

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

said no, it was our business; it does matter. We have the resources and the capability, through NATO, together to try to do something to put a stop to it. That has been the effort. Is the effort perfect? No. Have there been mistakes? Of course. But will we, by the judgment of history, be seen as a country and a group of countries attempting to do something in the face of ethnic cleansing, in the face of a ruthless leader who packs people into train cars and hauls them off to an uncertain fate, who, in the words of all of the refugees who have shown up at the border of Albania and Montenegro and other areas, has permitted mass rape and torture and murder against the citizens of Kosovo? Do we understand the consequences of that and the requirement to respond to it? The answer is yes.

But I hope at the end of this chapter, Mr. Milosevic will not be a part of an agreement that leaves him in power. That will not, in my judgment, be finished business.

THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to talk for a moment about the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. That is a subject I suppose will glaze over the eyes of many, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. I was in my home State of North Dakota last week. The Senate was not in session. We did not have votes. I guess I was in 20 or 25 different communities all across the State, probably at three dozen different events, town meetings and speeches and various things. It will not surprise anyone to learn that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty did not come up. We talked about farm policy. We talked about virtually every other thing. We talked about water policy, we talked about welfare, but at none of the meetings in which we discussed public issues did anyone raise the issue of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

I want to raise the question about this treaty because the President of the United States signed this treaty 2½ years ago and sent it to the Senate for ratification. This Senate did not hold a hearing on it during the 105th Congress, no hearing at all. It is now 6 months into the new Congress, with no hearing. I, with some of my colleagues, am organizing a letter to the appropriate committee and key people on the committee to say we would like to see movement here. If one Senator opposes this country joining the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, then bring it out here and let's have that debate. I cannot conceive of significant opposition to a determination by so many countries in the world that we ought to prevent nuclear testing; we ought to have an agreement that we do not want the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

In the past year or so we have seen activities that concern me and many of

my colleagues a great deal. We know how many countries possess nuclear weapons. Among those countries that are understood to possess nuclear weapons we can now add India and Pakistan, because each of them exploded nuclear weapons under each other's noses. These are two countries that do not like each other a great deal. There are great tensions. In fact, yesterday on the news you would have seen shelling on the border between Pakistan and India. Each of these countries exploded nuclear weapons, apparently just to show the other country they possess nuclear bombs.

North Korea is testing medium-range missiles, firing missiles down range. The country of Iran is testing medium-range missiles. Are these things ominous? Of course they are. Terrorist states acquiring delivery mechanisms for long-range missiles and potentially, I assume, to send weapons of mass destruction to other parts of the world; is that an ominous development? You bet it is.

We spent a lot of time here in the Senate talking about a national missile defense; if we could just get a national missile defense put in place in this country so if someone shoots a missile at our country we can go up and hit that bullet with a bullet. I guess we have spent \$100 billion over the years trying to do that. There is not much talk about the other things that have been far more successful, and that is arms reduction and test ban treaties banning nuclear tests, reducing nuclear weapons.

With consent, I hold up here the part that was taken from the wing of a backfire bomber. This is the piece of a wing strut from a backfire bomber which had its wings sawed off at a former Soviet airbase in Priluki, Ukraine. During the cold war, when the Soviet Union was considered our adversary, the only way I could hold up a piece of the wing of one of their bombers was if we had shot the bomber down. So how does it happen I hold up a portion of a wing of a Soviet backfire bomber? That wing was cut off. Why was it cut off? This country helped provide the funds to cut the wings off bombers in the Soviet Union and now Russia and now the Ukraine.

Why did they agree to that? Because we have an arms control reduction agreement in which missiles with nuclear warheads aimed at the United States of America that used to be buried in the ground in the Ukraine are now taken out of the ground and dismantled with the warhead still on. I displayed a picture on the floor of the Senate showing where a missile used to rest in a silo in the Ukraine with the warhead aimed at the United States of America. A sunflower field now exists there. No missile, no nuclear bomb—sunflowers. How did that missile get taken out? How did this backfire Soviet bomber wing get chopped off? We have arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union, the old Soviet Union,

and now Russia and the Ukraine, and they are working.

We have people here who say: We do not care about those agreements. We want to build a national missile defense system. It doesn't matter what it costs. It doesn't matter whether it will work. We just want to spend the money so we will feel good.

One part of what works in arms control, in my judgment, is the Nunn-Lugar funds which we have spent that accomplished this. The second part, in my judgment, is to pass pieces of legislation that we know make sense for this country's future and for the safety of the world. One of those is the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. This country needs to pass it. This Senate needs to ratify it. That is the way, as a country, we make judgments about it.

I want to hold up a chart that shows the support for it. This was polling done in a range of States around the country: Oregon, Nebraska, Utah, Ohio, Kansas, Colorado, Tennessee—support for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Look at it. Mr. President, 86 percent in favor to 10 percent in Oregon who believe we should not ratify this treaty. This country signed it; so have many other countries around the world, 152 countries.

This country has a responsibility, in my judgment, to provide leadership, and leadership will mean this Senate ought to ratify it. In order to do that, we must get this treaty out of the committee and get it to the floor and have a debate on it. I urge my colleagues who feel strongly about this to join me and say to the committee it is time, long past the time, when this Senate should ratify the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

I will, in coming days, speak again on the floor on this issue and the importance of it. I hope I will be joined by plenty of colleagues who will encourage and urge and push, if necessary, the committee to bring this treaty to the floor. Give us a chance to debate this treaty and give us a chance to produce the votes to ratify this treaty, for this country's sake and for the sake of added security and safety in the world. We must prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. We must prevent the spread of technology that allows the delivery of nuclear weapons. One way to do that, in my judgment, is to prevent additional nuclear testing, and the way to do it is to ratify this treaty.

It is long past the time to do it, and we ought to do it now and we ought to expect that be reported to the floor for debate in the next 2 to 3 months.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the morning hour be extended for 7 minutes.