

The legislation also establishes the goal that over the next five years, 15 percent of science and technology funding should be invested in "new starts science and technology areas" identified in the 1997 New World Vistas study. This investment policy will direct the Air Force to invest in the long term key technologies needed to create the quantum leaps in capability in the next century.

These changes would have little or no direct effect on the total amount of Air Force spending. However, they are aimed at shifting priorities to give greater emphasis to S&T. But even more important, these changes would better integrate the needs of scientific research into all levels of decision-making within the Air Force.

More and more, our Nation will depend on air and space power for victory during military conflict. More and more, air and space power will depend on technology. However, with longer lead times for technology development, the nation no longer has the luxury of ramping up scientific research only during the time of crisis. Establishing science and technology as a priority for military aviation has worked in the past and should continue to work in the future to maintain our Nation's security.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

*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 "Air Force Science and Technology Reinvigoration Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) When the Air Force was established in 1947 as an independent service, its founders expected that it would ensure that scientific research and technology development would be a priority of America's aeronautical defenses.

(2) Scientific investigation, accompanied by the new knowledge it generates, is the cornerstone of air, space, and information superiority. To maintain air, space, and information superiority, a strong research base is critical. Sustaining a strong research and development base is a continuous effort, taking place both inside and outside the Air Force and involving the best minds of the Nation.

(3) The vision of Air Force founder General Henry H. Arnold and others—that the Air Force should be built around science—remains as vital today as it was more than 50 years ago.

(4) Investment in Air Force research and development has resulted in benefits to American industry, especially the aerospace industry, and made significant contributions to the American economy.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) to ensure sufficient financial resources are devoted to emerging technologies, not less than 2.5 percent of the funds available for obligation by the Air Force should be dedicated to science and technology;

(2) management and funding for science and technology by the Air Force should be separate from management and funding for acquisition by the Air Force;

(3) to increase long-term investments, not less than 15 percent of science and technology funds available for obligation by the Air Force should be invested in new tech-

nology areas, including critical information technology programs, for the next 5 years;

(4) to maintain a sufficient base of scientists and engineers to meet the technological challenges of the future, the Air Force should—

(A) increase the number of Air Force officers and civilian employees holding doctorate degrees in technical fields; and

(B) increase the number and variety of technical degrees at the master's level granted to Air Force officers and civilian employees from both the Air Force Institute of Technology and civilian universities; and

(5) to ensure Air Force science and technology does not stagnate, a concentrated effort should be made to eliminate 5 percent of science and technology programs each year, with funds from the discontinued programs used for new science and technology programs.

#### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) SEPARATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION FROM EQUIPPING FUNCTION OF SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—Section 8013(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "(including research and development)" and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(13) Research and development."

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—(1) Section 8014(c)(1) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(H) Research and Development."

(2) Section 8014 of such title is amended—  
(A) by striking out subsection (d); and  
(B) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—(1) Section 8016 of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking out "four" and inserting in lieu thereof "five" and

(B) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science and Technology. The Assistant Secretary shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of science and technology functions of the Department of the Air Force."

(2) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to the Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force by striking out "(4)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(5)".

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Section 8035 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) One of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff shall be the Deputy Chief of Staff for Science and Technology."

#### SEC. 5. STUDY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into a contract with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to study the technology base of the Air Force.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The study shall—

(1) recommend the minimum requirements to maintain a technology base that is sufficient, based on both historical developments and future projections, to project superiority in air and space weapons systems, and information technology;

(2) address the effects on national defense and civilian aerospace industries and infor-

mation technology by reducing funding below the minimum level described in paragraph (1) of section 3; and

(3) recommend the appropriate level of staff holding baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate degrees, and the optimal ratio of civilian and military staff holding such degrees, to ensure that science and technology functions of the Air Force remain vital.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the study required under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study.

#### THE BORDER PROTECTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1998

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to applaud Congressman DUNCAN HUNTER (R-CA) for his ongoing efforts to curb the importation of illegal drugs at our Southwestern border. Last week Congressman HUNTER introduced the Border Protection and Infrastructure Act of 1998, an initiative that provides vital support along specific points of our border with Mexico.

This legislation falls in line with our recently launched plan for winning the war on drugs: decreasing demand, stopping supply, increasing accountability. Stopping supply hits close to home in my district, which lies just north of the San Diego border with Mexico. Nearly 70% of the nation's illegal drug supply comes across the borders in our region.

Congressman HUNTER'S bill authorizes the construction of multi-barrier fencing at high-traffic corridors, including San Diego. The areas outlined in this legislation are generally stretches of border that have urban areas on either side and lack natural obstacles, making them ideal locations of smuggling drugs. Multiple barrier fencing has proved to be an effective tool in the battle against the importation of illicit substances. After the construction of fencing began in San Diego in 1991, cocaine interdiction increased by 1000% and murders along this border are now virtually non-existent.

I am pleased to join Congressman HUNTER in his effort to prevent illegal drug abuse by assuring that these substances never find their way into our country. Mr. Speaker, stopping supply is a key battle in the war on drugs. I urge my colleagues to support the Border Protection and Infrastructure Act of 1998.

HONORING CLARISA F. HOWARD

#### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Clarisa F. Howard and her efforts on behalf of City of Hope National Medical Center through her sponsorship of the celebration, "Commitment to Excellence—Commitment to Life."

Twenty-six years ago, Mrs. Howard began her corporate leadership in financial management, strategic business planning, operations

and personal administration. As the President/CEO of bd Systems, Inc., a female-minority owned small aerospace and information technologies firm, she had dedicated herself to developing quality products and customer service. For these efforts, she has been recognized by the National Association of Women Business Owners 1998 NAWBO Businesswoman of the Year Award, the 1997 Ronald H. Brown Award for Courage, the 1996 AT&T Entrepreneur of the Year Award, and the 1996 El Camino College Foundation Roundtable Award.

In addition to her professional accomplishments, Mrs. Howard has an unwavering commitment to the community. She is a member of the National Association of Women Business Owners, The Trusteeship, the Southern California Chapter of the International Women's Forum, the Association of Black Women Entrepreneurs, and Emily's List. She supports inner city youth programs through in-kind donations, monetary contributions and bd technical assistance. bd's internship program for disadvantaged students provides mentoring and work experience while they pursue academic studies.

Medical research became important to her when her nephew, Anthony Nickols, was diagnosed with Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma. At the celebration on June 13, 1998, Mrs. Howard invites others to join her in support of the researchers and Anthony's physician so they might continue to search for cures to give hope to future generations.

OPPOSE THE "GEPHARDT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT" PROTECT THE FIRST AMENDMENT

### HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I have submitted to the House Committee on Rules the "Gephardt Constitutional Amendment" to amend the First Amendment for consideration by the House during debate on campaign reform.

I have agreed to offer the amendment, not in the hope that it will pass, but in the hope that the House will bury this dangerous idea forever.

The "Gephardt Constitutional Amendment," would permit Congress and the states to enact laws regulating federal campaign expenditures and contributions. H.J. Res. 47 would challenge all pre-existing First Amendment jurisprudence and would give to Congress and the states unprecedented, sweeping and undefined authority to restrict speech protected by the First Amendment since 1791.

Because it is vague and over-board, H.J. Res. 47 would give Congress a virtual "blank check" to enact any legislation that may abridge a vast array of free speech and free association rights that we now enjoy.

I request that the Amendment be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the Rules Committee request prior to consideration by the full House.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

#### "Article—1

"Section 1. To promote the fair and effective functioning of the democratic process, Congress, with respect to elections for Federal office, and States, for all other elections, including initiatives and referenda, may adopt reasonable regulations of funds expended, including contributions, to influence the outcome of elections, provided that such regulations do not impair the right of the public to a full and free discussion of all issues and do not prevent any candidate for elected office from amassing the resources necessary for effective advocacy.

"Section 2. Such governments may reasonably defined which expenditures are deemed to be for the purpose of influencing elections, so long as such definition does not interfere with the right of the people fully to debate issues.

"Section 3. No regulation adopted under this authority may regulate the content of any expression or communication."

The Gephardt Amendment is nothing more than a direct attack on our First Amendment freedoms. It is my hope that the House considers this amendment, and buries it forever