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Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Dear God, thank You for the grand assurances that inspire confidence and build courage. It is what we believe about You that brings us back to the work of the Senate with enthusiasm and expectation. You are Lord of all, the Source of wisdom and guidance, the Author of creative and innovative thinking, the Answer to life's most challenging problems. You choose and call leaders and equip them with insight and vision. This Nation has been given a special place in the family of nations to display democracy and maintain Your justice. In response, may the Senators choose to be chosen and believe they are blessed to be a blessing and rejoice in the realization that You will provide exactly what is needed as they work together for Your glory. You are our Lord and Savior. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The able acting majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BUNNING. I thank the Chair.

SCHEDULE

Mr. BUNNING. Today the Senate will be in a period of morning business from 12 noon to 2 p.m. Following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of S. 1122, the Department of Defense appropriations bill. Completion of that bill is expected early in the week. Therefore, Senators should be prepared to offer amendments to the bill as early as possible.

Further, it is the intention of the majority leader to move to proceed to

the Y2K legislation today. It is expected that a cloture motion will be filed on that motion today with a cloture vote to occur on Wednesday at a time to be determined by the majority leader. Tomorrow, it is the intention of the majority leader to move to proceed to the Social Security lockbox legislation with a cloture vote to occur on that legislation on Thursday.

I thank my colleagues for their attention.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. BUNNING assumed the Chair.)

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 2 p.m., with the time being equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent an intern in my office, Jessica Shultz, be permitted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the day.

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

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I will speak in just a moment about a bill I have introduced. I, at this point, suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GALISTEO BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about a bill, S. 1093, which I introduced on May 20 of this year for the protection of various historic sites in the Galisteo Basin in my home State of New Mexico. The basin is located in Santa Fe County, NM. As shown on this map—it is very hard for anyone to see this map I understand—this is Santa Fe and the Galisteo Basin is this area south of Santa Fe where the various dots are shown. These dots identify the location of the various historical sites that are talked about in the bill. To understand the importance of these sites, it is important to understand a little history about this basin.

When the Spanish Conquistadors arrived in New Mexico in 1598, they found a thriving native pueblo culture with its own unique traditions, its own religion, and its own architecture and art, which was enriched and influenced by an extensive system of trade. The subsequent history of conflict and coexistence between these two cultures—the pueblo Indian culture on the one hand and the Spanish culture—shaped much of the language and the art and cultural world view of the people in my State today.

The initial history of cultural interaction in New Mexico encompassed a period of a little over 100 years from 1598 through the pueblo revolt in 1680 and also the period of recolonization by the Spanish in the early 1700s. Among these sites, which are shown on this map and which are discussed in the bill, are examples of both the stone and the adobe architectural styles which typified Native American pueblo communities prior to and during early Spanish colonization, including two of

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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the largest of these ancient towns, San Marcos and San Lazaro Pueblos. Each of these large towns had thousands of rooms at their peak.

Also included in these sites are spectacular examples of Native American petroglyph art, as well as historic missions which were constructed as part of the Spaniards' drive to convert the native populace to Catholicism. The 26 archaeological sites addressed in this bill provide a cohesive picture of this crucial nexus of New Mexican history depicting the culture of the pueblo people and illustrating how it was affected by the Spanish settlers.

Through these sites, we have an opportunity to truly understand the simultaneous growth and the coexistence of these two cultures. Unfortunately, this is an opportunity we may soon lose. Most of these sites are currently not part of any preservation program, and through weathering, erosion, vandalism, and amateur excavations, they are losing their ability to be interpreted at a later date.

This legislation creates a program under the Department of the Interior to preserve these sites and to provide interpretive research in an integrated manner. While many of these sites are on Federal public land, many are privately owned, and there are a few on State trust lands. The vision behind the legislation is that an integrated preservation program at sites on Federal lands could serve as a foundation for archaeological research that could be augmented with voluntary cooperative agreements with State agencies and with private landowners. These agreements will provide landowners with the opportunity for technical and financial assistance to preserve the sites on their property. Where the parties deem it appropriate, the legislation would also allow for the purchase or exchange of property to acquire these very valuable sites. With such a program, we should be able to preserve the history embodied in these sites for future generations.

I add that this legislation is supported by the Cochiti Pueblo, which is culturally and historically tied to these sites. I have received a letter from Isaac Herrera, the Governor of Cochiti Pueblo, expressing his support and that of the tribal council for the legislation. Governor Herrera notes that this tribe has already donated \$10,000 to the preservation of one of these sites. So this legislation has the support of the pueblo. It also has the support of our State land commissioner, Ray Powell.

I conclude by showing some examples from these magnificent sites. The first two charts are from the Comanche Gap site. They are outstanding examples of petroglyph art, of which we have a lot in our State of New Mexico. These are examples of very intricate work that has been done by the pueblo Indians on the rock formations.

The next three charts are of the various pueblo sites. The first is Pueblo

Blanco. As you can see, the drywash at the top of this picture and the road at the bottom are the types of erosion threats which I mentioned earlier.

The next picture is Arroyo Hondo. Again, you have a drywash at the top. This is probably the most extensively excavated of the various sites. The School of American Research in Santa Fe has done a tremendous amount of work to try to interpret and understand this site.

Finally is the Pueblo of Colorado which, once again, shows the threat of erosion from the drywashes above the site.

So these are examples of what we are trying to preserve through this legislation.

I did have a chance this Saturday—2 days ago—to visit the San Marcos site and saw the damage that is being done there by erosion. I also saw the value of preserving the site to show where the Spanish conquistadors came in and built a church right on a part of that pueblo. Trying to understand the interaction of the two cultures at that site is a very worthwhile endeavor.

I also particularly thank Jessica Schultz who has been an intern in my office this past year. She has done yeoman work providing research for the bill and helping to get the bill drafted.

I feel strongly that it will be a major contribution if we can pass this legislation and make it law.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill that I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

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

(The bill (S. 1093) is printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, May 20, 1999.)

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. 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. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 15 minutes.

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

KOSOVO

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of information given the American people in recent days about a potential settlement or at least progress with respect to ending the airstrikes in Yugoslavia. It appears from the reports I have received, both from the administration sources and also press reports, that the airstrikes have had a significant impact on Mr. Slobodan Milosevic, on his Serb troops, and on their ability to continue the reign of terror that has been com-

mitted against the Albanians in Kosovo.

But as I read all of the reports, I am concerned about one element, and that is, if the airstrikes are terminated and if some kind of negotiated circumstance exists by which the Serbs withdraw from Kosovo and Mr. Milosevic remains in power, in my judgment, it remains unfinished business.

We have in this decade been through a circumstance with Saddam Hussein where a war was concluded with the country of Iraq and Saddam Hussein retained his power. We have year after year after year had to deal with the consequences of Saddam Hussein remaining in power in the country of Iraq. It doesn't make any sense to me that we should do the same thing with Mr. Milosevic.

With Mr. Saddam Hussein, we knew who he was, we knew what he had done, and this country should well have known that the conclusion of the war with Iraq should have resulted in his departure, or his leaving the leadership of that country. He is, I think, one of the only men in the world who has used weapons of mass destruction to murder people in his own land. We knew that about Saddam Hussein, and yet the war was concluded with Iraq, and he remained in power. The result has been problem after problem and consequence after consequence. We ought to learn from that.

However we conclude this terrible chapter of violence committed against the Albanians in Kosovo, in my judgment, it will always be unfinished business if it is concluded in a manner that leaves Mr. Milosevic in power. We must find a way, it seems to me, for the protection not only of the Albanians in Kosovo but for some basic understanding we might have, that we will not have to revisit this issue very soon after the airstrikes cease. The only way that will occur, in my judgment, is if Mr. Milosevic is driven from office.

I have spoken on the floor of the Senate a number of times suggesting that it is time to try Mr. Milosevic as a war criminal. I am pleased to say that he was indicted within the past 2 weeks and that indictment will likely result in trial. My hope is that trial—at least seeing the evidence that I have seen about the atrocities committed by Mr. Milosevic and the Serb troops—will result in his conviction as a war criminal. The atrocities are really quite unusual. He visited a reign of horror on these people in a manner that drove one to one and a half million of them from their homeland, often with their villages burning, with story after story of mass murder, ethnic cleansing, gang rape, and torture.

The question for this country and the NATO allies is, Could we go 2 years, or 5 years, or 10 years down the road and look in our rearview mirror and say that we knew that happened but it didn't matter, that it wasn't our business? Our country and the NATO allies