

(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;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages; and

Whereas November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States when American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates November 1997 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today, along with many of my colleagues, a Senate resolution that designates the month of November 1997, as "American Indian Heritage Month." I feel it is appropriate and deserving to honor American Indians and Alaska Natives, as the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States, with this November designation as Congress has done for the past 7 years.

American Indians and Alaska Natives have left an indelible imprint on many aspects of our everyday life that we often take for granted. The arts, education, science, medicine, industry, and government are areas that have been influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people. Many of the healing remedies that we use today were obtained from practices already in use by Indian people.

Mr. President, many of the basic principles of democracy in our Constitution can be traced to ideologies already in use by Indian tribal governments including such doctrines of freedom of speech and separation of powers. Our Founding Fathers benefited greatly from assistance given to them by Indian tribes in the early stages of establishing our Nation.

Our respect for the preservation of natural resources, reverence for our elders, and adherence to tradition, were developed, in part, through contact with American Indians and Alaska Natives.

American Indian and Alaska Native people have proudly served and dedi-

cated their lives in the military defense of our country in wartime and in peace. In fact, their participation rate in the Armed Forces far outstrips the rates of all other groups in this Nation. They gave their lives in defense of this Nation even before they were allowed to be citizens in 1924.

Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 1997, as "American Indian Heritage Month," it will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages. Many schools, organizations, Federal, State, and local governments also plan activities and programs to celebrate the achievements of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

November is a special time in the history of the United States; we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the American Indians and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships. That is why, this is an appropriate time of the year for this designation.

Therefore, I ask for the support of my colleagues for this special tribute of this country, and urge the Senate to pass this resolution.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT ACT OF 1997

#### DORGAN (AND CONRAD) AMENDMENT NO. 1593

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 1269) to establish objectives for negotiating and procedures for implementing certain trade agreements; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. . IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND QUANTITATIVE LIMITATIONS ON CANADIAN GRAIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall immediately impose tariff-rate quotas on wheat, durum wheat, and barley imported from Canada in accordance with the tables contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3):

(1) DURUM WHEAT.—		
If the quantity of durum wheat imported is:	The rate of duty is:	
Not more than 300,000 metric tons.	NAFTA rate of duty.	
More than 300,000 metric tons, but not more than 450,000 metric tons.	\$23/ton.	
More than 450,000 metric tons.	\$50/ton.	

(2) OTHER WHEAT.—

If the quantity of wheat (other than durum wheat) imported is:	The rate of duty is:
Not more than 1,050,000 metric tons.	NAFTA rate of duty.
More than 1,050,000 metric tons.	\$50/ton.

#### (3) BARLEY.—

If the quantity of barley imported is:	The rate of duty is:
Not more than the average amount imported from Canada during the 10-year period preceding the effective date of the NAFTA.	NAFTA rate of duty.
More than the average amount imported from Canada during the 10-year period preceding the effective date of NAFTA.	\$50/ton.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NAFTA.—The term "NAFTA" means the North American Free Trade Agreement approved by Congress under section 101(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

(2) NAFTA RATE OF DUTY.—The term "NAFTA rate of duty" means the rate of duty in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act for wheat, durum wheat, or barley, which ever is applicable, imported from Canada.

#### DORGAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1594

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. SARBANES) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1269, supra; as follows:

On page 1, between lines 2 and 3, insert:

#### TITLE I—RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Redesignate sections 1 through 10 as sections 101 through 110, respectively, and redesignate any cross references thereto accordingly.

On page 1, line 4, strike "This Act" and insert "This title".

On page 2, line 4, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 18, line 11, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 19, line 12, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 19, line 18, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 22, line 20, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 22, line 25, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 24, line 17, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 24, line 20, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 25, line 19, strike "this Act" and insert "this title".

On page 27, line 25, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 28, line 16, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 3, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 16, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 33, line 23, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 35, line 23, strike "Act" and insert "title".

On page 48, line 4, strike "Act" and insert "title".

At the end of the bill, insert the following new title:

#### TITLE II—EMERGENCY COMMISSION TO END THE TRADE DEFICIT

##### SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "End the Trade Deficit Act".