

of terror, but I think that our observations, conclusions, and recommendations remain timely and important.

Mr. President, I ask that our delegation's executive summary be printed in the RECORD.

The summary follows:

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEBRUARY 23, 1996.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,

Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: From February 7-14, 1996, our Senate delegation traveled to the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Jordan, Syria, Israel, and Cyprus. The delegation, led by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat from Rhode Island and Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, included Senator Charles S. Robb, Democrat from Virginia and a Member of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Armed Services and Intelligence; and Senator James Inhofe, Republican from Oklahoma and a Member of the Senate Committees on Armed Services and Intelligence. We were accompanied by Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff members Edwin K. Hall (Minority Staff Director and Chief Counsel), George A. Pickart (Minority Professional Staff Member for the Near East and South Asia), and Peter M. Cleveland (Minority Professional Staff Member for East Asia and the Pacific) and by Jay C. Ghazal (Legislative Assistant to Senator Pell for Defense Issues).

The purpose of the trip was to focus on the Middle East peace process, including prospects for a successful conclusion to the bilateral negotiations between Israel and Syria, and the status of the implementation of Israel's peace agreements with Jordan and the Palestinians. We also examined the potential for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to the conflict on Cyprus.

In Jordan the delegation met with His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, Her Majesty Queen Noor, and with newly-appointed Foreign Minister Abdal Karim al-Kabariti; in Syria with Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara and Vice President Abdal Halim Khaddam; in Israel with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and with representatives of the Israel Defense Forces on the Golan Heights; in Gaza with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and newly elected Palestinian Council members Haider Abdel Shafi, Ziyad Abu Amer, and Riyad Zanon; and in Cyprus with President Glafcos Clerides, House President Alexis Galanos, and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash. In addition, Senators Robb and Inhofe, both members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, met separately with U.S. intelligence officials on matters pertaining to the region.

Our visit to the region coincided with a period of intense activity with regard to the peace process and other matters:

On the day of our arrival in Israel, Prime Minister Shimon Peres called for early elections in an effort to secure a mandate for his peace negotiations with Syria;

Syria and Israel, fresh from a scheduled break in their negotiations at Wye Plantation in Maryland, had just hosted a shuttle visit by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher;

The Palestinians had just concluded elections for a chief executive—a vote won overwhelmingly by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat—and an 88 member council;

On the day we traveled to Gaza, Israel had sealed its borders with the Palestinian autonomous area for security reasons, one of many closures since the onset of self-rule;

Israel and Jordan continued to work out arrangements to implement their recent

peace treaty, at the same time that King Hussein exhibited a more aggressive posture towards Iraq;

As Ankara grappled with forming a new government and as Athens installed new leadership, tensions flared between Turkey and Greece over an uninhabited Dodecanese islet, and a visit by a high-level U.S. envoy to mediate over Cyprus was cancelled.

We would like to commend the dedicated U.S. Foreign Service personnel at the American Embassies in Jordan, Syria, Israel and Cyprus, and at the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem, for their assistance and support during our trip. In particular, we would like to express our deep appreciation to Ambassador Wesley W. Egan, Jr. and Deputy Political Counselor Margot Sullivan in Amman; Ambassador Christopher W.S. Ross and Political Officer Laurence Silverman in Damascus; Ambassador Martin S. Indyk and Political Officer John Hall in Tel Aviv; Consul General Edward G. Abington, Jr. and Political Officer Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley in Jerusalem; and Ambassador Richard A. Boucher and Political Officer John Lister in Nicosia, for their special efforts to make our trip a success.

We would also like to thank our military escort, Commander Sean Fogarty (USN), as well as Commander Joe Malone (USN), and YN1 Dwight Brisbane (USN) for their exceptional work in support of the delegation.

This report attempts to present a snapshot of the circumstances at the time of our visit. Our visit, it should be noted, preceded the recent wave of terrorist bombings in Israel, so the report does not address the bombings or their potential impact—which undoubtedly will be quite significant on the region and the prospects for peace. The views expressed are our own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, or the individual members thereof.

Sincerely,

CLAIBORNE PELL.
CHARLES S. ROBB.
JAMES M. INHOFE.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISRAEL-SYRIA PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Peace talks between Israel and Syria resumed late last year and showed signs of progress. Syrian and Israeli officials report that serious discussions have taken place under U.S. auspices at Wye Plantation in Maryland, and that the new informal setting helped to produce greater flexibility from both sides.

The parties may become distracted by early elections in Israel and the presidential campaign in the United States, which in turn may prevent them from reaching quick agreement on a peace treaty. But officials from Israel and Syria say substantive negotiations will continue for the foreseeable future and assert that an agreement remains possible.

Notwithstanding the improvements in atmosphere, Syria and Israel still have a tough road ahead in the negotiations:

The relationship between the two countries is plagued by instinctual mistrust;

Difficult decisions remain to be made on security arrangements on the Golan Heights (including the extent of Israel's withdrawal, the dimensions of demilitarized zones, and the possible presence of an international monitoring force including U.S. troops) and on the fabric of the future Israeli-Syrian relationship.

Syrians accept the inevitability of peace with Israel, but appear uncertain of the terms, ill-prepared for a normal relationship and reluctant to accept the concept of a warm peace.

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE AGREEMENTS

Assuming the recent terrorist bombings in Israel do not cause the peace process to unravel completely, the "Oslo II" agreement between Israel and the Palestinians will set the stage for the emergence of a permanent Palestinian entity—which Palestinians see as their own state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and which Israelis see as something far short of that.

Palestinian officials, including PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, bristle at what they perceive to be "unequal" U.S. treatment of Israel and the Palestinians, but acknowledge the importance of their own commitments on security and wish to be seen as working hard to prevent acts of violence and terror against Israelis.

The Palestine National Council will have to decide whether and how to amend the PLO Covenant, which still refers to the destruction of Israel. Arafat clearly recognizes the need to address the issue, but is not yet fully committed to changes that will be as forthcoming and precise as Israel and others would expect.

The Palestinians must develop and refine the institutional basis for their experiment with self-rule. Recent elections succeeded in creating an 88 member council, but council members have yet to meet and seem to lack confidence about their role in Palestinian society and their relationship with Arafat—their powerful chief executive.

ISRAEL-JORDAN PEACE TREATY

Jordan and Israel are implementing their October 1994 peace treaty with vigor and in good faith. As King Hussein stated, "The peace process is over. It's peace building now."

In recent months, King Hussein has taken a new and aggressive posture towards Iraq, granting asylum to two highly-placed Iraqi defectors (who willingly returned to Iraq after our visit and were subsequently murdered), calling for greater coordination among Iraq's fractured opposition, and talking about a federated Iraq. The King's statements and actions present a challenge to Saddam Hussein and have sparked the interest—not all positive—of other regional powers such as Syria.

CYPRUS CONFLICT

The situation in Cyprus, which is closely connected to the relationship between Greece and Turkey, remains jittery and uncertain. The recent escalation of tensions between Ankara and Athens over a small Dodecanese island underscores the acute need to resolve differences between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders.

While some in the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities appear willing to seek reconciliation, and even with the broad outlines of a solution apparent for some time, a recent attempt by the U.S. Administration to initiate a high-level mission on Cyprus failed to take hold.

The United States stands ready to devote considerable resources and energy to the problem, but the parties offer few prescriptions for improving the current hostile climate. The tendency of the Turkish Cypriot leadership to rehash old grievances when discussing current problems suggests that the impasse may remain for some time.●

PRESIDENT'S DAY

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to the Senate's attention a practice that has crept into our popular culture with little notice. This practice relates to the Federal holiday we observe every year on the third

Monday in February. According to current Federal law, this holiday is "Washington's Birthday" in honor of our great first President. In its de facto observance, however, this holiday has become known as "President's Day" because of its proximity to the birthday of our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln.

This matter was recently brought to my attention by the President of the Society of the Cincinnati. The Society's concern is that by combining the two holidays in popular observance, we dilute the remembrances of the gravity and importance of the achievements of both men—one who fought to found our Nation and one who fought to preserve it. According to law, President Lincoln's birthday is observed on February 12.●

DRUGS AND YOUTH: THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last week retired Army General Barry McCaffrey was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be this Nation's fifth drug czar. Perhaps the biggest, and most important, challenge facing General McCaffrey is the emerging trend of increasing drug use among young people. A recent survey of students in the 8th, 10th and 12th grades yielded some troubling results. According to the annual Monitoring the Future survey, drug use among secondary school students, particularly marijuana, is on the increase. The nationwide study also found that the use of LSD, stimulants, inhalants and hallucinogens also increased, albeit not to the extent of marijuana use.

As a parent, perhaps the most troubling of the study's findings was that which gauged the attitudes of young people regarding the risks of drug use. The proportion of secondary school students who see drug use as dangerous continued to decline in 1995. The significance of this should not be overlooked. In regard to the risk of drug use, the Department of Health and Human Services found that 9 out of 10 adult cocaine users started using drugs as a teenager. The potential problem increases when one considers that there are currently 39 million Americans under the age of 10. Given these demographics, the actual number of teens using drugs will increase when these children reach their late teens and twenties, even if the percentage of users remains the same as it is today. Failure to address these emerging attitudes, in addition to leading to increased youth drug use, may also lead to increased crime and violence which often accompanies drug abuse.

In an effort to learn from the experiences of communities all across the Nation and raise awareness about youth drug use and the violence, President Clinton has invited concerned individuals from all across the Nation to a national summit which is taking place today in Greenbelt, MD. In addition

several cities, including Milwaukee, will be joining the summit by video teleconference. Wisconsin will be well represented both in Greenbelt and Milwaukee.

Among those representing Wisconsin in Greenbelt is Capt. Charles Tubbs of the Beloit Police Department. As head of the department's community relations division, Captain Tubbs has gained national recognition for his efforts in regard to gangs and school related violence. His leadership has led to the development of many community based initiatives which deal directly with the problems associated with young people.

Coordinating the Milwaukee site will be James Mosely, director of the Milwaukee-based, Fighting Back Initiative. This program draws upon many resources from throughout the community to deal directly with the problems associated with drug and alcohol abuse in Milwaukee's north and southside communities.

The national summit presents an opportunity to learn about these community based antidrug efforts as well as others from all across this Nation. A great deal can be learned from the people in our cities and towns who deal with these problems on a daily basis. A comprehensive antidrug policy must develop partnerships which build on the experiences and needs of local communities.

One such partnership involving the Drug Enforcement Agency and law enforcement in northeastern Wisconsin recently resulted in a drug bust garnering 40 pounds of marijuana with an estimated street value of \$250,000. The officers of the Brown County Sheriff's Department, as well as the DEA agents who lent a helping hand, deserve our respect and admiration for their willingness to identify a problem and work together to solve it. We should learn from their example, and seek more cooperative efforts of this nature. I am pleased that General McCaffrey has indicated that he intends to do just that.

In closing, Mr. President, Capt. Tubbs and James Mosely are just a few examples of the hundreds of dedicated people all across our State who are committed to helping young people lead better lives and in the process, making our communities better places to live. There can be little doubt that drug use, particularly among our young people, presents a danger and that finding the solution will require the dedication of each of us. As General McCaffrey acknowledged, solving the drug problem will not occur overnight, it will take a determined and consistent effort over a number of years. Building on the good work and experiences of people like Charles Tubbs and James Mosely is a good place to start.●

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN KLINEFELTER, SLAIN POLICE OFFICER

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a very brave man,

to police officer Brian Klinefelter who sacrificed his life on January 29, 1996, in the line of duty. He was shot to death when he approached three robbery suspects whom he had pulled over on a dark county road. Backup was only 2 minutes away, and his shift had ended about 15 minutes before the incident occurred.

It is a tragedy when any policeman falls in the line of duty. However, this occurred in St. Joseph, a small town where officer Brian Klinefelter was known by most on a first-name basis. Admired by young and old, his untimely death had an immediate impact on this close-knit, central Minnesota community.

As a small boy, Brian Klinefelter had always dreamed of becoming a police officer. He was a 1988 graduate of Apollo High School where he played football and he received his police training at Alexandria Technical College. He had been a policeman with the six member St. Joseph Police for 2½ years, and he had proudly built his career on dedication and commitment. At the age of 25 he was nominated for the top award of Officer of the Year after talking an armed gunman into surrendering in August, 1995.

Brian's death was especially hard for the citizens of St. Joseph because it was the first death of a policeman and the first in the St. Cloud area in more than 57 years. His slaying marked the 178th death of a peace officer in the line of duty in Minnesota in the past 114 years. Over 2,200 people attended his funeral, including over 1,600 law officers with a stream of more than 500 squad cars from the Midwest and Canada.

Friends and colleagues remember Brian as a very caring person with a big heart who loved being a law enforcement officer. He was a devoted and loving husband, a wonderful father, a caring and beloved son, a generous and loving brother, a loyal friend, and a fine policeman who dedicated his life to defending the peace. As we honor him, I want to share with you a part of his family's memories, "Brian's love and dedication to his profession should serve as a model for everyone in their lives."

I extend my deepest, heartfelt sympathy to his devoted wife, Wendy and his baby daughter Katelyn, and his parents, siblings, and fellow officers. Officer Brian Klinefelter leaves a rich legacy of protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and we will never forget this gallant man.●

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1996

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 noon, Monday, March 11, further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under