

moon, fulfilling the dreams of his fellow astronauts, his country, and the entire human race. His "small step" has inspired the following generations in a quest to explore the frontiers of space. Space travel has encouraged ingenuity that permeates American society. National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) accomplishments have led to technological advancements utilized in everyday life, as well as increased math and science interest among school children, and the development of a multi-billion dollar commercial space industry. While there are many benefits of space exploration, the United States still faces the challenge of developing a cost effective strategy to manage existing space programs. We should build on the legacy of Apollo II by forging ahead with both basic R&D and advanced future technologies in a cost effective and well-managed collaborative effort with private industry.

The accomplishment three decades ago of the seemingly impossible task of sending a man to the moon led to a newly found confidence in the power of science. President Kennedy challenged America in 1961 to send a man to the moon, when many people believed it to be impossible. Within a decade, America had risen to the challenge by demonstrating their technological superiority over the rest of the world with Apollo 11. Such a powerful display of technology is a catalyst of a cycle resulting in an increased standard of living for many Americans. The cycle begins as many young people are motivated to pursue science as an academic discipline. New scientific interest results in an increase in basic research funding at universities and corporations. The cycle is completed when advancements ranging from more comfortable mattresses to better radiation treatment for cancer patients begin to make their way into everyday life. Other emerging applications include agricultural remote sensing techniques, distance learning, and telemedicine. The increased productivity attributable to these applications will serve as a stimulus to the national economy.

Commercial space launch is an entire industry that has stemmed from the application of technology in space. The broadcast, telecommunications, and weather industries all increasingly rely on satellites to provide the most effective services. The U.S. commercial launch industry had revenues totaling \$2.4 billion dollars in 1997. This industry is projected to grow exponentially over the coming years. The Commerce Department estimates that over 1,700 satellites are expected to be launched over the next ten years—70% of which will come from the commercial industry. It is clear that if the United States is to remain the world's leader in this domain, we must begin now to mod-

ernize the Nation's space launch capacity. That means reviewing the state of our outdated launch vehicle technology, our costly infrastructure, and the financial insurance needs that are key to the growth of this industry.

The immediate future of NASA lies in the International Space Station, an international cooperative effort to build a research facility in space. The International Space Station will provide a unique environment for research with the absence of gravity, allowing new insights into human health and disease treatments. However, this innovative research facility bears a price tag of approximately \$100 billion dollars to the American taxpayers. Although this program is a long-term investment which will bring discoveries unimaginable to today's scientists, it is our duty to protect the American taxpayers from unsatisfactory performance of the participating foreign partners, prime contractor, and program management. Congress must insist on further accountability from NASA in order to most effectively support this program. We should not allow delays in foreign components of the International Space Station to increase the burden on American citizens.

On this day in 1969, Neil Armstrong knew that he was making an important first step. We have the responsibility of taking the next step by determining the future path for NASA and the space industry. Our efforts to reach the moon required a creative approach to a difficult challenge. In the spirit of the Apollo program, I call on NASA and policy makers to take a creative approach to ensuring fiscal responsibility while fostering the innovation that benefits every American.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise in support of the resolution submitted by Senator SHELBY commemorating the 30th anniversary of the first lunar landing, an event that will be remembered as one of the most important events of our country and century. Americans remember the landing on the lunar surface not only with a sense of historical significance, but also with one of honor and pride in the accomplishment of the crew of Apollo 11 and the men and women of NASA who made it possible.

This mission was conducted during a tumultuous time in our country's history. Sending a man to the moon forced us to marshal our country's vast talent and technological resources and to drive our creative energies to the breaking point. Apollo proved that necessity is the mother of invention. The Apollo mission required us to make quantum leaps in propulsion systems, airframe materials, electronics, and other scientific areas in an impossible amount of time.

I congratulate Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, the late Michael Collins, and NASA for their courage to lead our

country to the new world of space. While our accomplishments in space have continued, space still offers us a vast and unexplored frontier. America has been, and should remain a world leader in space research, technology, and exploration. It is on this 30th anniversary of the first lunar landing that America should renew its support for our space program and challenge ourselves once again as we begin a new century.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 46) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 46

Whereas the Apollo-11 mission successfully landed a manned spacecraft on the Moon on July 20, 1969, marking the first time in history that humans have walked on the surface of the Moon or any other planet;

Whereas the 6 Apollo missions successfully departed Earth aboard a Saturn V Rocket, the largest and most powerful American rocket ever produced, en route to the Moon;

Whereas 12 Americans successfully landed on the surface of the Moon where they performed various experiments and collected samples for study, and planted the flag of the United States of America in the lunar soil achieving a milestone in American and human history;

Whereas the contributions of other Americans who made up the thousands of contractors and Government employees who worked on the Apollo program are recognized; and

Whereas the events of the Apollo missions are examples of the great achievements of the American space program reflecting the explorer's spirit of the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the 30th anniversary of the first lunar landing should be a day of celebration and reflection on the Apollo-11 mission to the Moon and the accomplishments of the Apollo program throughout the 1960's and 1970's.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1999

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 21. I further ask consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5

minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN, or his designee, 30 minutes; Senator HATCH, or his designee, 30 minutes.

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that following morning business the Senate resume consideration of the intelligence authorization bill, and Senator BINGAMAN be recognized at that time in order to offer an amendment.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. WARNER. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 9:30 a.m. and be in a period of morning business for 1 hour. Following morning business, the Senate will resume the debate on the intelligence authorization bill. Senator BINGAMAN will be recognized to offer a second-degree amendment regarding field reporting to the Kyl amendment regarding Department of Energy reforms. Other amendments are expected to be offered and debated throughout tomorrow's session of the Senate. Therefore, Senators can expect votes throughout the day and into the evening.

The majority leader would like to inform all Members that the Senate will

remain in session on Wednesday until action is completed on the pending intelligence authorization bill. Upon completion of the intelligence authorization bill, it is the intention of the majority leader to proceed to any appropriations bill on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. WARNER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:25 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 21, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.