

be consumed tonight except for the time between 8:30 a.m. and 10:40 a.m., and 90 minutes beginning at 12 noon, with all that time to be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 1:30 Senator DASCHLE be recognized to use his leadership time, followed by Senator DOLE to use his leadership time, and the Senate then proceed to vote on the Cohen second degree, to be followed immediately by a vote on the Nunn amendment, as amended, if amended, to be followed by a vote on the Dole substitute, as amended, if amended, to be followed immediately by a third reading and final passage of S. 21, as amended, if amended.

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

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency Kim Yong-sam, President of the Republic of Korea, into the House Chamber for the joint meeting tomorrow.

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

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 26, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then immediately resume S. 21, and that Senator DODD be recognized.

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, the Senate will be in controlled debate between 8:30 a.m. and 10:40 a.m. on the Bosnia legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that at 10:40 a.m., the Senate stand in recess until 12 noon in order to hear an address by President Kim of the Republic of Korea.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, under the previous order, the Senate will begin voting on amendments and final pas-

sage of S. 21 at approximately 1:45 p.m. Therefore, Senators should be on notice that at least two votes will occur at that time. Following those votes, it will be the intention of the majority leader to begin the State Department authorization bill, and if consent cannot be granted the leader will move to proceed to S. 908.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. ROTH. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order following the conclusion of the remarks of Senator DASCHLE.

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

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Democratic leader.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me describe for our colleagues briefly what this unanimous-consent agreement entails so everyone has a clear understanding of what the situation is.

We will come in at 8:30 in the morning. At that time, we will have debate for 2 hours and 10 minutes, to be equally divided. We will then recess to attend the joint meeting to hear the speech from the President of South Korea, reconvene at noon, and have an additional 90 minutes of debate, again to be equally divided, followed then by recognition of the two leaders for one-half hour under which leadership time will be used, and with the completion of that time, an immediate vote first on the Cohen amendment, and then on the Nunn amendment, and then finally on final passage.

So there will be two blocks of time, an hour on either side approximately in the morning, 45 minutes on either side beginning at noon.

What that means is that there is very limited time, and I encourage my colleagues to keep their remarks brief. We have already had a number of requests for time tomorrow morning on this side. I urge my colleagues to be accommodating and to take into account the fact that a number of Senators will wish to be recognized and to be heard. It is not my intent to allocate any time beyond 10 minutes tomorrow morning to any Senator except Senator NUNN, who has an amendment pending or during that period beginning tomorrow noon.

So this accommodates a number of concerns raised and certainly allows us to reach a time for final passage sometime in early afternoon, and I appreciate the cooperation of the Senators on both sides.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT OF 1995

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me make a few comments tonight—I have waited to allow other Senators to be heard—and I intend again to speak briefly tomorrow prior to the vote, but I wish to take some time this evening to express my personal position with regard to this issue and explain why I will be voting as I will tomorrow afternoon.

We are again, as others have indicated, in a crisis in Bosnia. Just today, as was reported several hours ago, in open violation of the United Nations mandates, the Bosnian Serbs have seized another safe area, Zepa, under the protection of UNPROFOR, the United Nations protection forces.

This despicable act of aggression by the Bosnian Serbs is now being followed by a brutal wave of ethnic cleansing that is forcing thousands of Bosnian women and children and elderly to flee for their lives. United Nations peacekeepers now find themselves under attack in a land where there is little peace to keep.

This is not the first time the Senate has debated whether to terminate the arms embargo in Bosnia. In the 103d Congress, the Senate voted on the matter seven different times.

Less than a year ago, on August 11, 1994, the Senate adopted two competing amendments to the fiscal year 1995 Department of Defense appropriations bill. The first of those amendments was offered by Senators DOLE and LIEBERMAN. It set a deadline of November 15 of last year for the President to break with our NATO allies and unilaterally end the arms embargo on the Bosnian Government. It passed by a vote of 58 to 42.

The second amendment, offered by Senators Mitchell and Nunn, proposed a different scenario for lifting the arms embargo. It said first that if the Bosnian Serbs refused to accept a peace plan developed by the five-member contact group by October 15, 1994, then the United States would introduce and support a resolution in the United Nations to end the embargo completely.

Second, the Nunn-Mitchell amendment said that if the United Nations failed to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia by November 15 of 1994, and if the Bosnian Serbs continued to reject the peace plan developed by the contact group, then no Department of Defense funds could be used to enforce the arms embargo against Bosnia. In addition, the President would be required to submit a plan to equip and train the Bosnian armed forces and consult with Congress regarding that specific plan.

The Nunn-Mitchell language was included in the 1995 defense appropriations bill and signed into law on October 5 of last year.

The administration has been unable, unfortunately, to convince the United Nations Security Council to lift the arms embargo multilaterally. But in keeping with the congressional mandate, the United States last November ceased participation in the enforcement of the arms embargo against the