

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 52, a concurrent resolution relating to maintaining the current standard behind the "Made in USA" label, in order to protect consumers and jobs in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 55, a concurrent resolution declaring the annual memorial service sponsored by the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service Board of Directors to honor emergency medical services personnel to be the "National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Service."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 58, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress over Russia's newly passed religion law.

SENATE RESOLUTION 93

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 93, a resolution designating the week beginning November 23, 1997, and the week beginning on November 22, 1998, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 119, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture should establish a temporary emergency minimum milk price that is equitable to all producers nationwide and that provides price relief to economically distressed milk producers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—PROVIDING FOR CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1119

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 64

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That in the enrollment of H.R. 1119, an Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

In section 3165—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), strike out "under the jurisdiction" and all that follows through "Los Alamos National Laboratory" and insert in lieu thereof "under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary at or in the vicinity of Los Alamos National Laboratory"; and

(2) in subsection (e), strike out "the Secretary of the Interior" and all that follows through the end and insert in lieu thereof "but not later than 90 days after the submission of the report under subsection (d)(1)(C), the County and the Pueblo shall submit to the Secretary an agreement between the County and the Pueblo which allocates between the County and the Pueblo the parcels identified for conveyance or transfer under subsection (b).".

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—RELATIVE TO THE ENCLAVED PEOPLE OF CYPRUS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 65

Whereas respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights is a cornerstone of United States foreign policy;

Whereas the enclaved people of Cyprus, those Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the Karpas peninsula, are subject to restrictions of freedom and human rights;

Whereas the representatives of the two communities in Cyprus, who met in Vienna in August, 1975 under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General, reached an agreement known as the Vienna three agreement, which, inter-alia, states that, "Greek-Cypriots in the North of the island [of Cyprus] are free to stay and they will be given every help to lead a normal life, including facilities for education and for the practice of their religion, as well as medical care by their own doctors and freedom of movement in the North . . . [and] the United Nations will have free and normal access to Greek-Cypriot villages and habitations in the North;"

Whereas they key elements of this agreement have not been implemented and, in fact, severe restrictions have been placed on the daily lives of the enclaved people of Cyprus;

Whereas the United Nations Secretary General in his December 10, 1995 report on the U.N. operations in Cyprus sets out the recommendations contained in UNFICYP's [the United Nations Forces in Cyprus] humanitarian review, as endorsed by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1032 {95}, regarding the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus, that:

(a) "The constant presence of the Turkish-Cypriot police in the daily lives of the Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be ended;"

(b) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots and their visitors should be allowed to travel between and Karpas and the buffer zone crossing point in their own vehicles or in regular public transportation without police escort;"

(c) "All restrictions on land travel within the northern part of Cyprus should be lifted;"

(d) "Unrestricted availability of private telephones should be permitted when they become generally available and the Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be permitted to make private telephone calls from locations in the Karpas other than police stations without the presence of any official or other person;"

(e) "Restrictions on hand-carried mail and newspapers should be lifted;"

(f) "Secondary schooling for Greek-Cypriots should be facilitated in the Karpas, and teachers and school supplies for the Greek-Cypriots should be allowed to be provided from the south without hindrances;"

(g) "All Karpas Greek-Cypriot students attending secondary schools or third-level institutions in the south should be allowed to return to their homes on weekends and holidays;"

(H) "Access to and religious use of the monastery at Apostolos Andreas and the church there by the Greek-Cypriots of the Karpas peninsula and their clergy should be unrestricted;"

(i) "Provision of funds from outside the northern areas should be permitted for the renovation and maintenance of Greek-Cypriot schools and churches in the Karpas area;"

(j) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be permitted visits by Greek-Cypriot doctors and medical staff;"

(k) "There should be no hindrance at any time to children of Karpas Greek-Cypriots returning to their family homes without formality;"

(l) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be allowed visits from close relatives who normally reside outside the northern part of Cyprus;"

(m) "Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be allowed to bequeath fixed property in Karpas to their next of kin and in the event that such beneficiaries normally reside outside the northern part of the island, they should be allowed to visit bequeathed properties without hindrance or formality;"

(n) "Restrictions on UNFICYP's freedom of movement to and from as well as within the Karpas area should be lifted;"

(o) "Restrictions on the discharge by UNFICYP of its humanitarian and other functions with regard to Karpas Greek-Cypriots should be lifted and liaison posts should be established where the greatest number of Greek-Cypriots live in the north at the villages of Rizokarpaso and Ayias Trias. (The sole remaining permanent UNFICYP presence in the Karpas, a small liaison post, remains confined, with no freedom of movement, in the village of Leonarissio, where only 9 Greek-Cypriots still reside.);" and

(p) "All restrictions preventing offshore fishing by the Greek-Cypriots of the Karpas should be lifted;"

Whereas other restrictions on the freedom and human rights of the enclaved include:

(a) A requirement that enclaved males aged 18 to 50 report once a week to those in control;

(b) Harassment, beating, rape, and murder without investigation; and

(c) Lack of compensation for work performed;

Whereas U.N. Security Council Resolution 1062 (96), inter-alia, expressed regret that "the Turkish-Cypriot side has not responded more fully to the recommendations made by UNFICYP and calls upon the Turkish-Cypriot side to respect more fully the basic freedoms of the Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and to intensify its efforts to improve their daily lives;" and

Whereas on July 31, 1997 Cyprus President Clafcos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş agreed to further address this issue along with other humanitarian issues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Congress—

(1) strongly urges the President to undertake efforts to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus; and

(2) shall remain actively interested in the matter until the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the enclaved people of Cyprus are restored, respected, and safeguarded.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I, along with my distinguished colleague from Maryland, Senator MIKULSKI, am submitting this concurrent resolution which calls for a United States effort to end the restrictions on the freedoms and violations of the human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied portion of Cyprus. A little over 2 years ago, Senator MIKULSKI and I had introduced a bill to address these very same concerns which, unfortunately, are still with us.

Mr. President, I am aware that developments on Cyprus are not known to most Americans. Yet if I were to tell them that a small nation has had part of its land illegally occupied by a neighboring state for over 23 years, I know they would be both shocked and outraged. The 23 years since the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus have seen the end of the cold war, the collapse of the USSR, free elections in South Africa and a reunited Germany, yet while the line through the heart of Berlin is gone, the line through the heart of Cyprus remains.

Over two decades ago, Turkey's brutal invasion drove more than 200,000 Cypriots from their homes. Turkey still controls about one-third of the island of Cyprus and maintains about 30,000 troops there. However, there remains, in northern Cyprus, a small remnant of 497 enclaved Greek-Cypriots. The reason they are referred to as the enclaved of Cyprus is that during the fighting in 1974 they mostly resided in remote enclaves and therefore were not able to flee the fighting and thus were not immediately expelled. Nevertheless the enclaved people of Cyprus have still seen their numbers reduced from 11,300 in 1974 to the 497 there are today.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that with the appointment of Ambassador Richard Holbrooke as the Special Presidential Envoy for Cyprus that a long-overdue settlement will finally be reached. However, I believe that this resolution is nevertheless important in serving to bring to the attention of the American people and the world community, the hardships and restrictions endured by these enclaved individuals.

In 1975, representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities agreed that the Greek-Cypriots in the northern part of the island were to be given every help to lead a normal life. Twenty-two years later this is still not the case.

The presence of the Turkish-Cypriot police in the lives of the enclaved Greek-Cypriots is constant, and there are restrictions on land travel. Other human rights restrictions and deprivations include:

Restrictions on private telephones;

Restrictions on hand-carried mail and newspapers;

Difficulties in receiving full educational opportunities;

Restricted access to and religious use of the monastery at Apostolos Andreas;

A requirement that enclaved males aged 18–50 must report once a week to those in control; and

A lack of investigation with regard to harassment, beating, rape and murder.

Mr. President, this situation calls out for justice. By bringing these human rights violations to the attention of the American people, it is my hope and that of Senator MIKULSKI, that we can bring the plight of these people to the World's attention. Our resolution urges the President to undertake efforts to end the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people. I will remain actively involved in this issue until their rights and freedoms are restored.

This is the least we can do for these people. That is why I wish Ambassador Holbrooke the best of success in his efforts to achieve a settlement. While this resolution addresses the plight of the enclaved people of Cyprus, work must not cease on efforts to bring about a withdrawal of Turkish forces and a restoration of Cyprus' sovereignty over the entire island with the full respect of the rights of all Cypriots.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to join Senator SNOWE in submitting the Enclaved People of Cyprus concurrent resolution. This legislation puts the Congress on record in support of human rights and freedom for all the people of Cyprus.

In 1974 Turkish troops invaded Cyprus and divided the island. For 23 years, the people of Cyprus have lived under an immoral and illegal occupation. The enclaved people in the northern part of the island have suffered most. Their travel is restricted. They may not attend the school of their choice. Their access to their religious sites is restricted. They are often harassed and discriminated against.

The United Nations and the European Union have documented these human rights abuses and have called on the Turkish Cypriots to respect the basic freedoms of the Greek-Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island.

Our foreign policy must reflect our values. The legislation we are introducing calls for an end to the restrictions on the freedoms of the enclaved people in the occupied part of Cyprus. It states that Congress will remain active until the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the enclaved people of Cyprus are restored, respected and safeguarded.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that this year we will bring peace to Cyprus. But our efforts to improve human rights on the island cannot wait. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—RELATIVE TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 144

Whereas President Thomas Jefferson selected Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to be co-leaders of an expedition to explore the Missouri and Columbia rivers;

Whereas Lewis and Clark staged their epic journey at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in December 1803;

Whereas they camped for the winter at the mouth of Wood River, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, opposite the entrance to the Missouri River;

Whereas the 2 captains recruited young woodsmen and enlisted soldiers who volunteered from nearby Army outposts, selecting a roster of approximately 45 men for the expedition;

Whereas Meriwether Lewis recorded that the mouth of the Wood River was "to be considered the point of departure" for the 1 of the most important journeys into the American West; and

Whereas the bicentennial of this monumental expedition will be observed beginning in 2003: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its support for an interpretive site near Wood River, Illinois, as the point of departure of the Lewis and Clark Expedition;

(2) expresses its support for the people of Illinois in recognizing the site as a site of monumental historical impact; and

(3) calls on the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, other public officials, and the people of the United States to support and promote the site near Wood River, Illinois, as the starting point of 1 of the greatest journeys in American history.

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—DESIGNATING NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FORD, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HATCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 145

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indians tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers that form the foundation of the United States Government;