

about 1996 and invariably he or she will say the floods. We have spent the last year trying to recover and rebuild, and I thank FEMA Director James Lee Witt and Regional Director Lynn Canton and SEMO Director Ed Jacoby for all their help. We have made a lot of progress but, as Delaware County Board of Supervisor's Chairman Ray Christensen will often tell you, "We have to realize things will never be the same."•

DEFENDING AMERICA ACT OF 1997

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to join the distinguished majority leader, and my colleagues, in co-sponsoring Senate bill S. 7, the Defending America Act of 1997. This legislation builds on the significant, but still insufficient, progress we accomplished in the 104th Congress. During the last session of Congress, we were able to secure the funding necessary for the eventual deployment of a missile defense system capable of protecting the United States. But we were not able to explicitly direct that we deploy the missile defense system as soon as possible. This leaves us with no assurance that the funding we have secured will be used, efficiently and expeditiously, for its intended purpose.

Therefore, Mr. President, the majority leader, in close cooperation with Congress' national defense leadership, has crafted a proposal that would secure our Nation's missile defense through prudent development of policies and force structures. To begin with, we would produce the system necessary to protect the United States from limited, unauthorized, or accidental ballistic missile attacks. We then would augment that capability to defend our Nation against larger and more sophisticated ballistic missile threats. I am especially heartened that the most promising antiballistic missile technologies, including sea-based systems such as Navy Upper Tier, are fast approaching the point at which we will be able to make them operational.

We need this technology, in my view, because the post-cold-war world remains a dangerous place. Ballistic missile proliferation to rogue regimes continues apace. The security of nuclear armed ballistic missiles in the former Soviet Union has declined sharply. Given these facts, old strategies and treaties can no longer meet our national security needs. We must develop and deploy a ballistic missile defense system capable of protecting our cities and citizens from disastrous attack.

I mentioned old treaties, Mr. President. I would like in particular to discuss the Anti-Ballistic-Missile Treaty and its relationship to missile defense. Congress has repeatedly stated that the ABM Treaty does not, in any way, hinder the development of theater ballistic missile defenses. It has also called for a renegotiation of the ABM Treaty so as to allow the development of more robust national missile defense systems.

Mr. President, the times have changed since the ratification of the ABM Treaty. Our primary threats no longer come from a general nuclear attack by thousands of Soviet weapons—an attack that would probably overwhelm a ballistic missile defense system. Today our immediate threats come from rogue, unintentional, or unauthorized attacks of limited size and duration. I believe we are quickly approaching the point of our last, best hope in properly modifying the ABM Treaty, and protecting America from ballistic missile attack.

The majority leader has displayed the foresight and perceptiveness critical for developing effective national security strategies. There can be no doubt that a fully operational and technologically capable ballistic missile defense system is crucial to that strategy. Nor can there be any doubt that antiquated treaties which fail to adapt to vastly different national security threats must be either changed or discarded.

The majority leader's bill constitutes a reasonable and moderate attempt to bridge the philosophical gap that exists between Congress and the administration. We should not let this opportunity be lost.•

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and commemorate, with very deep patriotic pride, the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Pacific Command.

On January 1, 1947, the U.S. Pacific Command was established to unify with the Alaskan and Far East commands.

As the largest of nine unified commands within the Department of Defense today, the U.S. Pacific Command interacts daily with foreign military and civilian leaders, serving as a key link for the United States in the most dynamic region of the world—a region that contains 44 countries, two-thirds of the world's population, and 7 of the world's largest armed forces.

During the past 50 years, the Asia-Pacific theater has grown from a war-torn region recovering from the devastation of World War II to the most dynamic economic region in the world. The importance of the United States' interest in the Asia-Pacific theater is best illustrated by the pivotal role of East Asia's economies in the world's economic order. The Asia-Pacific gross national product surpassed the European Union in 1990, and today, our trans-Pacific trade now exceeds \$503 billion per year.

Fostering peace, providing security, and meeting the challenges within an area totaling more than half of the Earth's surface, the U.S. Pacific Command is represented by more than 300,000 trained and highly dedicated soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

Mr. President, after World War II, our Nation's military leaders recog-

nized the importance of unity of forces worldwide. On December 14, 1946, President Truman approved the first unified command plan, and on January 1, 1947, the U.S. Pacific Command was established.

During the past 50 years, the U.S. Pacific Command's responsibilities have expanded to include the west coast of the United States, the eastern shores of Africa, all points in Asia, and the Arctic to the Antarctic.

Mr. President, during the past 50 years, U.S. Pacific Command Forces have been engaged in three major conflicts and numerous military actions. During the Korean conflict, Vietnam conflict, and the Gulf war, the United States Pacific Command Forces have fought bravely.

The United States Pacific Command provided forces to support the United States, Far East and U.N. Commands during the Korean conflict. These support forces were primarily in the form of naval assets which conducted patrolling missions and aided amphibious operations by providing naval gunfire, sealift and airstrikes from carrier task forces. The naval airstrikes were an integral part of the overall air campaign.

The United States Pacific Command oversaw our involvement through all phases of the Vietnam conflict—from the build-up and military actions to the withdrawal of United States combat forces. However, Mr. President, as many will sadly agree, memories of the Vietnam conflict were not over for the United States Pacific Command. The command became deeply involved in the emotional repatriation of American prisoners of war during Operation Homecoming. Additionally, the United States Pacific Command assisted with the movement of Vietnamese nationals to the United States and the airlift of Vietnamese children during Operation New Life and Operation Babylift, respectively.

During Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the United States Pacific Command Forces provided vital ground, sea, and air assets in support of U.S. Central Command Operations conducted in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, and off-shore in the Arabian Sea.

The United States Pacific Command deployed forces to Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy and continues to deploy forces in support of the United States' interests in the European and Middle Eastern theaters.

Today Mr. President, the U.S. Pacific Command's mission is to foster peace, deter aggression, and rapidly respond to crisis. If necessary, they will fight to maintain security and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

In order to maintain security in the vast Asia-Pacific region, the U.S. Pacific Command has the U.S. Army Pacific, the Pacific Fleet, the Pacific Air Forces, and the Marine Forces Pacific as its service components. Additionally, its sub-unified command includes United States Forces Korea, United

States Forces Japan, the Alaskan Command, and the Special Operations Command, Pacific.

The U.S. Pacific Command leads two task forces. The Joint Task Force Full Accounting was established to achieve the fullest accounting of Americans still missing in Southeast Asia as a result of the Vietnam conflict. Through the task force's efforts, more than 2,000 investigations have been completed and 350 sets of remains repatriated. The Joint Interagency Task Force West, the second standing task force, brings DOD resources to bear in support of law enforcement agencies to disrupt international drug traffickers from Southeast and Southwest Asia.

Mr. President, most recently and at my urging, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies was established to strengthen existing bilateral relationships through the multilateral study of security, economic, social, and political issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

This further compliments the U.S. Pacific Command's mission of building bilateral and multilateral bonds within the Asia-Pacific region. Annually, the command conducts more than 400 exercises, and other bilateral and multilateral training events. The command assists 29 different nations with humanitarian and civic assistance funds and provide more than \$12 million in equipment to developing and emerging nations. The U.S. Pacific Command also responds to natural disasters. The command has provided needed assistance in the wake of devastation caused by the earthquake in Kobe, Japan, the destructive winds of Hurricane Omar on Guam, and the earthquake and flooding in China, and helped their neighbors on the Island of Kauai following Hurricane Iniki. The U.S. Pacific Command actively engages our friends and allies through training exercise participation, military contacts, humanitarian aid, and disaster relief.

Mr. President, since its establishment, the U.S. Pacific Command has remained a beacon of democracy and freedom in the region. Today, it is an active living embodiment of U.S. security to the Asia-Pacific area. It is a commitment which has been maintained during the past 50 years—and a commitment I am confident they will fulfill well into the 21st century.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to salute the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and civilian employees, both past and present, of the U.S. Pacific Command on its 50th anniversary. Thank you for your many contributions—lives saved, lives improved and enhanced for a better tomorrow. This was achieved, on occasion, at the cost of U.S. lives and U.S. blood spilt. We honor the memory of those brave men and women who made the supreme sacrifice for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

Adm. Joseph W. Prueher has the distinct honor of leading the U.S. Pacific Command on its 50th anniversary. I have no doubt that he will lead the

command forward with the same valor and distinction as those who have come before him. Congratulations and best wishes to all.

NATIONAL RESEARCH INVESTMENT ACT OF 1997

• Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, yesterday I joined with Senator MACK and Senator HUTCHISON in introducing S. 124, the National Research Investment Act of 1997. I ask that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The text of the bill follows:

S. 124

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Research Investment Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

- (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
- (1) for fiscal year 1965, 5.7 percent of the Federal budget was expended for non-defense research and development activities;
 - (2) for fiscal year 1997, the percentage of the Federal budget allocated for nondefense research and development activities is 1.9 percent, which is 67 percent less than the percentage in fiscal year 1965;
 - (3) for the first time in 25 years during the period beginning with fiscal year 1992 and ending with fiscal year 1995, the amount of funds expended by the Federal Government on research (expressed in real dollars) declined each year;
 - (4) during the period beginning with fiscal year 1970, and ending with fiscal year 1995, the United States had not, during any fiscal year, expended an amount for nondefense research and development activities, that, expressed as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, was greater than or equal to the percentage expended by Japan or Germany for that fiscal year; and
 - (5) an increased level of investment in basic science and medical research by the Federal Government is essential to maintaining the position of the United States as the technological leader of the world.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

- (1) To double the annual authorized amount of Federal funding for basic science and medical research over the 10-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, so that the amount of Federal funding for fiscal year 2007 is equal to \$65,000,000,000.
- (2) To restore the high priority that science and technology had previously been afforded in the Federal budget.
- (3) To invest in the future of the United States and the people of the United States by expanding the research activities referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) To enhance the quality of life for all the people of the United States.
- (5) To guarantee the leadership of the United States in science and medicine.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FUNDS FOR COVERED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term "funds for covered research and development" means—

- (1) any funds made available by appropriations for—
 - (A) the National Science Foundation;
 - (B) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
 - (C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce;

(D) the National Institute for Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce; and

(E) the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(2) any funds made available by appropriations for use for research and development activities (as that term is used in the most recent applicable appropriations Act with respect to a Federal Agency) for basic science or medical research—

(A) by the Centers for Disease Control of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(B) by the Department of Energy, (to the extent that the activities are not defense-related activities);

(C) by the Department of Agriculture;

(D) by the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(E) by the Smithsonian Institution; and

(F) by the Department of Education; and

(3) any funds made available by appropriations to the Environmental Protection Agency for science and technology activities for basic science or medical research.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the limitations under paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated as funds for covered research and development—

(A) for fiscal year 1998, \$35,750,000,000, of which \$14,025,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(B) for fiscal year 1999, \$39,000,000,000, of which \$15,300,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(C) for fiscal year 2000, \$42,250,000,000, of which \$16,575,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(D) for fiscal year 2001, \$45,500,000,000, of which \$17,850,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(E) for fiscal year 2002, \$48,750,000,000, of which \$19,125,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(F) for fiscal year 2003, \$52,000,000,000, of which \$20,400,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(G) for fiscal year 2004, \$55,250,000,000, of which \$21,675,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(H) for fiscal year 2005, \$58,500,000,000, of which \$22,950,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services;

(I) for fiscal year 2006, \$61,750,000,000, of which \$24,225,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services; and

(J) for fiscal year 2007, \$65,000,000,000, of which \$25,500,000,000 shall be used by the National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.—In using funds made available under this section, the appropriate officials shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that priority is given to basic scientific research that has the purpose of developing scientific information to be available to the general public.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—No funds made available pursuant to the authorization under this subsection may be used for commercial purposes, except that such funds may only be used for precompetitive research and development for technology.

(C) PEER REVIEW.—In allocating funds made available under this section, the appropriate officials shall take such action as may