

"There were no objections," Adams laughed. "She stayed in college at Morehead and I went to basic training."

Adams said given his family's history, with his dad, grandfather and two uncles serving in the military, it was a no-brainer.

"With 9/11, I felt because everyone else in my family had served, I felt the responsibility to at least do a minimum tour," Adams said. "I didn't feel productive in college and the Army could give me steady employment and healthcare."

Adams finished his basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, then his Advanced Individual Training (AIT) at Fort Gordon, Georgia. He was then assigned to the 555th Engineer Brigade, based out of Fort Lewis, Washington.

His primary job with the brigade, which he stayed in all through his enlistment, was to be the computer guy, Adams said. He was responsible for the computer networks, servers, radios—any technology—the engineers needed.

In September 2008, only seven years after 9/11, Adams and his brigade were sent to Balad, Iraq, where the team would stay a year.

"The War in the Middle East we have been engaged in for the past 10-plus years is opened by its very nature," Adams said. "In Vietnam, we had an actual bad guy, in uniform and everything. In Iraq and Afghanistan, when the enemy is terror, who is that? There's no way to define victory."

Despite recent developments in Iraq, Adams said, "I'm proud of the work we did. Less than 1 percent of U.S. Americans ever serve in any capacity. The importance of serving and the things I got from it turned me into the person I am."

Adams said the majority of the time he remained on base, which was a former Iraqi Army base where temperatures got up to 130 degrees in the day.

"It's hard to express how hot that is," Adams remembered.

He had one mission off-base, where he said he saw how big the gap was between the poor and the rich in Iraq.

"Here, the poorest people get food stamps and aid," Adams said. "I've seen Iraqi men walking around bare naked, picking up garbage, and the guys working with us are wearing suits and eating lobster. We saw people working at a dump in a junk-yard, building shelters out of it."

While their truck was armored with additional plates, he said a man threw a Russian RKG-3 anti-tank grenade between the truck and the plate, causing damage to the truck, but no one was hurt.

At one point Adams and a few other men received four-day passes and they went to Doha, Qatar, to unwind. Located on the Persian Gulf, Qatar is more of a tourist country, with only 30 percent of the people in the country at any given time actually being residents. Since they were there during Ramadan, when it is illegal to be caught eating or drinking during the daylight hours, Adams said they had to be careful to stay hydrated. They would pull the curtains on the bus they were traveling on and drank anyway in order to not dehydrate in the well over 100-degree temperatures.

In September 2009, he came back to the states, getting to travel all around the country. He worked in Fort Irwin, California, twice, Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Yakima Training Center, Washington.

The hardest part, he said, was reintegrating with his wife.

"It's weird when you leave that long when you've been the head of the household," Adams said. "You have to leave and hand it all over to her—the bills and all the decisions—and when you come back, you try to

come back in the same role, but she's like, I've got this."

Adams said for the first month back, all the soldiers had to report for a daily briefing set up to help them with the reintegration process, but he saw many dealing with infidelity issues when they returned, as well as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

"People can get really messed up and they used to just tell us, Suck it up and deal with it," but I think they are seeing now that's not the best policy."

Thankfully, for him, he said they never had to deal with either issue.

He could have gone to Afghanistan for another tour, however, his contract would have had to be extended past the usual six years. Since he was now the father of one, he took the Army's offer for an early honorable discharge, leaving three months early to be with his son. He was ranked as a Specialist, under the E4 pay grade.

Marcus and Ash'leigh Adams have one son, Alistair Dean Adams, who is three years old, and one daughter on the way (at press time), Hermione Sue Adams.

CYPRUS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in 1974, 40 years ago this month, Turkish troops invaded the Republic of Cyprus. By August they had taken control of more than one-third of the island. Turkey's invasion had immediate consequences, such as the confiscation of property and the displacement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike.

The invasion has also had more enduring consequences—consequences that are still felt today. The so-called green line, a demilitarized United Nations buffer zone, still cuts a jagged path across the island, dividing one part of the country from the other. It even bisects the capital city of Nicosia. In 1983, Turkish Cypriots declared a separate country in the northern third of Cyprus—a country recognized to this day by Turkey alone.

Vice President JOE BIDEN visited Cyprus in May, and he spoke of being called the White House optimist for his belief that the best days are yet to come. Well, by that standard, my colleagues here must think me the Senate optimist. But I really do believe that the future is bright for Cyprus and that most Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots want to put aside decades of division and move forward together.

I was pleased to read that leaders issued a joint declaration in February calling the status quo "unacceptable", and I am encouraged by the resumption of high-level negotiations on a comprehensive settlement. I think the United States, with its deep ties to Cyprus and Turkey, can play a productive role in facilitating these discussions. I also urge the Government of Turkey to step up and be a constructive partner throughout this process.

It has been my experience that intractable problems rarely have simple or easy solutions, so I am not under any illusions about this. But I have seen what folks can accomplish when they set ideology aside, and I remain a believer in a just settlement that brings an end to 40 years of division and reunites Cyprus.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, in my capacity as chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I wish to draw attention to the fact that July 20 marked the 40th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by a Turkish army. Sadly, this year also marks more than 50 years since a power-sharing arrangement between the two communities on Cyprus collapsed following independence from Britain. As the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and the wider Middle East is becoming more volatile and fragile, it is time to end the forcible division of Cyprus, which has endured for far too long.

The continued presence of Turkish troops in the northern part of Cyprus exacerbates a number of human rights concerns including property restitution, restrictions on freedom of worship, and damage to religious and archaeological sites. I have consistently raised these concerns and want to emphasize that all religious sites in the north must be protected.

It is gratifying that the Government of Cyprus remains fully committed to the U.N.-sponsored process to reach a sustainable and enduring settlement that would reunify Cyprus based on a bizonal, bicomunal federation in accordance with relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The joint statement agreed to by Greek Cypriot President Anastasiades and Turkish Cypriot leader Dervis Eroglu on the island in February of this year lays a solid foundation for results-oriented talks. The basic parameters for a solution laid out in the statement should be fully respected.

I applaud the efforts of both leaders to move this process forward. Following the signing of the joint statement in February, President Anastasiades called the chance for peace a "win-win situation." "I believe that a solution that would be accepted by the Greek Cypriots would create stability in the region. Greater cooperation with Turkish Cypriots will contribute to foster growth . . . to do that you have to have a settlement that is not at the expense of one community or to the benefit of the other," he said.

After meeting in April with U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Turkish Cypriot leader Dervis Eroglu said that during negotiations with Greek Cypriot President Anastasiades, "we'll try to bridge our differences and find a comprehensive settlement in the shortest possible time." "We can finalize a settlement and take it to a separate simultaneous referenda in 2014."

Many observers believe the discovery of vast offshore oil and natural gas reserves in the eastern Mediterranean could be a game changer in pressing negotiations forward and could potentially also act as a stabilizing and unifying factor in the eastern Mediterranean. The cheapest and most expeditious way of exporting the reserves, discovered first by Israel and then by Cyprus, would be through an underwater pipeline to Turkey. I certainly

hope this potential for economic empowerment for all of the people of Cyprus will help both communities to visualize and then implement a final settlement.

In keeping with the numerous U.N. resolutions on Cyprus and the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, it is time for Turkey to remove its troops from the island. The people of Cyprus cannot wait another 40 years for reconciliation.

MONHEGAN, MAINE QUADRICENTENNIAL

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, in 1614, 6 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Captain John Smith—explorer, soldier, navigator, and adventurer—landed at Monhegan Island off the coast of Maine. I wish to commemorate the 400th anniversary of that discovery and to congratulate the people of a truly remarkable community as they celebrate their quadricentennial.

In the very first sentence of his remarkable journal of that voyage, Captain Smith names the “Isle of Monhegan,” the Wabanaki Indian word for “island of the ocean.” In reference to the shared latitude with his home country, he coined the term “New England.”

As the Wabanaki had known for centuries, the fish were plentiful. In addition, Captain Smith used the stands of timber to make small boats to explore the inlets and rivers on the mainland coast. So, Monhegan can rightly claim to be the birthplace of three industries that built the State of Maine—fishing, boatbuilding, and logging.

Certainly, there were disappointments. The whales proved elusive, and the gold Captain Smith sought was nonexistent. But the potential was everywhere.

In addressing the question of what it would take to settle the untamed region, the captain’s log contains these lines that define Monhegan today. It would take, Captain Smith wrote, “the best parts of art, judgment, courage, honesty, constancy, diligence, and industry.”

Maine’s island communities are an essential part of our State’s identity. They survive and thrive because of the qualities Captain Smith so wonderfully described.

The island’s lobster industry is a shining example. More than 90 years ago, long before conservation was a watchword, Monhegan’s lobstermen voluntarily established their own ban on harvesting small lobsters. To the list of Monhegan’s firsts—fishing, boatbuilding, and logging—we can add lobster management.

By mutual agreement, rather than government edict, Monhegan lobstermen set trap limits to prevent overfishing. They established their own management zone to ensure that this generations-old fishery will sustain the generations to come. Most remarkable

of all is the tradition of Trap Day, now October 1, when all boats, captains, and crews wait for each other and head to their fishing grounds together at the crack of dawn. The ethic that “no one goes until everyone goes” is the very definition of community.

For more than a century, Monhegan also has been a magnet for artists. In 1902, Samuel Triscott became the first artist to live there year-round, and he found the subject matter enticing enough to stay the rest of his life, nearly one-quarter century. From Rockwell Kent to Andrew and Jamie Wyeth, this singular place has inspired some of the best artists to create their greatest work.

There is no question that the magnificent scenery is part of the attraction. But as we look at the powerful works of art the island has inspired, it is clear that the people of Monhegan, their judgment, courage, honesty, constancy, diligence, and industry, enhance the natural beauty of the island so that it represents something more profound than crashing surf on rocky shores.

Captain Smith concluded his journal of that voyage four centuries ago with these words: “We are not born for ourselves, but each to help the other. Let us imitate the virtues of our predecessors to be worthily their successors.” Those words are fitting for a celebration of the past that looks with confidence to the future, and I congratulate the people of Monhegan, Maine, on this landmark anniversary.

CAMPOBELLO INTERNATIONAL PARK

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Roosevelt Campobello International Park. This beautiful and historic park preserves the summer home that Franklin Delano Roosevelt enjoyed both as a boy and as president. It was established by treaty between the United States and Canada and is the only memorial to an American president on Canadian soil.

The 2,800-acre park on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, was opened on August 20, 1964, by Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson and American President Lyndon Johnson. It is jointly owned and managed by both countries and is a beautiful and historic testament to a legacy of friendship. Like all true friendships, the friendship commemorated at Roosevelt Campobello International Park is based not upon expedience or self-interest, but upon shared values.

It is a legacy of friendship between two men: one of America’s greatest presidents and one of Canada’s greatest prime ministers. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Mackenzie King could not have been more dissimilar in personality—one gregarious and outgoing, the other reticent and intensely private—yet they saw beyond the superficial traits and into the depths of character.

Together, they led their nations out of the Great Depression. Together, they led their nations through the Second World War and made North America the arsenal of democracy so crucial to victory. Although only one lived to see the peace, together they forged an alliance that has allowed that peace to endure.

It is a legacy of friendship between two communities. By land, Campobello Island is accessible only from Lubec, ME, our Nation’s easternmost town, via the FDR Memorial Bridge, itself a stunning example of international cooperation and friendship. The people of eastern Maine and western New Brunswick share a past, a present, and the future. They are bound together by a rugged yet rewarding way of life, by personal and family ties, by commerce and by mutual assistance. They earn their livelihoods from the land and from the sea, and they care for this special place so that those livelihoods may continue for generations to come.

It was at Campobello, his “beloved island,” that young Franklin Roosevelt learned to guide a sailboat through the challenging Lubec Narrows and developed the inner strength and self-reliance that enabled him to meet any challenge. Among the proud and determined people on both shores of the narrows, he felt the power of committed individuals working together in common cause.

In 1933, during his first return visit as President, with First Lady Eleanor at his side, FDR recalled his happy childhood memories and again thanked the islanders who taught him to sail. Then, in words that still ring true today, he described the region as, “The finest example of friendship between Nations—permanent friendship between nations—that we can possibly have.”

The United States and Canada share the world’s longest undefended border, a common history and culture. In trade, we are each other’s best customers. We are, as one of the park’s permanent exhibits declares, “Good Neighbours—Best Friends.”

George Washington wrote that, “True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity.” The friendship between the United States and Canada is the hardiest of plants with the deepest of roots. The adversities are but minor shocks; they are no match for the values of freedom, human rights and the rule of law that bind us together.

Those values are the foundation of this legacy, and they are our guarantee that this friendship will endure. They are what make the 50th anniversary of Roosevelt Campobello International Park an event so worthy of celebration.