

at the balance within the federal research portfolio. Now we all know that that is a somewhat euphemistic way of raising the question, "Is biomedical research bulking too large in the federal research budget?" Those who believe that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) are eating up a disproportionate share of the federal budget have two solid facts on their side: the extraordinary growth in that share, and the dependence of the American economy, and of biomedical research itself, on a wide range of research disciplines. And a cursory look at the numbers certainly gives one the feeling that things may be a little out of whack.

But if we are to take action, we're going to need to dig a little deeper and ask some tougher question. How would we know if NIH was over-funded in either relative or absolute terms? Given the public concern with health and the advances in biology why shouldn't NIH

These are not meant, in the least, as merely rhetorical questions. They are difficult questions that ought to be explored further if we're going to make a case for either limiting NIH's growth or greatly increasing the budget for every other field.

Similarly, we need to ask tough questions, if we're really thinking about doubling the entire federal civilian science budget. Questions like: Why double? What are we going to get for that money? How will we know if we are under- or over-spending in any field?

The science policy debate sometimes seems composed entirely of randomly generated numbers. We really need to push for more data.

I don't say this out of any opposition to the proposed bill that would set a goal of doubling the science budget. In fact, I'm kindly disposed toward that bill. I would like to find a way to pass it. The bill might do some real good because it would put Congress on the record as saying that science spending is a real priority.

But that shouldn't obscure the fact that doubling will never become a reality if we can't make a much more solid case to the appropriators.

It's a case that is going to have to be made agency by agency, as well as in general terms. Looking at DOE, for example, I want to get a much clearer sense of the Department's needs as it tries to upgrade aging facilities and replace a retiring workforce. And despite years of post-Cold War studies, my sense is that we still don't have a clear policy regarding the role of the national laboratories.

If we're going to increase the federal science budget, we also need to take a much harder look, brushing aside all cant, at the changing nature of our research universities. I'm thinking here especially of the questions raised by the growing partnership between universities and industry.

That partnership, encouraged by legislation, is having many beneficial effects. But it's time we make sure that we understand better how it's affecting the university—in terms of education, the free flow of information, the nature of university research, and the development of intellectual property, to name just a few matters of concern.

This is the time to review that relationship, when it is still developing and fluid. Neither partner has been sufficiently willing to do that. University officials sometimes simultaneously argue, on the one hand, that partnerships are at the cutting-edge of organizational arrangements and, on the other, that their hallowed institutions are still seeking the truth in the time-honored way that has not changed appreciably since the Middle Ages. I exaggerate, of course, but the discussion really does have to be a little bit more open.

Universities ran into trouble in undergraduate education, in part, because they were unwilling for too long to acknowledge that the rise of the modern research university had changed the nature of the campus. That reluctance stemmed from the understandable fear that raising questions would lead some to argue that research and education could not productively co-exist. But in the end, the lack of discussion hurt undergraduate education in a way that put research at greater risk. An honest, open look at partnerships now should help make them more productive rather than hampering them.

Obviously, there are many more issues before the Committee, but what I've discussed should give you a good sense of my approach and concerns.

My goal is to be your staunchest ally and your fairest critic. To be Shakespearean about it, my role model will be Cordelia—King Lear's daughter who would not utter false professions of love, but who stood by her father when everyone else had deserted him. I won't press the analogy—I don't want to imply that university presidents will become crazed, naked old men wandering helplessly about the moors.

All I mean to say is that you can count on me to fight for the nation's interest by bolstering, and drawing on the expertise of the scientific community. You can also count on me to ask tough and uncomfortable questions to ensure that the scientific community is acting in its and the nation's long-term interests. I intend to do that openly, fairly, cooperatively and with true intellectual curiosity.

I want to run the Committee in a way that would make Einstein smile. I want to make sure that as long as I'm chairman, no one plays dice with your universe.

I look forward to working with all of you.

IN HONOR OF GOV. RICK PERRY,
BORDERFEST TEXAN OF THE
YEAR RECIPIENT

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, every year since 1977, the City of Hidalgo in my district has held BorderFest. This is a four day event celebrating the diverse ethnic groups in South Texas. Not only are there entertainment, educational and cultural events, but each year a recipient is chosen for the prestigious Texan of the Year award.

Past recipients of the award have included business and community leaders, college presidents, and government officials. This year's recipient is Texas Governor Rick Perry.

Governor Perry was recently sworn in as the 47th Governor of the State of Texas. He previously served as Lieutenant Governor, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, and a representative to the Texas Legislature. He is a graduate of Texas A&M University and served in the U.S. Air Force.

As a fifth generation Texan, Governor Perry has devoted his public life to serving his fellow Texans. He is committed to public school reform, and has pledged to make the Texas higher education system the best in the nation. He has also recognized the need to rebuild the state's infrastructure and take advantage of new technology. He is known for his willingness to work with members from both parties to get the job done.

Rick Perry is well-deserving of this honor, and I commend the BorderFest Award committee for its selection of Gov. Perry.

ARCTIC REFUGE WILDERNESS

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, although nearly 95 percent of Alaska's North Slope is available for drilling, international petroleum companies are still pushing Congress to open the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas exploration and development.

I am pleased to join my colleagues Representative MARKEY and Representative NANCY JOHNSON as we continue efforts to permanently protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

My constituents in Rochester, New York are hurting due to the high energy prices.

But opening up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas development is not the answer.

Forget for the moment that this area is the heart of a refuge which serves as critical breeding or migratory habitat for over 200 species of animals and more than 180 bird species and that exploration could cause significant environmental damage.

I would like to remind my colleagues that studies by the U.S. Geological Survey and the General Accounting Office have concluded there is probably far less oil in the Arctic Refuge than previously believed.

And if we allowed drilling for oil in the Alaskan wildlife refuge, it would not produce any oil for an estimated 10 years.

Even then, it would not significantly reduce our nation's dependence on foreign oil.

During full operating capacity, ANWR would supply only about 2 percent of America's oil demand in a given year.

Finally, none of the North Slope oil reaches the East Coast because it is too far to transport.

Therefore, development in ANWR would not have any measurable impact on home heating oil shortages or prices in the Northeast.

The Energy Department's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in Golden, Colorado claims that 100% of U.S. electricity needs could be met by installing just 17 square miles of rooftop solar panels in each state. The possibilities are endless if we devote the necessary resources and expertise to meeting our domestic energy demand.

IN RECOGNITION OF GEORGE A.
CASTRO, II, RECIPIENT OF THE
HISPANIC AMERICAN RECOGNITION
AWARD

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George A. Castro, II, President of

the Hispanic American Association for Political Awareness, for his personal achievements and for his outstanding contributions to his community. Mr. Castro will receive the Hispanic American Recognition Award from Mayor Jim McGreevey on February 25, 2001.

George A. Castro, II emigrated to the United States from Colombia in 1985 with only his lucky quarter and a strong desire for success. A short time later, he started his first business, a cleaning company, which grew to 60 employees in just a few years. The rapid growth of the company allowed it to bid on the state's largest jobs.

In 1989, Mr. Castro received his real estate license and gained employment at an ERA office in Union County, where he became the top-producing seller with more than \$10 million in sales after his first year and \$27 million the following year. In 1991, Mr. Castro opened his own office, Countywide-Realty, as an independent broker. Within a year and a half, Countywide was one of the most successful real estate offices in New Jersey. The office joined the Century 21 franchise in 1995, eventually changing its name to Century 21 Atlantic.

Recently, Century 21 Atlantic received Century 21's prestigious Double Centurion Office award for achieving more than \$90 million in sales in 1999, a 300% increase over the previous year.

Mr. Castro is an accomplished businessman and community activist. The success of Century 21 Atlantic and the Ritz Theatre and Performing Arts Center, which he purchased in 1994, has made him a role model for the Hispanic community. Mr. Castro serves as the Chairman of the Hispanic Political Action Committee and is a member of the Zoning Board of Adjustment for the City of Elizabeth. He also participates in the Boy Scouts of America, Eastern Union County.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing George A. Castro, II for all he has accomplished and for all he has contributed to his community.

HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express concern over the second section of H. Con. Res. 39, honoring the sacrifices of the heroic U.S. soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack ten years ago.

Mr. Speaker, in this section, Congress "resolves to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs to help prevent attacks on forward deployed United States forces from occurring again." Undoubtedly, we must work to ensure that American service men and women are never again victim to such a tragedy. But would the most futuristic theater missile defense system the Pentagon is currently working on the Theater High-Altitude Area Defense system, or THAAD, have helped our soldiers ten years ago? Probably not: the system failed six con-

secutive tests before finally intercepting a target missile for the first time in June 1999. Many experts believe this system will be no more effective than our patriot missiles at defending an attack like the one on American troops in Saudi Arabia ten years ago. Meanwhile, Mr. Speaker, projected costs for construction of THAAD are now estimated at \$9.5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, for those who believe in the necessity of missile defense, there are other less expensive and more effective theater missile defense programs in development that might represent an improvement on the system that failed the twenty-eight soldiers we honor today. To the extent we promote such cost-effective weaponry through this resolution, we duly recognize the valor of these men and women. To the extent, however, this resolution supplies blanket endorsement of any theater missile defense system, we do not accomplish a lofty purpose.

HONORING DR. MARGARET DRICKAMER FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure, though a sad heart, that I pay tribute to an outstanding leader in geriatric medicine and a tremendous asset to the VA Connecticut Health System, Dr. Margaret Drickamer, as she retires from her service to the United States Veterans Administration.

It has been nearly fifteen years since Dr. Drickamer first came to the VA Medical Center in West Haven, Connecticut as the Medical Director of the then Nursing Home Care Unit. In that time, Dr. Drickamer has been responsible for the complete reorganization of the department as well as the expansion of services available to Connecticut veterans—making a real difference in lives of many. Today, the section of Geriatrics and Extended Care is a multi-faceted program which provides a continuum of inpatient, outpatient and consultative services.

When Dr. Drickamer first came to the VA, she was charged with the oversight of the Nursing Home Care Unit, an inpatient unit which provided long-term, residential nursing care for several dozen veterans. Under her leadership, this small unit has been transformed into a successful continuum of care, including an extended inpatient care unit, a geriatric day hospital program, an expanded geriatrics clinic, a homebased primary care program and a palliative care program. The multitude of services now offered by the Geriatrics and Extended Care section have had an extraordinary impact on thousands of Connecticut veterans.

Dr. Drickamer's success can be attributed to her endless commitment to the patients of the Medical Center and the outstanding compassion she demonstrates each day. Each time I visit the Medical Center, I am told by patients how much they depend on Dr. Drickamer, both as their doctor and, more importantly, their friend. Equally important is her dedication to her staff. Their enthusiasm and generosity a reflection of the example she has set for

over a decade. Led by her innovative vision, Dr. Drickamer has ensured that Connecticut's veterans are receiving quality care.

In addition to her work at the VA Medical Center, Dr. Drickamer is widely recognized for her work as an educator in her field. Articles and abstracts published in the American Journal of Medicine, the New England Journal of Medicine, and the Annals of Internal Medicine are only a few of her many professional accomplishments. She has been honored with a myriad of awards and honors—a true testament to her unparalleled dedication.

It is my great honor to join friends and colleagues in thanking Dr. Margaret Drickamer for her many years of service to the West Haven VA Medical Center and our community. Her innumerable efforts on behalf of our country's veterans have left an indelible mark on our nation. My best wishes to you on your future endeavors.

HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

SPEECH OF

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution.

It's been ten years since the Persian Gulf War and the allied victory in Operation Desert Storm. We learned a great deal during the war, perhaps most importantly that strong relationships with our allies and others were critical to building the kind of support necessary to see the war through. Those relationships have also been critical in maintaining pressure on Saddam Hussein in the years following the allied victory. The war also taught us that we can achieve our objectives—with minimal loss of life—thanks to our professionally trained troops and technologically advanced weapons systems.

While we know that war inevitably entails loss of life, and that soldiers assume the risks of war, this realization doesn't make it easier to bear the news when a loved one is killed in service to our country. Today we honor the sacrifices of the 28 servicemen killed in February 1991 when an Iraqi Scud missile hit a U.S. Army barracks in Saudi Arabia. We extend our sympathy and thanks to their families, and we honor their memories. In the same spirit, we honor the contributions of those serving today in our armed forces. Every day they brave hardships in the name of defending our country and our freedom. We can never be grateful enough for what they do.

This resolution also asks us to resolve to support "appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs to help prevent attacks on forward deployed United States forces from occurring again." I am supporting this resolution for what it says and not for what some may believe it says.

Just to be clear: Theater missile defense systems are different from the proposed national missile defense system, which continues to raise many questions and concerns that I believe must be addressed before deployment can be considered.