

technologies for the destruction of chemical munitions carried out under section 8065 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1997 (as contained in Public Law 104-208), I determined that alternatives to the incineration of chemical weapons are available that are safer and more environmentally sound but whose use would preclude the United States from meeting the deadlines of the Convention.

—In connection with Condition (28), Constitutional Protection Against Unreasonable Search and Seizure: (i) for any challenge inspection conducted on the territory of the United States pursuant to Article IX, where consent has been withheld, the United States National Authority will first obtain a criminal search warrant based upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing with particularity the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized, and (ii) for any routine inspection of a declared facility under the Convention that is conducted on an involuntary basis on the territory of the United States, the United States National Authority first will obtain an administrative search warrant from a United States magistrate judge.

In accordance with Condition (26) on Riot Control Agents, I have certified that the United States is not restricted by the Convention in its use of riot control agents in various peacetime and peacekeeping operations. These are situations in which the United States is not engaged in a use of force of a scope, duration and intensity that would trigger the laws of war with respect to U.S. forces.

In connection with Condition (4)(A), Cost Sharing Arrangements, which calls for a report identifying all cost-sharing arrangements with the Organization, I hereby report that because the Organization is not yet established and will not be until after entry into force of the Convention, as of this date there are no cost-sharing arrangements between the United States and the Organization to identify. However, we will be working with the Organization upon its establishment to develop such arrangements with it and will provide additional information to the Congress in the annual reports contemplated by this Condition.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 25, 1997.

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-1752. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, a

rule entitled "Onions Grown in South Texas" (FV97-959-1) received on April 23, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1753. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Amendments to the Regulations" (RIN0560-AF12) received on April 22, 1997; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1754. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the state of the reserves; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1755. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Nuclear Attack Submarines"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1756. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel of the U.S. Information Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Exchange Visitor Program" received on April 17, 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Special Report entitled "Review of Legislative Activity by the Committee on Rules and Administration During the 104th Congress" (Rept. No. 105-14).

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. MURKOWSKI:

S. 660. A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 661. A bill to provide an administrative process for obtaining a waiver of the coastwise trade laws for certain vessels; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. FORD, Mr. GLENN, Mr. HOL-

LINGS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. Res. 79. A resolution to commemorate the 1997 National Peace Officers Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 660. A bill to provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA LAND GRANT

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in my State of Alaska the University of Alaska is the oldest post-secondary school. The university was chartered prior to statehood and has played a vital role in educating Alaskans as well as students from around the world. The expertise of the university has been in many areas, mining, agriculture, arctic and subarctic sciences.

Additionally, the university has served as an important cornerstone in the history of our State. For example, the university housed the Alaska Constitutional Convention where the fathers of our statehood act carved out the rights and privileges guaranteed to Alaskan citizens. Further, Mr. President, the university is proud of the fact that it began life as the Alaska Agricultural and Mining College. However, Mr. President, what makes the University of Alaska unique is the fact that it is the only land-grant college in the Nation that is virtually landless today.

As some of my colleagues know, one of the oldest and most respected ways of financing America's educational system has been from the land-grant system. This was established in 1785 and the practice gives land to schools and universities for their use in supporting their educational endeavors. In 1862, Congress passed what was then known as the Morrill Act, which created the land-grant colleges and universities as a way to underwrite the cost of higher education to more and more of America's young people. These colleges and universities received land from the Federal Government for facility location, and more importantly as a way to provide for sustaining revenues to those educational institutions.

Mr. President, the University of Alaska received the smallest amount of land of any State, with the exception of Delaware that has a land-grant college. Delaware received about 90,000 acres. Even the land-grant college in Rhode Island received more land from the Federal Government than has the University of Alaska. Rhode Island received 120,000 acres.

In a State the size of Alaska, about 365 million acres, we should logically have one of the best and most fully