

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

of this disorder in the veterans population in Maine and nationwide, and the need to improve treatment regimes.

The resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that in authorizing veterans medical facility projects, such as nursing homes, Congress should authorize projects for facilities in urban and rural areas specifically designed to treat veterans with Alzheimer's disease and conducting research into the disorder.

The resolution also expresses support for innovation in the methods used by VA personnel in treating veterans with Alzheimer's disease, and encourages the sharing of information on Alzheimer's disease among VA facilities and health care personnel.

Facilities authorized under this bill would provide a model for existing VA nursing homes that treat Alzheimer's disease and future homes dedicated exclusively to the treatment of Alzheimer's. These specially designed homes will formulate new protocols for the treatment of this devastating condition.

Currently, veterans homes have an average of 30 percent Alzheimer's patients. Serious questions have been raised concerning whether it is appropriate to treat this disorder in the traditional nursing home setting. Yet, the VA does not operate any facilities exclusively targeted at Alzheimer's disease, and the VA budget for construction funds for veterans nursing homes does not authorize construction of any unique long-term care projects. Authorizing the VA to explore new ways of treating Alzheimer's disease will enable the Department, which administers one of the largest health care networks in the country, to prepare for the future, when the aging of the veterans population is expected to hinder the ability of traditional veterans homes to care for Alzheimer's patients.

One of the most important components of this resolution is that a demonstration facility authorized by Congress will give the VA the freedom to design new and more effective protocols for treating Alzheimer's patients—including new approaches to care, administration, staffing, quality assurance, and other issues. Facilities are currently forced to comply with existing long-term care regulations, laws, building codes, and traditional medical models, which are often not compatible with the unique needs of patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

Advances made by facilities designed specifically to treat veterans with Alzheimer's will ultimately benefit all those who suffer with this disorder. Therefore, Mr. President, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 36—AUTHORIZING TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 36

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting photographs to be taken on February 11 or 12, 1999, during the roll call vote on the Articles of Impeachment in the impeachment trial of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, which arrangements shall provide for a minimum of disruption to Senate proceedings.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TROOPS TO TEACHERS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, the Congress has an important opportunity to provide the youth of America with knowledge and experience that will benefit their future and therefore the future of this country. The Troops-to-Teachers program in the Department of Defense brings the technical talents and experience of retiring military personnel directly to American classrooms to benefit our young people. Former military personnel who enroll in Troops-to-Teachers bring essential mathematical, scientific, and technological expertise that our schools need in order to provide the Nation with the technical talent we will need to face the future. This is a "win-win" program that brings together age and experience with youth and energy. This program rewards those in uniform who have served the Nation by providing them with valuable training assistance needed for the transition to a classroom, and it rewards our young people with service professionals' knowledge and information gained while developing and using the latest technologies.

Congress established Troops-to-Teachers in 1993. Since then, over 3,000 men and women retiring from the military have received training to enable them to enter classrooms as qualified teachers. These men and women bring some very important fresh perspectives to American classrooms. About three quarters of the "Troops" are males, compared with about 25 percent male teachers in the Nation's public school systems. Almost a third of them have science, engineering, and technology backgrounds which are sorely needed in our schools at all levels. About a third of the "Troops" are minorities,

compared to less than 10 percent minority instructors in our public schools. Many minority retirees and half of the "Troops" overall elect to teach in inner city or rural schools—the schools that are often most in need of additional teaching expertise.

This bipartisan bill introduced by my esteemed colleague, Senator MCCAIN, would provide the critical financial support retiring service personnel need to gain teacher skills and would assist them in obtaining employment as teachers. I am honored to be an original cosponsor of S. 389, the Troops to Teachers Program Improvement Act of 1999. If enacted, this bill will provide a \$2,000 stipend to help offset the cost of earning teacher certification. It would also provide grants to school districts for each new teacher they hire, and would set up Troops-to-Teacher Centers to manage the program in various states. Major grants up to \$825,000 would be awarded to Institutions of Higher Education located near military installations to establish teacher certification programs tailored to meet the needs of retiring military personnel. Placement and referral assistance would also be available to personnel who enroll in the program.

Mr. President, in 1993 Troops-to-Teachers was an important initiative to help meet the needs of military personnel leaving the military services during the drawdown of our military forces. The drawdown has been completed, but that no longer matters. During the past five years, I believe we now know how valuable this program is regardless of whether our military forces shrink or grow. Retiring military personnel who, by definition, are "public servants" have a valuable combination of skills and commitment to apply their public service in another venue—America's classrooms. America's youth and the Nation's future will be the beneficiaries. I urge my colleagues to vote to enact the Troops-to-Teachers Improvement Act of 1999 and to extend the authority of this program for five more years. It's a great dividend from America's past and an important investment in America's future.●

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, this month is the centennial anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Gulfport, Mississippi.

The First Presbyterian Church of Gulfport has a rich history serving the Lord and the Gulfport community. It was organized on February 17, 1899 by the New Orleans Presbytery. On January 30, 1904, the original frame church building was dedicated and a year later, Reverend F.L. McFadden was installed as the church's first Pastor.