the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate James Todd Rather of Fairmont, Minnesota.

Todd will be in Washington this week to receive the Star of Life award. The Stars of Life is an American Ambulance Association program to honor dedicated professionals in the ambulance service industry.

Todd, who is a registered paramedic and is a team captain for Fairmont Gold Cross Ambulance Services, has been selected as one of three EMS professionals in Minnesota to receive this honor.

EMS providers are the safety net of the health care system. In rural areas, like the Minnesota district I represent, where physicians and other health care providers do not exist in every community, EMS provides the public their only access point to quality health care. That is why I introduced H.R. 1353, the Sustaining Access to Vital Emergency Medical Services Act to help our EMS providers.

Every day, EMTs and paramedics are heroes in their communities. I want to thank Todd for his commitment to serving his community.

Mr. Speaker, it is people like Todd Rather who give selflessly of themselves that make our communities a better place to live.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

HONORING NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 108) honoring the National Science Foundation for 50 years of service to the Nation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 108

Whereas Congress created the National Science Foundation in 1950 to promote the progress of science, to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare, and to secure the national defense;

Whereas the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman on May 10, 1950;

Whereas the National Science Foundation strengthens the economy and improves the quality of life in the United States as the Federal Government's only agency dedicated to the support of education and fundamental research in all scientific and engineering disciplines;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has worked continuously and successfully to ensure that the United States maintains its leadership in discovery, learning, and innovation in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has supported the research of more than half of the United States Nobel laureates in physics, chemistry, and economics;

Whereas the National Science Foundation has been the lead Federal agency in a number of national science initiatives, such as those in information technology and nanotechnology;

Whereas the National Science Foundation funds almost 20,000 research and education projects in science and engineering at over 2,000 colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools, nonprofit organizations, and small businesses throughout our Nation;

Whereas the National Science Foundation's innovative education programs work to ensure that every American student receives a solid foundation in science, technology, and mathematics through support for the training and education of teachers, the public, and students of all ages and backgrounds, and by supporting research into new teaching tools, curricula, and methodologies;

Whereas the programs funded by the National Science Foundation are an exemplary demonstration of the value of scientific peer review in selecting the most innovative and technically excellent research activities using a network of over 50,000 scientists and engineers each year;

Whereas the National Science Foundation's international programs promote new partnerships and cooperative projects between United States scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues, and such partnerships play a key role in establishing and strengthening diplomatic and economic ties; and

Whereas research supported by the National Science Foundation has led to discoveries, technologies, and products which affect our daily lives, including a greater understanding of bacteria, viruses, and the structure of DNA; medical diagnostic tools, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); the Internet, web browsers, and fiber optics, which have revolutionized global communication; polymer materials used in products ranging from clothing to automobiles; Doppler radar used for accurate weather forecasting; artificial skin that can help recovering burn victims; economic research in game and decision theory which has led to a greater understanding of economic cycles; and discoveries of new planets, black holes, and insights into the nature of the universe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the significance of the anniversary of the founding of the National Science Foundation;

(2) acknowledges the completion of 50 years of achievement and service by the National Science Foundation to the United States; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment for the next 50 years to support research, education, and technological advancement and discovery through the National Science Foundation, the premier scientific agency in the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 108.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer this resolution H. Con. Res. 108 honoring the National Science Foundation for 50 years of service to our Nation. As chairman of the Committee on Science on Basic Research, which is responsible for oversight and authorization of the National Science Foundation, I wanted to take a few moments to mention some of the highlights of this highly successful and yet often unappreciated agency.

Congress and President Harry S. Truman established the National Science Foundation on May 10, 1950 to fund research in the basic sciences, engineering, mathematics and technology.

It is the Federal Government's only agency dedicated to the support of education and fundamental research in all scientific disciplines from physics and math to zoology and anthropology. For 50 years, NSF-sponsored research has developed the finest science and new technologies that have boosted our economic productivity, enhanced our national security, and preserved our citizens' health and well-being.

Throughout its history, NSF provided support to thousands of researchers and students across the Nation in university labs and in our schools and our industry, support that has fostered innovation, technical achievement, and a greater understanding of our world and our universe. From the depths of space to the depths of the ocean, from the North Pole to the South Pole around the globe, NSF-funded research has helped explain our world and led to innovations that have forever changed it.

The Internet, for example, and the technologies that enable it, began in part because of NSF support for networking technologies.

□ 1415

NSF funded a network, linking computer science departments, then moved on to develop a high-speed backbone called the NSFNET that became the basis for what is now the Internet.

NSF-supported research has also led to miracle drugs, vaccinations, cell phones, and even bar codes that readers in supermarkets now use. NSF supports potentially life-saving research in developing the Doppler, research in weather prediction using the Doppler

radar, earthquake hazard, and identification of the cause of the spread of the deadly Hanta virus.

Today's NSF-led research in nanotechnology, advanced materials, biotechnology and countless other areas are setting the foundation for the technologies of the future and in the process, training the scientists, engineers, and technology entrepreneurs of tomorrow.

Today, we congratulate NSF on 50 years of service to the United States and for its many contributions to our current prosperity. But we also reaffirm our commitment as a Congress to support NSF in the future in its diverse research in educational activities. NSF's peer review system, where grants are reviewed by a panel of researchers in the field to judge the merits of research, is a model of how research should be evaluated at all other Federal agencies.

We must also strive to ensure that NSF invests in a broad range of sciences in order to support the critical work of well-funded mission agencies like the Department of Defense and the National Institute of Health. It is important that we continue to support NSF as part of a balanced Federal research portfolio and recognize that the basic science supported by NSF forms the foundation for research at all other Federal research agencies and for applied innovations and productivity increases in the private sector.

My colleagues and I on the subcommittee will keep this goal in mind as we work towards our reauthorization of NSF, and we will keep it in mind as we work with the administration and the appropriators to work and craft a balanced research budget.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Basic Research, a cosponsor of this resolution, and for all of her work and support of NSF. I would also like to thank the other cosponsors of this resolution and certainly my friend, Senator JOHN MCCAIN, and the 19 Senate cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 36, the companion resolution. Certainly I would like to thank both the Republican and Democratic staffs on our subcommittee and the full Committee on Science for their untiring work.

Mr. Speaker, the NSF is completing its 50th year of service to our Nation. With this resolution, this House will recognize this important anniversary and express our hope for at least another 50 years of continued innovation and education.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 that created the National Science Foundation directs the agency to initiate and support basic scientific research and to strengthen scientific research potential and science education programs at all levels.

I am pleased to rise in support of this resolution that salutes the National Science Foundation on its accomplishments and success in carrying out this mission for the past 50 years. I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) for putting forth this timely resolution.

The National Science Foundation plays a unique and critical role in the Nation's research and education enterprise. It sponsors research that helps to fill the storehouse of fundamental knowledge about the natural world, without regard for immediate applications of these new ideas and concepts. Equally important, the National Science Foundation supports the development of the Nation's human resource base in science and engineering. In short, the National Science Foundation is charged with helping to create the underpinnings for the Nation's future technological competence and, therefore, for its economic strength and security.

The NSF's record of accomplishment during this 50-year history is remarkable. NSF-supported research have collected 100 Nobel Prizes. They have received recognition for work in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, and economics.

National Science Foundation's contributions are, in part, manifested through the accomplishments of scientists and engineers who were trained under NSF awards. It is well-known that the great majority of the seminal work in developing such technologies as cell phones, fiber optics, and computer assisted design was performed by private industry, at labs like Corning, AT&T and Motorola.

A recent NSF-sponsored study has shown that many scientists and engineers who went to graduate school on NSF fellowships and research assistantships often played important roles in the development of these and other technologies. In a number of cases, they became the entrepreneurs who created new firms and markets.

To use the words of the authors of the study, ''NSF emerges consistently as a major, often the major, source of support for education and training of the Ph.D. scientists and engineers who went on to make major contributions.''

The resources NSF provides for support of research and education are relatively small, but the impact is great. The agency expends only 3.8 percent of the Federal R&D funds, but provides 23 percent of basic research funding at academic institutions.

For specific research areas, the National Science Foundation's role at universities is even larger. It funds 36 percent of research in the physical sciences, 49 percent in the environmental sciences, 50 percent in engineering, 72 percent in mathematics, and 78 percent in computer science.

The research awards and research fellowships help train over 24,000 graduate students each year. These are the future scientists and engineers who are essential to fuel our high-tech economy.

Further, the NSF programs help to improve science education for all students and prepare them for citizenship in a world increasingly dominated by technology. Today we continue to have a manpower shortage in many high technology fields. The ideal way to alleviate the shortages is by ensuring that children of all races and both genders receive the basic grounding in science and mathematics that will prepare them to pursue careers as scientists, engineers and technologists. The NSF's programs address this need.

Because of the importance of NSF's role in research and education, it is essential that the agency receive adequate resource. Consequently, I am extremely disappointed by the fiscal year 2002 budget request for NSF, which provides only a 1-percent increase. This is much less than what is needed to sustain the NSF's ongoing programs.

In today's Congress Daily, a story mentioned how science funding is increased over Mr. Bush's request. While this is true, it is less than half the story. The conference cut funding for science below any Member's request in either Chamber and below what President Bush asked for in every year but this year.

The House requested $617 million more and the Senate requested $1.215 billion more. Indeed, over 5 years, the conference agreement is nearly $200 million less than the President's anemic numbers for budget authority.

The only positive number from the conference agreement is the fiscal year 2002 budget authority number being $217 million above the President's request. Every other number is negative, meaning the conference agreement is lower than Mr. Bush's request, the House-passed bill and the Senate-passed bill. How ironic it is now that we stand here today and honor the National Science Foundation, but at best hold their budget below inflation.

Inadequacies in the size of the National Science Foundation's current budget are evident by the fact that the agency currently funds less than a third of the research applications it receives and only about half of those judged to be of high quality. Even when an applicant receives the National Science Foundation award, it is usually sub-optimal and perhaps half the amount of an NIH award. The current situation leaves researchers in NSF-funded fields scrambling for funds and spending too much time chasing limited funding rather than in the laboratory or mentoring students.

In order to address this present situation, I, along with 16 of my Committee on Science colleagues, recently introduced a National Science Foundation authorization bill, H.R. 1472, that provides increases of 15 percent per year

for fiscal years 2002 through 2005. The bill will double the NSF budget based on fiscal year 2000 appropriations level. Such increases are necessary to allow the National Science Foundation to go forward with substantial new research initiatives, provide needed increases in average grant size and duration, and support needed major research facilities for access by academic scientists.

Equally important, a more robust budget for NSF will support expansion of the agency's science education programs. Of particular importance are programs to improve the skills and content knowledge of K through 12 science and math teachers and to increase participation in science and engineering by traditionally underrepresented groups.

It is also important to expand education research programs, including quantifying the most effective uses of educational technology and strengthening efforts to assess education programs to determine and disseminate information about what methods and approaches are most effective in improving student performance in science and math.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely appropriate that the House endorse the resolution now under consideration, which celebrates the past accomplishments of the National Science Foundation. However, it is of much greater importance that we ensure that the Foundation receives the necessary resources now and in the future to carry out its essential role in support of scientific engineering research and education.

When funding measures for NSF are debated during the coming months, I hope all of my colleagues will remember the Foundation's impact during the last 50 years and the promise represented by its current programs.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues this resolution honoring the National Science Foundation and ask for their support for final passage.

This 50-year report speaks to America's investment in the future. That is what we are talking about when we talk about the funding for the National Science Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT), vice chairman of our full Committee on Science.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and congratulate the National Science Foundation on its 50th anniversary.

What the NSF does is very important to all of us and to future generations of America. The National Science Foundation was created to promote the progress of science, for health, economic, and defense purposes through basic research.

Now basic research is critical to the future of the country because it serves as the building block for other research that many times private industry will not or cannot afford to do. This base of innovation provided by the NSF can then be utilized and built upon by private industry and help develop new sectors for our economy.

Research and discoveries made and supported by the NSF affect our daily lives, from Doppler radar systems to Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRIs, to all kind of innovations which we enjoy today in America.

NSF supports research and development in science and engineering through various partnerships from the elementary to the university level, as well as small business and nonprofit organizations, by providing grants to help fund these projects.

In the end, America depends on science. Science fuels our economic booms, medical successes, and national security. Over 50 percent of our future economic growth will come from developments resulting from scientific research.

NSF has a strong connection to my home State of Minnesota. Last year, 301 new NSF awards went to Minnesota. So far this year, there are currently 482 active awards ongoing in Minnesota.

Various universities and colleges, from the University of Minnesota down to the smaller schools such as Carleton and St. Olaf in my district, are contributing to important research in science, in areas like mathematics and engineering.

NSF's crucial role and notable accomplishments include helping universities, because over 40 percent of the basic funding for basic research in the physical sciences and engineering comes from the NSF. NSF helps to fund projects at 2,000 colleges, universities, and elementary schools, as well as nonprofit organizations, small businesses, and other organizations each year.

□ 1430

NSF grants 10,000 new awards each year and just under 20,000 awards per year.

Members, a number of years ago there was a Member of the other body from a bordering State that every month gave out what he called the Golden Fleece Award, and many times he took advantage of some of the things being done at the NSF. The truth of the matter is some of the awards we grant here at the Federal level ultimately are wasted. The problem, of course, is that we never know which ones.

One of the great researchers for an organization back in Minnesota, 3M, a fellow by the name of Arthur Fry, the person who invented the Post-It Note, once made a very brilliant observation. He said, ''If we knew what we were doing, it wouldn't be research.''

The truth of the matter is some of this basic research is high risk, and we do not know which of these projects will pay enormous dividends and which will not, but that research must go on nonetheless.

NSF has supported 34,000 science, mathematics, and engineering students through its NSF graduate research fellowship program. Federally supported research has revolutionized many areas, including global communications, with accomplishments, as have been mentioned, as the Internet, early Web browsers, and fiberoptics.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we recognize the NSF. It is also important we recognize that we need to continue to show our commitment. I am hopeful that by the time the final appropriation bills go to the President's desk, we will be able to find additional funding so that the work of the NSF can go on.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) has 11½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) has 13 minutes remaining.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 108. This recognition of the NSF is well deserved.

For the last 50 years, the National Science Foundation has been the backbone of basic scientific research throughout the country. It has served as the clearinghouse for hundreds of thousands of grants for graduate research. It has led the way in supporting innovative programs in science for elementary and secondary schools, and it has filled a valuable role in coordinating scientific endeavors in a variety of fields.

The value of basic scientific research is something we cannot overestimate. The mission of the National Science Foundation is to further science, health, prosperity, welfare, and national defense. Research through NSF grants and scientific exchanges has been the basis of innovations in all of these arenas. It has provided the knowledge, the understanding, and then the development to drive our increasingly technological society.

This research has also been the basis of increased comfort, longer lives, and greater economic prosperity. Over the life of NSF, many national priorities, including improved energy efficiency, space flight, improved health, and the mapping of the human genome have been pursued by NSF grants. I genuinely speak in continued support of the National Science Foundation. It represents a valuable contribution of the Federal Government to all of society.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), former chairman of our Subcommittee

on Technology of the Committee on Science.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his elaborate introduction; and, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 108 to congratulate the National Science Foundation on 50 years of exemplary service. From its rocky start and meager initial budgets, the NSF has bloomed into a shining example of government success, producing developments and innovations whose benefits are, frankly, immeasurable in either economic or societal terms.

From its creation in 1950, the NSF has grown from a relatively minor agency which funded only a small portion of the meritorious proposals that are received, to the primary source of support for nonmedical research at our Nation's colleges and universities. Approximately 1,800 academic institutions receive funds from the National Science Foundation each year supporting thousands of researchers and projects.

Developments from research originally funded by NSF grants permeate our lives. No American citizen can say that he or she has been unaffected by the advancements that science has brought. From the common plastics that preserve our food to the complex microprocessors that drive our computer age, from natural discoveries in the environment to synthetic developments in the labs, from fossils to fiberoptics, the NSF has been there to foster and nurture the research that led to these wondrous discoveries and lay the foundation for the discoveries of tomorrow.

The National Science Foundation has also played a crucial role in the education of our Nation's youth. Following the watershed event of Sputnik, the NSF has taken an active role in the direct support of students at the graduate level. Today, these efforts have been expanded to all levels of education, from kindergarten to the Ph.D., and have brought the NSF to the forefront of math and science education in the United States. Their continued efforts are critical to the development of the next generation of scientists and engineers.

I am personally grateful to the NSF for its critical support of my Commission on the Advancement of Women, Minorities and Persons With Disabilities in Science, Engineering and Technology. Its work, resulting in findings, have also helped to establish Federal partnerships. Their support thus enhances partnerships with the private sector and with academia to fulfill its recommendations.

As we look to the future, I hope the NSF will continue to play a prominent role. In his seminal report, ''Science: The Endless Frontier,'' which many credit for the formation of a national science policy and the NSF, Vannevar Bush noted, ''The frontier of science remains. It is in keeping with the American tradition, one which has made the United States great, that new frontiers shall be made accessible for development by all American citizens.'' His words are no less valid today.

For the last 50 years, the National Science Foundation has been there exploring that frontier, bringing its discoveries home to the American people. I shall work to do all I can to increase their budget.

I want to thank Dr. Rita Caldwell for her leadership and all the employees of NSF, congratulate them on their 50th anniversary and wish them luck for the next 50 years and beyond.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I rise in strong support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question in my mind that the reason our economy has enjoyed such tremendous growth over the last 8 or 8½ years, and in particular growth in productivity, is because of investments made in science. The investments in information technology have revolutionized the workplace, revolutionized manufacturing, inventory management, and allowed us to reduce unemployment to record lows without having a rise in inflation. So I think this makes a great deal of sense to honor the National Science Foundation.

And of course last year, the Congress, after having gone through 3 years of working towards doubling the budget of the National Institutes of Health, decided very wisely that we would try and double the National Science Foundation budget over a 10-year period, and in a bipartisan way we started down that road. This makes great sense because we should not try to separate NIH from NSF. They are complementary.

Some of the speakers talked about the human genome project, part of which is being done in my district; and there is no question that some of the supercomputer technology used for that came through NSF research. The same is true of a clinical endocrinology lab that I saw in the Methodist Hospital in my district just a couple of weeks ago. But the fact is, Mr. Speaker, we are going to pass this resolution today, maybe unanimously, or by an overwhelming vote; then later on today we are going to pass a rule, and tomorrow probably pass a budget, that would actually cut the NSF in real terms.

It seems to me that it is ironic that where a year ago, with strong bipartisan support, the Congress started down the road of doubling the NSF, just as we have gone in doubling the NIH, yet today and tomorrow we are going to say we are going to cut the NSF. Now, I know some of my colleagues have said we hope we will get that worked out when the appropriation bills are done. That maybe says a lot about the quality of the budget document that we are going to take up tomorrow; that perhaps that budget document cannot hold the water that it is supposed to hold and we are not going to meet those spending targets because we are going to pass this one political document and do what we want to. But I think it is a grave mistake to be making these cuts.

I want to quote from a Nobel laureate, who is a constituent of mine, a professor at Rice University, Dr. Richard Smalley, who won the Nobel prize for inventing nanotechnology in the famous buckytubes; and in this article he says, ''Promising ideas won't develop if investments in key Federal science agencies are slashed.'' And yet that is where this House and the other body are heading.

I think it is quite a shame that today we would vote to give the National Science Foundation and all the scientists around the country, both at the big schools and the small schools, and the labs that benefit from this, this very nice piece of paper from the Congress on this very nice piece of parchment honoring them for the 50 years of work they have don, and then the next day say, ''We're going to cut your budget in real terms. We're going to cut your budget and we are not going to double the NSF.'' I think it is a grave mistake that we are doing that.

And if we are not doing that, Mr. Speaker, and I see my dear friend from Michigan who I sat with on the Committee on the Budget for a number of years, and I know he believes strongly in the sanctity of the budget process, but if we are not going to do that, then it means we are not passing a real budget tomorrow; that we are passing a document that has more holes in it than a slice of Swiss cheese.

So I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House does pass this today. I hope that the House, although I do not think it will happen, has a stroke of wisdom and we defeat the budget resolution tomorrow, and we go back and write a realistic one that encompasses the bipartisan support in this House and the other body for increasing and doubling the National Science Foundation budget over the next 10 years, and let us finish out the 9 years left.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the article regarding Dr. Richard Smalley I referred to earlier.

SCALING BACK RESEARCH IS A MISTAKE

(By Richard Smalley)

Stocks are down, and President Bush is talking recession. Yet, he recently targeted three key science agencies for cuts. The research budget at the National Science Foundation would fall 4 percent, at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration 4 percent and at the Energy Department 3.5 percent. That's bad policy at the worst possible time.

Bush officials say they will compensate with tax breaks that will ''encourage significant increases in private-sector research and development.'' That may sound good—give industry incentives, and it'll take care of everything. Problem is, that policy will derail

technology innovation, our nation's economic igniter, which depends on federal investment in research.

Here's how it works: The federal government supports long-range, high-risk research at universities and national labs. Industry transforms promising discoveries into marketable goods.

There are thousands of examples of how the partnership can generate economic booms. I'll mention two homegrown ones.

Fifty years ago, the federal government gave $50,000 to a university scientist with an idea too risky for industry to support. His far-fetched plan was to create a source of microwaves. He ended up hatching the laser. Texas industries quickly recognized the potential and began developing products. Today, one in every three high-tech jobs in Texas depends on his discovery.

The next revolutionary discovery may come from carbon nano-fibers—hair-thin wisps with the strength of steel and bewildering electrical properties. The key discoveries were made possible by government support of a few adventurous ideas right here in Texas. As nano-fibers start to show promise, no doubt Texas industries will dominate.

Promising ideas like these won't develop if investments in the key federal science agencies are slashed.

There's another reason why it's a bad time to cut the science budget. The proposed cuts would slash the number of people being trained at our nation's universities and national labs. That couldn't happen at a worse time.

The high-tech economy generates thousands of new jobs per day. Tragically, only 20 percent of our workforce is capable of filing those jobs. To satisfy the demand, Congress raised the cap on visas to allow 300,000 more foreign workers into the country.

Importing high-tech workers is an unacceptable long-term solution. Our country must train a domestic workforce to fill those jobs. According to the Commission for National Security, the workforce problem ''poses a greater threat to national security over the next quarter-century than any potential conventional war.''

Congress' course is clear. It must increase, not slash, the agencies' budgets.

Fortunately, some prominent congressmen know that the strength of the economy depends upon the federal investment in science. A bill to double the federal investment in research, first proposed by Texas' own Sen. Phil Gramm, passed in the Senate last session with 40 co-sponsors. Sadly, there wasn't time to bring it to a vote in the House.

Some senators are championing efforts to support the National Science Foundation and the Energy Department. But their time will be wasted if President Bush doesn't help. He should tell Congress that he is willing to accept increases to the key agencies that underpin the nation's economic growth and standard of living.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with my friend from Texas, there needs to be a balanced effort in where we go on research. Certainly all of the other agencies and Departments that do research depend, to a certain extent, on what happens with basic research and primary research mainly conducted through our university systems through the National Science Foundation.

However, I would urge my colleagues, including the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), to make the suggestions to the appropriators. As he well knows, the 302(a) overall spending is incorporated in the budget resolution that we will be taking up in the next 2 days. The 302(b), how to divide up that money and where we go with the 250 function, is going to be decided through the appropriation process. And again, I would urge all of my colleagues to consider the importance of having a balanced research budget.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the National Science Foundation. The NSF is not only a national treasure, but an example of Federal dollars that reap long-term dividends for our economy and our country.

I hope that we can not just support this resolution, but also adequately fund the National Science Foundation over the next 10 years. At a time when our country's future economic growth and prosperity depend on innovation and scientific advances, we should be investing more of the surplus in scientific research and development. Tax cuts will not provide the same level of long-term stimulus to our economy that Federal investments in R&D will yield in the fields of engineering, mathematics, and the sciences.

Our children are the message we send to a future we will never see, and that future will be shaped even more by technological innovation than what we have seen in our lifetime. NSF today is developing the next generation Internet as well as leading the way in encouraging young people to pursue academic studies and careers in these technical fields.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the NSF for its efforts to encourage women and minorities to pursue careers in math and science. Every Member of Congress should take the opportunity to promote the National Science Foundation's programs in schools in their districts. Federal investments in technology and basic research programs have been the engine of growth for America's economy. The development of the Internet was achieved through Federal investments in a Department of Defense research program called DARPA Net. I am sure Members are aware of that. But who would have thought that this relatively small investment in DOD and the NSF would have had such a profound effect on every sector of our economy and nearly every aspect of our way of life?

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to represent a district with one of the most vibrant economies in the country, and it is also home to the National Science Foundation. Thanks to the Internet, northern Virginia has become the high tech hub of the East. By investing in R&D in these programs today, we are investing in our future economic potential as a country. Unless we increase the flat budgets which basic research has experienced in the past several years, we cannot expect to yield the kind of scientific advances to ensure the United States remains at the forefront of the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution that recognizes and acknowledges the 50th anniversary of the National Science Foundation and its achievement and service to the United States.

The NSF is not only a national treasure, but an example of federal dollars that reap long-term dividends for our country and our economy.

This resolution reaffirms our commitment for the next 50 years to support research, education, and technological advancement and discovery through the NSF.

At a time when our country's future economic growth and prosperity depend on innovation and scientific advances, we should be investing more of the surplus in scientific research and development. Tax cuts will not provide the same level of long-term stimulus to our economy that federal investments in R&D will yield in the fields of engineering, mathematics and the sciences.

Our children's future will be shaped even more by technological innovation than what we have seen in our lifetime. The NSF is leading the way in encouraging young people to pursue academic studies and careers in these technical fields.

I would also like to commend the NSF for its efforts to encourage women and minorities to pursue careers in math and science. Every Member of Congress should take the opportunity to promote the NSF's programs in the schools in their districts.

Federal investments in technology and basic research programs have been the engine of growth for America's economy. The development of the Internet was achieved through federal investments in a Defense Department research program called DARPA Net.

I am privileged to represent a district with one of the strongest and most vibrant economies anywhere in the United States. Thanks to the Internet, Northern Virginia has become the high-tech hub of the east. Who would have thought this investment in DOD and NSF would have permeated every sector of our economy and way of life?

My district is also home to the National Science Foundation, which has been performing amazing work toward establishing the Next Generation Internet as well as fostering the pursuit of science, math, engineering and other technical sciences in this country.

By investing in R&D in these programs today, we are investing in our future economic potential as a country. Unless we increase the flat budgets which basic research has experienced in the past several years, we cannot expect to yield the kind of scientific advances to ensure the United States remains at the forefront of the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and the ongoing work of the National Science Foundation.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may

consume; Let me, in closing, say I think we would all like to also thank the management and staff at the National Science Foundation, certainly the director, the assistant director, those who run the eight directorates; the many program directors, and the support personnel, an estimated 50,000 scientists and engineers throughout the country that are making the research effort, that are offering their time and service on the peer review system, and certainly the hundreds of thousands of teachers that are making a difference in exciting young students about math and science and research.

Last week we had a subcommittee hearing regarding education research, to try to improve K through 12 learning, especially in the areas of math and science. The Education and Human Resource division of the National Science Foundation has done great work.

So again, thanks to our staffs on our full committee and subcommittee, all of the members of our committee, and my colleagues in Congress who are supporting the National Science Foundation and its continued efforts, I hope this resolution will pass with unanimous support.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution honoring the National Science Foundation for its fifty years of service to the Nation. As a member of the Science Committee, I have had the opportunity to witness the efforts and initiatives of this important federal agency and am pleased to say that their recent achievements have been outstanding.

Fifty years ago, the National Science Foundation was created to ensure that this great Nation would continue to be the world leader in discovery, learning, and innovations in the sciences, mathematics and engineering. Without the tireless efforts that this agency and its employees have put forth, the many technological strides our Nation has made in the preceding decades would never have come to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, as the Federal Government's only agency dedicated to the support of education and fundamental research in all scientific and engineering disciplines, the National Science Foundation has been one of the most important contributors to many progressive projects. One such program that touches close to home for me is CONNSTRUCT, Connecticut's Statewide Systematic Initiative for science education. This project has received approximately $15 million from the National Science Foundation since 1991 to implement a comprehensive restructuring of science and mathematics education in my home state.

This ten-year National Science Foundation investment demonstrates a significant partnership with Connecticut to ensure that all students are exposed to challenging mathematics and science curricula. It also ensures that the students are taught by well-prepared teachers who use stimulating instructional practices, and are supported by school districts and communities that expect all students will take, learn, and be able to use their knowledge to continue learning throughout their lives.

Programs like this have been invaluable to our society. That is why I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 1472, a bill to double the funding of the National Science Foundation. This bill provides for 15 percent annual increases in the agency's budget for Fiscal Years 2002 to 2005 that, together with the 13 percent increase for the current fiscal year, would double the Foundation's budget over that period. The increases provided for in H.R. 1472 will allow the agency to go forward with substantial new and ongoing initiatives, such as the deployment of broadband networks for schools and libraries.

Mr. Speaker, without the significant contributions that the National Science Foundation makes to these many projects across our Nation, we would be far less competitive in our technology-based world. I applaud the past efforts and achievements of the National Science Foundation and I urge all of my fellow Members to vote with me in support of H. Con. Res. 108, which reaffirms this Congress's commitment to support research, education, and technological advancement and discovery through the National Science Foundation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 108.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

□ 1445

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR 20TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 74) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 20th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 74

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 20th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, on the Capitol Grounds on May 15, 2001, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2000.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized by section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the National Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary are authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event authorized by section 1.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event authorized by section 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 74 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the 20th Annual Peace Officers' Memorial service on May 15, 2001, or on such date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and the Committee on Administration jointly designate. The resolution authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol Police Board, and the National Fraternal Order of Police, the sponsor of the event, to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the event in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of the Capitol Grounds. The Capitol Hill Police will be the hosting law enforcement agency. The event will be free of charge and open to the public.

This service will honor the many Federal, State and local law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in 2000. This is a fitting tribute to the men and women who have given their lives in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Speaker, I support the measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 74 authorizes use of the Capitol Grounds for the 20th Annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, a most solemn and respectful service that honors our fallen police officers, brave men and