

[From the San Diego Union-Tribune, Apr. 6, 2000]

QUALCOMM CHIEF NAMED SCIENTIST OF THE YEAR BY WOMEN'S GROUP  
(By David E. Graham)

Technology is emerging now that will blur the distinctions between a cellular phone and a desktop computer, Irwin Jacobs, the CEO of Qualcomm, said last night at an awards banquet in his honor.

The leader of the San Diego wireless telecommunications company was named scientist of the year by the San Diego chapter of Achievement Reward for College Scientists. The women's group raises money for scholarships for university students studying science.

While celebrating the need for talented students to fuel innovation, Jacobs said his company is interested in expanding the capabilities of digital cellular phones. "That device is able to do many, many things for us," Jacobs said.

The company's code-division-multiple-access technology is a standard technology for transferring information to the phones. Soon, however, cellular phones will be able to tell users that location in a city or within a building, using a global-positioning technology. Other changes likely will include the ability to connect to the Internet and download and store great amounts of information—and even download and play back music.

Holding a cellular phone, he told the audience: "I believe for many people it will be their computer."

When someone needed a larger keyboard for writing and a screen for large display of information, the phone could be dropped into a device at a hotel or airport, for example, where work could be done.

The information could be used from within the phone set or against plugged into another larger display at another site, he said.

Many consider Jacobs a voice not to be ignored. Buoyed by the CDMA technology used in portable phones and by other business moves, Qualcomm has been a darling of Wall Street, its stock having soared last year.

Jacobs said he also is interested in the distribution of cinematic film to theaters digitally rather than on traditional film.

Jacobs was chosen for the Achievement Reward for College Scientists award "because of his great contributions to technology," said Toni Nickell, president of the group's San Diego chapter.

The chapter provided \$425,000 in scholarships last fall to 49 graduate and undergraduate students at UCSD, SDSU and The Scripps Research Institute.

Since the chapter was organized in 1985, it has given more than \$2.4 million in scholarships to 375 students.

## THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY CAN AFFORD A MEDICARE DRUG BENEFIT AND MORE RESEARCH

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the pharmaceutical industry alleges that government intervention will lead to cost containment and price controls which will stifle research and development of new drugs. In fact, they are not spending enough on R&D.

According to today's Wall Street Journal survey on executive compensation, the aver-

age CEO of a pharmaceutical company received \$14.9 million in salary, bonus, and stock options in 1999.

Rather than maximizing the R&D of new therapies and cures for diseases, they are spending it on pay for their executives. Today's Wall Street Journal article shows what the pharmaceutical industry's real priorities are.

The top five highest compensated CEOs of pharmaceutical companies surveyed were: (1) Charles A. Heimbold, Jr., \$44 million, Bristol-Myers Squibb; (2) Richard Jay Kogan, \$36.7 million, Schering-Plough; (3) Ralph S. Larsen, \$34.9 million, Johnson & Johnson; (4) Sidney Taurel, \$33.3 million, Eli Lilly; and (5) Fred Hassan, \$15 million, Pharmacia & Upjohn.

The income of these 5 men is roughly half the cost of discovering a blockbuster drug that could cure millions of people.

Mr. Speaker, we shouldn't let this industry tell us they can't afford to participate in a Medicare drug benefit and continue research.

## HONORING GILBERT SERVIN

**HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Gilbert Servin, the outgoing President of the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (C.C.H.C.C.) is the largest Hispanic business organization in the Central Valley.

Servin, a founding Board member of the C.C.H.C.C., was the California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce President for one year. Along with his achievements as President of the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Servin was also elected to serve for two years as treasurer for the State Hispanic Chamber.

Gilbert Servin graduated from California State Polytechnic University in Pomona in March 1976. For the next fifteen years he was employed by the Clinicas de Salud Del Pueblo, Inc., in Brawley, California, as a Business Manager and Assistant Executive Director. In 1980 Gilbert Servin accepted the opportunity of serving as Business Manager for United Health Centers of San Joaquin Valley, Inc., a considerably larger health center.

Gilbert Servin's experience and expertise, obtained while employed by the United Health Centers and the Clinicas de Salud, propelled him to become an independent consultant in healthcare financing and management in March of 1983. In addition, Gilbert Servin, CEO for CAGSI International (previously Gilbert Servin Associates), and his highly experienced staff provide professional services in the preparation of financial feasibility studies. Currently, Gilbert Servin has focused his efforts in expanding its services to assist local governments and community groups in financing projects. These projects will promote economic development, with an emphasis on rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Gilbert Servin as the outgoing President of the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Gilbert Servin many more years of continued success.

## HELP FOR THE NATION'S PREMIER TEACHING HOSPITALS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Senator PATRICK MOYNIHAN, and a number of my House and Senate colleagues in introducing legislation to stop further Medicare cuts in the indirect medical education (IME) program.

IME payments are extra payments made to teaching hospitals for the fact that they are training the next generation of doctors, and that the cost of training a young doctor—like any apprenticeship or new person on the job—is more expensive than just dealing with experienced, older workers. The young person requires mentoring, orders more tests, and makes mistakes unless closely supervised. It is natural that a group of young residents in a hospital will reduce a hospital's efficiency and increase its costs. Medicare should help pay for these extra "indirect" costs, if we want—as we surely do—future generations of competent, highly skilled doctors.

The Balanced Budget Act took the position that the extra adjustment we pay a hospital per resident should be reduced from 7.7% in FY 1997 to 5.5% in FY 2001. This provision was estimated to save about \$6 billion over 5 years and \$16 billion over ten—in addition to about another \$50 billion in hospital cuts in other portions of the BBA. In the Balanced Budget Refinement Act which was enacted last November, we recognized that these cuts were too much, and froze the fiscal year 2000 rate at 6.5%, reduced it to 6.25% in 2001 and then dropped it to 5.5% thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, last fall's delay and spread out of the cuts is helpful—but these cuts are still too much. The nation's teaching hospitals, which do so much to serve the uninsured and poor, and which are the cradle of new clinical research and technical innovation, are hemorrhaging red ink.

Our bill stops further scheduled cuts in the IME, freezing the adjustment factor at 6.5% rather than letting it fall to 5.5%, and saving teaching hospitals about billions of dollars that would otherwise be taken from them.

I hope this legislation will receive consideration this year, before the cuts resume, and these premier medical institutions are faced with cuts, layoffs, and reduced service that will literally cost us lives in the years to come.

## HONORING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. SUBMARINE FORCE

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 11, 2000*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous pride that I rise today to congratulate the U.S. Navy Submarine Force on the occasion of its 100th anniversary of service to America.

We have a rich maritime heritage in southeastern Connecticut and a long legacy of outstanding craftsmen as well as patriots. When the Navy purchased the *Holland* from a relatively unknown shipyard on April 11, 1900, it

set in motion a legacy unequalled in our nation's history. Commanded by Lt. Harry H. Caldwell, the *Holland* traveled through yet uncharted depths, setting the standard for all who followed. For shipbuilders and sailors, having set the technological clock in motion, the Submarine Force has never looked back. The Submarine Force has met challenge after challenge head on—first identifying them, then dissecting them, and finally overcoming them.

In April 1775, the first Minute Men confronted the British regulars to begin the American Revolution. One hundred and 25 years later, the early patriots—Washington, Adams, Hancock, Revere, and Hale—were joined by the likes of Nimitz, O'Kane, Dealey, Cromwell, Fluckey, and Gilmore. While Nathan Hale's defiant proclamation "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!" was immortalized as unselfish patriotism, so was that of Commander Howard Gilmore, who commanded, "Take her down!" Helping to turn the tide in the Pacific, United States submarines sank 5½ million tons of Japanese naval and merchant shipping—55 percent of Japanese shipping destroyed—at a loss of 52 submarines and more than 3,500 valiant men. Adm. Chester A. Nimitz, commander of the United States Navy in the Pacific during the Second World War, said: "It is to the everlasting honor and glory of our submarine personnel that they never failed us in our days of great peril."

During the cold war, the "Forty-One for Freedom" *Polaris/Poseidon* and succeeding Trident submarines ensured that our nation would never be the target of nuclear aggression. Daring intelligence missions provided a clear picture of the capabilities and the goals of the Soviets and other nations which threatened our national interests. As Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen said, "the peaceful end to 45 years of confrontation is the modern legacy of the Submarine Force." Following in the footsteps of the Minute Men, our modern day submariners are ready at a moment's call and spend every moment in constant vigilance.

But even in peace time, our submariners were not free from the dangers of the sea. Along with the many sacrifices during wartime, there were other tragic losses, such as the *S-4*, the *Thresher* and *Scorpion*.

The insignia of the Submarine Force is a submarine flanked by two dolphins. Dolphins or porpoises are the traditional attendants to Poseidon, Greek God of the Sea and patron deity of sailors. They are symbolic of a calm sea and are called the "sailor's friend." Every individual who sports this insignia may truly be recognized for their significant contributions to a tranquil sea of peace in which they valiantly fought and sacrificed so much.

Supporting the greatness of their achievements are the ships in which they sail. John Holland, a schoolteacher born in Ireland, designed the Navy's first submarine. Isaac Rice merged the Electro-Dynamic Company with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company in 1899, to form the Electric Boat Company of Groton, CT. Electric Boat has continued to be in the forefront of design and construction over the past century.

During World War I and the years immediately following, Electric Boat built 85 submarines for the U.S. Navy. It produced another 74 submarines during World War II. Working under the watchful eye of Adm.

Hyman G. Rickover, who provided the major impetus behind the development of nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships, EB built the world's first nuclear-powered submarine—the U.S.S. *Nautilus* (SSN-571). EB followed less than a decade later with the Navy's first fleet ballistic-missile submarine—the U.S.S. *George Washington* (SSBN-598). Improving on that accomplishment it designed and developed the mammoth 560-foot Ohio-class ballistic-missile submarine capable of carrying a total of 24 Trident missiles. The company constructed the U.S.S. *Seawolf* (SSN-21) and the U.S.S. *Connecticut* (SSN-22)—the two fastest, quietest, most heavily armed submarines in the world. Today, Electric Boat is designing and building the first of the New Attack Submarines, now known as the Virginia-class after the first ship in the line. It will team with Newport News Shipbuilding to produce the remainder.

On behalf of the citizens of the Second Congressional District, our State of Connecticut and the Nation, I congratulate the exceptional performance of the Submarine Force and extend our deepest appreciation to our submariners and their families for a century of service to America.

## THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE DIGITAL ACCESS ACT

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 11, 2000

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Federal Workforce Digital Access Act. A section-by-section analysis follows:

Section 1 provides that the title of this legislation is the "Federal Workforce Digital Access Act."

Section 2 amends title 5, United States Code, to include digital access, for the purpose of residential use, a computer and Internet service as a benefit option for employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of Government.

Provides that a permanent employee who completes a probationary period, or who has been employed not less than 1 year, will be eligible to receive a computer and Internet service at home at no charge. The employee has the option of declining the digital access package or choosing Internet service only.

In order to promote greater technological proficiency within the Government's workforce, the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) shall, in addition to duties and responsibilities assigned to each of them by the President, establish and operate the digital access benefit program.

The digital access benefit must allow the employee to perform office automation and e-learning functions. Internet-based and on-site training in the use of the computers and software applications, shall be included in the package. Upgrades to the digital access benefit will be made at the employee's request and expense.

Section 2 also provides that residential Internet service must link the employee to Government sites and resources, and support communication between Government agencies and the employee.

GSA may contract with any qualified person to carry out this section. The contracts shall include: the time and manner in which

ownership of the digital access package shall be transferred to the employee; options for the technological refreshment of the benefit package; restrictions on commercial advertising to subsidize benefits; measures to prevent unauthorized tracking of computer use and to protect the user's privacy; measures to prevent unauthorized sale or release of names or other identifying information; options for the renewal or extension of benefits; provisions to make benefits accessible to persons with disabilities, such as appropriate modifications or accessories; measures to permit the donation of used equipment to schools or community-based organizations; and measures to terminate, when the employee leaves the government, access to Government databases, sites, and other functions not extended to non-employees.

OPM shall establish guidelines and specifications for the program. OPM shall also: provide technical assistance to GSA or any other agency, on Internet-based training for employees, communication of information to and from employees, procedures for election of benefits, and general oversight and coordination functions to ensure the efficient delivery of the program.

Under this section, OPM shall establish provisions for any employee abroad to whom it may be impracticable to provide this benefit; and in the case of an employee who has previously received or declines benefits, how that employee will be eligible for benefits based on subsequent employment.

The GSA and OPM shall consult with each other to execute their duties and responsibilities under this section. Each employing agency shall keep records and furnish information to GSA and OPM to carry out their duties and responsibilities.

Such sums as may be necessary will be appropriated annually to each agency, including OPM and GSA, both as employing and administering agencies, to carry out this Act. The costs associated with furnishing this benefit will be payable by the employee's employing agency to GSA as specified by applicable requirements.

The amounts paid by the agency shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Employees' Digital Access Fund. The fund is available for all payments to persons providing goods and services under this section, and to pay the respective administrative expenses of GSA and OPM within the annual limitations specified by Congress.

Section 3 amends chapter 79 of title 5 to state that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall submit to the President and Congress a report on the operation of the program based on the first 3 years of its operation. The report shall address the following aspects of this program: any cost savings, efficiencies, improved individual or collective organizational performance; increased productivity; greater work flexibilities; enhancement of Government recruitment and retention efforts; reduced printing and mailing costs, improved communications with respect to individuals in rural or remote locations; new Internet-based training opportunities; best practices of particular agencies; the extent that family members utilize the computer; and the extent to which it helps to bridge the digital divide. Each agency shall submit to OMB such information as the Office requires to prepare for the report.

Section 4 provides that any contract under this Act shall be subject to such amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

Section 5 provides that the benefits provided under this Act will be furnished to those employees who made elections during the 48 month period beginning 1 year after the legislation is enacted.