

among one's own troops. The locations of the training landmines were almost never properly recorded. The modern battlefield is simply too fluid and complex to accurately keep track of all the landmines that are emplaced. Under actual combat conditions, these landmines will represent a certain threat to the lives of U.S. personnel.

Mr. President, compare that to a recent U.S. Army report which concluded that landmines contributed to the high rate of fratricide during recent exercises at Fort Irwin, CA. Air-dropped landmines, the so-called smart mines that the Pentagon claims pose no danger to U.S. troops or civilians, were the biggest single cause of friendly-fire deaths during mock battles. Of the 82 soldiers that were "killed" by friendly fire, 45 of them were victims of their own landmines. In one incident, an Army unit drove into its own mines dropped by aircraft, resulting in what would have been 23 deaths in a real war.

Now compare that to our experience in Vietnam, where over 64,000 Americans were killed or injured by landmines. The vast majority of those casualties resulted from U.S. mines, or mines containing U.S. components. In other words, we made the mines and took them over there, and they ended up killing our own people. I wonder how many times history has to repeat itself before we get the message.

A veteran of the Persian Gulf war described the same danger of fratricide. He said:

I spoke to numerous military officers who agreed * * * that they would never employ scatterables (the air-dropped mines) in their area of operations, even if those scatterables were designed to self-destruct after a short period of time. Why? They were simply not prepared to risk the lives of their soldiers on the promise that the technology would work as designed. The fact is that U.S. ground warfare doctrine is 'maneuver' warfare doctrine—highly mobile, able to take advantage of the terrain, exploit the weakness of the enemy on the battlefield. A commander who uses anti-personnel mines—except in the most exigent, Alamo-like situation—is deliberately reducing his or her battlefield advantage of speed and flexibility.

Mr. President, despite this, the Pentagon insists that landmines protect our troops. It is the same old story. Years ago, they said we could not do without biological weapons. They said the same about chemical weapons, which they called the most effective weapon history has ever known. They said if we gave up Okinawa that we would irreparably undermine our security in the Pacific. They fought the nuclear test ban. And now they say that landmines, which have consistently plagued our own forces in battle, protect American lives.

I respect our military leaders and I support a defense second to none. But I am losing patience with the Pentagon's arguments. They simply fly in the face of the evidence. Their latest arguments about the need for antipersonnel mines to defend antitank mines wither under close scrutiny. Unfortunately, too many people, including some in the

White House, accept the Pentagon's arguments as gospel, and don't ask the hard questions.

From my off-the-record conversations with Pentagon officials it is obvious to me that the real problem is that they do not want to give up a weapon, regardless of how marginal its utility or how dangerous it is to our own troops, because they are loath to encourage so-called arms control activists from trying to ban other weapons that endanger civilians. I understand their fear, because unlike a century ago when the overwhelming majority of war casualties were soldiers, being a soldier in a war today is far safer than being a civilian. The overwhelming majority of war casualties today are civilians.

That is hardly a reason to stay outside of a treaty that offers the best hope for riding the world of a weapon that is both inhumane and militarily unnecessary. When the Pentagon argues that our "smart" mines do not cause the humanitarian problem, I ask them to consider that as long as we stay outside the treaty we are part of the humanitarian problem because there will never be an international ban without the United States. And I ask them to consider the evidence. Given the danger our own mines pose to our troops, we should shop using them for that reason alone.

SOUTH DAKOTA COMMUNITY FOUNDATION'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to a key institution in my State, the South Dakota Community Foundation [SDCF], which celebrates its 10th anniversary on November 11, 1997. This statewide community foundation is a model of how private funds are raised within communities to support projects that enable those communities to enter the 21st century in a competitive position—people helping themselves.

As with many success stories, the SDCF was launched by a group of people with the vision of raising and investing funds with the goal of creating an environment in which South Dakota communities can revitalize themselves. This vision was embraced by the critical early stage investors providing seed funding, yielding, as we do in our farmland, a rich harvest 10 years later.

I must take my hat off to the vision and drive of then-South Dakota State senator and now SDCF executive director, Bernie Christenson, and the active support by our late Governor, George Mickelson. I regret George is not alive to see the legacy of his actions in 1987, but his spirit lives with us through this foundation and in every one of the communities it helps.

That seed funding for the SDCF came from the 3M Foundation, McKnight Foundation and the South Dakota Legislature. I congratulate the leaders of those 3 institutions. The success of the

SDCF is also a testament to former South Dakota native, former 3M CEO, and McKnight Foundation founder, William McKnight. We can all learn from William McKnight about the value of giving back to the community and institutions that helped shape our lives. The State of South Dakota and the 3M Foundation each contributed \$2 million, and the McKnight Foundation committed up to \$3 million in a challenge grant. Less than 13 months later, Bernie and George had raised \$3 million to meet that first challenge; the foundation was off and running with a \$10 million fund.

Ten years after its creation, the South Dakota Community Foundation has reached the \$20 million mark and administers these funds through a wide range of unrestricted, designated and donor-advised funds. This has been accomplished over the years through the leadership, commitment, and hard work of Bernie Christenson, an administrative assistant, and countless board members, including the current board president, Paul Christen.

I am pleased that the Northwest Area Foundation has joined its neighboring twin cities-based foundations, 3M and McKnight, in providing funds to the South Dakota Community Foundation. In a letter sent last year to northwest area president, Karl Stauber, I strongly urged support for the SDCF plan to challenge communities to join SDCF in raising capital to endow small community loan funds that would be used to help existing businesses expand and to assist entrepreneurs in starting new businesses, with the goal of long-term community revitalization. Bernie and my staff coordinated a short tour of South Dakota communities and projects for Karl late last year. It is important for foundations as well as federal agencies to get out from behind the desk and see close up the commitment and innovation flourishing in our communities. Just before closing down the foundation grantmaking for a year of strategic planning, Northwest Area Foundation committed its support to this project and 10 communities have now stepped up to the challenge and matched the foundation funds with their own.

I am reminded of a letter President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to South Dakota Governor Harlan Bushfield in 1939 on the occasion of South Dakota's 50th anniversary of its entry into the Union.

President Roosevelt said, "The 50 years that have elapsed since South Dakota became a State have witnessed the end of one period of pioneering and the ushering in of another."

Mr. President, nearly 60 years after Franklin Roosevelt wrote that letter, we in the Northern Great Plains are in a transition toward yet another era, confronted now by tremendous global economic forces and declining Federal support for key economic development activities and institutions.

These public/private partnerships exemplified by the South Dakota Community Foundation—lean but effective in its management, guided by local development officials, and supported by individual, corporate, and foundation investors—are critical institutions in helping the Northern Great Plains make this transition.

I pledge to lend my active support and encouragement to the South Dakota Community Foundation so we can return to Brookings, SD in another 10 years and celebrate continued community vitality.

LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST 2966

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, it is a distinct honor for me to congratulate the ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2966 in Scotland, SD. On Saturday, members of the ladies auxiliary will be celebrating their 50th anniversary. This year marks five decades of outstanding service and support by the auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and to the Scotland community.

The ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2966 received its charter on January 3, 1947. A group of 16 women were among the organization's charter members. I ask that their names be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

As my colleagues know, the stated mission of the ladies auxiliary to any Veterans of Foreign Wars post is to promote patriotism and to maintain and extend freedom and equal rights to all Americans. For the past 50 years, the members of the ladies auxiliary in Scotland have been fulfilling that mission, and they have distinguished themselves with outstanding service to veterans and the community.

Some of the most important work these women have done over the years includes service and support to our veterans. Members of the ladies auxiliary pride themselves on doing a great deal of volunteer work in veterans hospitals and in nursing homes, as well as fund-raising for cancer research.

I would also like to point out that members of the ladies auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2966 reach out to young people and other nonveterans in the Scotland community. For instance, they conduct educational youth programs to promote patriotism. They also serve as much-needed role models to young people and provide examples to us all about what it means to serve one's country.

Mr. President, the members of the ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2966 deserve to be commended for their 50 years of patriotism and service. As we prepare to celebrate Veterans Day next week, I know I speak on behalf of all South Dakotans

when I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to them for their continued commitment and dedication to veterans and to the Scotland community.

EXHIBIT 1

Joyce Hosterman, Blanche Nelson, Gladys Keating, Lytha Barth, Angie Pillar, Iona Retzer, Emma Brown, Vi Kostlan, Bernice (Farmer) Cvrk, Emma Collinge, Elna (Nelles) Gemar, Leondina Orth, Ruth Hirsch, Della Wold, Martha Baker, Mae Brown.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2195. An act to provide for certain measures to increase monitoring of products that are made with forced labor.

H.R. 2676. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and reform the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 6:06 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 1119. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2160. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2195. An act to provide for certain measures to increase monitoring of products that are made with forced labor; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2676. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and re-

form the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3279. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the White House Communications Agency; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3280. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installation and Environment), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to outsourcing; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3281. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs), transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, a report relative to medical and dental care; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1193. A bill to amend chapter 443 of title 49, United States Code, to extend the authorization of the aviation insurance program, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-140).

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 282. A bill to designate the United States Post Office building located at 153 East 110th Street, New York, New York, as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building".

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 497. A bill to repeal the Federal charter of Group Hospitalization and Medical Services, Inc., and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 681. A bill to designate the United States Post Office building located at 313 East Broadway in Glendale, California, as the "Carlos J. Moorhead Post Office Building".

H.R. 1316. A bill to amend chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to the order of precedence to be applied in the payment of life insurance benefits.

H.R. 2129. A bill to designate the United States Post Office located at 150 North 3rd Street in Steubenville, Ohio, as the "Douglas Applegate Post Office".

H.R. 2564. A bill to designate the United States Post Office located at 450 North Centre Street in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as the "Peter J. McCloskey Postal Facility".

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 2610. A bill to amend the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 to extend the authorization for the Office of National