

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: