science has achieved since WWII. And I fear their apprehension is well justified.

But we should be honest with ourselves. Outside the scientific community, there is no hue and cry for more government funding of R&D. There is no widespread public outrage when the administration disregards the unequivocal judgment of the scientific community. And it's unlikely that the science gap growing between the United States and other developed nations will become a major issue in the upcoming Presidential campaign.

This represents a failure on our part. We have not done enough to show the American people the connection between the work underway in your laboratories and the problems that affect their lives. This must change. The stakes simply could not be higher. What future challenge will we fail to meet because America's scientists were not given the tools they need to discover new answers to old questions? When rumors of a Nazi bomb program reached President Roosevelt, he said simply, ''Whatever the enemy may be planning, American science will be equal to the challenge.'' Will future presidents be able to speak with such confidence?

The challenge to the American scientific community is to rebuild the link not only between science and government, but between science and society. I believe we can do so, if we return to the model established by Thomas Jefferson. There is an implicit ongoing debate within the government regarding what kind of research is most important to support. Some suggest that we should put no limits on the kind of research we support and have faith that advances in theoretical science, regardless of the field, will inevitably translate into practical applications that improve human life.

For others, that approach is too abstract. There are real problems, and to spend taxpayer dollars on anything but the most pragmatic search for solutions seems high-minded, but naive. There is merit to each approach. Both kinds of research are critical.

But Jefferson offered a third way, and, I believe, the right way to make the best use of government's resources, and gain the full support of the American People for the efforts of science. Merriwether Lewis's expedition represented a basic attempt to enlarge the scope of America's understanding of the world around it. It was the stuff of doctoral dissertations. At the same time, because the mission was targeted at the urgent needs of an expanding nation, the voyage captured the support of Washington and the imagination of our young country.

America saw another tremendous example of this in recent years in the Human Genome Project. The effort pooled the combined wisdom of biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, mathematics, and computer science, tapped the strengths and insights of the public and private sectors, brought together 1,000 researchers from six different nations to reveal all 3 billion letters of the human genetic code. Few endeavors have brought together such diverse disciplines for a single and pure pursuit of scientific knowledge. The discoveries of the Human Genome Project have created extraordinary promise in the field of medicine, and brought to life an industry that could lead the American economy for a generation to come.

It has been nearly four years since the human Genome Project concluded its primary objective. If the science policy of this Administration has failed in any way, it has failed here: it has yet to point the way to the next great frontier of human understanding. It has yet to call scientists from every discipline to a single mission of public service.

Today, we need to rally once again around common goals, and put the broad interests of the nation ahead of the narrow boundaries of scientific disciplines. Surely there is no shortage of challenges. Should we not set our nation's physicists, chemists engineers, and geologists to the task of freeing our nation from the need to import oil? Can we create the scientific and technological foundations for affordable, carbon-free energy sources? Can we ''level the playing field'' for American researchers that lack the resources of our nation's wealthiest universities? Is it beyond our imagination to address the major challenges of developing countries—such as cures and vaccines for AIDS, TB and malaria? In addition to the obvious moral and ethical imperative to do so, the economic and foreign policy benefits from harnessing our scientific and technical talent to foster sustainable development would be profound.

Let me suggest one final goal that could occupy the best efforts of scientists from every discipline for a generation to come. Now that we have surveyed the map of human life, let us turn our attention to that which makes human life unique: the mind. What challenge would be beyond our reach if we truly understood how we learn, remember, think and communicate? What could we accomplish if our education policy was bolstered with a new understanding of how children learn? How much safer could our neighborhoods be, if neurophysiology solves the puzzle of addiction? What industry would not be strengthened by a more complete picture of the workings of the mind? There is perhaps no field in which major advances would have more profound effects for human progress and health than that of neuroscience. If the American scientific community could come together and communicate to the nation the kaleidoscopic possibilities that could result if we unlocked the secrets of the mind, we could not only achieve untold advances in science, we could open a new chapter in the story of America's support for science.

Investments in science and technology are the ultimate act of hope, and will create among the most important legacies we can leave. America is still, as Emilio Segré said decades ago, the land of the future. We have held that honor since this continent was discovered by a daring act of science more than 500 years ago. We have earned it anew with each passing generation because America's scientists and public officials have understood the importance of applying the power of American curiosity to most intractable American challenges.

The hallmark of American science is not that we have been able to overcome each new frontier. The hallmark of American science is that having conquered one, we impatiently seek out new, more distant and difficult frontiers. America will be able to call ourselves the land of the future so long as we dream that the future holds a better life for ourselves, and so long as those of us who, in Adam's words, study politics, continue to invest in your ability to make that dream real.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OVERTIME REGULATIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise to speak to the legislation we are going to be taking up when we go back to S. 1637, called the Jumpstart Our Business Strength Act, which will attempt to modify the law relative to how we treat manufacturing firms in tax policy to comply with rulings of the World Trade Organization and related legislation.

There is an amendment pending that will be offered by Senator HARKIN that relates to final regulations issued last week by the Department of Labor. I would like to speak to why we should quickly dispense with that Harkin amendment to move on with the S. 1637 and not get bogged down in the regulations that were issued by the Department of Labor.

The regulations issued a final rule to update the previous regulations that implemented the Fair Labor Standards Act. That act implements rules guaranteeing overtime pay for certain nonwhite collar workers—in other words, when somebody works longer than the period they would ordinarily be required to work, what circumstances the employer is required to then pay overtime pay for that additional work. The rules the Department of Labor has had in effect have not been modified for over a quarter of a century. The salary levels to which these regulations apply have not been changed since 1975. The duties test has actually not changed since 1949. That is the test that tries to define whether a worker is a white collar worker who would be exempt from this requirement or a blue collar worker who would be guaranteed overtime if they worked longer than they are supposed to. What this has done is to leave employers with very obsolete job classifications, things such as straw boss and leg man, other titles for work that have not been performed for years. That needed to be fixed.

The Department of Labor had been struggling to try to bring it up to date and get final rules into place, which now has been done. A lot of the concerns expressed by supporters of the Harkin amendment are based on interpretations or misreadings of the previously proposed rule. But a lot of that has now been cleared up in the final rule made effective last week. Much of the criticism should fall by the wayside.

Let me describe what the final rule does. It would guarantee overtime benefits to 1.3 million low-wage workers who before were not entitled to overtime pay. Under this rule, 6.7 million new employees must be paid overtime regardless of their duties. That is 1.3 million more than is currently the case. It would raise the minimum salary level at which workers are ensured overtime pay from $155 to $455 a week or $23,660 annually. That is the largest increase since the law was enacted in 1938. Under the previous regulations, individuals earning the minimum wage, which would be about $10,700 a year, were not guaranteed overtime.