

American foreign policy goals: security in the North Atlantic region and the expansion of democratic institutions and free markets.

Lithuania and Poland are meeting their responsibilities in the new Europe. They are leading the way in forging a new pattern of politics in Europe, as Secretary of State Albright called for during her trip to Lithuania last July. During her visit, Secretary Albright stated that any new members of NATO must be producers of security, not merely consumers. Mr. President, by reaching out to their neighbors—including Russia—Lithuania and Poland are showing themselves to be producers of security. They are, in short, excellent candidates for NATO membership. We in the Senate should do all we can to encourage Lithuania and Poland in their efforts to promote security in the North Atlantic region and to support their membership in NATO.●

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the U.S. Air Force on its 50th anniversary, which will be celebrated across the country on September 18, 1997.

On July 26, 1947, the National Security Act was signed into law by President Truman. This act established the U.S. Air Force as a separate branch of our Nation's Armed Forces. On September 18, 1947, W. Stuart Symington was sworn in as the first Secretary of the Air Force. Eight days later, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz became the Air Force's first Chief of Staff.

While 1947 marked the beginning of the Air Force as we know it today, the U.S. official involvement with the military applications of flight actually started 40 years earlier in 1907. On August 1 of that year—just 3 years after the Wright Brothers' historic first manned flight—the Aeronautical Division of the U.S. Army Signal Corps was established. This was the forerunner of today's Air Force. The Aeronautical Division's mission was to "take charge of all matters pertaining to military ballooning, air machines, and all kindred subjects." It is from this initial mandate that the Air Force has evolved into the indispensable force which today provides the United States with "Global Reach, Global Power."

With its founding in 1947, the Air Force became an equal partner with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in our Nation's Armed Forces. It did not take long for the Air Force to make history. Within 2 weeks of its creation, the Air Force hit the first of many impressive milestones. On October 14, 1947, a young Air Force captain by the name of Chuck Yeager courageously piloted the X-1 on the first supersonic flight.

Beginning in June 1948, it was the Air Force that was called upon to take the lead in the Berlin Airlift. Dubbed Operation Vittles and over the course of the

next 15 months, the Anglo-American airlift delivered a total of 2.3 million tons of food, fuel, and supplies to sustain the people of that beleaguered city.

The theme of this 50th anniversary year for the Air Force—"Golden Legacy—Boundless Future"—is very appropriate because facing challenges has been the hallmark of the Air Force. They have always aimed high. The Air Force has achieved countless numbers of aviation firsts that are the envy of the aeronautical world. Lesser known actions, though, are also an important part of the Air Force's golden legacy and should also be celebrated. For instance, on July 1, 1949, the Air Force became the first service to announce an end to racial segregation in its ranks.

The greatest strength in all of the military services has always been in its members themselves. Without any doubt and question, Gens. Hap Arnold and Jimmie Doolittle and Sen. Ira Eaker are great Air Force legends in their own right. So too though is Lt. Col. John Paul Stapp, a Air Force flight surgeon who in 1954 rode a rocket sled to 632 mph and then decelerated to zero in 125 seconds. He survived more than 35 times the force of gravity in order to determine if a pilot could eject from an airplane at supersonic speed and live. We should also remember Col. Robin Olds who, on January 2, 1967, became the first and only U.S. Air Force ace with 12 victories in World War II and 4 victories in Vietnam.

Over the past 50 years the men and women of the Air Force have served with honor and distinction in the major conflicts of Korea, Vietnam, and in the Persian Gulf. They have been the faithful stewards of two-thirds of America's arsenal of nuclear weapons. They have kept the peace deep below the Earth in missile silos and high in the heavens in reconnaissance aircraft.

The Air Force truly does have a golden legacy that we should all take time to reflect upon and honor. I am confident that the Air Force's rich history is the foundation of its boundless future. Regardless of any future threat our Nation may face, the Air Force will meet the challenge just as they always have.

I know my Senate colleagues join me in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the United States Air Force.●

CONDEMNATION OF BOMBING IN JERUSALEM

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 50 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 50) condemning in the strongest possible terms

the bombing in Jerusalem on September 4, 1997.

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. GORTON. Mr. President, Senator HUTCHINSON has two amendments at the desk which amend the resolution and the preamble.

I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the resolution be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to, and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to.

I further ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 1133) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 3, beginning on line 6, strike out "should provide" and all that follows through "it has fulfilled" and insert in lieu thereof "will only provide monetary or other assistance to the Palestinian Authority once it has fulfilled".

On page 3, strike out lines 16 and 17.

On page 3, line 18, strike out "(E)" and insert in lieu thereof "(D)".

On page 3, line 21, strike out "(F)" and insert in lieu thereof "(E)".

On page 4, line 1, strike out "(G)" and insert in lieu thereof "(F)".

On page 4, strike out lines 3 through 5.

On page 4, line 6, strike out "(I)" and insert in lieu thereof "(G)".

On page 4, line 9, strike out "(J)" and insert in lieu thereof "(H)".

On page 4, line 15, strike out "(K) taking affirmative steps to reduce the size of the Palestinian police force," and insert in lieu thereof "(I) taking affirmative steps to ensure that the size of the Palestinian police force is".

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to, as follows:

In the first clause, strike out "8 people" and insert in lieu thereof "7 people".

In the sixth clause, strike out "a list of 150" and insert in lieu thereof "a long list of".

In the eighth clause, strike out "over 260 Israelis" and insert in lieu thereof "more than 100 Israelis".

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 50), as amended, and its preamble, as amended, read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas on September 4, 1997, 3 bombs exploded in Jerusalem on Ben Yehuda Street, killing at least 7 people and injuring more than 165 others;

Whereas HAMAS, a terrorist organization, has a "military wing" which has claimed responsibility for this cowardly act;

Whereas Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Authority, has made statements in which he said "HAMAS, even its military wing, is a patriotic movement.";

Whereas on August 20, 1997, Chairman Arafat publicly embraced the leader of HAMAS, Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi;

Whereas Yasser Arafat has recently ordered the release of several HAMAS terrorists being held in Palestinian Authority jails, including Nabil Sharihi, who is suspected in a bombing that killed Alisa Flatow, a American citizen;

Whereas Israel has recently given Yasser Arafat a long list of suspected terrorists who are presently residing in Palestinian-controlled territory;

Whereas Yasser Arafat has made public statements in which he vowed not to "bow down" to Israeli requests that he arrest suspected terrorists;

Whereas since the beginning of the Oslo peace process, more than 100 Israelis have been killed, and hundreds more have been injured, far more than a similar period before the peace process began; and

Whereas in violation of the Oslo Accords, the Palestinian Authority has withheld full security cooperation with the State of Israel, which may have made this attack more likely; Now, therefore be it

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

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms this latest bombing and those responsible for encouraging or inciting such cowardly acts;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims of this latest bombing and expresses its solidarity with the people of the State of Israel in this tragic time;

(3) reaffirms that the United States should fully cooperate with the State of Israel in helping to stem the tide of terrorism, which has threatened the Oslo peace process and the stability of this vital region; and

(4) affirms that the United States will only provide monetary or other assistance to the Palestinian Authority once it has fulfilled its obligations under the Oslo Accords, including—

(2) taking affirmative steps to arrest and prosecute suspected terrorists;

(B) resuming full security and intelligence cooperation with the State of Israel;

(C) taking affirmative steps to confiscate all unlicensed weapons and explosives;

(D) prohibiting participation in the Palestinian security services of individuals suspected of committing terrorist acts;

(E) ceasing all anti-Israeli rhetoric, including statements which refer to terrorist groups as "patriotic", statements which praise terrorists or terrorist leaders, and statements encouraging a "battle" or "jihad" against Israel;

(F) cooperating with Israel in the transfer of suspected terrorists to Israel to stand trial;

(G) ceasing the use of maps depicting "Palestine" as encompassing the entire State of Israel;

(H) completing the process of amending the covenant of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, including the recession of those specific articles which call for armed struggle to liberate "Palestine" or question their legitimacy of Zionism or the State of Israel; and

(I) taking affirmative steps to ensure that the size of the Palestinian police force is in accordance with the limits set forth in the Oslo and subsequent accords.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1997

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Friday, September 12.

I further ask unanimous consent that on Friday the Senate immediately

begin a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

I further ask unanimous consent that following morning business, the Senate adjourn over until Monday, September 15, and immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate immediately resume consideration of H.R. 2107, the Interior appropriations bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GORTON. For the information of all Members, the Senate will be in session for the transaction of morning business only tomorrow. No rollcall votes will occur during Friday's session of the Senate.

On Monday, the Senate will resume consideration of the Interior appropriations bill. The majority leader intends that the Senate conclude debate on this legislation by Tuesday. Therefore, Members are encouraged to contact the managers of the bill to schedule floor action on any possible amendments.

As Members are aware, this is the next to the last appropriations bill remaining for Senate consideration. In other words, the Senate has concluded action on 11 of the 13 appropriations bills. Therefore, Members' cooperation is appreciated in the scheduling of floor action as we attempt to complete action on both the Interior appropriations bill and the District of Columbia appropriations bill next week.

The Senate will be in session on Friday for morning business only. There will be no rollcall votes on Friday or Monday. Therefore, the next rollcall vote will be a cloture vote on S. 830, the FDA reform bill, occurring on Tuesday at 10 a.m. Under rule XXII, all first-degree amendments to S. 830 must be filed by 1 p.m. on Monday.

I thank my colleagues for their attention.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

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

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

Under the previous order, the Senator from Maine is recognized.

ARMY REPORTS ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, the American people watched with horror and disgust as the incidents of sexual misconduct at Aberdeen Proving Ground unfolded last fall. As details emerged at Aberdeen and other Army training facilities, the extent and seri-

ousness of this problem became increasingly and terribly evident.

As a result of these events, the Secretary of the Army, Togo West, commissioned his senior review panel and tasked the Army Inspector General to conduct two separate widescale investigations of sexual harassment within the Army. Today, the Secretary released the results of these two studies.

Both reports delivered a scathing indictment of the climate and lack of leadership that permits sexual harassment to permeate all levels of the Army.

Mr. President, in each case involving leaders and trainees, the sexual misconduct which occurred at Aberdeen and elsewhere within the Army was a result of abuse of authority. The key to solving this problem is to eliminate the systemic conditions which created the atmosphere which allowed these outrageous and egregious instances of abuse to occur. The Army's equal opportunity system, which is supposed to provide a safety valve when all else fails, is itself a complete and utter failure—devoid of support by the chain of command and lacking credibility by those it seeks to protect.

The stark reality is that only 5 percent of the 9,000 people surveyed, as part of the Army's own review, said they would use the formal complaint mechanism provided by the equal opportunity system.

Mr. President, what kind of program engenders confidence in only 5 percent of the population? The answer is simple. One that is badly broken, and in desperate need of repair.

The reports released today found that sexual harassment exists throughout the Army, crossing gender, rank, and racial lines. They also found that the Army leadership is the critical factor in creating, maintaining, and enforcing an environment of respect and dignity, yet too many leaders have failed to gain the trust of their soldiers.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have taken a long hard look at sexual harassment throughout the military. I have made visits to Fort Jackson, SC, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and Camp Lejeune, NC. As part of these visits, I asked the Army about the quality of its sexual harassment training designed to sensitize both instructors and trainees to the problems of sexual harassment. Army officials assured me that the training was adequate, but today's shocking report reveals otherwise.

The Inspector General's survey reported that professionals and leaders who are expected to deal with soldiers reporting incidents of inappropriate sexual behavior need to be trained and qualified, indicating that is obviously not the case today.

Army officials must act swiftly and aggressively to change the climate that has allowed sexual harassment to permeate the Army. These same officials must also vastly improve the education provided to both instructors and