

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 hinderance";

(7) "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";

(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 hinderance 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.)";

(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 Denktash 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 until their rights and freedoms are restored.

This is the least we can do for these people. 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.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 34—DESIGNATING NATIONAL YOUTH FITNESS WEEK

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 34

Whereas the Nation is witnessing a historic decrease in the health of the youth in the United States, with only 22 percent of the youth being physically active for the recommended 30 minutes each day and nearly 15 percent of the youth being almost completely inactive each day;

Whereas physical education classes are on the decline, with 75 percent of students in the United States not attending daily physical education classes and 25 percent of students not participating in any form of physical education in schools, which is a decrease in participation of almost 20 percent in 4 years;

Whereas more than 60,000,000 people, 1/3 of the population of the United States, are overweight;

Whereas the percentage of overweight youth in the United States has doubled in the last 30 years;

Whereas these serious trends have resulted in a decrease in the self-esteem of, and an increase in the risk of future health problems for, youth in the United States;

Whereas youth in the United States represent the future of the Nation and the decrease in physical fitness of the youth may destroy the future potential of the United States unless the Nation invests in the youth in the United States to increase productivity and stability for tomorrow;

Whereas regular physical activity has been proven to be effective in fighting depression, anxiety, premature death, diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, colon cancer, and a variety of weight problems;

Whereas physical fitness campaigns help encourage consideration of the mental and physical health of the youth in the United States; and

Whereas Congress should take steps to reverse a trend which, if not resolved, could destroy future opportunities for millions of today's youth because a healthy child makes a healthy, happy, and productive adult: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning April 30, 1999, as "National Youth Fitness Week";

(2) urges parents, families, caregivers, and teachers to encourage and help youth in the United States to participate in athletic ac-

tivities and to teach adolescents to engage in healthy lifestyles; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF VETERANS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

S. RES. 35

Whereas an estimated 30 percent of the patients in veterans nursing home facilities suffer from Alzheimer's Disease or some other form of dementia;

Whereas only a very small number of facilities exist that are dedicated to treating patients with Alzheimer's disease and to developing improved protocols to treat the disorder;

Whereas the aging of the United States veterans population is expected to hinder the capability of traditional veterans nursing home facilities to care for veterans with Alzheimer's disease; and

Whereas research indicates that the traditional nursing home model may not provide the most effective method of treating patients with Alzheimer's disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) in authorizing medical facility projects and leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Congress should authorize projects and leases for facilities, in urban and rural locations, that are designed specifically for purposes of treating veterans with Alzheimer's disease and conducting research relating to Alzheimer's disease;

(2) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should encourage innovation in the methods utilized by Department health care personnel in treating veterans with Alzheimer's disease; and

(3) the Secretary should encourage and facilitate the sharing of information on Alzheimer's disease among Department facilities and personnel.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution in support of veterans suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

When I first came to Congress 20 years ago, not a single piece of legislation devoted to Alzheimer's disease had even been introduced. We have come a long way since then, as today Alzheimer's is a household word. It is also the most expensive uninsured illness in America. That is why I recently introduced legislation to allow families to deduct the cost of home care and adult day and respite care provided to a family member suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

The resolution I am submitting today is targeted to the challenges faced by veterans suffering from Alzheimer's disease and their families. I worked closely with the Maine Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] of the United States on this approach, after learning of the prevalence