

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

be necessary to ensure that a peer review system is used.

SEC. 4. COMPLIANCE WITH DISCRETIONARY CAPS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be made available under this Act in a manner that does not conform with the discretionary spending caps provided in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.●

AN ISSUE OF LIFE-OR-DEATH IMPORTANCE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, January 22, 1997, I introduced S. 112, the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997. One day after its introduction, the Law Enforcement Steering Committee—a committee of 10 police associations, representing 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide—wrote me to endorse this bill in the strongest terms.

This legislation will require the Treasury Department to work with the Justice Department in order to develop uniform ballistics standards for testing the capability of ammunition to pierce police body armor. This bill will, I hope, mark my final step in a 15-year journey to ban all cop-killer bullets in America. In 1986 and 1994, Congress recognized the importance of this issue, and we passed bills that established a content-based ban on this type of ammunition. But, until we ban these bullets based on performance, rather than on their physical characteristics, policemen everywhere will remain in extreme peril.

As the Law Enforcement Steering Committee wrote in their letter to me, "This is an issue of life-or-death importance to every law enforcement officer in America." I have faith that my colleagues will once again recognize the crucial nature of this issue and enact S. 112 early in the 105th Congress.

I ask that the full text of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee's letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING
COMMITTEE,

Washington, DC, January 22, 1997.

Hon. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MOYNIHAN: On behalf of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, an organization representing approximately 500,000 law enforcement officers nationwide, we write in strong support of the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997, your legislation to require uniform ballistics standards for testing the capability of ammunition to pierce police body armor. This is an issue of life-or-death importance to every law enforcement officer in America.

The existing statutory ban on armor-piercing bullets, which you wrote and successfully shepherded through Congress in 1986, and updated in 1993, has worked flawlessly for more than a decade. As you have pointed out, however, new styles of armor-piercing bullets continue to appear, making it impossible for the current content-based ban on "cop-killer" bullets to remain effective indefinitely. This is why we applaud your efforts to revise the law to ban any new bullets that are determined by a standardized ballistics test to have armor-piercing capability.

These "cop-killer" rounds have no legitimate sporting use, and it is imperative to ensure that criminals do not gain access to them. Now that the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has demonstrated that it is possible to develop a ban based on performance standards, we agree with you that immediate action should be taken to enact such a ban.

Our members appreciate your continued attention to this issue since 1982, when you first introduced legislation to ban armor-piercing ammunition, and we hope that the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1997 will be enacted early in the 105th Congress.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. RHINEBARGER,

Chairman, National Troopers Coalition,

Chairman, LESC.

MEMBERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STEERING
COMMITTEE

Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, Fraternal Order of Police, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Major Cities Chiefs, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, National Troopers Coalition, Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation.●

H. ROUSE CAFFEY DAY IN LOUISIANA

● Mr. BREAU. Mr. President, on January 24, 1997, after 36 years of service, Dr. H. Rouse Caffey will retire from Louisiana State University, completing a career of notable accomplishments and a tenure of extraordinary leadership and service.

It is most appropriate, therefore, on the occasion of his retirement that the State will proclaim, January 24, 1997, as H. Rouse Caffey Day in Louisiana, a tribute of which he is most deserving.

For about 30 of those 36 years, I've known Dr. Caffey personally. I've worked closely with him on many occasions. I will miss him, as will many others who've had the privilege to work with him.

Distinguished leadership and service have been the hallmarks of Dr. Caffey's career, including his most recent role as chancellor of the LSU Agricultural Center, a position which he has held for 13 years.

His genuine devotion to the LSU Agricultural Center and the people of Louisiana has kept farmers, families, and youth knowledgeable about the most recent information available to help improve their lives.

Dr. Caffey's service to this country as national cochair of the International Science and Education Council from 1986 to 1991 and as national cochair of the Joint Council for Food and Agricultural Sciences from 1989 to 1995, earned him the respect and admiration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and land grant institutions across the Nation.

In addition, Dr. Caffey's international agricultural activities in 30 foreign countries have earned for him, for LSU, for Louisiana, and for the Nation the respect and admiration of

leaders abroad and have led to improved and lasting relationships with them.

His other LSU appointments have included superintendent of the LSU Rice Research Station at Crowley, LA; associate director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in Baton Rouge; vice chancellor for administration of the Center for Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development; director of International Programs; and chancellor of LSU at Alexandria.

Throughout Dr. Caffey's career, he has received numerous awards and honors, including the 1993 LSU Alumni Association Alumnus of the year; 1994 Alumnus of the Year for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Mississippi State University; and Progressive Farmer magazine's 1986 Man of the Year for Louisiana Agriculture.

Dr. Caffey's personality, dedication, knowledge, service, and leadership have left a unique and lasting impression on LSU, its agricultural center, and the agricultural community nationally and internationally.

Dr. Caffey will always have my respect and admiration, sentiments which are shared, I know, by the many individuals and organizations led and served so well by him over the years.

In closing, Mr. President, I take this occasion to commend Dr. Caffey personally for his lifetime of distinguished leadership and service and to wish him every continued success in the future.●

RETIREMENT OF CLARENCE TABA

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the retirement of Mr. Clarence Taba of Hawaii after 22 years of service as executive director of the Hawaii Bankers Association.

During World War II, Mr. Taba was one of the young men who enlisted and became a member of the 442d Regimental Combat Team—an infantry unit composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Taba's courage was prominently displayed during the rescue of the Texas "Lost Battalion"—141st Infantry of the 36th Division—in France, for which he earned a Silver Star and two Bronze Star Medals for leadership and gallantry in combat, and three Distinguished Unit Citations with 5 battle stars, for his participation in pivotal battles in Italy and France.

As a veteran, Mr. Taba served as the first State commander of the Hawaii Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Taba is well known and well respected within Hawaii's financial community. His financial career commenced shortly after the end of World War II, when he organized a Federal credit union for his 442d Regimental Combat Team comrades. Mr. Taba became the first American to qualify as a certified credit union executive, and was also the first American to be awarded the Edward Filene Award for Volunteer Achievement. He also served the Hawaii financial community as the mortgage operations officer for Bank