

SEC. 2. JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974.

(a) **RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.**—Section 385 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5733) is amended to read as follows:

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 385. (a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title (other than part B and section 344) \$75,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

“(2) Not less than 90 percent of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year shall be available to carry out section 311(a) in such fiscal year.

“(3) After making the allocation required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall reserve for the purpose of carrying out section 331 not less than \$911,700 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

“(4) In the use of funds appropriated under paragraph (1) that are in excess of \$38,000,000 but less than \$42,600,000, priority may be given to awarding enhancement grants to programs (with priority to programs that receive grants of less than \$85,000), for the purpose of allowing such programs to achieve higher performance standards, including—

“(A) increasing and retaining trained staff;

“(B) strengthening family reunification efforts;

“(C) improving aftercare services;

“(D) fostering better coordination of services with public and private entities;

“(E) providing comprehensive services, including health and mental health care, education, prevention and crisis intervention, and vocational services; and

“(F) improving data collection efforts.

“(5) In the use of funds appropriated under paragraph (1) that are in excess of \$42,599,999—

“(A) 50 percent may be targeted at developing new programs in unserved or underserved communities; and

“(B) 50 percent may be targeted at program enhancement activities described in paragraph (4).

“(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part B of this title \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

“(2) No funds may be appropriated to carry out part B of this title for a fiscal year unless the aggregate amount appropriated for such fiscal year to carry out part A of this title exceeds \$26,900,000.

“(c) There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 344 of this title \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

“(d) The Secretary (through the Administration on Children, Youth and Families which shall administer this title) shall consult with the Attorney General (through the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) for the purpose of coordinating the development and implementation of programs and activities funded under this title with those related programs and activities funded under title II of this Act and under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).

“(e) No funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this title—

“(1) may be used for any program or activity which is not specifically authorized by this title; or

“(2) may be combined with funds appropriated under any other Act if the purpose of combining such funds is to make a single discretionary grant or a single discretionary payment unless such funds are separately identified in all grants and contracts and are used for the purposes specified in this title.”.

(b) **MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE.**—Section 408 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5777) is amended to read as follows:

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 408. To carry out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.”.

(c) **INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.**—Section 506 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5785) is amended to read as follows:

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 506. To carry out this title, there are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.”.

SEC. 3. ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986.

(a) **DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION RELATING TO YOUTH GANGS.**—Section 3505 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11805) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3505. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“To carry out this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated \$16,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.”.

(b) **PROGRAM FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.**—Section 3513 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11823) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3513. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“To carry out this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated \$16,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.”.

SEC. 4. CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1990.

Section 214B of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13004) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 214B. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) **SECTIONS 213 AND 214.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 213 and 214 \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

“(b) **SECTION 214A.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 214A \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.”.●

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3:30 p.m. today the Senate immediately stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 6.

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

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 6, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders reserved, and there be a period for morning business until the hour of 11 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator FEINSTEIN for 15 minutes, Senator DORGAN for 15 minutes, Senator BINGAMAN or his designee for 30 minutes, and Senator THOMAS for 30 minutes.

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

AUTHORITY FOR THE RULES COMMITTEE TO FILE LEGISLATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee have until 6 p.m. this evening to file the Whitewater legislation.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will recess, then, today at 3:30 until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. At 11 a.m. it will be the majority leader's intention to turn to the legislation concerning the Whitewater investigation, therefore votes could occur during this session of the Senate.

We will have no further votes today, Mr. President, for the information of all Senators.

With that I thank the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Washington for allowing me to get this in the RECORD, to get these approvals, and I yield the floor.

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

Mr. GORTON. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. GORTON pertaining to the introduction of S. 1589 are located in today's RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

Mr. GORTON. I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I do not see others seeking recognition. So I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of my remarks, the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] be recognized for 5 minutes.

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

AMERICAN LANDMINE CASUALTIES IN BOSNIA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have spoken on this floor many times about the danger of antipersonnel landmines. In fact, I find that this is an issue on which I get thousands of letters and comments on my web page and over the Internet and telephone calls from all over the country and all over the world from people urging the ultimate banning of antipersonnel landmines and applauding steps that we took in this body to vote to ban them.

Mr. President, the NATO peacekeeping operation has been underway in Bosnia for less than 12 weeks. During that period, at least 40 IFOR soldiers have been wounded or killed by landmines. The first American killed in Bosnia, Sgt. Donald A. Dugan, may have died from a landmine. He was apparently trying to disarm it, when it detonated in his hand.

Sargent Dugan was 38 years old. He died trying to help end the most brutal war in Europe in 50 years. He died so others, many of whom have lost parents, children, or brothers and sisters, could live.

The first American wounded in Bosnia was also the victim of a landmine. Another American lost part of his foot from a mine. Three British soldiers were among those killed by landmines.

In the 3 years that the United Nations force was there, 204 U.N. soldiers were injured by mines, and 25 died. As the snow melts and the ground thaws, there will be more landmine casualties.

Since 1990 when the war started, thousands of civilians have been injured and killed by landmines, and they will continue to suffer casualties long after the NATO troops leave. The Army's advice is "if it's not paved, don't step on it." That's great. That means that 99 percent of the land in Bosnia is too dangerous to walk on. The landmines in Bosnia, like many other countries, will be cleared an arm and a leg and a life at a time for generations.

Mr. President, I have spoken often on this subject and I will continue to do so. Today I want to make just one point.

If there ever was an opportunity for American leadership to make the world a safer place, this is it. On February 12, President Clinton—and I applaud him for it—signed the foreign operations bill which contains my amendment to halt, for 1 year, U.S. use of anti-personnel landmines.

Some in the Pentagon have complained that since they use landmines responsibly they should not have to stop using them.

Mr. President, no one is more proud than I am of our Armed Forces. Our men and women in uniform, whether they are in Bosnia, Korea, or here in Washington, make every American proud for what they stand for, and their unmatched professionalism. I have voted for just about every defense appropriations bill since I came to the U.S. Senate.

If I thought for a minute that getting rid of anti-personnel landmines would put our troops or our national security in jeopardy, I would not be speaking here today. On the contrary, I believe we have far more to gain. Anti-personnel landmines cannot be justified on military grounds or on moral grounds.

I have received calls and letters from combat veterans from every part of this country who experienced the horrors of landmines, and who agree with me that they made their job more dangerous, not safer. Some were wounded by mines. Some saw troops under their command killed by mines, even by their own minefields when the battle changed direction.

I know landmines have some military use. But consider the cost. Over 24,000 Americans were injured or killed by mines in World War II. There were over 2,400 recorded landmine casualties in Korea, and over 7,400 in Vietnam. Twenty-one Americans died in the Persian Gulf from mines—20 percent of all our casualties there. Twenty-six percent of our casualties in Somalia were from mines.

No matter how or what type of landmines are used, they are indiscriminate. They are triggered by the victim, and usually it is a civilian. Our mines, and the mines of countless other nations, are killing and maiming hundreds of innocent people each week.

Mr. President, we have a tremendous opportunity. The law signed by the President will halt, in 3 years, our use of anti-personnel landmines except in very limited areas. We will not be alone. Canada and Belgium have unilaterally halted their production, use, and export of these weapons, and 20 other nations have declared support for an immediate, total ban.

During the next 3 years, we can lead other nations to join with us in repudiating this weapon. If the Congress, the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Secretary of State, our U.N. Ambassador, all our Ambassadors in posts around the world—if we all speak loudly and with one voice, the message will be heard.

Mr. President, a recent Washington Post article entitled "A Global Bid To Ban Landmines," described how the Serbs used minefields in their campaign of ethnic cleansing, by forcing their Moslem captives to walk through minefields, triggering the mines.

That many sound appalling, and it is. But it is little different from what millions of people are forced to do each day, in countries where survival means tilling the land, and the land is a minefield.

So Mr. President, we remember Sgt. Donald Dugan for his sacrifice for peace in Bosnia. Let us also remember him by renouncing these cowardly weapons that have claimed the lives of so many innocent people.

BOMBINGS IN ISRAEL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, each one of us has been horrified at what we have seen on our television sets with the tragedies in Israel. I was at my home and reading the recent account—what I thought was the most recent account of bombing in Israel—when I got a call from somebody in my office who started referring to the terrible bombing in Israel. I said, "I am reading about it right now." He said, "No; not the one that is in this morning's paper, the one that happened within the last few minutes."

The shock that fell on everybody in my office, on everybody in my family, and on the family members of those in my office—one of whom lives with his wife and daughter in Israel.

I believe that we are witnessing a determined, relentless suicidal attempt to destroy the peace process in the Middle East. It may be predictable. We have seen these attempts before. Fanatical extremists have tried time and again to intimidate and destroy the forces for peace; unfortunately, on both sides. But so far they have failed.

I think that Israel today faces its greatest challenge with the handshake

on the White House lawn. When Prime Minister Rabin was assassinated by a Jewish fanatic I thought we had reached the low point. But the situation has only deteriorated since then. At least 60 people, innocent civilians, have been killed in the past 9 days alone. The people responsible in an almost obscene perversion seem to take pride in claiming responsibility for the slaughter of men, women, and children.

So our sympathies—and I believe this can be said of all Americans—and our prayers are with the victims and their families.

The White House has said that they will provide counterterrorism assistance to Israel, and the Palestinian authority—and the Congress, of course—is going to support whatever can be done to stop these atrocities. But we know there are no guarantees. If someone is prepared to sacrifice his life to commit murder, there are real limits on what we can do to prevent that.

Prime Minister Peres has said he will take all necessary steps to fight back. He has no alternative. To stand by and not do whatever he can would be inconceivable, and I know the Prime Minister's determination is to do all that is possible that he, his government, and his great country can do.

Chairman Arafat has condemned the attacks and has pledged to fight back, as he should have done long, long ago. He should be taking all necessary measures to track these people down and stop them before they strike again. Those who would urge Prime Minister Peres to turn his back on the peace process should also understand that is exactly what the terrorists want. They want the war to go on because they know that if peace prevails—as we all pray it will—then they lose.

Real opportunities for peace come rarely. It took great courage and years of patient work to get to this point. Prime Minister Rabin gave his life for it, as have dozens of others. There is no other way than to search and continue searching for peace.

So I express my sorrow and my horror at what has happened to this brave country. I hope that now steps can be taken to stop terrorists from striking again and stop those who would plan even more terrorism but also let the peace process go forward.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER addressed the Chair.

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

Mrs. BOXER. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

I thank the Senator from Vermont for his eloquence. We come to the Senate floor all too often to talk about tragedy and needless loss of life. The Senator talked about the tragedy in Israel; needless tragedy. We see it in England. We see it here at home. We saw it in Oklahoma City, in New York City. Terrorism must be—and will be—