

of Public Health. This is an enormous honor for one of West Virginia's critical health care providers.

St. Joseph's Hospital is an acute care regional healthcare facility. Located on the western edge of Wood County, the hospital's service area includes three counties in Ohio and eight counties in West Virginia, with a total population of 316,000. With the announcement of the top 100 hospitals, Saint Joseph's became the first facility in West Virginia to receive this great recognition.

I had the pleasure of visiting Saint Joseph's in October 1998, to partake in the ground breaking for their new \$20 million extension. This extension has created over 100 new jobs at the hospital, adding to the 860 people already employed by Saint Joseph's. The extension replaced the physical facilities for surgical and emergency services, and consolidated the hospital's heart services.

The HCIA-Sachs study selects the top 100 hospitals based on five categories, depending on the number of beds and teaching status, and ranks them based on seven measures of clinical, operational, and financial performance. Saint Joseph's has been recognized as one of the top twenty large community benchmark hospitals, with more than 250 beds. The list encourages awareness of industry-wide benchmarks and the measurement of performance against peers. For example, the top hospitals have taken median average length of stay to a five-year low this year, and surpassed comparable hospitals in clinical quality measures, such as lower mortality and complications.

I find it highly gratifying that one of West Virginia's finest hospitals has been nationally recognized by this great honor. It is particularly striking that Saint Joseph's has been distinguished by a study with such very high standards as one of the top twenty facilities of its kind. I am so thankful to the Saint Joseph's Hospital's CEO Stephens Mundy, its doctors and nurses, and all of its employees for the amazing work that they continue to do to serve their community. The people of Wood County, West Virginia, and the surrounding areas, are indeed fortunate to have you as part of their community. Congratulations on this great achievement.●

SCIENTISTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the work of scientists around the country who are involved in guiding the federal government in issues relating to science and technology. As the ranking Democrat on the International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services Subcommittee, I know the importance of these men and women who support our nation's ability to make informed science policy decisions.

Throughout this Congress, the Governmental Affairs Committee has held

extensive hearings on the challenges facing the federal government to ensure adequate staffing levels in the face of aggressive competition from the private sector for skilled employees. A common theme of these hearings is the shortage of information technology employees, and the federal government is taking steps to fill the critical gaps in IT personnel through enhanced recruitment, retention, and training programs. The Office of Personnel Management recently announced new pay schedules for some levels of IT employees, and a new scholarship program will offer financial assistance to undergraduate and graduate students in exchange for a two-year commitment to work for the government in information security. The program was authorized by the FY01 Defense Authorization bill.

However, in the rush to ensure adequate IT and computer information security staffing levels, we should not forget the need to make certain that the federal government continues to attract physical and natural scientists. The November 24, 2000 issue of *Science* discusses the difficulties and rewards facing scientists who enter public service. These "civic scientists" are employed at all levels of government, as well as serving on federal advisory panels and review groups. Their activities play a critical role in making decisions for funding priorities, new initiatives, and regulatory actions that depend increasingly on scientific expertise.

The scientific community and the federal government have a mutually beneficial relationship, which is nurtured through programs that bring scientists into policy staff positions, both as career employees and as temporary staff. I know my colleagues are well acquainted with the Sea Grant Fellowship program that offers an educational experience to graduate students in marine or aquatic studies to work in a congressional, executive branch, or association office. Nor are we strangers to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellowship program that introduces over 100 scientists and engineers from diverse fields to executive and legislative policy positions for one to two years. These fellowship programs provide unique opportunities to scientists and serve as an introduction to working for the federal government.

In addition, many professional science and engineering societies are addressing the importance of these programs to science and the value of the scientists who choose to take on these roles. The scientific community is changing its view of those who work in science policy as digressing from "real science" to instead seeing it as a respectable career path. These programs and others put scientists into staff roles at the federal level and create politically informed citizen-scientists.

Besides bringing scientific expertise and professional service into federal offices for a year or more, these pro-

grams provide scientists with a deeper understanding of policy making and the government. It is expected when these "civic scientists" return to their universities, laboratories, and companies that they will share their experiences and understanding with others and encourage their colleagues to become involved. The activities taken by citizen-scientists, both as part of formal fellowship programs, and as employees, advisors, consultants, and individual voters, demonstrate the importance their work plays in our society. I will continue to seek increased opportunities for science fellows and scientific advisors to explore opportunities in federal policymaking, and I ask that the text of the "Science" article be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From *Science Magazine*, Nov. 24, 2000]

STAFFING SCIENCE POLICY-MAKING

(By Daryl Chubin and Jane Maienschein)

There are repeated calls for scientists worldwide to become involved in guiding government decisions concerning science. In the United States, science policy-making positions span the gamut from political appointees (through a melange of advisory panels, review groups, and professional associations) to consultants, all of whom provide commentary—solicited and unsolicited—on budgets, programs, and current science and technology issues. Neal Lane, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy, has called for "civic scientists" to enter public service as staff in support of informed science policy-making.

Given the daily decisions affecting the directions and applications of science, the more staff members who understand science the better. Otherwise, valuable time is wasted and risks are taken in making uninformed decisions about funding priorities, new initiatives, and regulatory actions that increasingly depend on considered scientific judgments. One way to add scientific value to decision-making is to bring scientists into staff positions, either within a policy career path or as a temporary assignment. The question is how to attract more scientists to take up this public service and how to prepare them to contribute?

Overcoming the underlying problem of conflicting core values in the scientific and policy cultures presents a challenge. Working individually within a laboratory hierarchy, scientists are rewarded for originality and ownership of ideas. Even in collaborative projects, the leaders typically receive the credit. Despite periodic calls for rewarding departments, multidisciplinary teams, and broader collaborations, an individualistic ethic prevails. Researchers seek credit, and the community practices individual accountability for performance. Priority of discovery, authorship, and invention all circle around the traditional proprietary nature of scientific knowledge.

Scientists who move from the laboratory into public service, and from the foreground into the background, will experience culture shock. An outstanding speech or position paper on which the scientist's name does not appear replaces an article published in a peer-reviewed journal. Ego must fade from view; instead, satisfaction comes from being part of the process and seeing it work. This requires learning to speak for someone else, in someone else's voice, to someone else's credit. Why should any self-respecting scientist want to do this? Because there is more at stake than acclaim by one's professional

community. There is a larger public and national interest. Beyond altruism, staff work allows another expression of the competitive values of science. In a high-stakes high-tempo environment, scientists can make a difference by drawing on their research and pedagogical skills while mastering new ones. Many have done so admirably, but we need more scientists who are willing to help staff science policy-making.

In the United States, a number of programs exist to provide orientation and on-the-job training for scientists willing to enter this public role. For example, Research!America connects scientists in all federal legislative districts with representatives there. The Ecological Society of America is cultivating a cohort of Aldo Leopold Fellows. The Congressional Fellows program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science introduces scientists to the policy-making process. Many U.S. universities now offer undergraduate and graduate students a semester in Washington as an intern in an agency, congressional office, or think tank. These programs and others put scientists into staff roles at the federal and local levels and create cohorts of politically informed citizen-scientists. We applaud these efforts and call for more.

In particular, we need more public discussion of what it means to serve as staff and why it is important for science that some scientists take on these roles. We need additional training at all levels to negotiate the clash of cultures. We need rewards for those who undertake staffing roles and do them well. These scientists should not be seen as digressing from "real science" but as facilitating the expanding reach of science as a respectable career path. Staffing science should be embraced as a necessary part of the scientific enterprise, as well as a form of public service that advances interest, appreciation, and understanding of a rapidly changing world.●

TRIBUTE TO ALLAN W. WITTE

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary contributions of Allan W. "Buck" Witte to the people of Adams County, Illinois, and to congratulate him on his recent retirement.

One week ago, Al Witte quietly retired as Adams County Treasurer, a post he had held since 1992. But his public service contributions extend far beyond the treasurer's office. Al spent three years on the Adams County Board, winning a district in 1990 that, quite frankly, he wasn't supposed to win.

During his tenure on the County Board and in the treasurer's office, he became one of the most popular public servants in Adams County, drawing the largest vote totals of any county official. He followed in the footsteps of his late father, Art Witte, a hard working Adams County Clerk, who dedicated himself to a lifetime of public service.

Prior to his tenure on the Adams County Board and his service as Treasurer, Al worked for 30 years at Gardner-Denver in industrial engineering, retiring from that post in 1989.

Anyone who knows Al is aware of his strong support for the Democratic Party, an unyielding loyalty that ensured he was the first phone call made by any Democratic politician arrang-

ing a visit to Adams County. Although at times a fierce partisan, he kept winning elections by appealing to Democrats, Republicans, and Independents. He was a true bridge builder and an effective county and party official.

Mr. President, I have had the honor of working with Al Witte for most of this past decade, including when I represented Adams County and Quincy in the U.S. House of Representatives. I have always been taken by his dedication, loyalty, and commitment to public service. His will be incredibly big shoes to fill.

In closing, Mr. President, I applaud Al for his commitment and his efforts to improve the quality of life in Adams County, Illinois. I send my best wishes to Al for a happy and healthy retirement that allows him to spend a great deal of time with his wife, Mary, his children, and his grandchildren. We'll miss Buck, but will take comfort in the fact that he is only a phone call away.●

HONORING THE YOUTH MUSEUM OF SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I am especially proud to recognize the achievement of one of my state's most prized organizations, the Youth Museum of Southern West Virginia. Joining only 21 other museums nationwide, the Youth Museum has been selected as a recipient of this year's prestigious Institute of Museum and Library Service National Award for Museum Service. This award highlights the enormous contributions made by the Youth Museum to the growth and development of the children of Southern West Virginia. This organization is truly deserving of this national recognition.

Located in the beautiful mountains of Beckley, West Virginia, the Youth Museum has brought culture, art, and the rich tradition of Appalachian history to West Virginian school children since 1977. Earning the praise of teachers, parents, and school administrators, the Museum has touched the lives of thousands of families across the state. Without the vast resources of more urban contemporaries, the Youth Museum has helped to ensure that West Virginia's children have a sense of the diverse accomplishment and creativity that define their state's heritage.

An example of the unique and significant opportunities offered by the Youth Museum can be found in the Page After Page program. Recognizing the extraordinary number of talented writers to be found in our state, the Museum has brought together teachers, librarians, reading specialists, students, and native authors to create an exhibition that emphasizes literacy and the achievements of West Virginia artists. Combining a focus on improving reading skills with the unique and personal contributions of local writers, this program continues to challenge, stimulate, and inspire young readers across the state.

However, the Page After Page program is just one example of the Museum's commitment to providing positive and significant opportunities for West Virginia's youth. The Artists-in-Residence series, programs for special needs preschoolers, a planetarium, a science room, even a recreated pioneer village—the list of educational resources and activities is endless. Of course, this list reflects the hard work and dedication of an organization that has not wavered in its commitment to our children, or in its celebration of the unique and vital history of West Virginia.

For 23 years, the Youth Museum has been enriching the lives of the children and families in our great state. Truly, it was a privilege to nominate the Youth Museum of Southern West Virginia for this year's Award for Museum Service, and it was no surprise to learn that they were chosen for this prestigious national recognition. I am deeply proud of their accomplishment, and look forward to the many contributions the Museum will continue to make to the education of West Virginia's youth.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 15, 2000, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment.

S. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 5528.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3594. An act to repeal the modification of the installment method.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 15, 2000, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 439. An act to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of