacturing and operates under Founder, President, and CEO Jack Stack's world-renowned open-book management business philosophy.

Through hard work and dedication, SRC Electrical was awarded its Voluntary Protection Program approval in April 2013. SRC Electrical should be extremely proud of this achievement as worksites under the VPP boast some very impressive statistics. Working cooperatively between management, labor, and OSHA, companies under VPP work to prevent and reduce the chances of worksite fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through a rigorous onsite evaluation by a team of safety and health professionals. In fact, companies included in the program have an average Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred (DART) case rate 52 percent below the industry average. As of July 1, 2013, SRC Electrical reached 1.2 million safe hours without a lost time incident.

Our nation needs strong and robust manufacturing companies like SRC Electrical. The hard working men and women who make up SRC Electrical are the backbone of our nation's manufacturing sector. I am honored to recognize SRC Electrical on its outstanding achievement and look forward to following its continued success.

CONGRATULATING PRIME MINISTER NAJIB OF MALAYSIA ON HIS RE-ELECTION

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Prime Minister Mohd Najib Bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak of Malaysia on his re-election in May 2013.

Dato' Sri Najib is the eldest son of the second Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak Hussein. He received his primary and secondary education at St. John's Institution. For secondary education, he attended the Malvern Boys' College in Worcestershire, England. In 1974, he graduated from the University of Nottingham with a degree in Industrial Economics.

At the very young age of 23, Dato' Sri Najib was elected a Member of Parliament following the sudden passing of his father in 1976. Dato' Sri Najib later served as Deputy Minister of Energy, Telecommunication and Post, Deputy Minister of Education, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister of Culture, Minister of Defense, Minister of Education, and Minister of Finance.

In service to his country, Prime Minister Najib has built a world-class education system in Malaysia and modernized the armed forces, making it a leaner fighting force capable of handling any conventional threats. He has also improved the quality of public services, introduced a new cabinet position in charge of unity and performance management, and implemented a New Economic Model with reforms to create a business environment conducive to economic growth, development and investment.

Due to his extraordinary leadership, Prime Minister Najib is driving the nation forward. I commend Prime Minister Najib for rolling back race-based policies and obligating \$2.6 billion in spending programs benefitting poor families. I also commend him for bringing about peace, prosperity and stability in a country that others seek to undermine for their own political purposes and gain.

Because Malaysia is a significant regional and global partner of the United States, I pay special tribute to Prime Minister Najib for winning the people's mandate. Malaysians turned out in record numbers to vote and the will of the Malaysian people is reflected in the results. Consequently, U.S.-Malaysia relations will remain strong. In fact, to reaffirm the strong bonds of friendship between the United States and Malaysia, President Obama made a surprise phone call to Prime Minister Najib to congratulate him on his victory. President Obama is also expected to participate in the two-day Global Entrepreneurship Summit to be held in Kuala Lumpur in October of this year.

I acknowledge Malaysian Parliament Member and Special Envoy to the United States, Dr. Jamaluddin Jarjis, for the exemplary service he continues to render in bolstering the U.S.-Malaysia partnership for and on behalf of Prime Minister Najib and the people of Malaysia. Prime Minister Najib has earned the respect of many at home and abroad, and I am pleased that he has the full and unwavering support of the United States as he enters his second term as Prime Minister.

SOLVING THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the ongoing Cyprus problem.

Another year has passed, and yet again Members of Congress are speaking out in support of resolving this problem. As co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on US-Turkish Relations and Turkish-Americans, I wish to join my colleagues in these efforts. A positive resolution of this matter would enhance the stability, security, and economic integration in the Eastern Mediterranean region and ensure the equitable and effective sharing of natural resources.

Many of my colleagues have grown frustrated over the years by the lack of progress toward a negotiated political settlement. Perhaps the greatest frustration was caused by the failure of the UN peace initiative in 2004, when—despite the strong approval of the Turkish Cypriots—Greek Cypriots overwhelmingly rejected the Peace Plan and defeated the initiative.

If it had been approved by the both sides, the UN Peace Plan of 2004, which was strongly supported by the United States and the international community, would have established a bi-zonal and bi-communal state, demilitarized the island and settled the very issues that many of my colleagues have raised in recent weeks in conjunction with Cyprus.

In a report issued in May 2004, the UN Secretary General stated: "In the aftermath of the

vote, the situation of the Turkish Cypriots calls for the attention of the international community as a whole, including the Security Council." The report also noted that "[t]he Turkish Cypriot vote has undone any rationale for pressuring and isolating them."

Meanwhile, on April 26, the General Affairs Council of the European Union declared that: "The Turkish Cypriot community has expressed their clear desire for a future within the European Union. The Council is determined to put an end to the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community and to facilitate the reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community."

Yet we cannot let frustration deter us from moving forward.

I applaud The Turkish Cypriots for their willingness to move forward and their continued commitment to a negotiated political settlement. I am also encouraged by the newly elected Greek Cypriot President's previous support of the 2004 Peace Plan. Mr. Anastasiades now has a genuine opportunity to not only support a comprehensive settlement, but to achieve it.

The economic difficulties that have gripped Southern Cyprus this year should not be an obstacle to peace. On the contrary, as many experts say, they offer a good reason to take the path of cooperation. A united Cyprus would increase economic growth and provide stability in an important region—for the United States and our allies.

And while it will be up to the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to decide on their common or separate futures, the United States' interests in the region require an active involvement and engagement in the process. The U.S. should use its best influence to encourage all relevant parties in Cyprus to launch comprehensive peace talks without any further delay.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this time next year we will be able to applaud the ultimate resolution of the 40-year-old Cyprus problem.

HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR ARMISTICE

HON. BETO O'ROURKE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 2013

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 60th Anniversary of the armistice that ended the Korean War on July 27, 1953 and honor the Korean War Veterans and their families, who have taught us about strength, duty, service, and resolve. I am proud to represent hundreds of Korean War Veterans. Their service has been selfless and their accomplishments have been extraordinary.

The 60th Anniversary of the end of the Korean War calls us to reflect on the immeasurable burdens of war that have been borne by our veterans and their families. We pay tribute to our wounded, our missing, our fallen, and their families. They know the true costs of conflict and deserve our deepest respect.

On June 25, 1950, the Korean War began when approximately 75,000 soldiers from the North Korean People's Army poured across the 38th parallel, the boundary between the