

who do have influence to bring pressure to bear on the Taliban. In particular Pakistan—which has both elected the first female Prime Minister in the Islamic world and provided assistance to the Taliban—should cease to provide patronage to the Taliban and take a position at the forefront of international efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

This resolution also recognizes that the only long-term solution to the plight of the Afghani people is to help bring an end to the conflict that has created the Taliban, and to begin the long process of rebuilding a stable and prosperous Afghanistan. Food security, let alone the sort of long-term economic redevelopment that will be necessary to repair Afghanistan's battered infrastructure will not be possible unless both men and women are able to take up gainful employment and have equal access to educational opportunities.

To this end, this resolution calls for the members of the international community to cease activities, such as supplying weapons or financial assistance, to any of the warring factions in Afghanistan and encourages international efforts, especially that of the U.N. Special Mission, in procuring a durable and lasting peace in Afghanistan.

The treatment of Afghanistan's women should not be ignored. To continue to do so will send a dangerous message to others around the world who might violate the human rights of ethnic or religious minorities, or their own female populations.

I urge my colleagues to support Senate Concurrent Resolution 6, and send an important message to the Taliban and the entire international community regarding women's rights.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

CONGRATULATING THE REUNIFICATION OF JERUSALEM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 51, Senate Concurrent Resolution 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21) congratulating the residents of Jerusalem

and the people of Israel on the thirtieth anniversary of the reunification of that historic city, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 21

Whereas for 3,000 years Jerusalem has been Judaism's holiest city and the focal point of Jewish religious devotion;

Whereas Jerusalem is also considered a holy city by members of other religious faiths;

Whereas there has been a continuous Jewish presence in Jerusalem for three millennia and a Jewish majority in the city since the 1840s;

Whereas the once thriving Jewish majority of the historic Old City of Jerusalem was driven out by force during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War;

Whereas from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths as well as Jewish citizens of all states were denied access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan;

Whereas in 1967 Jerusalem was reunited by Israel during the conflict known as the Six Day War;

Whereas since 1967 Jerusalem has been a united city, and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city;

Whereas this year marks the thirtieth year that Jerusalem has been administered as a unified city in which the rights of all faiths have been respected and protected;

Whereas in 1990 the United States Senate and House of Representatives overwhelmingly adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 106 and House Concurrent Resolution 290 declaring that Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, "must remain an undivided city" and calling on Israel and the Palestinians to undertake negotiations to resolve their differences;

Whereas Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel later cited Senate concurrent Resolution 106 as having "helped our neighbors reach the negotiating table" to produce the historic Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington on September 13, 1993; and

Whereas the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-45) which became law on November 8, 1995, states as a matter of United States policy that Jerusalem should remain the undivided capital of Israel: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates the residents of Jerusalem and the people of Israel on the thirtieth anniversary of the reunification of that historic city;

(2) strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights

of every ethnic and religious group are protected as they have been by Israel during the past 30 years;

(3) calls upon the President and Secretary of State to publicly affirm as a matter of United States policy that Jerusalem must remain the undivided capital of the state of Israel; and

(4) urges United States officials to refrain from any actions that contradict United States law on this subject.

REGARDING THE TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 52, Senate Resolution 58.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 58) to state the sense of the Senate that the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan is essential for furthering the security interests of the United States, Japan, and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, and that the people of Okinawa deserve recognition for their contributions toward ensuring the Treaty's implementation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 58) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas the Senate finds that the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan is critical to the security interests of the United States, Japan and the countries of the Asian Pacific region;

Whereas the security relationship between the United States and Japan is the foundation for the security strategy of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas strong security ties between the two countries provide a key stabilizing influence in an uncertain post-cold war world;

Whereas this bilateral security relationship makes it possible for the United States and Japan to preserve their interests in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas forward-deployed forces of the United States are welcomed by allies of the United States in the region because such forces are critical for maintaining stability in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas regional stability has undergirded economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas the recognition by allies of the United States of the importance of United States armed forces for security in the Asia-Pacific region confers on the United States irreplaceable good will and diplomatic influence in that region;

Whereas Japan's host nation support is a key element in the ability of the United States to maintain forward-deployed forces in that country;

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Japan, in the Special Action Committee on Okinawa Final Report issued by the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee established by the two countries, have made commitments to reducing the burdens of United States forces on the people of Okinawa;

Whereas such commitments will maintain the operational capability and readiness of United States forces;

Whereas the people of Okinawa have borne a disproportionate share of the burdens of United States military bases in Japan; and

Whereas gaining the understanding and support of the people of Okinawa in fulfilling these commitments is crucial to effective implementation of the Treaty: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan remains vital to the security interests of the United States and Japan, as well as the security interests of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region; and

(2) the people of Okinawa deserve special recognition and gratitude for their contributions toward ensuring the treaty's implementation and regional peace and stability.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1997

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 21. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and that the Senate then immediately resume consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, the first concurrent budget resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I further ask unanimous consent that at 9:30 a.m., Senator KENNEDY, or his designee, be recognized to offer his amendment on tobacco taxes. Following the disposition of the Kennedy amendment, I ask unanimous consent that Senator GRAMM be recognized to offer his amendment regarding deficit neutral natural disaster relief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Senators can expect rollcall votes throughout Wednesday's session as the Senate attempts to complete work on the first concurrent budget resolution. The majority leader states that he is still hopeful that the Democratic leader will join him in an effort to yield back

much of the statutory time limitation for the budget resolution. All Members will be notified accordingly as any votes are ordered with respect to any amendments to this important legislation. Again, on behalf of the majority leader, I want to remind all Members that this is the last week prior to the Memorial Day recess, so we will appreciate all Members' cooperation in scheduling of votes and of other floor action. The majority leader expresses thanks to all Members for their attention.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment, under the previous order, following the remarks of the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly on the plan to pump up the Pentagon budget. This resolution jacks it up by \$2.6 billion in budget authority.

Last year, by comparison, we were staring at a \$10 to \$12 billion increase in the defense budget.

I was very much opposed to such a large increase and did everything I could to block it all the way through the process. In the end, I failed.

This year's proposed defense add-on of \$2.6 billion is relatively modest.

Mr. President, I do not intend to offer an amendment to kill the \$2.6 billion add-on.

I know defense is a top priority in the agreement and the defense number constitutes a carefully crafted consensus. Like last year, however, I still think we should stick with the President's request.

The \$265 billion requested by the President for defense is plenty to maintain a strong national defense—if the money is spent right. Unfortunately, that's not what happens. Some of it will be wasted.

The Pentagon is like a ravenous monster that has an insatiable appetite for money. I am afraid the \$2.6 billion add-on will be frittered away on cold war relics.

Mr. President, I think we need to give the Pentagon some strict guidance about how the extra money may be spent. The Budget Committee could do it. The Armed Services Committee could do it. Or the Appropriations Committee could do it. Somebody needs to do it.

The language should stipulate that the extra money be used exclusively to maintain the force structure and combat readiness. Otherwise, the Pentagon bureaucrats are going to rob the readiness accounts to pay for moderniza-

In recent years, DOD has consistently promised to pay for modernization with savings derived from lower infrastructure costs. But the promised savings have never materialized. So they rob the readiness accounts to get the money. We should not let that happen.

Mr. President, the highly touted Quadrennial Defense Review or QDR will not solve this problem. The QDR is just a smoke screen for the status quo. It's another cover for robbing the readiness accounts to pay for modernization. The QDR is simply a repeat of the Bottom-Up Review.

They douse the cold war programs with perfume to make them smell better, but it is still the same old stuff. We still have cold war programs hooked up to a post-cold war budget. This is a recipe for disaster.

The QDR tells us to keep spending money on all the cold war relics—like the F-22 fighter. The F-22 is an excellent case in point. The F-22 was designed to defeat a Soviet military threat that is now ancient history. And its cost is spinning out of control.

In 1991, we were told that we could buy 750 F-22's for \$58 billion. Now we are told that far fewer F-22's will cost \$6 billion more. The quantity drops by 40 percent and the price goes up by 10 percent. That's the Pentagon way.

Four hundred thirty-eight F-22's are now estimated to cost \$64 billion total, and production hasn't even started yet. If current trends continue, the Air Force will be lucky to get 200 F-22's for \$100 billion.

Mr. President, I think the F-22 is the threat. The F-22 has the potential for ruining the Air Force. It will eat away at Air Force fighter muscle and will totally demolish plans to modernize the fighter force.

With the F-22, the Air Force will be lucky to have 2 or 3 wings—total, versus its force of 20 wings today. During the Reagan years, we actually had 40 wings and planned for more.

Lockheed Martin CEO Norman Augustine put this problem in perspective in his book "The Defense Revolution."

I would like to quote from his book. He is an authority. He should know. This is what Mr. Augustine said:

If the cost of tactical aircraft continues to increase as it has since the World War I Spad [airplane], a projection of the history of the defense budget over the past century leads to the calculation that in the year 2054 the entire U.S. defense budget will purchase exactly one aircraft.

The F-22 is a prime candidate for fulfilling Mr. Augustine's prophecy.

Mr. President, we need to reverse this trend. We should make sure the extra money is used to maintain combat readiness. The extra money should be used to buy more training, fuel, spare parts, and maintenance. And that's it.

Mr. President, we need to take some drastic action. The centerpiece of Mr. COHEN's QDR is the plan to retain a capability to fight two major regional