

FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF
"MISSION ACCOMPLISHED"

(Mr. PASCARELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PASCARELL. Madam Speaker, 1,460 days ago, we had lost 139 troops, brave men and women, in Iraq. 1,460 days later, Sergeant Michael Hullender from my district, from Little Falls, New Jersey, died on Saturday when an IED detonated near his patrol. He is one of 3,214 more troops that have died since supposedly major operations would cease.

The President made the Iraqi people believe that a new day of democracy was dawning and that brighter times lay ahead. Even the reconstruction of Iraq has gone awry. Even the reconstruction has been bought by the filthy hands of contractors who are concerned only for profit.

The President made the American people believe that the war was over, that the thousands of sailors who stood on the deck of that aircraft carrier that day were coming home soon. They did not.

The President has an opportunity to mend his ways this afternoon. Let's see what he does.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

HONORING THE CAREER AND RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF
FRANCES E. ALLEN

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 95) honoring the career and research accomplishments of Frances E. Allen, the 2006 recipient of the A.M. Turing Award, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 95

Whereas Frances Allen joined IBM in 1957 early in the history of the computer industry and just after an IBM team developed Fortran, one of the first high-level programming languages;

Whereas Frances Allen during her 45 year career at IBM rose from being a teacher of Fortran to highest level of IBM technologists;

Whereas in 1989 Frances Allen was the first woman to be named an IBM Fellow and in 1995 became President of the IBM Academy of Technology, a global organization of IBM technical leaders charged with providing technical advice to the company;

Whereas Frances Allen made fundamental contributions to the theory and practice of

program optimization, which translates the users' problem-solving language statements;

Whereas Frances Allen's work led to remarkable advances in compiler design and machine architecture that are at the foundation of modern high-performance computing;

Whereas Frances Allen's unique dedication to meeting the needs of her customers led to IBM's innovation model;

Whereas Frances Allen is nationally renowned for her work in encouraging women to study computer science;

Whereas the Association for Computing Machinery, an international organization of computing professionals, gives the A.M. Turing Award annually to individuals whose contributions in the field of computing are long-lasting and are of major technical importance; and

Whereas Frances Allen has now been honored as the first woman recipient of the Turing Award, computer science's most prestigious award, which is equated by some to the Nobel Prizes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress honors the pioneering life work of Frances Allen in computer research and development and salutes the Turing Award Committee for recognizing, through the selection of Frances Allen, that creative women have contributed mightily to the development of this important field.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 95, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H. Con. Res. 95 honors a pioneer in the world of computing, Dr. Frances Allen, the first woman awarded the A.M. Turing Award by the Association for Computing Machinery, ACM. The Turing Award is widely considered to be the Nobel Prize of computing. By being the first female recipient, Dr. Allen has set the bar as a role model for women everywhere who aspire to a career in math and science.

As a scientist at IBM since the early 1960s, Dr. Allen pioneered new technologies which serve as the basis for complex theories which are widely used today throughout the computer industry. She is regarded as a pioneer in the field of optimizing compilers and has developed several programming languages that have advanced the field of computer science.

Dr. Allen also helped create one of the first automatic debugging systems, and developed the advanced code-breaking language known as Alpha,

which revolutionized how computers talk to each other and make computer programmers more efficient.

As computer science was ramping up in the early 1980s, Dr. Allen founded the Parallel Translation Group, the PTRAN, to study compiling for parallel machines. Subsequently, this group was recognized as one of the top research groups in the world dealing with this issue, and as a result, Dr. Allen was the first woman to be recognized as an IBM fellow in 1989.

In addition to her outstanding scientific achievement, Dr. Allen has also been an inspirational mentor to younger researchers and a leader within the computing community.

With the Nation's information technology workforce suffering from a lack of qualified candidates, it is all the more important, Madam Speaker, that Dr. Allen be recognized as the first female recipient of the A.M. Turing Award to show what women can accomplish.

It is certainly telling that women who earn more than half of all undergraduate degrees in this country and make up more than half of the professional workforce represent only 25 percent of all high-tech workers. In fact, the percentage of women graduating with degrees in computer science has fallen from 37 percent of total graduates in 1985 to just 15 percent in 2005. With grim statistics like these, it is clear that we are going to close the gap and ensure that information technology sectors have enough workers only if we get young women into this workplace. And Dr. Allen has done just that.

As a member of the Advisory Council of the Anita Borg Institute for Women and Technology, her goal has been to increase the participation of women in all aspects of technology. With her accomplishments in computing, it is clear that Dr. Allen lives up to the goals she sets for others and is a role model for women in science and technology.

Madam Speaker, Dr. Frances Allen has succeeded at the highest levels of math and science. It is clear that she deserves recognition for all of the tireless work she has done to promote women's roles in computing.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, not only in congratulating Dr. Allen on her success, but to show that this Congress supports an increased presence of women in science and technology.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and congratulate Frances E. Allen, the 2006 recipient of the A.M. Turing Award.

The Turing Award, established in 1966, is given annually by the Association for Computing Machinery to individuals whose work has been of lasting and major technical importance to the computer field. Fran Allen is richly deserving of this honor. She is also the first woman to receive the award.

Fran Allen exemplifies the dedication and innovative spirit that has brought this country to the forefront of science, technology and commerce. As a researcher for IBM for nearly 45 years, she played a key role in building the high-performance computing world we live in today.

Her work on optimization of parallel processing has impacted all of our lives, for example, by setting the stage for today's computer systems that forecast our weather and analyze DNA sequences.

I would like to particularly commend Ms. Allen for her dedication to supporting and mentoring young men and women in her field. I note that after her retirement from IBM, she kept an office and has continued her work mentoring future leaders in computer sciences and, hopefully, future A.M. Turing Award winners as well.

As this Congress looks to improve our Nation's competitiveness and looks to provide for the next generation of scientists, engineers and business men and women, we should consider the great example that Fran Allen has given to us.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 95 and join me in congratulating Fran Allen today.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Science and Technology, I am proud to have brought H. Con. Res. 95 to the floor today.

Dr. Allen has contributed much to the world of science and technology. She is most deserving of this honor, and we are extending to her today our congratulations.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 95, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING NOBEL PRIZE RECIPIENTS IN SCIENCE

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 316) recognizing the accomplishments of Roger D. Kornberg, Andrew Fire, Craig Mello, John C. Mather, and George F. Smoot for being awarded Nobel Prizes in the fields of chemistry, physiology or medicine, and physics.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 316

Whereas, according to the National Academies landmark report "Rising Above the Gathering Storm", the United States is in peril of losing its global competitive edge unless we make substantial investments in science, math, research, and innovation;

Whereas breakthroughs in scientific research are the building blocks of a productive, competitive, and healthy society;

Whereas the Nobel Prize is a prestigious international award administered annually by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden, and has since 1901 recognized the world's most outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace;

Whereas on December 10, 2006, in Stockholm, Sweden, the following five American scientists were awarded the three Nobel Prizes for science. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Roger D. Kornberg from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, for his studies of the molecular basis of eukaryotic transcription. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Andrew Fire from the Stanford University School of Medicine in Palo Alto, California, and Craig Mello from the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester, Massachusetts, for their discovery of RNA interference through gene silencing by double-stranded RNA. The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to John C. Mather from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, and the University of Maryland and George F. Smoot, a National Science Foundation grantee from the University of California at Berkeley for their discovery of the blackbody form and anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background radiation;

Whereas American scientists have not swept the Nobel Prize science awards since 1983;

Whereas Roger D. Kornberg, Andrew Fire, Craig Mello, John C. Mather, and George F. Smoot have represented the United States and have served as unofficial ambassadors of science overseas; and

Whereas the accomplishments of these scientists are significant achievements in the field of scientific research and further promote the United States among the world leaders in science: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Roger D. Kornberg, Andrew Fire, Craig Mello, John C. Mather, and George F. Smoot for advancing scientific discovery and dedicating their careers to scientific research;

(2) recognizes the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for their support of the physics Nobel Prize winners; and

(3) congratulates the achievement of Roger D. Kornberg, Andrew Fire, Craig Mello, John C. Mather, and George F. Smoot for being awarded Nobel Prizes in science.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to in-

clude extraneous material on H. Res. 316, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL for their support of this resolution and working so quickly to ensure that we recognize a very deserving group of scientists on their important achievements.

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The scientists will be honored tomorrow at a luncheon here in Washington, so the timing of this bill is perfect. I appreciate the opportunity to describe this legislation that highlights the contributions of American scientists.

H. Res. 316 is significant not only because it applauds the breakthroughs of scientific work, but the bill also draws attention to many issues that we frequently work on in the Science and Technology Committee, putting a spotlight on scientific discovery as a way to get young people interested in fields they might otherwise ignore.

For the first time in more than 20 years, U.S. researchers have swept the scientific categories of the Nobel Prize by winning the awards for chemistry, physiology and medicine, and physics. It is fitting that we recognize the contributions of these individuals, and I am pleased we are doing so here today.

In December of last year, the Nobel Prize in chemistry was awarded to Roger Kornberg from Stanford University in my home State of California; the physiology prize went to Andrew Fire, who also works at Stanford in the School of Medicine; and the physics award went to John Mather from NASA's Goddard Space Center and to George Smoot from the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Smoot also has the distinction of adding his name to the list of more than 170 grantees from the National Science Foundation who have been granted the Nobel Prizes over the years.

I am sure that with the improvements we will be making in the NSF program tomorrow and the Congress' dedication to expanding education opportunities, Mr. Smoot will certainly not be the last recipient of NSF funding to receive the Nobel Prize.

H. Res. 316 officially recognizes the accomplishments of these scientists and their contributions to improving society.

Madam Speaker, I can't think of a better way to honor these individuals, and I commend them for helping the U.S. sweep the Nobel Prizes in science for the first time in 30 years.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise to add my whole-hearted thanks and admiration for the skill