

TESTIMONY OF ANNE PETERSEN, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, KELLOGG FOUNDATION

PETERSEN: Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you on a topic about which I am most passionate—not only because I am a scientist but also because I have seen individuals, families and communities transformed by opportunity that for some, has been unavailable. The opportunity to gain an education and pursue a career in engineering or the sciences is still precious in our society. Today, more than ever, we must support the interests in science and technology for all with talent and energy, and especially those who have been underrepresented. I'm here today as a scientist who is senior vice president for programs of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. In this role I've witnessed the kind of creative and energetic work that can open doors of opportunity for all—girls and boys, African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans, and those who are physically challenged. Engagement—real engagement—in which institutions of higher education and communities form lasting relationships that influence, shape, and promote success in both spheres is rare. More often we see evidence of unilateral outreach from colleges and universities rather than partnerships based on true mutual benefit mutual respect, and mutual accountability * * *

TESTIMONY OF DEBORAH WINCE-SMITH, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

WINCE-SMITH: In 1986 the United States was facing one of its most dire economic challenges since the end of World War II: the country slid from being the world's largest creditor to its largest debtor; its position as a global leader in technology and innovation was declining and American industries were losing market share to international competitors. We know that long-term U.S. productivity growth and a subsequent rising standard of living depends on our ability to increase U.S. innovative capacity. This top tier policy issue was the focus of two national innovation summits hosted by Council that convened the nation's top business, government, academic and labor leaders. A key impediment to increasing innovation is our workforce, which comes as no surprise to anyone in this room. Yet, even as demand for science and engineering talent grows, the number of science and technology degrees at the undergraduate and graduate degrees has remained flat or declined in every field outside the life sciences. Boosting the national talent pool in science and engineering requires that the S&E workforce mirror the population at large; we must be able to engage more women and minorities in math and science to sustain our innovation economy. The Council has acted on its commitment to raise the standard of living by initiating programs that encourage excellence in math and science and diversity in the science and technology pipelines—namely getsmarter.org and BEST * * *

PAT SCOTT RECEIVES MISSOURI COMMUNITY BETTERMENT PROGRAM LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Lexington, MO, native Pat Scott received an Adult Leadership award at the Missouri Community Betterment (MCB) Conference awards banquet September 28, 2002. Adult Leadership awards are presented

to 10 outstanding leaders committed to community improvement.

Since 1964, Missourians who have dedicated their lives to community improvement have received acclaim through the MCB Program. This initiative, which is meant to spur economic growth and improve quality of life, has worked to empower communities with strengths that often go unnoticed.

Pat Scott, through her tireless community efforts, continues to make her friends, family and state very proud. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing Pat all the best.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN BOB CLEMENT

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor our colleague, an outstanding statesman and my friend, Congressman BOB CLEMENT. I have known BOB for more than 30 years, having gone to school with him at the University of Tennessee.

He served his country with distinction in the United States Army and the Tennessee Air National Guard. He previously held positions as president of Cumberland University and TVA board director before being elected to represent Tennesseans as a member of the United States Congress.

BOB is a man of energy, intelligence and vision. I am certain that as he prepares to leave the House of Representatives, BOB will continue to serve his state and nation in a constructive capacity.

THE LEGACY OF MARLA BENNETT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, in a region that has been racked with violence and acts of terror, the vicious bombing that took place on July 31, 2002 at Hebrew University stands out as a particularly heinous crime. This is a university that prides itself on its diversity, especially its ability to integrate students and faculty regardless of their ethnic or religious background. It is the oldest university in Israel and has established itself as one of the outstanding universities in the world, one that has gained renown for the quality of its students, teachers and researchers.

I feel compelled to comment on this attack for many reasons, not the least of which is that it hit my community, my Congressional district and my friends so personally. The bomb that was detonated in Hebrew University's Frank Sinatra International Student Center cafeteria killed nine young people, including five Americans. Over eighty were injured.

Marla Bennett, of San Diego, California, was one of the Americans killed in this senseless assault. Marla was only 24 when her life was taken. She had graduated in 2000 at the top of her class with a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California at Berkeley. At the time of her death, she was studying for

her M.A. in Jewish Education at Hebrew University's Rothberg International School's Division of Graduate Studies. She was also jointly enrolled at the Pardes Institute for Jewish Studies. Her ambition was to be a teacher.

Marla was not new to Israel, nor even to the Hebrew University. She spent her junior year in college attending the Rothberg International School's One Year Program.

She had lived in Israel for a year, during which time she sent home frequent letters brimming with idealism, especially in her ardent belief in Israeli-Palestinian peace. Last May, she wrote that "At least if I am here I can take an active role in attempting to put back together all that has broken. I can volunteer in the homes of Israelis affected by terrorism, I can put food in collection baskets for Palestinian families."

Bennett, whose exams were over, had a flight back to San Diego that was scheduled to leave only hours after the time of the attack.

Marla Bennett symbolized the goals and objectives of the university she grew to love. She symbolized the striving for academic excellence as well as the search for cooperation and peace that has typified this university since it opened its doors in the mid-1920's.

The University's President, Menachem Magidor, summarized this when he wrote in a letter to the New York Times that this was "an attack on understanding, tolerance and the quest for peace. [It] is a crime not only against Israel or the Jewish people, it is a crime against the free and enlightened world."

In the wake of this tragedy, President Magidor asked "whether it still makes sense to strive for a peaceful society based on reason and understanding." He concluded that "the answer came to me clearly, and it is summarized by the Hebrew word 'davka'—'despite everything.' We must not let them kill our drive of peace."

In this spirit, it is important to stress that Hebrew University is continuing its fine academic traditions. Its researchers and scientists are continuing their cutting edge work on projects that are designed to benefit all peoples. It is not surprising that Hebrew University's scientists apply for and receive so many grants from American government agencies including USAID, NIST, NIH and DARPA. Many of these projects are done in cooperation with American universities and research centers.

Other Members of Congress have complimented the high quality of research done at Hebrew University and I join in their commendations.

Rather than go through a long litany of all of these projects, especially those that have an Israeli, Palestinian and American component, it might be useful to mention just one as typical of the ethos of this special university.

The Kuvim Center for the Study of Infectious and Tropical Diseases functions within the University's Medical School, which is a world class institution established over 75 years ago. The Kuvim Center has been a leader in infectious disease and parasitological research for over 30 years. Its researchers and physicians have published extensively in the professional literature and it has trained many active scientists in the field.

For a number of years, the Kuvim Center has collaborated with Al-Quds University Medical School on a variety of scientific and medical projects. Al-Quds, the pre-eminent university in the West Bank, is located in Abudies,

which is near Jerusalem and close to Palestinian hospitals, clinics and laboratories.

The two institutions are now proposing a joint project for "Regional Cooperation on Infectious Diseases" that will cover the study and control of diarrheal and respiratory diseases, brucellosis, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, HIV infections and zoonotic diseases such as leishmaniasis, and rabies. Preventing and treating these diseases are of enormous importance to the welfare of the region as a whole.

The Congress fully recognizes and supports these types of cooperative Israeli-Palestinian health initiatives.

The Foreign Operations bill for Fiscal Year 2003, which has passed through the Appropriations Committee, includes language on the Kuvin Center/Al Quds cooperation. I am pleased that the Committee included the following paragraph in the report accompanying this bill:

The Committee acknowledges that one of the primary objectives of the West Bank and Gaza program is to create viable infrastructure in Palestinian Authority-controlled areas to ensure the health and welfare of the Palestinian people. Al Quds University, in cooperation with the Kuvin Center for Infectious Diseases of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has proposed the establishment of a regional health and disease program, which would work to build an effective infrastructure to deal with serious health and disease problems among the Palestinian people. The Committee understands that cooperative programs of this nature are rare in the current environment, and urges AID to work, through the West Bank and Gaza program, to help Al Quds and the Kuvin Center begin this initiative.

This project is designed to enable the United States to provide \$15 million over five years to this cooperative effort to deal with infectious diseases.

This program does not require any additional appropriations. The proposed expenditure of these funds is an indication of Congressional intent on just how American money that has already been allocated can best be used in a productive capacity for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. Thus, the Kuvin Center-Hebrew University/Al Quds University cooperative effort will serve as a model of how the United States, Israel and the Palestinians can work together on projects that will benefit the entire region.

While Marla Bennett and the four other Americans who were killed, together with four Israelis, cannot ever come back to life, it is important to preserve their memory by continuing with projects such as this one. It is the very least we can do for them, for their ideals and for their dreams. Even more important, it will serve as a step toward a better future for the entire region.

RABBI SILVER'S 2002 VETERANS DAY ADDRESS

HON. JAMES H. MALONEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Rabbi Eric A. Silver, it is my honor to share the text of his 2002 Veterans Day address with the Members of the House. Rabbi Silver

is a retired naval officer who earned the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal for wounds he received in combat. Rabbi Silver is a man most deserving of our praise and respect. His address reads as follows:

I am a veteran. This means that I wore the uniform of my country, and I served, together with millions of American men and women, defending America in various ways for the past two hundred and twenty-six years. I am proud to be a veteran, proud to stand before you this morning, at this solemn moment, which commemorates the moment the guns went silent in 1918, for what many earnestly hoped would be the last time. Alas, that dream was not to be.

But this day speaks about more than that—it speaks about every man and woman who served, and this morning I would like to speak to you about a man who is, in my judgment, the quintessential veteran—a man who embodies every ideal, every virtue of, and citizenship that every veteran aspires to emulate.

Nearly two hundred and three years ago, George Washington died, and in his eulogy, his friend Henry Lee dedicated his words: "To the memory of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It wasn't merely that Washington had become the first president of the United States, or that he was the victorious commanding general of the Revolution. Of course, by the time he was chosen to be President, the mythology which had grown up around this man was so large that it was difficult to separate between the man and the legend, but it was, in truth, his qualities as a veteran that set the pace for every American Armed Services who would wear the uniform—in his own time—and for all time to come. He set the pace for the kind of military we would have, and for the way it would function within the American system. And it is Washington, the veteran that I should like to speak about, because every one of us strove to emulate him.

Washington was not a philosopher—at least not in the sense that he was well-read in the classical works. In fact to some this made him somewhat less than he might have been in their eyes had he been able to quote from the works of the great thinkers. He was, however, a practical philosopher. He had an uncanny knack for learning on the job, and by his actions, establishing a paradigm that others might follow.

He was brave, to be sure. He was beyond brave. As a young officer serving with General Braddock, it was noted that Washington's uniform had several bullet holes in it. But he understood that his men would never face fire if he were unwilling to do so. That spirit would guide his actions throughout the long and dark days of the Revolution, when Washington was faced with troops who were frightened, who melted away at the first sign of the enemy, and it was his courage, his cool, calm demeanor that inspired his troops, and rallied them.

It was no accident that he was picked to lead the army of this nascent Republic. He was, after all, a veteran, someone who had already established himself by years of military service. But there were others who were considered for the post. John Hancock felt that he should have gotten the job, for he would have led his troops directly against the British and taught them a good lesson. And his army would quickly have been obliterated, and the Revolution would have died in its infancy. Charles Lee was highly regarded, and thought by many to have the qualities needed, but he was sometimes too cautious, and might have been willing to accept setbacks as defeats. But neither man

had the one quality which Washington had which made him the best choice for an American commander, and this was Washington's understanding of the military's role in respect to the civilian authority, for this would determine the kind of America that would exist after the Revolution.

America has never had a military takeover. More to the point, America has never faced the threat of a military takeover. The various political factions which have guided this nation's destiny for two and a quarter centuries never once relied upon the strength of our military to place or keep them in power. If we had any indoctrination at all, it was this: that in America, every one of us who wore the uniform understood that we served under the authority of the civilian arm. We didn't always agree with them, we sometimes laughed at them, and we were sometimes angry with them, but it never once crossed our minds that we should use the power at our disposal to change things within this nation and make them right.

The inspiration for this ideal was General George Washington who, at various times, had to remind his senior officers that he—and they—were always under the control of the Continental Congress. When we tell stories today about how the military clashes with Congress, but how Congress always has the upper hand, we need to keep in mind that it was Washington who established that paradigm. He could have done something quite different. In fact, when it was all over, and it was realized that he was the general who had defeated the world's mightiest military force, there were more than mild suggestions that he should assume the royal purple himself. After all, historically this is what all conquering generals had done. The idea of a republic that would govern such a large stretch of territory was unheard of in history. The pattern was monarchy. Everyone understood this clearly, and who better to be the sovereign than the man who had so richly earned it. And we would go from one King George to another.

And so it seemed strange to many that, once the peace treaty was signed and America's independence assured, Washington made plain his intention to leave public life and become Citizen Washington. It was quite a shock to many. In fact, King George, when he learned of this said: "If he really intends to do this, then he is certainly the greatest man alive." And he was. Just a few years later, when Napoleon was defeated, he was asked why he had not—at the peak of his powers—having assured the safety of France, retired then to a well-earned and comfortable private life filled with honor, rather than assuming the crown for himself. He commented: "Everyone expected me to be Washington, and what they didn't understand is only Washington was Washington."

Well, he was wrong about that, because every one of us who has worn the uniform of America has a bit of Washington in us. That was drummed into us from the outset—career military or not, we are all citizen warriors. We wear the uniform, we do our job, and then when that job is done, we become once more the citizen. The dream of military conquest of our own nation has never occurred to any one of us. And so it is that those who have the weapons are the strongest protectors of the American way of life, rather than its most threatening force.

And today, America is at war once again. We need to understand that this time we face a threat to our existence more powerful than any we have encountered to date. This will truly be the Second War of American Independence, for upon the success of this endeavor will depend the survival not only of our nation, but of western civilization itself. It will be a long war, it will be a conflict