

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 10, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in firm opposition to the amendment offered by Chairman HYDE, ranking member Mr. LANTOS of the International Relations Committee, and Mr. SWEENEY.

This week, the United States was voted off of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the International Narcotics Control Board. Though it is unfortunate that the United States will not be a member of these commissions during the next rotation, that does not preclude us from being instrumental in shaping human rights and drug policies throughout the world.

Whether our exclusion from these commissions was a result of decisions by the Bush Administration on the Kyoto Protocol or the ABM treaty, or the result of years of festering anti-American sentiment, we must accept the decision of the member states of the United Nations. As the leader of the international community, we must set an example for the rest of the world to follow. We must persevere in the face of adversity.

By making our payment of UN arrears contingent upon the U.S. return to the United Nations Human Rights Commission runs counter to the principles of cooperation that we expect from the other members of the United Nations.

We are punishing not only the countries of the Western European and other groupings for not supporting us, but the entire UN body.

Instead, we need to work on mending fences with nations around the world to demonstrate that we are ready and willing to work with them, not against them.

We need to pay our arrears that are long overdue. We made a commitment to the international community that we must uphold.

Therefore, I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote against the Hyde-Lantos-Sweeney amendment.

### HONORING NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 8, 2001*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a sponsor to this effort to

recognize the significance of the National Science Foundation to our nation's successes in basic research. The National Science Foundation is an independent U.S. government agency responsible for promoting science and engineering through programs that invest over \$3.3 billion per year in almost 20,000 research and education projects in science and engineering.

Since the National Science Foundation was established in May 1950 it has provided support for scientific achievement across the United States. It is currently responsible for funding nearly 20,000 research and education projects in science and engineering and has provided financial support for more than half of the nation's Nobel laureates in physics, chemistry and economics.

This resolution recognizes the significance of half a century of service from the National Science Foundation (NSF). It also recommit Congress to supporting the NSF's research, education and technological advancement goals for the next half-century.

The NSF initiates and supports, through grants and contracts, scientific and engineering research and programs to strengthen scientific and engineering research potential, and education programs at all levels, and appraise the impact of research upon industrial development and the general welfare. Award graduate fellowships in the sciences and in engineering.

The NSF also encourages interchange of scientific information among scientists and engineers in the United States and foreign countries. They support the development and use of computers and other scientific methods and technologies, primarily for research and education in the sciences.

This tool of the federal government offers valuable insight into the status and needs of the various sciences and engineering and take into consideration the results of this evaluation in correlating its research and educational programs with other Federal and non-Federal programs.

The NSF maintain a current register of scientific and technical personnel, and in other ways provide a central clearinghouse for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of data on scientific and technical resources in the United States, and provide a source of information for policy formulation by other Federal agencies.

This agency determines the total amount of Federal money received by universities and appropriate organizations for the conduct of scientific and engineering research, including both basic and applied, and construction of facilities where such research is conducted, but excluding development, and report annually thereon to the President and the Congress.

They initiate and support specific scientific and engineering activities in connection with matters relating to international cooperation, national security, and the effects of scientific and technological applications upon society.

The NSF also recommends and encourages the pursuit of national policies for the pro-

motion of basic research and education in the sciences and engineering. Strengthen research and education innovation in the sciences and engineering, including independent research by individuals, throughout the United States.

The NSF is also challenging our nation's basic research programs by supporting activities designed to increase the participation of women and minorities and others underrepresented in science and technology.

I would hope that as the deliberative process of this body continues that we will find it in our nation's best interest to increase the NSF's budget by 15 percent or more. It goes without question within and outside of the federal government that the NSF provides the basic knowledge that leads to innovation that revitalized our economy in the form of the Internet. The NSF was responsible for the management of the Internet until just a few years ago, and provided the foundation for the commercialization that we see today.

The budget resolution conference report cuts the funding level for General Science, Space and Technology, which appropriates funds for the NSF, NASA and DOE non-defense programs, by \$600 million below the level in the House-passed version and \$1.2 billion below the Senate-passed version. The Senate had added funds to these areas of federal basic research expressly to provide a 15% budget increase for NSF, 14.7% for DOE and 4% for NASA by the adoption of the Bond/Mikulski amendment.

The new number for federal support of the NSF, NASA, and DOE non-defense programs is 2.6% above the Fiscal Year 2001 level, which is in adequate funding for NSF and the other agencies that are the main supporters of research in the physical sciences and mathematics in our nation.

Our nation's current shortage in the number of science, mathematics, and engineering graduates is being felt across the country. With the work of the NSF, these problems can and will be addressed in ways that are creative and proactive.

I urge my Colleagues to support this resolution honoring the work done by the NSF over the last 50 years.

### HONORING NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 8, 2001*

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, today, under the leadership of my able colleague NICK SMITH, Congress is commemorating fifty years worth of accomplishment by one of the gems of our nation—the National Science Foundation. For fifty years, the National Science Foundation has represented an investment in

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