

security, safety and freedom of movement of UNPROFOR personnel. The Security Council has accepted the offer of a number of countries to provide flexible and mobile reserve military reinforcements in order to reduce the vulnerability of UNPROFOR personnel and to enhance the Force's capacity to carry out its humanitarian tasks.

I wish to assure you that these theatre reserve forces will operate under the existing United Nations peace-keeping rules of engagement and will not in any way change the essential peace-keeping nature of the UNPROFOR mission. While the reserve will enhance UNPROFOR's security, the understanding and cooperation of the parties themselves will be the best guarantor of the Force's continued effectiveness in an impartial force. The United Nations, troop contributing states and the Security Council have all recognized that the reserve force cannot and will not be a substitute for a political process aimed at an overall peaceful settlement of the Bosnian conflict.

I would like to emphasize that assistance for the delivery of humanitarian aid, and the protection of civilians from deliberate attacks, continue to be central to UNPROFOR'S mandate. Alleviation of the very serious humanitarian situation created by recent events in Sarajevo and other enclaves will be one of UNPROFOR's primary objectives. In this regard, the Security Council has demanded that all parties respect the status of the safe areas and has underlined the need for their demilitarization by mutual agreement, in order that attacks both into and out of the safe areas cease forthwith. I am confident that urgent action to achieve progress in this direction would be of enormous benefit to all parties. It would go a long way towards realizing an overall stabilization of the current situation.

The Secretary-General has, in his recent report on UNPROFOR, emphasized that the United Nations cannot operate in a political vacuum. In the past few days, leaders of the international community have also repeatedly emphasized that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the measures set out in Security Council Resolution 998 (1995) should be seen in this light. In view of the critical situation facing us all, I would urge you to take

advantage of the current international climate in order that we may promote initiatives favourable to a dynamic and comprehensive peace settlement.

Yours sincerely,

YASUSHI AKASHI.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, there were a couple of reports that the August recess would start on August 4. That has not yet been determined. I saw in a couple of the Hill publications—one called the Hill, and I think the other was Roll Call—that that matter had been settled. We hope it will start as previously scheduled but it depends on what unfinished business there may be. I think August 4 would be the day we hope to start the recess, but it may go into the next week. It could be the 11th or even shortly after the 11th, if we have unfinished business.

We still have some very major pieces of legislation to deal with. One is certainly regulatory reform. We are working, in a bipartisan effort, Republicans and Democrats, to try to come together. If we can do that and complete action on that next week, that will be a big step in the right direction. I have been asked by the Democrat leader to sit down with him next week on that issue.

Also, before the recess, we have agreed to take care of the gift reform legislation and lobbying reform legislation. Again, we are attempting to work in a bipartisan way.

I have asked Senator LOTT to lead a group on our side to meet with a like group on the Democratic side to see if we cannot come to some conclusion for good, sound gift reform and lobbying reform legislation.

Welfare reform is another very important issue that will take some time to dispose of. I think it is fair to say—

I can say on the Republican side, we are having problems coming together on some of the issues. That may be true on the other side. But we believe we can resolve any differences, at least on this side. That is a matter we want to do before the August recess.

In addition, there will be a number of appropriations bills that will be ready for action and a number of conference reports that will be ready for action.

Hopefully, in the month of July, we can consider crime legislation. That will depend on whether or not the Judiciary Committee will have the time to report out reform of the present crime statutes. Hopefully, again, that will have bipartisan support.

I am just speaking here from memory. I may have left out some critical pieces of legislation. But the point I want to make is that obviously we want to start the recess as early as we can, hopefully on time. That decision has not been made. I know many of my colleagues have already made commitments in their own States for meetings, meeting with constituents, and I certainly want to honor all those commitments if we can. But the other side of the coin is, if we do not complete it, it means we are going to be here longer this fall. Hopefully, we can arrive at some agreement that will accommodate nearly all the views of Members on each side of the aisle.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M., MONDAY,
JUNE 26, 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now stands in recess until 11 a.m. Monday, June 26, 1995.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:04 p.m. recessed until Monday, June 26, 1995, at 11 a.m.