

as swift and orderly a manner as possible. The United States should, of course, provide the necessary assistance to help our allies and friends in UNPROFOR withdraw. This may include the temporary deployment of ground forces in Bosnia. End the impotence or end the mission.

Any action by any of the belligerents to interfere with the withdrawal of UNPROFOR should be met by overwhelming force. Such force should not be limited to targeting those belligerent forces directly involved in interfering with the withdrawal. Instead, given the difficulties often involved in targeting the offending forces and the need to dominate the battlefield during a withdrawal, targets could include anything of military, political or economic value to the belligerents. Nor should we exclude targets outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, given that much of the impetus and sustenance for the conflict has come from outside its border.

Once UNPROFOR has withdrawn, NATO should continue to enforce the exclusion zone around Sarajevo to the extent possible without excessively endangering allied forces.

#### THE BROADER BALKEN CONTEXT

Given the Clinton administration's support for keeping UNPROFOR in Bosnia, and presumably trying to make it more effective there, the administration should work with our allies to reverse Croatia's decision to end UNPROFOR's mandate in that country. This might be possible if, parallel to adopting the measures I have proposed for UNPROFOR in Bosnia, a serious effort were made to revitalize UNPROFOR in Croatia, where it has been as much a tool of Serb strategy as in Bosnia.

The Clinton administration has nominally recognized the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [FYROM], but in response to pressure from domestic groups has refused to fulfill this decision by sending an ambassador. This is an important foreign policy issue, not a election spoil. A professional diplomat should be dispatched forthwith as ambassador with a mandate to assist in the reconciliation among ethnic groups in that country and between Skopje and Athens.

Both Presidents Bush and Clinton threatened to use military force against Serbia if it should employ blatant force in Kosovo, Serbia's Albania-populated province along its southern border with Albania and Macedonia. While Serbia has been slowly tightening its grip over the once autonomous Kosovo, this American threat remains useful to discourage overt and widespread violence. Congress should explicitly endorse this threat to make it more credible.

Mr. President, during our meeting yesterday, General Rose emphasized that he was going to have to play the hand he has been dealt, and do so with the players who are already at the

table, including the Bosnian Serb leadership.

It is true that we have to shape our policy based on the situation as it exists today. No one can go back and undue what has happened over the last 3 years. But we can learn from the mistakes of the last 3 years.

The measures I have proposed would seek to do so. But from what I heard from General Smith, I am afraid that UNPROFOR will continue down the path it is on. If so, the quagmire that is now up to its waist will soon be up to its neck. And at that point, the task of pulling it out and bringing it home will be much more difficult and costly.

With that, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DOLE pertaining to the introduction of S. 230 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

#### 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-82. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Observed Weaknesses in the District's Procurement System and Possible Remedies"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-83. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Review of the Implementation of Audit Recommendations for the Public Access Corporation of the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-84. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law the report entitled "Analysis of the June 20, 1994 Transactional Framework for the D.C. Arena Project"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-85. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-340 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-86. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-341 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-87. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-342 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-88. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-343 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-89. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-344 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-90. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-345 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-91. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 10-346 adopted by the Council on November 1, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 53. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (Rept. No. 104-3).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 226. A bill to designate additional land as within the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 227. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide an exclusive right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital transmissions and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 228. A bill to amend certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to the treatment of Members of Congress and Congressional employees for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 229. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct risk assessments and cost-benefit analyses in promulgating regulations relating to human health and the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 230. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to countries that prohibit or restrict the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DOLE, Mr. CRAIG,

Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MACK, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. NICKLES, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. COATS, Mr. KYL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. ROBB):

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. Ronald Reagan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. Res. 53. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 226. A bill to designate additional land as within the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

##### THE CHACOAN OUTLIERS PROTECTION ACT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995. This legislation will expand the Chaco culture archaeological protection sites to include an additional 5,516 acres containing structures and artifacts associated with the Chacoan Anasazi Indian culture of the San Juan Basin of New Mexico.

Chaco Canyon lies within the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico, an area of major significance to the cultural history of North America. It is estimated that the first human occupation of the area dates as far back as 10,000 years ago, when Paleo-Indian hunters entered the area.

The culture of these hunter-gatherers evolved quickly. Within the period spanning from 500 to 900 A.D., the culture of the people of the San Juan Basin, part of a larger culture known as the Anasazi, a Navajo term meaning "the ancient ones," had developed more quickly than nearby Anasazi communities and cultures.

While modern-day Chaco Canyon is a remote and barren site, ancient Chaco Canyon was the center of the Anasazi civilization. The Anasazi flourished, building more pueblos and structures around Chaco Canyon and establishing a large network of outlying communities, which are what we now refer to as the Chacoan outliers. These outliers were spread over an area of more than 30,000 square miles and linked by an extensive system of roads.

As suddenly as the Anasazi evolved and thrived in the San Juan area, by 1300 A.D. the culture just as quickly disappeared, lasting only a brief 400 years. The sudden evolution and dis-

appearance of the Anasazi, as well as the purpose of Chaco Canyon and its outliers, are two of archaeology's more intriguing mysteries.

It is traditionally believed that Chaco was a trade center for as many as 75 outlying communities in the area. Other maintain that Chaco was a religious and ceremonial site. While no one is certain exactly what function Chaco served in its time, all agree that its remaining sites must be preserved and protected.

Chaco Canyon has long been recognized as a nationally and internationally significant site. In March 1907, a Presidential proclamation established Chaco Canyon as a national monument. The monument was further enlarged in 1928 by another Presidential proclamation.

I have long been a supporter of preserving these precious areas. In 1980, I introduced and the Congress passed the Chaco Culture National Historical Park Establishment Act, which became Public Law 96-550. This act enlarged the park and reestablished it as the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, consisting of the main body of the park and three noncontiguous units. The act also mandated procedures for the protection, preservation, and administration of archaeological remnants of the Chacoan culture.

When Chaco Canyon was first afforded Federal protection in 1907, numerous archaeological sites were known to exist outside the boundaries of the national monument. Their relationship to Chaco Canyon, however, was unclear. Archaeologists subsequently determined that many of these sites—some as far as 100 miles from Chaco Canyon—were part of the Chacoan culture.

To the untrained eye, the physical remains of the Chacoan outliers are difficult to discern. At some of the sites, walls still stand. At most sites, however, the magnificent structures of the Anasazi people have collapsed into a mound of rubble, which over the years have been buried by the desert sands and eroded by sand and wind. Unfortunately, many of these sites were further vandalized by unscrupulous pot hunters or degraded by development activities.

In order to protect these outliers, the Chaco Culture National Historical Park Establishment Act designated 33 sites as Chaco culture archaeological protection sites. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with managing these sites in order to preserve them and provide for their interpretation and study. Activities that would endanger the cultural values of the sites are prohibited.

Ownership of the lands containing the archaeological protection sites is a checkerboard of private, State, Federal, and Indian interests. The Indian interests include trust, allotted, and fee parcels. In addition, some surface and subsurface ownerships are divided between two or more entities. There-

fore, the act mandated that these lands be protected by cooperative agreements, rather than Federal acquisition, where possible.

The Chacoan outliers are not included in the National Park System. Rather, they are managed primarily by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Navajo Nation, and the Bureau of Land Management. These entities are responsible for resource protection and preservation at the sites.

This legislation will expand the existing Chaco culture archaeological protection sites system to add a total of eight new sites, and deleting two others. Of the two sites deleted, one has been incorporated into El Malpais National Monument, and the other is owned and protected by the Ute mountain tribe which prefers to manage this site. The additions are all publicly owned. This legislation also modifies the boundaries of certain already designated protection sites.

Included in these new archaeological protection sites is the first Forest Service site, Chimney Rock in southern Colorado. The Manuelito sites have been designated as "Priority 1 National Historic Landmarks" because severe erosion has damaged the sites. The Morris 41 site was added to the list as a result of hearings in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources last year.

The net results of the changes to be made by the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act would be to increase the number of Chaco culture archaeological protection sites from 33 to 39 and to increase the acreage of the system by 5,516 acres to 14,372 acres.

This legislation also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use a combination of land acquisition authority and cooperative agreements to provide archaeological resources protection at those sites remaining in private ownership. Testimony received during hearings in the House of Representatives last year indicated that the Department of the Interior did not have authority to purchase sites without clear evidence of damage or destruction of the Chacoan resources located in such areas. The bill was modified by the House to authorize the acquisition of such sites before they are destroyed.

Twenty-five of the thirty-nine sites designated under this bill are under Navajo jurisdiction. The Navajo people have preserved these resources in the past, but no single agency has previously taken the lead role in assisting the Navajo Nation in these efforts to ensure that the Navajo Nation will have a meaningful and equitable role in managing the Chaco sites. Therefore, this bill directs the Secretary to assist the Navajo Nation in the protection and management of the sites located on lands under the Navajo Nation's jurisdiction.

These changes are the result of dedicated years of research, recommendations, and assistance from Federal,