

will be explaining my amendment. That is in answer to the question of the distinguished Senator.

At that time, if he wishes me to yield to ask questions about homeland security, that will be fine, but I intend to take some time this afternoon. At that time, the Senator can speak. As far as I am concerned, if Senators are going to speak on the Interior bill at this time, why, the Senator could get unanimous consent to speak out of order. I do not believe the Pastore rule has run its course yet. So the Senator could get consent to speak out of order for 10 minutes, 20 minutes, whatever he wants, and nobody is around here to object.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator from North Dakota yield for a question?

Mr. DORGAN. I am pleased to yield to the Senator from Nevada for a question.

Mr. REID. We have the two managers of the Interior bill here now. We have approximately an hour until we go to the homeland security bill. I have looked to staff, and we have no amendments to clear at this time. That is my understanding. So it would probably be to everyone's benefit, because the cloture motion has been filed on the pending amendment, that we go off this bill.

Mr. DORGAN. Yes.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that until 12 noon today, the Senate be in a period of morning business and at 12 noon we go to the homeland security bill and Senators be allowed to speak during morning business time for up to 10 minutes. Is that OK with the two managers?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for as much time as I consume.

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

HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, let me thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the ranking member. We have a very short amount of time in which to do a great deal of business. I did not wish to interrupt their work on Interior if in fact there was an amendment that was to be acted upon. I appreciate their courtesy.

Let me make some comments about the broad question of homeland security and relate it to the discussion yesterday at the United Nations that was offered by President Bush.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, will the distinguished Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DORGAN. I am pleased to yield for a question from the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. I wish I could be on the floor to hear what the Senator has to say. I have an appointment. I have to be down below this floor at 11 o'clock, which is 1 minute or 2 from now. I will read the remarks of the Senator. I know they will be good. If I can come back before he completes his remarks, I will do that.

Is it the understanding of the Senator that he will complete his remarks by 12 noon?

Mr. DORGAN. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I have not been on the floor until now to speak about the homeland security bill and the issues surrounding that bill. I have been thinking a lot about it, as have many of my colleagues. We have had a good number of amendments, and I do not believe anyone here thinks the issue is whether we shall pass a piece of legislation dealing with homeland security. Of course we should enact a piece of legislation dealing with homeland security. We need to respond to the President's request. We will do that. The question isn't whether, the question is how.

There are many ideas about homeland security that come from all corners of this Chamber. We ought to take the best of all of those ideas and incorporate them into this legislation.

Yesterday the President spoke at the United Nations about the threat that comes from Saddam Hussein and Iraq. Because that also relates to the issue of homeland security, I wanted to make some comments of a general nature this morning.

In my desk, I have a couple of pieces of materials taken from weapons that were once targeted at the United States. I ask unanimous consent to be able to show them on the floor. I am doing this for a very important reason.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, this piece of material is part of a wing strut from a Backfire bomber that the Soviets used to fly. This Backfire bomber doesn't exist anymore. It wasn't shot down. It wasn't part of combat with the United States. This was sawed off of an airplane. The wings were sawed off of a Backfire bomber that used to carry nuclear weapons—presumably that would threaten our country in the middle of the Cold War. It was dismantled, sawed apart, and destroyed. And in a sense, we purchased it. We paid for it under the Nunn-Lugar program, in which we decided through arms control agreements with the Soviet Union—and then with Russia—to reduce the number of nuclear warheads and reduce the delivery vehicles for nuclear warheads, because we believed that allowed us to step back from the dangers of nuclear war.

I hold in my hand part of a Soviet Backfire bomber that we didn't shoot down. We helped pay to saw the wings off this bomber.

This other material is ground up copper wire that used to be in a Soviet

submarine that carried nuclear missiles with warheads aimed at the United States of America. That submarine doesn't exist any longer. I am able to hold in my hand this ground up copper from that dismantled submarine because of an arms control agreement by which we negotiated with the Soviets to reduce the number of nuclear weapons and reduce the delivery vehicles for those nuclear weapons, and, therefore, have made this a safer world. A bomber and a submarine that used to carry nuclear weapons no longer exists. We have made progress.

But there are, of course, somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 nuclear weapons that continue to exist on the face of this Earth. And many in this world aspire to acquire nuclear weapons. Terrorist groups and other countries want to become part of the club that has nuclear weapons. Our children and their children are threatened by the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It doesn't take 100 nuclear weapons or a thousand nuclear weapons to create chaos and hysteria and concern for the future of the world. It just takes one—just one nuclear weapon.

Today, if someone is notified that there is a nuclear weapon missing from the Russian arsenal and that has been stolen by terrorists and is put in the trunk of a rusty Yugo car on the dock at New York City, or in a container on a ship coming into the ports of Los Angeles—if just one nuclear weapon is thought to be entering this country's space, its ports, its docks, its cities—that is enough for the kind of nuclear blackmail that can cause chaos and hysteria and threaten a nuclear war.

The President gave a very forceful speech yesterday to the United Nations. He is—and we are—concerned about Iraq and Saddam Hussein having access to weapons of mass destruction. He is—and we are—concerned about the potential of a Saddam Hussein getting access and acquiring a nuclear weapon.

I don't diminish at all the concern about that. We ought to be concerned about that. We and the President are all concerned about that.

But let us understand that the broader issue of arms control and arms reduction ought to be front and center in this Chamber. This country needs to be a leader in the world to help reduce the number of nuclear weapons and help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Regrettably, in recent years, some Members in this Chamber—and elsewhere in the Government of the United States—have expressed, if not a benign neglect, an open hostility to arms control and arms reductions.

Let me go through a few of the things that have happened. We had a vote in this Chamber on the issue of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. We should have such a treaty. After all, we don't test anymore in this country. The first George Bush Presidency said we will no longer test nuclear weapons. But this Senate voted