

this history is equally credited with the formation of Detroit.

This resolution recognizes the important role the city of Detroit and its people have played in the history and development of a strong and secure America. From great sports teams and automobiles to music and civil rights, each domain is synonymous with Detroit. Its rich musical heritage and artistry has left a lasting imprint on the sound of rhythm & blues, gospel, jazz, and Motown.

"The Motor City" is a moniker of pride for the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan as a whole. The pre-eminent accomplishments of Detroit's automobile industry began with Henry Ford, a man whose ingenuity and determination changed the landscape of American life. In doing so, a dominant labor movement emerged as a force for equality in the workplace. In addition, people of all ethnicities living and working in Detroit know of the city's distinguished mark in the civil rights movement and understand the fight for equal rights in America is far from over. I believe Detroit's best years lie ahead and am proud of the past accomplishments that forever anchor this city in the history books of our country.

I wish Detroit and its residents a Happy Tercentennial and look forward to its anniversary celebrations this year.

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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—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 concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 28

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

Whereas, since the tragic events of 1974, the number of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus has been reduced from 20,000 to 593 (428 Greek-Cypriots and 165 Maronites);

Whereas the enclaved people continue to be subjected to restrictions on their freedoms and human rights;

Whereas the representatives of the two communities in Cyprus, who met in Vienna, Austria, in August 1975 under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, reached a humanitarian agreement, known as the Vienna III 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 Secretary General of the United Nations, in his December 10, 1995, report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, set out the recommendations contained in the humanitarian review of the the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (in this concurrent resolution referred to as "UNFICYP"), as endorsed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1032(95), regarding the restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people of Cyprus;

Whereas the Secretary General of the United Nations, in his June 7, 1996 report on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, informed the Security Council that the Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island "were subjected to severe restrictions and limitations in many basic freedoms, which had the effect of ensuring that inexorably, with the passage of time, the communities would cease to exist";

Whereas United Nations 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 Denktaş agreed to further address this issue along with other humanitarian issues;

Whereas those agreements and recommendations are still far from being implemented, despite a number of measures announced in May 2000 by the Turkish side to ease certain restrictions imposed on movement between the two sides, which restrictions largely remain in effect;

Whereas the measures against the UNFICYP instituted by the Turkish side since June 2000 have further complicated the situation;

Whereas, on January 22, 1990, Turkey recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights; and

Whereas the European Commission of Human Rights, in the case of Cyprus vs. Turkey before the European Court of Human Rights in 1999 found that "taken as a whole, the daily life of the Greek Cypriots in northern Cyprus is characterized by a multitude of adverse circumstances. The absence of normal means of communication, the unavailability in practice of the Greek Cypriot press, the insufficient number of priests, the difficult choice before which parents and school children are put regarding secondary education, the restrictions and formalities applied to freedom of movement, the impossibility to preserve property rights upon departure or death and the various other restrictions create a feeling among the persons concerned of being compelled to live in a hostile environment in which it is hardly possible to lead a normal private and family life" and "are to a large extent the direct result of the official policy conducted by the respondent government [Turkey] and its subordinate local administration". Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That 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) expresses its intention to 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, also sponsored by Senator MIKULSKI, 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. In the 106th Congress, my resolution garnered 36 cosponsors, more than one-third of the U.S. Senate.

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 a quarter of a century, I know they would share my outrage.

The 26 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 a quarter of a century 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. There remains, in northern Cyprus, a small remnant of 428 enclaved Greek-Cypriots and 165 Maronites. 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.

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-six 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 represents an aggravated interference with their right to respect their private and family life and for their home. Human rights violations and deprivations include: restrictions and formalities on their freedom of movement; the impossibility of preserving their property rights upon their departure or death; the unavailability of access to Greek Cypriot press; an insufficient number of priests; and the difficulties

in continuing their children's secondary education.

What I just cited are the 1999 findings of the European Commission of Human Rights in the case of Cyprus against Turkey which is currently before the European Court of Human Rights. Overall, the Commission found that the enclaved "have been subjected to discrimination amounting to degrading treatment." On January 22, 1990, Turkey recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights and although there has been no ruling, these findings by the Commission illustrate the dire situation which exists.

Going back to 1995, the situation was studied then too, with equally compelling findings. This report on the conditions of the enclaved by the UN Secretary General stated that, "the Review confirmed that those communities were the objects of very severe restrictions, which curtailed the exercise of many basic freedoms and had the effect on ensuring that, inexorably with the passage of time, those communities would cease to exist in the northern part of the island." The UN expressed its concerns and made recommendations for remedial actions by the Turkish-Cypriot regime.

As an example of the situation there, I will state what two of the recommendations were. The simplicity of them speaks volumes. They are: (1) "All restrictions on land travel within the northern part of Cyprus should be lifted", and (2) "Restrictions on hand-carried mail and newspapers should be lifted" These are basic rights to us, but something to be desired and wished for by the enclaved. In addition, the State Department's Human Rights Report for 2000 recently released states that the Turkish-Cypriot regime "continued to restrict freedom of movement".

As a result of this review, very minor relaxation of restrictions on the freedom of movement of the enclaved were introduced in 1996, but all the other recommendations have not been implemented. Some new telephone lines were also installed in the Karpas and Kormakiti areas but the overseas charges imposed make it impossible to use for communication with relatives in the Government controlled area.

The numbers of the enclaved continue to decrease and education is one reason. No Greek language educational facilities for the Greek-Cypriot and Maronite children exist beyond the elementary level. Parents are forced to choose between keeping their children with them or sending them to the south for further education. If a child is sent for further education they are no longer permitted to return permanently to their homes.

I am aware that on May 4, 2000, the Turkish occupation regime announced measures to ease restrictions in order to improve the living conditions of the

enclaved. For example, it was announced that Greek-Cypriots and Maronites who wish to visit their relatives in the occupied areas will be allowed to stay for a reasonable length of time after obtaining the necessary permit. What was instituted was that the relatives of the enclaved when visiting can stay in the occupied areas for three days and two nights instead of the two days and one night that was the case in the past.

One restriction that was eased in may was that the enclaved may bring their spouses to reside with them and the Greek-Cypriot marriage certificates will be recognized as proof of marriage. Amazingly, this previously required special permission which was difficult to obtain.

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.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to join Senator SNOWE in submitting a resolution calling for action to help the enclaved people in the occupied areas of Cyprus. 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 decades, 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 schools of their choice. Their access to the 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 freedom 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 urges the President to work to end restrictions on the freedom of the enclaved people in the occupied part of

Cyprus. It states that commitment of Congress to pursue this issue until the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the enclaved people of Cyprus are restored, respected and safeguarded.

We all hope peace will come to Cyprus, ending the occupation which divides it. But our efforts to improve human rights on the island cannot wait. I urge my colleagues to join me supporting this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 145. Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

SA 146. Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, *supra*.

SA 147. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 295, to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 145. Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

On page 21, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 204. RULES RELATING TO CERTAIN TARGETED ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 316(c) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b), as added by section 203, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) SPECIAL RULES FOR TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS.—

"(A) EXCEPTION DOES NOT APPLY.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply in the case of a targeted communication that is made by an organization described in such paragraph.

"(B) TARGETED COMMUNICATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'targeted communication' means an electioneering communication (as defined in section 304(d)(3)) that is distributed from a television or radio broadcast station or provider of cable or satellite television service whose audience consists primarily of residents of the State for which the clearly identified candidate is seeking office."

SA 146. Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows: