public office. Anyone who doesn't ponder hypothetical questions all the time is unfit for the task of governing. In fact, it's hard to see how any halfway-intelligent person can manage to avoid taking up hypothetical questions a dozen times a day.

But we can all name a few politicians we suspect are up to this challenge.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3, PARTIAL–BIRTH ABORTION BAN ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose all late term abortions, but when a mother's health is at risk, that decision should be made by a woman and her doctor, not by politicians in Washington, D.C. If there is one frivolous later term abortion, that's one too many. That's why I want to pass legislation that bans all late term abortion procedures, not just one. This bill is not a serious attempt to save babies. It is a cynical attempt to make political points. Do you know what? There is a dirty little secret about this bill that is starting to get out, and that secret is that this bill does not outlaw late-term abortions. Let me repeat that.

Under this bill, late-term abortions under Federal law, will still be perfectly legal. Why do I say that? Very simply, because this bill only outlaws one late-term abortion procedure, while allowing all others to remain perfectly legal. For 8 years, I have asked on this floor the supporters of this bill to explain why they did not want to put in this bill an outlaw of all late-term abortion procedures like I helped do in the Texas legislature 13 years ago.

I think probably the honest answer to that was given by Ralph Reed a number of years ago when he said, ''the partial-birth abortion bill is a silver political bullet.'' And I think the people in America who should truly be upset about this bill and the effort to pass it for 8 years, are not just the pro-choice people. It should be the genuine, decent pro-life people who in their own heart have been misled to believe that this bill would actually outlaw late-term abortions. It does not. And that is a dirty little secret that is starting to get out, even in the pro-life community.

In fact, let us go to a statement made just 2 weeks ago by Randall Terry, who is the founder of Operation Rescue, an ardently pro-life organization. This is what Mr. Terry, a pro-life citizen, said, ''This bill, if it becomes law, may not save one child's life.''

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the dirty little secret is getting out. There is another little secret that is getting out about this bill, and that is that it is absolutely, patently unconstitutional. So those who have pushed this bill have pushed a false promise on their pro-life constituents.

Why is it unconstitutional? It is as clear as the Supreme Court can say. When it puts a decision in italics, I think it is trying to make it a very clear point to those who would read it; but for those who cannot understand it, let me read Justice O'Conner's statement from the Stenberg v. Carhart decision in 2000, which outlawed a bill almost exactly like this.

''States may substantially regulate and even prescribe abortion, but any such regulation or prescription must,'' not maybe, ''must contain an exception for instances,'' and this was in italics, ''where it is necessary, in appropriate medical judgment, for the preservation of life or health of the mother.''

Well, guess what, unlike the constitutional bill I passed in the Texas legislature 17 years ago abolishing all late-term abortion procedures, but constitutional because we had a health exception, this bill refuses to have a health exception, even when the mother's health is at risk.

This bill is a false promise. It will harm good decent women in this country, and it should be defeated.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably absent on October 7, 2003, and consequently missed recorded votes numbered 532, 533, 534. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'', ''nay'', and ''yea'' respectively on these votes.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING ALEX MACHASKEE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Alex Machaskee serves as the President and Publisher of The Plain Dealer; and

Whereas, Alex Machaskee has been a critical community partner through his tireless leadership helping to improve and promote the economy of Northeast Ohio; and

Whereas, Alex Machaskee has been recognized for his leadership and achievements in international business endeavors;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Alex Machaskee for being named ''International Business Executive of the Year.''

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DEBORAH SHIU-LAN JIN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Deborah Jin and to submit for the RECORD two recent articles from the Colorado Daily and the Washington Post describing these accomplishments. Dr. Jin is one of eighteen scholars chosen as MacArthur fellows, awards granted annually by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. 4a

Deborah Shiu-lan Jin is a physicist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and a fellow at the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (JILA), a joint institute of NIST and the University of Colorado.

Dr. Jin used lasers and magnetic traps to identify a new quantum gas by cooling a vapor of fermions—one of the two basic types of quantum particles—to a temperature less than a millionth of a degree above absolute zero. Her discovery was named one of the top ten scientific advances of the year in 1999 by the journal Science. Dr. Jin is internationally recognized as a major force in the world of extremely low temperature physics.

I am proud of Dr. Jin, and I am proud of the institutions she represents. Dr. Jin is one of four University of Colorado-Boulder professors who have received the MacArthur fellowship since it began in 1981. Her colleagues at JILA include Dr. Eric Cornell of NIST and Dr. Carl Weiman of the University of Colorado, who created a new state of matter, the Bose-Einstein condensate, in 1995 and won a Nobel Prize for their discovery two years ago. Clearly, Colorado's excellent institutions make it possible for scientists to conduct their path-breaking research.

Every year the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation rewards a small group of exceptionally creative individuals by naming them MacArthur Fellows. The foundation gives fellowship awards to those individuals who are pursuing unique approaches to their fields of study and those taking intellectual, scientific, and cultural risks.

Clearly, these criteria describe NIST's awardee Dr. Jin, who has broken new ground in her field. Dr. Jin is an incredibly talented and driven scientist who is regarded with great esteem by her colleagues, one of whom predicted that Dr. Jin has what it takes to be one of the most innovative scientists of the century. I am certain that the foundation made an excellent choice in awarding Dr. Jin this prestigious fellowship. I am honored to represent such an exemplary individual.

[From the Colorado Daily, Oct. 7, 2003]

CU PROFESSOR SCOOPS THE GENIUS GRANT

(By Sarah-Jane Wilton)

Imagine being given a check for $500,000 and being told to go spend it however you choose, with no strings attached. For CU adjoint assistant professor Deborah Jin, winning a MacArthur fellowship means just that.

The announcement came Sunday that Jin is among the 18 elite winners of the 2003 award, which annually honors talented individuals who have had ''extraordinary originality and dedication from their creative pursuits'' and shown ''a market capacity for self-direction.''

The fellowship, commonly known as the ''genius grant,'' is awarded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and is intended to encourage people of outstanding talent to pursue their own creative, intellectual and professional inclinations.

Each awardee is presented with a ''no strings attached'' stipend of $500,000 paid out in quarterly installments over five years.

Jin, a physicist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), created a new quantum gas that was named one of the top-10 scientific advances of the year by the journal Science, in 1999.

With the assistance of graduate student Brian Demarco, Jin cooled a vapor of fermions—one of the two basic types of quantum particles, along with bosons—to a temperature less than a millionth of a degree

above absolute zero using lasers and magnetic traps. The result was a quantum state in which atoms behave like waves.

James Faller, chief of NIST's quantum physics division, said he was delighted at Jin's achievement.

''Debbie has an inquiring and creative mind. She is a super scientist and an incredible human being,'' said Faller. ''During the five-year term of her fellowship, I'm certain that the MacArthur Foundation will be incredibly proud of her.''

A graduate of Princeton University in 1990, Jin went on to receive a Ph.D from the University of Chicago in 1995.

She then spent two years as a National Research Council research associate with NIST, working at the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (JILA).

After her post-doctorate assignment, Jin was hired as a NIST physicist and assistant professor adjoint.

Jin's colleagues in the physics department were thrilled to hear she had been honored, according to Katharine Gebbie, director of NIST's physics laboratory.

Gebbie described Jin as having the intellect and drive to be one of the most innovative scientists of the century.

''Within two years of her appointment at NIST, (Jin) has seen the first evidence of degeneracy in a fermionic atomic gas, and she has run it from there,'' said Gebbie. ''This is a great honor for Debbie, for JILA, for the physics laboratory and for NIST.''

Jin is among four CU-Boulder professors who have received the fellowship since it began in 1981.

Others include Daniel Jurafsky of computational linguistics in 2002, Norman Pace of molecular, cellular and developmental biology in 2001, and Patricia Limerick of history in 1995.

CU-Boulder chancellor Richard Byyny said it was a remarkable fourth time in four years that he had the honor to congratulate a Boulder faculty member receiving the MacArthur award.

''Deborah Jin is an outstanding physicist and a valued teacher of undergraduate and graduate students, and this recognition is another example of the benefits of partnering with Boulder laboratories,'' said Byyny.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 7, 2003]

HOT WORK, LOW TEMPERATURE

(By T.R. Reid)

BOULDER, CO.—After her sophomore year at Princeton, Deborah Jin landed a summer job with the federal government, doing research at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

''That summer pretty much settled things,'' Jin recalls now. ''I think I knew from that point on that I was going to be a physicist.''

And one other career choice was settled as well, although Jin said she didn't realize it back in the summer of 1988. She would pursue her research as a federal employee, working in government labs where some of the world's most advanced work in atomic physics and super-cooled, super-conducting materials is going forward.

One could say that turned out to be a wise choice. For Deborah Shiu-lan Jin, now a fellow with the National Institute of Standards and Technology here, has emerged as a major force in the world of extremely low temperature physics. She has won a string of scientific awards. On Sunday, her achievements and potential were recognized in the form of a $500,000 prize from the MacArthur Fellows Program.

Jin—who works amid a jungle of piping, gauges, hoses and computer monitors at a lab operated jointly by NIST and the University of Colorado—said the U.S. government has proved to be a near-perfect employer for a young scientist working at the extreme leading edge of her field.

''I'm sort of isolated from the academic politics,'' the 34-year-old wife and mother said, ''and being a federal employee frees you up from the teaching load and the other requirements they have for [university] faculty. I don't have to wait the six years to find out if I'm going to get tenure. The government just leaves you alone to do your work.''

Even in a period of overstretched federal budgets, Jin said she has been able to obtain most of the equipment and research help she needs. ''Frankly, the people on the university side are having more trouble than we are. The state budget crunch has been really severe.''

The physicist is so wrapped up in her lab work that she is one of the few federal employees anywhere who doesn't know her pay grade. ''It's a GS-something,'' she said. ''I guess I ought to know.'' NIST said that Jin holds a rank of ZP–5 in the agency's specialized pay system, the equivalent of a GS–15.

Jin said she doesn't pay much attention to that because ''it doesn't make much difference in a research job. I have my lab and my grad students and I work closely with my colleagues, and that doesn't really depend on what rank you are.''

What does matter in a scientific field is results, and Jin's lab, the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, has been producing them in spades. Her colleagues include two physicists—Eric A. Cornell of NIST and Carl E. Wieman of Colorado—who created a new state of matter (''the Bose-Einstein condensate'') in 1995 and won a Nobel Prize for it six years later.

The Bose-Einstein work involved cooling atoms to a point extremely close to absolute zero and trapping them in a magnetic or laser field for study.

Jin is doing similar work now, reducing potassium atoms to a temperature 50 billionths of a degree above absolute zero—the point, near 459.6 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale, at which all motion stops. At that temperature, the atoms form a vapor of sorts and ''degenerate,'' acting more like waves than particles, a phenomenon predicted decades ago by physicist Enrico Fermi. Jin has been recognized internationally for identifying this ''vaporphase degenerate Fermi gas.''

Her latest award, from the MacArthur Foundation, and the no-strings-attached half-million-dollar grant that goes with it, could have ''a lot of uses in my life,'' Jin said. ''I could use it for a new laser. I could definitely use it for secretarial support, because we don't have that in this lab. Or maybe it can be college money for my daughter.''

One thing the prize won't do, Jin said, is induce her to move her research elsewhere. ''NIST has been a fantastic place to do the kind of work I'm involved in,'' she said. ''I don't think I'll be leaving the government any time soon.''

IN RECOGNITION OF 50 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE BY LOUDOUN COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 2003

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to recognize Loudoun Country Day School as it celebrates Founders' Day on October 15 and 50 years of academic excellence.

Located in Leesburg, Virginia, Loudoun Country Day School is an accredited, independent, co-educational school which enrolls students in pre-kindergarden through eighth grade cultivating the intellectual, social, emotional and physical growth of each child. Its rigorous core curriculum, nurturing environment and extensive programs in foreign languages, arts, computers and athletics inspires excellence and builds character, preparing each child for the challenges ahead.

In 1953, Dorothy McDonald and Edith Newland founded the school with only seven students. Their dedication to helping each individual student develop their potential to the fullest set the foundation for the success of Loudoun Country Day School.

The pages of the school's history are filled with those who worked long, hard hours to create a facility characterized by challenging students to excel and tailoring curriculum to a student's needs. Books and materials are selected to emphasize the basics and to stimulate interest, challenge capabilities and maximize potential.

The school's humble beginnings in a modern-day one room schoolhouse expanded when Mrs. Stanley Brown donated the family farmhouse and land to the school. In honoring her father's dream of establishing a private school in Loudoun County, Mrs. Brown provided a precious gift to the community.

Many such generous gifts have aided the efforts of the dedicated staff at Loudoun Country Day School. Their continued dedication to program expansion and refinement with emphasis on findings from educational research, coupled with the ongoing professional development of the faculty, have provided the foundation on which their programs have risen to higher levels of excellence.

Loudoun Country Day School and its staff have received numerous honors in the past decade. During the past six years, readers of Leesburg Today have named it the ''Best Private School'' in Loudoun County. In 2002, the headmaster, Dr. Randall Hollister, received the Washington Post's prestigious Distinguished Educational Leadership Award.

Founded on the vision of offering a program beyond what was normally available in the public schools in Loudoun County, Loudoun Country Day School continues to investigate new ways of teaching, with its one goal remaining true to its earliest roots: dedication to helping each individual student develope their potential to the fullest. This is the same objective the school embraced 50 years ago when those first five students stepped into their one-room school.

I salute Loudoun Country Day School, its founders, faculty, students and their families and wish them another 50 years of academic excellence. I enclose for the Record highlights of the 50-year history of Loudoun Country Day School.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LOUDOUN COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL

1953: School founded by Dorothy McDonald and Edith Newcomb with 7 students. Classes are held in the Old Community College Building on Market Street.

1957–1958: Through the generosity of Mrs. Stanley Brown, the original farmhouse (Old Newcomb) and adjacent 5.4 acres are made available to the school.

1959–1960: In March, LCDS is incorporated.