

reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution is agreed to or disagreed to is not in order.

(C) VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE.—Immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the appropriate House, the vote on final passage of the joint resolution shall occur.

(D) APPEALS OF RULINGS.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution described in paragraph (I) shall be decided without debate.

(6) TREATMENT OF OTHER HOUSE'S JOINT RESOLUTION.—If, before the passage by one House of Congress of a joint resolution of that House, that House receives from the other House a joint resolution, then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) REFERRAL OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF SENDING HOUSE.—The joint resolution of the sending House shall not be referred to a committee in the receiving House.

(B) PROCEDURES IN RECEIVING HOUSE.—With respect to a joint resolution of the House receiving the joint resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the sending House; but

(ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the sending House.

(C) DISPOSITION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF RECEIVING HOUSE.—Upon disposition of the joint resolution received from the other House, it shall no longer be in order to consider the joint resolution originated in the receiving House.

(7) PROCEDURES AFTER ACTION BY BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE.—If the House receiving a joint resolution from the other House after the receiving House has disposed of a joint resolution originated in that House, the action of the receiving House with regard to the disposition of the joint resolution originated in that House shall be deemed to be the action of the receiving House with regard to the joint resolution originated in the other House.

(8) STATUS OF PROCEDURES.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution described in paragraph (I), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.●

●Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues in introducing the Food and Medicine for the World Act.

For years the United States has enacted economic sanctions to punish foreign governments, often without regard for the effects of those sanctions back home. Under a bill that I am introducing jointly with Senators ASHCROFT, BROWNBACK and KERREY, we can make more sense of our confusing sanctions policy. We can put an end to the practice of making our agricultural producers shoulder most of the blame when we impose sanctions.

The exchange of goods and ideas worldwide has never been freer; it is now axiomatic to say that we live in a global economy. It follows that the rules governing economics have changed, so too should those related to economic sanctions. Unilateral economic action is less effective than it used to be, simply because it's rarely possible for one country or company to corner the market on a good or service.

Moreover, we often hurt ourselves with unilateral actions that disproportionately affect one sector of our economy over another. Our agricultural producers, for example, have long borne the brunt of American unilateral action. It is estimated that 10% of the world wheat market is put out of reach of U.S. producers by economic sanctions.

That's why I became a member of the Senate Sanctions Task Force last year, and it's why I am joining my colleagues in introducing the Food and Medicine for the World Act. Under this legislation, when any new unilateral sanction is announced by the President, the sanctions he imposes will not affect agriculture or medicine unless: the President submits a report to Congress asking that the sanction include agriculture; and Congress approves of his request. The process must be complete within 60 days before the sanctions against agriculture are supposed to go into effect. This bill would not take effect in the event that Congress has declared war or in the case of national emergency.

Mr. President, while I believe sanctions can be a legitimate tool of foreign policy, I don't think that American producers should be punished for the actions of unscrupulous foreign governments. Nor do I think it is fair to put an abrupt end to the supply of medicine based on the behavior of a dictator. We must send a message to the world that our producers are reliable and that those abroad who rely on U.S. products will not be put at risk by a sanction on U.S. food and medicine.

The Food and Medicine for the World Act sends that message, and I urge my colleagues to lend their support to the bill.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 92

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 92, a bill to provide for biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 148, a bill to require

the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 171, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to limit the concentration of sulfur in gasoline used in motor vehicles.

S. 322

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed.

S. 327

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 327, a bill to exempt agricultural products, medicines, and medical products from U.S. economic sanctions.

S. 343

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 343, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 380

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 380, a bill to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to ensure that the volume of steel imports does not exceed the average monthly volume of such imports during the 36-month period preceeding July 1997.

S. 403

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 403, a bill to prohibit implementation of "Know Your Customer" regulations by the Federal banking agencies.

S. 407

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 407, a bill to reduce gun trafficking by prohibiting bulk purchases of handguns.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of

Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, a concurrent resolution expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9—CALLING FOR A UNITED STATES EFFORT TO END RESTRICTIONS ON THE FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE ENCLAVED PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED AREA OF CYPRUS

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

S. CON. RES. 9

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 the 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:

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

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

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

(4) "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";

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

(6) "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 hindrance";

(7) "All Karpas Greek-Cypriot students attending secondary schools or third-level in-

stitutions in the south should be allowed to return to their homes on weekends and holidays";

(8) "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";

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

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

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

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

(13) "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";

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

(15) "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 Leonarissos, where only 9 Greek-Cypriots still reside)"; and

(16) "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:

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

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

(3) 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";

Whereas on July 31, 1997, Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash agreed to further address this issue along with other humanitarian issues; and

Whereas no substantive progress has since been made on the part of the Turkish side to implement the recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by UNFICYP in 1995: 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 am submitting a 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. I have introduced this legislation in the past, and I regret that these concerns 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.

Mr. President, I believe that this resolution is 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, that we can bring the plight of these people to the World's attention. My 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