

weeks after the first round of articles, these did not have the same impact.

And Professor Peterson, a big voucher supporter, continued, undaunted. His 2002 book, "The Education Gap," largely ignored Mathematica's concerns and ballyhooed voucher gains for blacks. "The switch to a private school had significantly positive impacts on the test scores of African-American students," he wrote.

While he still couldn't explain why only blacks had gained, he offered theories. Perhaps heavily black public schools were even worse than urban Latino or white schools. Or, since most vouchers in New York were used in Catholic schools, perhaps a religious "missionary commitment is required to create a positive educational environment" for blacks.

David Myers, the lead researcher for Mathematica, is hesitant to criticize Professor Peterson. ("I'm going to be purposely vague on that," he said in an interview.) But he did something much more decent and important. After many requests from skeptical academics, he agreed to make the entire database for the New York voucher study available to independent researchers.

A Princeton economist, Alan B. Krueger, took the offer, and after two years recently concluded that Professor Peterson had it all wrong—that no even black students using vouchers had made any test gains. And Mr. Myers, Professor Peterson's former research partner, agrees, calling Professor Krueger's work "a fine interpretation of the results."

What makes this a cautionary tale for political leaders seeking to draft public policy from supposedly scientific research is the mundane nature of the apparent miscalculations. Professor Krueger concluded that the original study had failed to count 292 black students whose test scores should have been included. And once they are added—making the sample larger and statistically more reliable—vouchers appear to have made no difference for any group.

Some background. In 1997, 20,000 New York City students each applied for a \$1,400 voucher to private school through a project financed by several foundations. A total of 1,300 were selected by lottery to get a voucher, and 1,300 others—the controls, who had wanted a voucher but were not selected—were tracked in public schools. When the first test results came back, the vouchers made no difference in test scores for the 2,600 students as a whole. So the original researchers tried breaking the group down by ethnicity and race, and that's when they noted the sixth-grade test gains for the black voucher group.

But there was a problem. The original researchers had never planned to break out students by race. As a result, their definition of race was not well thought out: it depended solely on the mother. In their data, a child with a black mother and a white father was counted as black; a child with a white mother and a black father was counted as white.

When the father's race is considered, 78 more blacks are added to the sample. Professor Krueger also found that 214 blacks had been unnecessarily eliminated from the results because of incomplete background data. These corrections by Professor Krueger expanded the total number of blacks in the sample by 292, to 811 from 519.

In recent weeks, Mr. Myers, of Mathematica, has reviewed Professor Krueger's critique and found it impressive. Mr. Myers has now concluded that Professor Krueger's adjustments mean that "the impact of a voucher offer is not statistically significant."

It is scary how many prominent thinkers in this nation of 290 million were ready to make new policy from a single study that ap-

pears to have gone from meaningful to meaningless based on whether 292 children's test scores are discounted or included. "It's not a study I'd want to use to make public policy," Mr. Myers said. "I see this and go 'whoa.'"

Professor Krueger of Princeton (who also writes a monthly business column in *The Times*) said, "This appeared to be high-quality work, but it teaches you not to believe anything until the data are made available."

As for Professor Peterson of Harvard, the star of newspapers and TV news in 2000 remains curiously mum these days. In a brief interview, he decline to comment on Professor Krueger's or Mathematica's criticisms. He said he stood by his conclusion that vouchers lifted black scores, and would "eventually" respond in a "technical paper." But he said he would not discuss these matters with a reporter.

"It's not appropriate," he said, "to talk about complex, methodologies in the news media."

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT C. ATKINS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I come to the floor to pay tribute to a great person, a long-time friend and a true pioneer, Dr. Robert C. Atkins. Dr. Atkins, cardiologist, physician, and author, among many other endeavors, passed away tragically on April 17 from injuries suffered in a fall in New York City.

A leader in both natural medicine and nutritional pharmacology, Dr. Atkins majored in pre-med at the University of Michigan and then went on to receive his medical degree from the Cornell University Medical School in 1955. He was the founder of The Atkins Center for Complementary Medicine, Atkins Nutritionals, Inc. and cofounder and past president of the Foundation for the Advancement of Innovative Medicine. But as accomplished as he was a physician and researcher, Dr. Atkins was best known for his controlled carbohydrate approach to weight management known as the "Atkins Diet."

In addition to researching and developing what has become one of the leading weight control methods, Dr. Atkins also wrote 13 books, including "Dr. Atkins' New Diet Revolution" and "Atkins for Life," both of which have been and remain on *The New York Times* bestseller list. His commitment to revolutionizing medicine and nutrition and determination to stand by his research led *People* magazine to name him one of the "25 Most Intriguing People," and *Time* magazine to add him to their list of "People Who Matter."

Dr. Atkins invested millions of his own money in the Dr. Robert C. Atkins Foundation, endowing institutions with the necessary funding for research and education.

I knew Bob Atkins for many years. He was a good friend and we saw eye to eye on many important issues including dietary supplements, alternative medicine, and medical research. As the lead proponent in the formation the National Center for Complementary

and Alternative Medicine, I was always grateful with Dr. Atkins tireless effort to educate law and policymakers. Dr. Atkins helped to bring national attention and credibility to complementary medicine as a serious and effective medical approach.

Dr. Atkins will always be remembered for having the courage and foresight to challenge conventional wisdom on nutrition. His tireless efforts to point out ways to lose weight and prevent and manage diabetes and heart disease in ways conventional medicine had ignored or were unaware are irreplaceable and have forever changed how Americans, and the world, view nutrition, weight loss and diet. During his life he treated thousands of patients, including Members of Congress and their families.

My condolences go out to his wife Veronica and mother Norma, and all the people who had the pleasure to work for and with him. His legacy and lifetime achievements will continue to guide policy makers and doctors around the world. Bob Atkins not only left a legacy of nutrition and health, but set an example for everyone to believe in themselves and to question establishment policies.

Bob, we thank you and we miss you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE 2003 UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

• Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that an American activist has been chosen as the recipient of the 2003 United Nations Population Award for only the second time in the history of the honor. This year's beneficiary, Werner Fornos, president of the Washington, DC-based Population Institute, is a well-known figure on Capitol Hill and a long-time advocate for international access to voluntary methods of family planning.

I ask that the following press release honoring Mr. Fornos' receipt of this prestigious award be printed in the RECORD.

The press release follows.

WERNER FORNOS WINS 2003 UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

Werner Fornos, a longtime Washington, D.C. resident and special advisor to former U.S. House of Representatives Speaker John W. McCormack, has been named the winner of the 2003 United Nations Population Award in the individual category.

"The selection is in recognition of your outstanding contribution to the awareness of population growth," Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, secretary of the award committee and executive director of the U.N. Population Fund, wrote to Fornos informing him of his selection.

The Family Planning Association of Kenya will receive the award in the institutional category. Founded in 1962 as a volunteer-based nongovernmental organization, it has pioneered the family planning movement in Kenya, promoting the provision of sexual and reproductive health services within the

context of reproductive rights and the empowerment of young people.

Under the chairmanship of Jean-Claude Alexandre, Haiti's Ambassador to the United Nations, the award committee also consists of representatives of Burundi, Cape Verde, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, the Republic of Moldova, and the Netherlands, together with a representative of the U.N. Secretary-General and Mrs. Obaid.

The citation is the only regular United Nations award of its kind and consists of a medal, a diploma and a monetary prize of \$12,500 to each of the winners. The committee selected the Family Planning Association of Kenya as the 2003 laureate in the institutional category.

The award ceremony and reception is tentatively scheduled for June 18 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Born in Leipzig, Germany, in November 1933, Fornos was separated from his family when the apartment building in which they were living was destroyed in an allied bombing raid.

He later became the "mascot" of the 29th Infantry Division of the United States Army, and stowed away four times on troop ships and airplanes in efforts to emigrate to the United States before he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Jaime Fornos of Newton, Massachusetts.

A 1965 graduate of the University of Maryland University College, which recently named him *Alumnus of the Year*, with a degree in government and politics, Fornos has served in the Maryland state legislature and as the state's Assistant Secretary of Human Resources and Manpower Administrator. He also served as a special assistant to U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor for labor-management relations and Deputy Assistant Manpower Administrator.

Prior to being named as president of the Population Institute, Fornos was executive director of the Population Action Council; executive director of Planned Parenthood of Washington, D.C.; and assistant professor at George Washington University, where he headed its Population Information Program.

Fornos has been a management consultant in family planning implementation and effectiveness to the U.S. Agency for International Development, the American Public Health Association, and Westinghouse Health Services. He has worked on population and family planning projects for Tunisia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Mexico, the Philippines, China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Kenya.

He has addressed plenary sessions of virtually every major international population meeting since the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, including the 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City, and the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. Fornos has been named Humanist of the Year by the American Humanist Association and he is a recipient of Germany's Order of Merit, the highest distinction granted by the German government to a non-German citizen in recognition of humanitarian efforts.

He is an honorary professor of international relations at Szechuan University in China; a member of the board of directors of the United Nations Association of the United States; an elected member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; and he is the recipient of several Paul Harris Fellowships from Rotary International.●

HONORING DANIEL LEE SILVERNAIL

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I am saddened to report the passing of one of

South Dakota's heroic firefighters, Daniel Lee Silvernail.

After a lengthy battle with diabetes, Dan passed away on May 4, 2003. Born in Sturgis, SD, October 9, 1982, to Dennis and Sherry Silvernail, Dan attended Lead-Deadwood Schools and was a volunteer counselor at the Diabetes Incorporated Camp for kids. Responding to the call to serve his State early, Dan was a team leader for the Junior Lead-Deadwood Fire Department before becoming an active member of the Lead-Deadwood Fire Department.

Dan Silvernail was a highly respected firefighter and his help in last year's Colorado's wild fires, countless hours on the Grizzly Gulch Fire in South Dakota, and most recently in Texas to help with the cleanup from the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster will serve as a reminder of his profound desire to serve his State and Nation. He was greatly admired by his peers for his dedication to his community and local concerns and his love for helping others is what set him apart from other outstanding South Dakotans.

A native of South Dakota, Dan is survived by his father, Dennis Silvernail; stepmother, Kelly Silvernail; mother, Sherry Silvernail; sister, LeAnn Silvernail; brother, Casey Kendall; grandparents, Art and George Ann Silvernail, and Jim and Marlys Eggleston; step-grandparents, Keith and Marilyn Harrison; friends LeRoy and Roy; aunts, uncles, cousins and fellow firefighters.

Through his outstanding community involvement and activism, the lives of countless South Dakotans were enormously enhanced. His work will continue to be an inspiration to his fellow members of the Lead Fire Department, and also to all those who knew him. Our Nation and South Dakota are far better places because of his life, and while we miss him very much, the best way to honor his life is to emulate his commitment to public service and to his community.●

ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOS ANGELES REVLON RUN/WALK

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the Los Angeles Revlon Run/Walk, which will occur on May 10, 2003. For the past decade, the Revlon Run/Walk has been taking place in New York and Los Angeles, raising millions of dollars to fight women's cancers.

I am told that the Revlon Run/Walk was launched when a group of people came together with a common vision. The vision was to "accelerate the research process and honor the courageous spirits that continue to fight this extraordinary fight." Now, a decade later, the Run/Walk has raised more than \$27 million. This vision has truly become a reality.

Proceeds from the Revlon Run/Walks have helped fund cutting-edge research

and assisted organizations in providing education, advocacy and outreach services to those affected by cancer. The organizations benefitting from the Run/Walk include the Revlon/UCLA Women's Cancer Research Program, National Women's Cancer Research Alliance, the Wellness Community, WIN Against Breast Cancer, the Los Angeles Breast Cancer Alliance, the Women of Color Breast Cancer Survivors Support Project, and the Gilda Radner Ovarian and Breast Cancer Detection Program at Cedars Sinai Medical Center.

Each year, the Run/Walk draws thousands of people motivated to participate in support of this cause. The participants include adults and children. These people personify the gracious, generous spirit of the American people—a diverse group united in support of one worthwhile cause.

The Entertainment Industry Foundation, the founders of the Run/Walk, and all those who make this event possible every year deserve to be recognized and commended. They have been extremely successful in the past, and I am confident that with their dedication, leadership, and ability to pull the community together, they will continue to succeed in turning their vision into reality.

I congratulate them on their 10th anniversary.●

TRIBUTE TO MARTHA WRIGHT GRIFFITHS

● Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the life and mourn the passing of a friend, a mentor, and a personal hero: Martha Wright Griffiths, who dedicated more than 40 years of her life in public service to her State and her Nation.

But her death last month at 91 does not mean the loss of a flame. Rather it is the passing of a torch, for her causes continue.

Isaac Newton was once asked to explain the inspiration behind his many scientific discoveries that advanced our understanding of the world. He said: "If I have been able to see further, it is because I stood on the shoulders of giants."

As I stand here today and speak as a proud member of the United States Senate, I understand Newton's humility. I know I stand on the shoulders of giants who advanced our understanding of what our world can be.

Martha Wright Griffiths—Michigan's first woman Lieutenant Governor—is one of those giants in the cause of equal rights and social justice in our Nation.

Consider her remarkable career. When Martha was born in 1912, women didn't even have the right to vote, let alone have the chance to serve their country as legislators, judges or elected executive officials.

A generation of women fought to change that and women like Martha stepped up and accepted the new leadership responsibilities that came with their new duties.