

Ultimately, I must weigh whether the benefit contained in this bill to provide prescription drugs is better than no benefit at all. I hope that is not the case. I hope the case will be we have done everything we possibly could, looking at the bipartisan package the Senate passed, and how hard we worked to get there to make this final product the best it can be for some of the most special people in this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. DOLE). The Senator from Idaho.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IN MEMORY OF PETE B. WILSON

Mr. CRAIG. Madam President, I come to the floor under the privilege to speak about a situation that occurred in Idaho that brought great sadness to me and to some of my staff.

In 1974, when I was elected to the State legislature, prior to that legislative session convening, I traveled to the north end of my State for the North Idaho Chamber Tour which goes on every 2 years for Idaho legislators. It was at that time I met the chairman of the North Idaho Chamber, a fellow by the name of Pete Wilson, who was a leader in his community of Bonners Ferry, who was well known across north Idaho as an attorney who gave so much of his time to his community and to the citizens of that area.

Little did I know years later when I ran for Congress, Pete Wilson would become one of my strong supporters. Pete became a friend down through the years. Just a few years after I got here, a young woman came to my office to seek employment, a young lady by the name of Brooke Roberts, who happened to be Pete Wilson's niece. Brooke Roberts is now my head of legislative affairs and my chief counsel and assistant manager of my office. Not only has Brooke played a tremendous role in my political life, but her uncle, Pete Wilson, has played a tremendous role. I say now, sadly, in the Senate, has played. Last Friday night or early Saturday morning, Pete Wilson and his son Kip were killed by asphyxiation believed to be carbon monoxide poisoning. His wife Rhoda and another son who was there visiting because of Pete's illness at age 78 are still recuperating from a near-death experience of carbon monoxide poisoning.

My sympathies go out to Rhoda and to Duff, to Tim and to Neal, the remaining sons of this wonderful family. Idaho has lost an icon. Idaho has lost one of those kinds of citizens who gives and gives more, not for himself but for the community he was a

leader in, for the State he loved so well, for Boundary County, where he sought his professional life, where he raised his family, and where he made a mark on Idaho. Pete Wilson will be long remembered as a citizen of our State who gave.

He has always been in my political life, not just as someone who supported me but someone who advised me. Uncle Pete would pick up the phone and call and say: LARRY, you're wrong about this issue. You ought to do it this way or you ought to do it that way. And usually he was right. I took his advice because he was so well grounded in the community he served.

He served as president of the chamber, served as a lawyer who in many ways gave time and time again to the charities and to the communities of that marvelous community of Bonners Ferry and Boundary County.

Pete Wilson will be missed. Pete Wilson will be long remembered. It was a tragic accident that took him and his son, nearly took another son, and his wife.

To their family, I must say, on behalf of Suzanne and myself, we are so saddened by this situation, but we want Idaho to know Pete Wilson will be remembered as someone who made our country work, someone who never wanted to aspire beyond being just that strong community leader who associated himself communitywide and statewide to make for his family and for his friends a better place to live.

Pete Wilson of Bonners Ferry, ID, of Boundary County, ID, made north Idaho a better place because he was there as a marvelous leader of that community. Pete will be long remembered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Madam President, I want to speak in morning business, but I would be pleased to yield, with unanimous consent, to my friend from Delaware, Senator BIDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, I feel like I am part of New Jersey. The Senator from New Jersey is—I don't want to hurt his reputation—my closest ally in the Senate. We share a common border. Although I always kid him, as big as New Jersey is, the Delaware River is owned by the State of Delaware up to the high river mark in New Jersey. It is one of our claims to fame. We literally lap upon New Jersey's shore. But I thank him. I will be very brief.

#### CONGRATULATING FRENCH PRESIDENT CHIRAC

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, I rise today to congratulate French President Jacques Chirac for having taken resolute steps to stop attacks on Jewish sites in France and, more broadly, to address some of the causes of anti-Semitism among Muslim youths in that country.

As you know, Madam President, France has a large Muslim minority population. In the past, I have been strongly critical of President Chirac, the French, and other Europeans for not having been sufficiently attentive to the cancer of anti-Semitism that still exists in Europe, and in the United States to some extent.

Some have ignored the insidious way criticism of some Israeli policies has been conflated into pure anti-Semitism. Others have shied away from meeting the problem head on because of fears of provoking more violence in Europe. Still others have refrained from speaking out for fear of alienating domestic electoral constituencies.

Whatever their motives, until recently, precious few European leaders have demonstrated very much leadership with regard to combating anti-Semitism, which is on the rise.

Last Saturday, a Jewish school near Paris was destroyed by an arson attack. Two days later, President Chirac convened a meeting attended by Prime Minister Raffarin and other top officials to react to this latest outrage. The result of the meeting, as reported in the New York Times, was a package of measures including beefed-up policing and prosecution of anti-Semitic violence, and also an earmark of nearly \$8 billion worth of investment in urban renewal to clean up neighborhoods that breed Islamic fundamentalism.

President Chirac was quoted as saying: "Anti-Semitism is contrary to all the values of France," and that Jewish Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are at home in France just as are all other groups.

Last month, the Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on anti-Semitism in Europe, which revealed the shocking extent of the problem. Recent public opinion polls in Europe have confirmed our hearing's testimony.

One of the most important weapons in the fight against anti-Semitism is political leadership. Or as Justice Holmes said: The best disinfectant is the light of day. The best disinfectant is light, and shedding light on the anti-Semitism in Europe, and criticizing it, can only be done effectively by Europe's political leadership.

France's measures are, to be sure, only a beginning of a long struggle to eradicate this disease from the European body politic. I have been critical in the past when European leaders have not responded. Now President Chirac should be complimented for having had the courage to forcefully show the way. He deserves credit, and I hope it is the beginning of a process.

(The remarks of Mr. BIDEN pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 82 and S. Con. Res. 83 are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, I thank my friend from New Jersey. We use that phrase very loosely around

here, but he is my friend, and I thank him for his courtesy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Madam President, before the Senator from Delaware leaves the floor, I commend him for his arduous effort here on behalf of reminding the French Government that anti-Semitism is antithetical to a democratic society and to those with whom we have relationships.

Senator BIDEN has worked on this for several years, and he is a voice they will listen to. We commend him again for his thoughts and his remarks.

Mr. BIDEN. I thank the Senator.

(The remarks of Mr. LAUTENBERG pertaining to the introduction of S. 1882 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the introduction of S. 1888 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 267 located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair. In the absence of any other Senator on the floor, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALEXANDER). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALENT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as in morning business for as long as I may require.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is already in morning business.

#### AMERICA'S INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Other than the war in Iraq, I suppose the subject we hear most about is jobs. We are worried, as are our constituents, about the future. How do we keep good-paying jobs? We are aware that in this country

of not very many people, compared to the rest of the world, we have about 25 percent of all the money in the world. We are a fortunate country.

How do we, as the country grows, and as we worry about global competition—especially about how China develops—keep our good-paying manufacturing jobs? How do we keep our standard of living? We have struggled through that for a long time. We have worried about it for a long time.

After World War II, we helped Europe get back on its feet through the Marshall plan and basically provided direct competition there, as the people making lower wages began to make some of the things we made. We struggled with Japan, worrying about whether the Japanese, in the 1980s, might take us over economically. But that didn't happen. We were able to keep our standard of living. We have watched Africa, the former Soviet Union, and other parts of the world grow and develop, even though people there were making much lower wages than Americans. We have been able to keep our standard of living.

I want to talk today about one major reason why we have been able to keep that standard of living and why there is a lesson for us for the future there. I want to talk about our investments in the physical sciences, about our investments in science and technology.

Last week Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham released an exciting 20-year plan for the future of scientific facilities in our country. This plan provides for an exciting future for science that will revolutionize science and our society. The plan includes participation in international collaborations to make fusion power a reality. It strengthens our scientific computing capabilities to develop advanced methodologies ranging from modeling chemical reactions to predictions of weather and climate change. It includes facilities to develop and characterize proteins for microbial research on a grand scale. These are just a few of the facilities that are included in Secretary Abraham's visionary plan.

This ambitious plan serves as a reminder that since World War II, according to the National Academy of Sciences, half of our job growth can be attributed to our investments in science and technology. This should also remind us, especially in this era of global competition, that future investments in science will be even more important. To create more good-paying jobs for Americans, I therefore recommend Congress and the administration do for the physical sciences what it has done in the last few years for the health and life sciences: double the Department of Energy's Office of Science funding, from the current \$3.3 billion to more than \$6 billion per year within the next 5 years.

Our investments in science and technology have continued to create a remarkable legacy of innovation. U.S. patent rates exceed most other indus-

trialized countries, a direct result of historically strong research and development investments and technological leadership. For example, in 1986, the United States had more than double the number of patents than the rest of the world, with nearly 80,000 patents granted. In 1999, the number of patents granted in the United States was over 160,000, while those in the rest of the world were less than 80,000. There were 160,000 in our country, 80,000 patents in the rest of the world. These patents, these innovations, led to new technologies and new jobs. Nearly 5.3 million new firms were launched between 1990 and 1998 that were mainly high-technology companies. Not all of them succeeded. But these new firms accounted for one-third of the 10 million new jobs created between 1990 and 1997.

However, last fall, the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology reported funding for research and development is becoming dangerously imbalanced. They recommended the funding levels for the physical sciences and engineering be improved and that funding levels be brought to parity with the life sciences. To correct this trend, we should increase the authorizations for a variety of scientific and technological endeavors at the DOE. The Department of Energy, through its Office of Science, is the largest supporter of physical science and engineering research and supports many of the federally funded research and development centers in our country. These centers are considered by many to be the crown jewels of the R&D enterprise in the Nation. These centers and our great research universities create the technology of the future that leads to the jobs of tomorrow.

Sometimes I think we take for granted these research universities and our great laboratories the Department of Energy runs. We not only have more of the great research universities in the world in our country, we have almost all of them. Nowhere in the world has national laboratories, such as Oak Ridge in my State, or Los Alamos, or more than a dozen others across our country. No other country in the world has the number of federally funded research institutions such as our laboratories that are operated by the Department of Energy, and the great research universities of America, which are funded to a great extent by Federal funding.

The Nation must have balanced investment to maintain the overall health of science and technology research. Recent funding increases in the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation cannot compensate for the declines in funding at Federal agencies, such as the Department of Energy. Many of the advances in the health sciences could not have been realized without past investments in the physical sciences. Much of the basic work in the physical sciences, on which all other sciences, even the