VII. It is worth pointing to just one of these resolutions which states that the U.N. Security Council was:

Determined to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions (i.e. Macedonia) and to these ends was acting under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations.

In spite of the record, the administration continues to insist that Macedonia is a chapter VI operation. When I asked them to document this determination, I was provided the following guidance by the Acting Assistant Secretary of State:

The U.N. Charter authority underlying the mandate of a U.N. peace operation depends on an interpretation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council. As a matter of tradition, the Security Council explicitly refers to a ''chapter VII'' when it authorizes an enforcement operation under that chapter. The absence of a reference to chapter VII in a resolution authorizing or establishing a peacekeeping operation thus indicates that the operation is not considered by the Security Council to be an enforcement operation. Neither does the Security Council refer explicitly to ''chapter VI'' in its resolutions pertaining to peacekeeping operations. This practice evolved over time as a means for the Security Council to develop practical responses to problems without unnecessarily invoking the full panoply of provisions regarding the use of force under chapter VII, and without triggering other Charter provisions that might impede Member States on the Security Council if chapter VI were referenced.

In essence, what this explanation means is U.S. troops can be deployed in harm's way as a matter of U.N. tradition rather than U.S. law. It means U.S. soldiers are deployed in a combat zone with an absence of reference to the actual legal mandate because the U.N. Security Council does not want to refer explicitly to chapter VI due to a reluctance to inconvenience Member states on the Security Council.

Mr. President, let me try to add a little clarity to just what the Acting Assistant Secretary means when stating the administration does not want to invoke a panoply of provisions regarding the use of force. In simple English, when a chapter VII mission is authorized by the United Nations, U.S. law requires the operation to be approved by the Congress. In simple terms, the State Department is using a chapter VI designation to avoid having to come to the Congress to justify the financial and military burden the United States has assumed in Macedonia.

What the State Department calls a panoply of provisions problem, I call surrendering U.S. interests to U.N. command. This is not the first time Congress has been circumvented. I had hoped the administration had learned from our experience in Somalia. I had hoped the tragic loss of life would help the President understand the value and importance of a full congressional debate and approval of the merits of deploying American soldiers overseas into hostile conditions. Apparently, the lesson is lost on this administration. When the United Nations calls, we send our young men and women to serve.

Mr. President, I have taken the time to review the circumstances of our military involvement in Macedonia, in order to explain my vote against Chris Hill, the President's nominee to be our Ambassador. While I have no objection to Mr. Hill personally, I intend to vote against his nomination as a matter of principle—to express my strong opposition to what I view as an unjustified U.N. mission with a questionable legal mandate that is risking the lives of American soldiers.

I understand that a majority of members expressed their desire to move forward with this and several other nominations, and that the majority leader would like to accommodate these requests. I very much appreciate his offering those of us who oppose the administration's continued blind pursuit of a misguided U.N. agenda the opportunity to express our opposition through this vote.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

## MOLLIE BEATTIE WILDERNESS AREA ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1899, and further that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1899) entitled the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 4434

(Purpose: To amend S. 1899)

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Mr. MURKOWSKI and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], for Mr. MURKOWSKI, for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. GRAHAM, proposes an amendment numbered 4434.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

''Section 702(3) of Public Law 94–487 is amended by striking ''Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness'' and inserting ''Mollie Beattie Wilderness''. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to place a monument in honor of Mollie Beattie's contributions to fish, wildlife, and waterfowl conservation and management at a suitable location that he designates within the Mollie Beattie Wilderness.''

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, like many of my colleagues, I rise to express my profound sadness concerning the death last night of Mollie Beattie. Until a few weeks ago, Mollie had served the Nation as the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Ms. Beattie, who was the Service's first female Director, was a very warm and talented public servant. She had a gift for working with people an was interested in solving problems; two traits that are all too rare in these days of partisanship and confrontation. She was also a knowledgeable and hard working professional who put her considerable training and expertise to work every day in dealing with the many complex issues facing the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Ms. Beattie's dedication to her work went beyond the norm, as evidenced by her willingness to support new and exciting concepts for fish and wildlife protection. Just last year, she traveled to Louisiana for a ground-breaking ceremony on the research center for endangered species, the ACRES facility, which was dedicated earlier this month at the Audubon Institute in New Orleans. The facility is dedicated to using the latest reproductive technology to help stem the rising tide of extinction among the world's most threatened animals. Her support was essential to making this effort a reality.

Mollie was well liked by all who knew her, even those who did not always agree with her on policy matters or her efforts to promote the views of the Department of the Interior, because she reminded us that people in public service can disagree without being disagreeable. That is a good lesson for all of us to think about, Mr. President, as we remember Mollie and mourn her loss.

My thoughts and prayers, and those of my colleagues, are with Mollie's family and friends.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I am saddened to hear that Mollie Beattie died last night after a yearlong battle against brain cancer. Mollie was the first female Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and served in that position until earlier this month. I wish to offer my condolences to her husband Rick Schwolsky of Grafton, VT, and to her mother, Patricia Beattie and sister, Jane Beattie, both of Ketchum, ID.

I appreciated Mollie's honesty and candor with me and my staff, whether in public hearings before a committee or in a private meeting in my office. All of my experiences with Mollie were positive. While we didn't always approach a situation from the same perspective, we shared the common goal of doing what is right for species and people.