

from Utah for that. We were sort of flipping side to side, if that will be OK.

Mr. BENNETT. Absolutely. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator.

Mr. KERREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the senior Senator from Vermont and my colleague from Nebraska, Senator HAGEL.

Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleagues Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL to express my strong support for a worldwide ban on the use of land mines. Senator LEAHY's bill, of which I am an original cosponsor, is an important step in this effort in that it will restrict the use of funds for new deployments of U.S. anti-personnel land mines beginning no later than January 1, 2000.

One only has to look at the statistics to realize that these weapons carry a legacy that lasts far longer than the wars in which they were laid. More than 26,000 people will be killed in the world this year by landmines; the vast majority of these deaths will be civilians. In fact, every 22 minutes a man, woman, or child is killed or injured by a land mine. It is impossible to truly calculate the cost of 26,000 deaths due to land mines in a single year.

Mr. President, I believe that there can be no better example of the destructive nature of these weapons than Cambodia. It is estimated that over 10 million land mines remain in that country. After years of conflict and chaos, the people of Cambodia must still fear to walk along footpaths or rice paddies; or to allow their children to play along riverbeds or around villages. Mr. President, they have reason to be afraid; current statistics show that 1 Cambodian in every 236 has lost an eye or a limb to a land mine.

Again, these are noncombatants, civilian individuals that are suffering as a consequence of the indiscriminate placing of these dangerous weapons.

My interest in this issue also extends to not only protecting civilians but protecting our own military forces.

The truth is, far too often the victims of these mines are the men and women who serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Department of Defense has estimated that 33 percent of United States Army casualties in Vietnam were caused by land mines. It is further estimated that 90 percent of those mines contained components made in the United States.

Today in Bosnia, the greatest threat to U.S. troops involved in the SFOR mission is not from hostile fire, but from the millions of land mines that were indiscriminately laid during the years of fighting in that country. Mr. President, not only do I believe that we can continue to protect our national security without these weapons, I believe that ridding the world of land mines would be a significant step toward our providing greater protection to our forces stationed abroad.

I want to thank Senator LEAHY for his continued leadership in this area, because I believe the bill that we have sponsored is an important first step. However, it is also important for the United States now to take the lead on a global scale. While I applaud President Clinton's support for the eventual elimination of antipersonnel land mines, I would urge him to join our closest allies around the world by supporting the so-called Ottawa process which seeks to negotiate a treaty to ban land mines to be completed no later than December 1997. I firmly believe that a treaty negotiated with U.S. leadership, and which would include many countries where land mines have been used with devastating results, would help to create the moral authority to establish a global norm that would make these weapons unacceptable forever.

Again Mr. President, I believe now is the time for the U.S. exercise its leadership role in the world to stop the use of these devastating weapons.

I thank the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Nebraska for their leadership on this issue. I hope that the President will change and begin to see the wisdom of adopting the Ottawa process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Vermont for their leadership on this issue.

I ask unanimous consent that I be added to the bill as an original cosponsor.

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

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I thank the Chair and I thank the two Senators.

#### CHINESE COMPANIES EXPORTING DANGEROUS WEAPON

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, if I may, Mr. President, I would like to take just a few minutes on a related but different subject. We have been talking about blowing people up here this morning with landmines. I would not intrude on that debate with another issue, except that it is hot off the press this morning.

Secretary Cohen has revealed that Chinese military companies have exported a dangerous new weapon to Iran. I have discussed this weapon on the floor before. But this is a dangerous new development, and I would like to call the attention of Senators to what Secretary Cohen has revealed this morning.

We have here a drawing of the C-802 antishipping cruise missile that is designed by the Chinese on the basis of the Exocet missile. Here is a picture of

the U.S.S. *Stark* that was struck by an Exocet missile 10 years ago, in which 37 American sailors were killed. The *Stark* was out of commission for a full year. Ten years later, the C-802 is considered to be a more lethal weapon than the one that struck the *Stark*.

Here is a picture of a Chinese freighter, on the fantail of which they have loaded five missile boats which are being sent to Iran, each one of them with missile launchers, and four tubes that can be used against American shipping in the gulf. I have shown this picture to the Senate before. I have also shown this next picture to the Senate, a land-based C-802 which has been exported to Iran by Chinese companies.

This morning Secretary Cohen told us that Chinese companies have added a final dimension to their export. We have a picture from the Chinese sales brochure of a helicopter equipped with the C-802, and the Chinese sales brochure says: "Air to Ship. The air-launched C-802, named C-801K, can be adapted to aircraft such as attackers and helicopters." This picture out of the sales brochure shows this missile as it has been exported to Iran.

Mr. President, there is a law against this kind of thing. It is called the Gore-McCain Act. Secretary Cohen now says that because of the actions of Chinese companies, Iranian forces can threaten American servicemen and women literally from 360 degrees—land, water, and now air.

I intend to offer an amendment to the underlying legislation that we will take up in just a few moments calling upon the administration to enforce the Gore-McCain Act against those Chinese companies that are exporting this technology to Iran in violation of American law. The Secretary of State has already invoked the other sanctions laws by bringing sanctions against Chinese companies that have exported poison gas to Iran. I want to, here, now, apply that same principle to the exportation of these missiles.

Again, Mr. President, I would not intrude on this debate on landmines with this information if it had not just come up this morning with Secretary Cohen's announcement that this export has taken place and that the dangerous new weapon is now has a dangerous new dimension in Iran.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD various press releases on this subject.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Associated Press, June 1997]

COHEN SAYS IRAN TESTING MISSILE

(By Robert Burns)

MANAMA, BAHRAIN.—Iran's air force has conducted its first test launches of a newly acquired anti-ship cruise missile, Defense Secretary William Cohen disclosed today in arguing that Iran is a threat to world commerce.

The United States is concerned about Iran's increasingly sophisticated military

clout, particularly its arsenal of cruise missiles, Cohen said at a news conference. Because they fly low, cruise missiles are difficult to detect on radar.

"Iran's words and actions suggest that it wants to be able to intimidate its neighbors and to interrupt commerce in the (Persian) Gulf," Cohen said. "The United States will not allow this to happen."

The U.S. allies in the Gulf are urging a more accommodating approach to Iran, despite U.S. misgivings. At each stop on his five-nation Gulf tour, Cohen has stressed what he calls Iran's threatening behavior and today said he had found the Gulf states "solidly united" with the United States.

Iran has had shore-based cruise missiles for more than a decade and last year acquired its first ship-launched version, a Chinese-made missile called C-802. Now it has begun testing a version that is fired from aircraft, Cohen said.

A senior U.S. military officer who elaborated on Cohen's disclosure on condition of not being identified by name told reporters that Iran conducted an initial test of the air-launched version on June 3 and a second test three days later. The cruise missiles, called C-801K, were launched from F-4 fighters, the officer said. He declined to predict when they would be fully operational.

"You have a 360-degree threat," the officer said, referring to the combination of Iranian cruise missiles that could be fired from land, sea or air.

Sophisticated radar aboard U.S. ships in the Gulf are capable of detecting, identifying and tracking any cruise missiles in Iran's arsenal, the officer said.

At his news conference, Cohen said the air-launched cruise missile "complicates somewhat" the military operations of U.S. forces in the Gulf, "but not to the extent that it can't be overcome."

Bahrain and other U.S. allies in the Gulf have not made a public issue of Iran's cruise missiles, but have long been fearful of Iran's overall military strength.

Another senior American military officer, speaking Monday on condition he not be further identified, said the moderate Gulf countries are more optimistic than the Clinton administration that the election in May of a more moderate Iranian leader offers a chance to improve relations.

Cohen, on the other hand, has said the Clinton administration will not ease its stance against Iran until Iran ends its support for terrorism, gives up trying to develop nuclear weapons and stops trying to undermine the Middle East peace process. Iran denies such conduct.

After his news conference in Manama, Cohen flew today to Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates to meet with government officials. He was winding up the day in Muscat, Oman, the last stop on his Gulf tour.

At a news conference Monday morning in Kuwait City, Cohen said it was too early to judge whether new Iranian President Mohammad Khatami would bring demonstrable change. The United States refuses to trade with Iran and has no diplomatic ties.

"We would look favorably, obviously, upon changes that are real, not simply paper promises," Cohen said, adding that he remains to be convinced Iran will change. "Iran continues to pose a threat to the whole region," he said.

In Manama, in an unrelenting heat that topped 110 degrees, Cohen strolled down a pier where three U.S. Navy ships and a U.S. attack submarine were tied up. He chatted with sailors and commanders and saw how a new remote-controlled surveillance craft skims around the pier, scanning the surface for potential security threats.

Aboard the USS Fitzgerald, a guided-missile destroyer home-ported at San Diego and

on its first-ever deployment, Cohen heard the ship's commander explain current operations—including Iraq embargo enforcement—by the 26 U.S. ships in the area.

Cmdr. Charles Martoglio, the Fitzgerald's commanding officer, told Cohen that the aircraft carrier USS Constellation was operating in the northern Gulf near Iran's territorial waters. He said Iranian land-based cruise missiles could reach the Constellation in less than 10 minutes.

[From the United Press International U.S. & World, June 17, 1997]

#### IRAN TESTS AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE

(By Eric Nordwall)

MANAMA.—Iran has successfully tested an air-launched cruise missile, a development that officials say marks a dramatic upgrade in its threat to American warships controlling the Persian Gulf.

U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen made today's surprise announcement at a news conference in Bahrain, where he was visiting as part of a goodwill tour of Gulf states. Later, a senior military official told reporters aboard Cohen's Air Force jet that the tests mean American warships will now have much less warning of an Iranian attack. The military official said U.S. ships now have seconds, instead of minutes, to respond to missile attacks.

The official, speaking on background, said Iran tested a dummy missile on June 3 and a live weapon on June 6. He would not detail what kind of warhead was used when an aging F-4 jet fired on a barge in the Gulf, saying only that it was "a significant missile."

He said the Chinese-made weapons have a range of greater than 20 miles, bolstering Iran's claim that it could shut down, or significantly limit, sea traffic in the strategically critical Persian Gulf.

Some 50 percent of the world's oil supply passes through Gulf waters every year.

In his toughest talk against Iran thus far on his tour of Gulf nations, Cohen told a news conference, "Iran's words and actions suggest that it wants to intimidate its neighbors and commerce in the Gulf." But he said he had been briefed by Navy officials and, "we are convinced and we have no doubt that we have the capability to defeat any weapons system that the Iranians might possess."

With the successful test of the C801K missile Iran now has the ability to fire from the land, sea and air.

[From the COMTEX Newswire, June 17, 1997]

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[From the Reuters World Report, June 17, 1997]

#### U.S. SAYS NOT HEADED TOWARDS CLASH WITH IRAN

(By Charles Aldinger)

MANAMA.—The United States is not headed towards a clash with Iran unless the Islamic republic starts it, U.S. Defence Secretary William Cohen said on Tuesday during a tour of Washington's Gulf Arab allies.

But he again warned Tehran against any attempt to halt shipping in the oil-rich Gulf. "The United States will not allow this to happen," he told a news conference in Bahrain, headquarters of the U.S. Fifth Fleet which keeps more than two dozen warships in the Gulf.

"The United States retains overwhelming naval strength in the Gulf and we are fully capable of protecting our ships, our interests and our allies."

Cohen, who previously visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, later flew to the United Arab Emirates. Later on Tuesday he was due in Oman before returning to Washington on Wednesday.

"What we have tried to do is to indicate to all of our allies that we are here to provide security against that kind of aggression that might be directed towards them," he said.

The United States accuses Iran of sponsoring state "terrorism" and has expressed mounting concern since the 1991 Gulf War about what it describes as Iran's growing military capability and its aims in the region.

Iran opposes the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and says Washington falsely accuses Tehran of threatening regional security in order to scare its Gulf Arab allies into buying more American weapons.

Cohen said Iran "continues to support terrorism in addition to developing weapons of mass destruction, improving missiles that can strike neighboring nations and boosting the facility to close the Strait of Hormuz."

He said Iran this month successfully tested a new air-launched anti-ship cruise missile obtained from China.

U.S. defence officials said afterwards that Iran's air force on June 3 and 6 successfully fired two C-801K anti-ship missiles, one with a live warhead, from an aging U.S.-built F-4 Phantom jet and both test missiles struck barge targets.

"Iran's words and actions suggest it wants to be able to intimidate its neighbours and to interrupt commerce in the Gulf," Cohen said.

But he said the U.S. military was confident that sophisticated American warships in a force of 26 vessels now in the Gulf could shoot down such missiles.

"We seek to deter any action by either Iraq and Iran. If there is going to be any clash it will have to be precipitated by actions on the part of Iranians."

"Our policy is not to clash with Iran, but rather to discourage and deter any action on their part that would seek to destabilize the region."

In earlier stops Cohen said the United States would not give up its hardline policy to isolate Iran despite the recent election of a moderate cleric as president, unless Tehran stopped supporting international "terrorism," trying to develop chemical and biological weapons, and trying to wreck the Middle East peace process.

Some Gulf Arab leaders have urged the United States to open a dialogue with Iran following Mohammad Khatami's election.

Cohen also said at the news conference that Washington believed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein continued to pose a threat to stability in the region—specifically to Kuwait, where Iraq's 1990 invasion sparked the 1991 Gulf War, and potentially to Saudi Arabia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to retain the floor until such time as the Foreign Relations Committee Members are on the floor and prepared to go forward, again with the assurance that I will yield the floor to them later.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the Senator from Vermont and my friend and colleague from Nebraska for their leadership on this very important issue.

Mr. President, I am here to support, as an original cosponsor, the Leahy-Hagel landmine legislation, which would ban deployment of landmines after January 1 of the year 2000. The fact that this legislation has already acquired 56 cosponsors in the Senate is testimony to the compelling force of their logic and their argument. We should, in fact, ban landmines across the world, and we should begin with this legislation.

Antipersonnel landmines have always been one of the greatest dangers facing our troops—one of the most horrific weapons on the battlefield. Indeed, the only United States casualty we have sustained in operations in Bosnia was an individual who was killed by a landmine.

These landmines are scattered across the world. One hundred ten million active landmines are hidden in as many as 64 countries. And while 100,000 landmines a year are identified, deactivated and removed, another 2 million to 5 million are planted. These landmines claim about 2,000 victims a month. These are civilians. These are children. These are women. These are individuals who are not combatants but are simply at the wrong place at the wrong time.

In the military, there is a quite strict regime for using landmines: Mapping

them out, putting them in place, having the records so that, at the conclusion of hostilities, they can be identified, deactivated, and removed. But what has happened is that these landmines are now being used by renegade bands, by militias, by paramilitary units, and they are literally being scattered about those countries indiscriminately.

I was in the former Yugoslavia and Bosnia a few months ago visiting our troops and visiting Russians who are participating with us. Literally within a few yards of the camp of these Russian soldiers is an area into which they cannot enter because it is strewn with landmines. They are unidentified, unable to be removed. This is just one example of the dangers that lurk because of the proliferation of landmines throughout this world.

I hope that we will move aggressively to pass this legislation. It will be a testament, I think, to those individuals who are sponsoring it. But also it will help highlight other initiatives that need to be on the table. For example, in October 1996, Canada announced the goal of completing a treaty totally banning the use, production, and stockpiling of landmines by the year 2000. In addition to that effort, two months later the United Nations General Assembly, at the urging of the United States, passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, to vigorously pursue a treaty banning the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of antipersonnel landmines. These treaty negotiations will receive, I think, tremendous impetus from the actions we take on this floor.

I hope this bill will be passed quickly into law. I hope we can essentially begin here today to outlaw the use of landmines for the protection, not only of our own forces, but for the hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians throughout the world who are, each day, subject to the dangers of landmines. This will make the world safer. It will not harm our military security. And it will give us, I think, a goal and the momentum to move forward toward a more comprehensive landmine ban.

Again I compliment and commend my colleagues, Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL, for their efforts and for their leadership on this important measure.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will yield to the Senator from Maine.

But I do want to note, this involves not just the Congress and other governments. Diana, Princess of Wales is in Washington today to support the efforts of the American Red Cross in raising money to aid the victims of landmines. I commend Elizabeth Dole, President of the American Red Cross, and the Princess, for doing that. The Princess has done so much, since she went to Angola and saw the terrible effects of landmines there, to call attention to the plight of the victims and to speak out in support of a global ban.

What we all want to do, of course, is do everything possible to make sure that someday there will be no such victims.

I yield to my good friend from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, first let me say that I applaud the leadership and the determination of Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL to bring this very important issue of landmine deployment before the Senate. We speak today on behalf of people around the world whose lives are imperiled by deadly explosive devices each day as they till their fields, care for their livestock, or, most tragically of all, walk to school. Antipersonnel landmines have been sown in the Earth in such numbers and spread so broadly and indiscriminately over the planet that they have become a very serious health and safety problem for civilians. According to the International Red Cross, landmines kill or maim someone, often children, every 22 minutes. There are an estimated 100 million mines scattered throughout 68 nations. These weapons of terror inflict injury to little children, to farmers, and to our own service men and women serving the cause of peace far from home. Thus far, in Bosnia, landmines have injured more than 250 soldiers under United Nations or NATO command, and they have killed 29 peacekeepers. In fact, landmines are responsible for every single death of American troops in the Balkans.

I have cosponsored the Leahy-Hagel legislation because it is the right thing to do. Passing this legislation would be an act of moral leadership for this country. Although our attention may be focused on our own American men and women put in harm's way as international peacekeepers, the extent of the global epidemic of injury inflicted by these devices is truly astounding and tragic. Each month, 800 people are killed and 1,200 others are maimed by small mines whose triggers cannot tell the difference between the foot of a child and the foot of a soldier. As a Maine newspaper, the Kennebec Journal, pointed out in an editorial this weekend, the landmine is one of the most insidious and pernicious weapons ever created by man.

Across the globe, especially in Third World countries, landmines placed during long-forgotten conflicts, some as much as a half-century ago, continue to menace civilian populations. Senator LEAHY's bill would draw the line on the deployment of these weapons. This bill will help save the lives and limbs of American peacekeepers as well as of many innocent children in countries around the world.

I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, who also wishes to speak about the Leahy-Hagel bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Nebraska for sponsoring this legislation. My own experience in combat in Vietnam, having had over 100 of my men wounded and over 20 killed, seeing directly the impact of landmines and booby traps, I know exactly the kind of devastation they can inflict. In my travels around the world where landmines are a principal impediment to farming and other civilian activities in areas where combat had been previously conducted, I have seen its hideous effects, the maiming of many, many individuals. I am pleased to join Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL in this bipartisan effort to eventually eliminate antipersonnel landmines.

This legislation reflects a principled first step on our part to halt the spread of these dangerous weapons. If an international consensus is to be achieved ultimately banning their manufacture and deployment, the United States will have to lead by example and restrict its own activities in this area. During peacetime, most Americans reasonably assume that military weapons are safely stored away. That is not the case, regrettably, with landmines. Many countries, particularly developing countries, continue to actively lay mines with tragic consequences. These devices indiscriminately kill or maim an average of 70 individuals a week, or some 26,000 civilians annually. In Bosnia alone, over 250 soldiers of various countries have been injured by landmines.

Mr. President, two-thirds of the Senate is formally on record supporting a moratorium on our use of landmines. While this does not get to the heart of the issue, in my mind, beginning the process of demining an estimated 100 or more million mines scattered across the world today, and cutting off funds for new deployments, will sharpen the debate on the utility derived from placing landmines, compared to the damage they inflict.

I recognize this is a debate underway for expedited consideration of a comprehensive ban treaty this year through what is known as the Ottawa conference, or embracing the United Nations approach of negotiating a multilateral agreement over a longer period of time. This legislation steers clear of the controversy by formally endorsing neither, but noting each in hortatory language. Moreover, given the belief of some that landmines continue to function as a useful deterrent on the Korean Peninsula, the legislation creates a national security exception for that particular situation.

We have a long way to go before we rid ourselves of these insidious devices. Someday I look forward to considering a permanent and international treaty banning the production, stockpiling, sale, and use of these weapons. For now, the legislation proposed by Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL is a modest proposal, eliminating funding for new deployments and, in my judg-

ment, it heads us in the right direction and it has my full support.

With that, I yield the floor. I yield any time I may have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I yield as much time as necessary to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, at the outset, let me say this is a serious matter and one in which I heartily concur with Senators LEAHY and HAGEL over the issue before us. In the recorded history of humankind, there were many instances of conflict leading to wars of devastation and great loss. Most people believe those wars come to an end, and with the end of the war there is at least some finality and some peace. Those who have been injured, of course, carry those scars for a lifetime. Those who lost their lives are remembered. Those who served look back with sometimes horror, sometimes fondness, to the experience.

We in the United States think at the end of the great wars, and after the tickertape parades, the finality is finally evidenced by something as significant as a memorial. But what we are speaking of today is a legacy of war that does not end. After the decisions are made, the foreign policy decisions which go awry and lead to a war or a conflict, those decisions end up creating situations which live on forever. In this case, we are dealing with a specific challenge and a specific issue of landmines.

In a visit to Central America about 7 years ago, I went to Costa Rica, to a clinic which was being sustained by contributions from the United States. It was an orthopedic clinic where, primarily children, but adults as well, were brought in to be fitted for orthopedic devices. These are young men, children, young women who walked the streets and the dusty roads in Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, and innocently stepped on a landmine and lost one of their limbs.

These were not combatants or soldiers, these were ordinary people. The wars were over. Yet, for them, the war continued. Each and every day they faced hostilities, hidden hostilities in these landmines. We rallied, in the United States, as we do so often, to provide medical assistance, as we should.

The decisions of foreign policy that led to those conflicts meant nothing to these people, nothing whatsoever. The important thing is that they had been maimed and had lost a limb because of that war and because of its legacy. Many of us think of someone losing a leg or a foot and, of course, in the United States, assume they will go through rehabilitation, they will be fitted with some type of orthopedic device, and life will go on. But in a developing country, a poor country, that

kind of injury can be devastating for a lifetime. People who once had great potential can find themselves at that point relegated to impoverishment, relegated to always being a "cripple." We take for granted that they will receive help, and many times they do not.

There are now 110 million landmines in 64 countries around the world. The conflicts which led to the planting of those landmines may have been long forgotten, but they still sit there, waiting for an innocent civilian or passerby to come through and become a victim. The Leahy-Hagel proposal is a good one, to put an end to this devastation and an end to this legacy of war.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The period of morning business is closed.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1997

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 903. There will be a vote, under the previous order, scheduled for 12 noon. The time between now and then will be equally divided between the Senator from North Carolina, Mr. HELMS, and the Senator from Delaware, Mr. BIDEN, and the Senator from Indiana, Mr. LUGAR.

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 903) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and to provide for reform of the United Nations, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Lugar amendment No. 382, relating to the payment of United Nations arrearages without conditions.

DeWine/Graham Amendment No. 383, to deny entry to the United States to Haitians who have been credibly alleged to have ordered, carried out, or sought to conceal extrajudicial killings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that no amendments be in order to either the pending DeWine amendment, No. 383, or the Lugar amendment, No. 382.

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

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### AMENDMENT NO. 382

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, Members who have followed this debate will recall that yesterday afternoon I offered