

over a 25-year period from 2005 through 2030. The Air Force would purchase about two-thirds of these planes, the Marine Corps about 640, and the Navy the remaining 300.

The JSF program has thus far received mixed reviews. On one hand is the Pentagon's contention that these aircraft will be affordable because of commonality of components and high-volume production of an airplane capable of meeting each of the three services' differing operational requirements. On the other hand is the Pentagon's track record and the countless aviation programs that have promised so much in terms of cost savings and have delivered so little. In fact, the General Accounting Office estimates that the Pentagon's projections with respect to aircraft procurement typically have cost overruns of 20 to 40 percent.

This, Mr. President, provides an overview of the Pentagon's current acquisition strategy with respect to tactical fighter aircraft. And although the resolution I am submitting today focuses on tactical fighters, it is important to mention a few of the other programs on the Defense Department's wish list, as these programs will also be drawing on a limited procurement budget over the next few years.

There is the V-22 Osprey—a tilt-rotor aircraft to be used for troop and cargo transport, amphibious assault, and special operations—being built primarily for the Marine Corps and Navy. This is a \$46.6 billion program expected to produce some 523 aircraft.

There is the Comanche reconnaissance and attack helicopter for the Army. The Pentagon expects to purchase close to 1,300 of these helicopters at a total price tag of \$25 billion. And the Air Force is asking for 80 C-17 cargo and transport airplanes, at a procurement cost of over \$18 billion.

That Mr. President, is just the portion of the procurement budget related to aviation spending.

The Navy, for example, is looking to increase the procurement of their surface ships, starting with another aircraft carrier, CVN-77, and 17 of the DDG-51 *Arleigh Burke* destroyers, as well as four new attack submarines. And in fiscal year 1999 the Navy would like to begin procurement of the new *San Antonio*-class amphibious landing ships for our Marine expeditionary forces.

Mr. President, in recent months a number of respected experts on military spending have warned the Department of Defense of an impending fiscal disaster.

The Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle—even high-ranking Pentagon officials—have all forewarned that the Defense Department will not receive the procurement funding level it has projected and will not be able to sustain these tactical fighter purchases at their planned acquisition levels.

Unless we take a step back right now, in 1997, we will undoubtedly have what some have dubbed a train wreck, or maybe more appropriately, a shipwreck, in the next few years.

I understand that many of my colleagues are either strong proponents or opponents of one or more of these individual fighter programs. The resolution I am submitting today does not target any one program for termination—it does not even suggest that one of the programs should be discontinued. The language in this resolution merely states that we do not have now, nor will we have, the necessary available funding to move forward with the purchasing of the number of fighter planes the Pentagon currently has scheduled and given that, the Pentagon should present to the Congress a more realistic acquisition strategy to take us into the next century.

In just 2 weeks or so, on May 15, the Pentagon is scheduled to deliver a reassessment of our strategic blueprint for our Armed Forces, known as the quadrennial defense review, or the QDR.

This is the first such reassessment since the 1993 Bottom-Up Review, and represents a collaborative effort on the part of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the individual services to conduct a comprehensive review of our inventories and projected needs.

The upcoming QDR presents the Pentagon a timely opportunity to reexamine its spending priorities and make a reasoned determination about what our tactical fighter force will realistically look like over the next 20 years. I am hopeful that the Pentagon will use this opportunity to present an acquisition strategy to the Congress that is affordable, tenable, and consistent with the goal of Congress to achieve a balanced Federal budget in the coming years.

If not, I intend to offer the resolution I am submitting today, or a variant of it, as an amendment to the budget resolution or other legislation as part of an effort to force the Defense Department to understand the gravity of this situation. I hope such a step proves to be unnecessary.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 81—RELATIVE TO THE DENVER SUMMIT OF EIGHT

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 81

Whereas this is the first Economic Summit to be held in the United States since the 1990 Economic Summit was held in Houston, Texas;

Whereas on May 29, 1996, the State of Colorado was announced as the host of the Group of Seven Economic Summit, to be held on June 20 through 22, 1997;

Whereas the Economic Summit is an annual meeting that brings together the leaders of the world's 7 most economically successful democracies: Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States;

Whereas this is the first Economic Summit to include the transitioning economy of Russia, which has resulted in a new reference to the Economic Summit as the Denver Summit of Eight;

Whereas the central location of Denver among the summit members, with Europe to the east, Japan to the west, and central Canada to the north, enables the residents of Colorado to serve as a central pillar supporting the international bridge of friendship and prosperity;

Whereas the selection of the State of Colorado and the Denver metropolitan region as the host of the Summit of Eight reflects the region's growing economic importance in the international community;

Whereas Colorado has distinguished itself as an ideal site for the Summit of Eight because of its leading industries of telecommunications, aerospace, biotechnology, high technology, health care, education, agriculture, recreation, and tourism;

Whereas Colorado's dedicated law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and other public servants are able and committed to provide vital support to the Summit of Eight; and

Whereas the Summit of Eight promises to be 1 of the more significant summits of recent years, with results that will benefit the larger world community, including progress toward relieving international debt, supporting the economic development of Russia and the Ukraine, paving the way to increased efficiencies in international commercial transactions by reducing the regulatory barriers to electronic banking, and minimizing destabilizing factors in the world's financial markets: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its appreciation to the citizens of Colorado and the Denver metropolitan region for hosting the Summit of Eight; and

(2) accords recognition of the hospitality to be provided by the people of Colorado and the Denver metropolitan region.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to recognize the historic importance of the Denver summit of eight, and the contributions made by my home State of Colorado and many Coloradans in hosting this historic summit.

This meeting marks a historic change in the G-7 summit. For the first time in the 23-year history of these economic summits, Russia has been asked to participate to an unprecedented degree. At the Denver summit of eight, Russia will participate as a member, rather than as a passive observer who in the past were only allowed to engage in a post-summit dialog with the G-7.

In this important substantive and symbolic step, President Yeltsin will join with the leaders of the seven leading industrialized nations of Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States to discuss monetary and economic policy.

After this significant development was announced at the recent United States-Russia summit, the name of the meeting was changed from G-7 to the Denver summit of eight.

As Coloradans, we are proud to have such a distinguished group of leaders coming to our State. And, as an honorary chairman, along with Senator ALLARD and Congresswoman DEGETTE, I

am proud that Colorado was chosen to host this historically important meeting.

The Denver area is symbolically important for being centrally located between our European partners to the east, our Japanese partner to the west, and the Canadian partner to the north. Furthermore, the thriving industries in Colorado and the robust economy of the Denver area reflect the growing economic importance of Colorado in the international arena.

The Denver area is a recognized leader in aerospace, telecommunications, biotechnology, high technology, health care, education, recreation, and tourism. We are proud to share these achievements with the rest of the global community.

I would also like to commend those dedicated Coloradans who serve as law enforcement officials, emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and health care providers, as well as the countless volunteers, who will provide invaluable services and contributions in support of the summit. Given the importance of this meeting, they have been working hard on their preparations to help ensure that the summit will proceed smoothly. This summit would not be possible without their donations of time, hospitality, and commitment.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this resolution.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 30, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. on the nomination of Andrew Pincus to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 30, 1997, at 10 a.m. on emerging trade issues on the U.S. consumer.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, beginning at 9:45 p.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2 p.m. for a hearing on fighting crime and violence in the District of Columbia.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on Department of Justice oversight.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on equal opportunity in Federal construction, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 9:30 a.m.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, beginning at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to hold a hearing to consider revisions to title 44.

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

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2 p.m. on telepresence.

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

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, to conduct an oversight hearing on Social Security investment in the securities markets.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### RECOGNIZING THE 20-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF SEATTLE SLEW'S TRIPLE CROWN

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a true Kentucky legend. Triple Crown winners have a special place in every thoroughbred racing fan's heart, especially those of us who are lucky enough to have enjoyed their successes.

The last favorite to win the derby and the only undefeated triple crown champion in history, Seattle Slew came into the famed mile and a quarter race full of promise. Overcoming a disastrous start, the big bay righted himself and headed for the front where he would remain for the rest of the race, securing the first of the three jewels he would collect during the spring of 1977.

A mere 11 horses in history have won the triple crown, with only 3 accomplishing the feat since 1948. Select company indeed. If horse racing is the sport of kings then Seattle Slew is truly one of its emperors.

Some may think the champion stallion now lives the "Life of Riley" at Robert and Alice Clay's Three Chimneys Farm in Midway, KY. But, Seattle Slew did not stop setting records when his racing days were behind him, a fact I know the Clay family is eternally grateful for. He has sired dozens of champions who have racked up almost \$50 million in career earnings.

The world recognizes that Three Chimneys is known for its champions, but even among the daunting lineup stabled in Midway, Seattle Slew stands out.

So, here's to the Clays, Three Chimneys, and most importantly one of the great legends in sport, Seattle Slew. As I grow older, 20 years seems like a very brief time, but it has been more than long enough for this great stallion to leave his indelible mark on the sport and those who love him.

Mr. President, I ask that an article from the April 27 Lexington Herald Leader be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Lexington Herald-Leader, Apr. 27, 1997]

##### A CHAMPION ENDURES

(By Mark Story)

He had no reason to be a champion.

In a sport where pedigree is everything, Seattle Slew was a commoner, the son of an unproven, unknown sire (Bold Reasoning) who would die not long after Slew's birth.

He was born deformed, "turned out in front," which meant at least one of his legs was not correctly aligned to the rest of his body.

In his first year of life, he was so awkward his handlers nicknamed him "Baby Huey" after the accident-prone cartoon character.

Only by a freak of nature could such a horse aspire to greatness.

But in the world of racing, freaks do occur.

Twenty years ago this spring, Seattle Slew stamped himself with racing immortality.

Overcoming one obstacle after another, he became the only horse ever to win the Triple Crown—the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont—with an unbeaten record.

Then, after almost dying from a mysterious viral illness, he returned to the track as a 4-year-old and re-established his legend, defeating 1978 Triple Crown champion Affirmed along the way.

As a sire, Slew has also attained greatness, producing champions such as 1984 Derby winner Swale, Slew o' Gold and Capote. The legendary Cigar is a Seattle Slew grandson, as is Pulpit, one of the favorites for this year's Derby.