TRIBUTE TO F. FRED GOROSPE

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and work of a truly remarkable American and long-time Detroit resident, Fred Gorospe. Born in 1902 in the Philippines, he pursued a dream to journey to America and become part of this great democracy. He overcame many obstacles as a young immigrant, and eventually was able to study mechanical engineering at Purdue University, becoming one of only three minorities hired into the engineering department of the Ford Motor Company not long after the Great Depression. He devoted himself to community and public service, and helped pave the way for many Filipino Americans like himself to assimilate into the mainstream of American life. Fred enjoyed a full life of 97 years and had the good fortune of having a loving wife, Helen, and a caring family that includes four sons and four daughters, and 10 grandchildren. He is well-remembered for his great sense of charity, and his unshakeable faith that people working together can make a difference.

In his lifetime, Fred provided leadership to numerous organizations, including the Federation of Filipinos of Michigan, Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, Advisory Council of Wayne County Community College, Advisory Board and Board of Directors of Detroit Area Agency on Aging, Board of Directors of the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, President of Far Eastern Festival of Detroit, Steering Committee of Ethnic Festivals of Detroit, cofounder of Fil-Am Association, and member of the University of Michigan and American Assembly of Columbia University on Philippine-American Relations. Fred made a significant contribution to Detroit's culture, and helped to bridge understanding of and appreciation for diversity. He worked hard to advance equal opportunities for education and social and economic achievement, and promoted the American ideal of social justice.

I would like to express my admiration for the life and accomplishments of Fred Gorospe. We can all benefit from his example of courage, perseverance and leadership. Fred has left an indelible mark on Detroit's history and its community. His family can be proud of his legacy. I know my Senate colleagues will join me in paying tribute to Fred Gorospe, and in congratulating his family on his exemplary and principled dedication to helping and enriching the lives of others.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN REDNOUR

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize John Rednour, who has recently been named the millennium ''Outstanding Citizen of the Year'' by the Du Quoin Chamber of Commerce.

John Rednour has been a friend of mine for over thirty years. His life story is a fascinating tale of humble origins, a great family, hard work, and success. When others might have relaxed or retired, John and his life's partner Wanda continue to give to others every day. John's record as Mayor of Du Quoin is proof positive of his commitment to public service.

John Rednour has served as the Mayor of the City of Du Quoin, Illinois, for the past 11½ years, and his contributions to the city during his tenure have been outstanding. His hard work and dedication have had a tremendous impact on the city and its people, and it is only fitting that he be singled out for the City of Du Quoin Chamber of Commerce's highest honor.

During his time as Mayor, John Rednour has been instrumental in building new public facilities, including a city hall, library, and police department. These are just the beginning of the list of accomplishments in which Mayor Rednour has played the leading role. The strengthening of the infrastructure through water and sewer improvements may be among the less glamorous projects he has undertaken, but they are very important to Du Quoin. Over the years Mayor Rednour assured the safety of the community by fully staffing the Du Quoin police and fire departments. Also, during his administration, for the first time in the history of the 150-year-old city, Du Quoin has secured city wide fire protection.

John Rednour has also greatly increased the economic vitality of a city that is proud of its mayor. One of the ways in which he was able to boost its economic status was through the construction of the Du Quoin Industrial Park, completed with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce. Over the years, he has also helped to attract numerous businesses to the city, resulting in new jobs to the area. His actions have contributed to a fully staffed tourism commission that has helped to give Du Quoin a firm footing in the tourism industry in Southern Illinois. Mayor Rednour has helped Du Quoin through his ability to gain access to state and federal funding, which has helped the city to complete many of these important projects during his administration. His vision is transforming Du Quoin into a 21st century city.

In closing, Mr. President, all of these achievements, and many more, are the fruits of the labor of John Rednour. His dedication to his job as Mayor and to his city have made his administration a great success. I applaud John Rednour for his achievements and his many successful efforts to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Du Quoin.●

RETIREMENT OF RAY KAMMER

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, those of us who have been around this town for a while know how much we and this government depend on our civil servants to get the really tough jobs done, to bring ideas to reality, and sometimes to even tell us when our ideas need some adjusting, shall we say. These people don't get much praise, at least not nearly enough.

One of the classic examples of a dedicated civil servant, Ray Kammer, is about to retire from government service after 31 years. Ray retires on December 29 as Director of the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology, where he spent the vast majority of his career. I have known Ray for a good portion of that time, both from his work at NIST and from the time he spent at the Department's headquarters and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA.

In the late 1980's, the country called upon NIST, which used to be known as the National Bureau of Standards, to help industry rally and regain its competitiveness. It was a time when we first began facing severe competition from overseas. The Bureau's labs had a long-standing reputation for excellence, impartiality, and for working cooperatively with industry. Ray helped us to expand that mission by establishing NIST and adding the Advanced Technology Program, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and the Baldrige National Quality Program. It wasn't easy, but we got it done. Ten years later—with Ray's help—those programs have been tremendously beneficial for this country.

While at NOAA and during his time as Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration at the Commerce Department, Ray helped to stabilize several critical programs that needed the steady hand of an experienced manager. He was the Department's fireman of sorts, always being called on to help put out this fire, put out that fire, and to keep another one from breaking out. Even now, Ray is helping us take a look at how to improve NOAA's fisheries service.

I am sorry that we are losing Ray, especially at a time when NIST is just about to begin its centennial year and the agency will be getting a lot more attention and credit for all of the good work that its staff has done. I want to wish him my very best. I know that I am joined by others in this body who have had the pleasure of working with this dedicated public servant, Ray Kammer.●

CELEBRATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the achievement of one of West Virginia's finest healthcare facilities, Saint Joseph's Hospital in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Earlier this month, Saint Joseph's was recognized as one of the top 100 hospitals in the United States in a prestigious study conducted by the HCIA-Sachs Institute in conjunction with the University of Michigan School

of Public Health,. This is an enormous honor for one of West Virginia's critical health care providers.

St. Joseph's Hospital is an acute care regional healthcare facility. Located on the western edge of Wood County, the hospital's service area includes three counties in Ohio and eight counties in West Virginia, with a total population of 316,000. With the announcement of the top 100 hospitals, Saint Joseph's became the first facility in West Virginia to receive this great recognition.

I had the pleasure of visiting Saint Joseph's in October 1998, to partake in the ground breaking for their new $20 million extension. This extension has created over 100 new jobs at the hospital, adding to the 860 people already employed by Saint Joseph's. The extension replaced the physical facilities for surgical and emergency services, and consolidated the hospital's heart services.

The HCIA-Sachs study selects the top 100 hospitals based on five categories, depending on the number of beds and teaching status, and ranks them based on seven measures of clinical, operational, and financial performance. Saint Joseph's has been recognized as one of the top twenty large community benchmark hospitals, with more than 250 beds. The list encourages awareness of industry-wide benchmarks and the measurement of performance against peers. For example, the top hospitals have taken median average length of stay to a five-year low this year, and surpassed comparable hospitals in clinical quality measures, such as lower mortality and complications.

I find it highly gratifying that one of West Virginia's finest hospitals has been nationally recognized by this great honor. It is particularly striking that Saint Joseph's has been distinguished by a study with such very high standards as one of the top twenty facilities of its kind. I am so thankful to the Saint Joseph's Hospital's CEO Stephens Mundy, its doctors and nurses, and all of its employees for the amazing work that they continue to do to serve their community. The people of Wood County, West Virginia, and the surrounding areas, are indeed fortunate to have you as part of their community. Congratulations on this great achievement.●

SCIENTISTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the work of scientists around the country who are involved in guiding the federal government in issues relating to science and technology. As the ranking Democrat on the International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services Subcommittee, I know the importance of these men and women who support our nation's ability to make informed science policy decisions.

Throughout this Congress, the Governmental Affairs Committee has held extensive hearings on the challenges facing the federal government to ensure adequate staffing levels in the face of aggressive competition from the private sector for skilled employees. A common theme of these hearings is the shortage of information technology employees, and the federal government is taking steps to fill the critical gaps in IT personnel through enhanced recruitment, retention, and training programs. The Office of Personnel Management recently announced new pay schedules for some levels of IT employees, and a new scholarship program will offer financial assistance to undergraduate and graduate students in exchange for a two-year commitment to work for the government in information security. The program was authorized by the FY01 Defense Authorization bill.

However, in the rush to ensure adequate IT and computer information security staffing levels, we should not forget the need to make certain that the federal government continues to attract physical and natural scientists. The November 24, 2000 issue of Science discusses the difficulties and rewards facing scientists who enter public service. These ''civic scientists'' are employed at all levels of government, as well as serving on federal advisory panels and review groups. Their activities play a critical role in making decisions for funding priorities, new initiatives, and regulatory actions that depend increasingly on scientific expertise.

The scientific community and the federal government have a mutually beneficial relationship, which is nurtured through programs that bring scientists into policy staff positions, both as career employees and as temporary staff. I know my colleagues are well acquainted with the Sea Grant Fellowship program that offers an educational experience to graduate students in marine or aquatic studies to work in a congressional, executive branch, or association office. Nor are we strangers to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellowship program that introduces over 100 scientists and engineers from diverse fields to executive and legislative policy positions for one to two years. These fellowship programs provide unique opportunities to scientists and serve as an introduction to working for the federal government.

In addition, many professional science and engineering societies are addressing the importance of these programs to science and the value of the scientists who choose to take on these roles. The scientific community is changing its view of those who work in science policy as digressing from ''real science'' to instead seeing it as a respectable career path. These programs and others put scientists into staff roles at the federal level and create politically informed citizen-scientists.

Besides bringing scientific expertise and professional service into federal offices for a year or more, these programs provide scientists with a deeper understanding of policy making and the government. It is expected when these ''civic scientists'' return to their universities, laboratories, and companies that they will share their experiences and understanding with others and encourage their colleagues to become involved. The activities taken by citizen-scientists, both as part of formal fellowship programs, and as employees, advisors, consultants, and individual voters, demonstrate the importance their work plays in our society. I will continue to seek increased opportunities for science fellows and scientific advisors to explore opportunities in federal policymaking, and I ask that the text of the ''Science'' article be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From Science Magazine, Nov. 24, 2000]

STAFFING SCIENCE POLICY-MAKING

(By Daryl Chubin and Jane Maienschein)

There are repeated calls for scientists worldwide to become involved in guiding government decisions concerning science. In the United States, science policy-making positions span the gamut from political appointees (through a melange of advisory panels, review groups, and professional associations) to consultants, all of whom provide commentary—solicited and unsolicited—on budgets, programs, and current science and technology issues. Neal Lane, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy, has called for ''civic scientists'' to enter public service as staff in support of informed science policy-making.

Given the daily decisions affecting the directions and applications of science, the more staff members who understand science the better. Otherwise, valuable time is wasted and risks are taken in making uninformed decisions about funding priorities, new initiatives, and regulatory actions that increasingly depend on considered scientific judgments. One way to add scientific value to decision-making is to bring scientists into staff positions, either within a policy career path or as a temporary assignment. The question is how to attract more scientists to take up this public service and how to prepare them to contribute?

Overcoming the underlying problem of conflicting core values in the scientific and policy cultures presents a challenge. Working individually within a laboratory hierarchy, scientists are rewarded for originality and ownership of ideas. Even in collaborative projects, the leaders typically receive the credit. Despite periodic calls for rewarding departments, multidisciplinary teams, and broader collaborations, an individualistic ethic prevails. Researchers seek credit, and the community practices individual accountability for performance. Priority of discovery, authorship, and invention all circle around the traditional proprietary nature of scientific knowledge.

Scientists who move from the laboratory into public service, and from the foreground into the background, will experience culture shock. An outstanding speech or position paper on which the scientist's name does not appear replaces an article published in a peer-reviewed journal. Ego must fade from view; instead, satisfaction comes from being part of the process and seeing it work. This requires learning to speak for someone else, in someone else's voice, to someone else's credit. Why should any self-respecting scientist want to do this? Because there is more at stake than acclaim by one's professional