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Unidentified Announcer #1: Funding for this edition of CAUCUS: NEW JERSEY has been provided by Johnson & Johnson, the worldwide health-care products company; New Jersey Natural Gas Company, proud to support education in our communities; and by Verizon Communications.

STEVE ADUBATO, host:

I'm Steve Adubato. In the next half-hour, you'll meet two leaders in New Jersey who are making a big difference in their respective fields. A little bit later on, we'll be joined by Lewis Weinstein, president of the Public Health Research Institute, but first meet Tom Bracken, president and CEO of Sun National Bank. Good to see you, Tom.

Mr. THOMAS BRACKEN (Sun National Bank, President and CEO): Same here, Steve.

ADUBATO: Let's let folks know exactly what Sun National Bank is. Where are you located?

Mr. BRACKEN: Our headquarters is in Vineland.

ADUBATO: How many branches?

Mr. BRACKEN: We have 70 branches, soon to be 78.

ADUBATO: Based?

Mr. BRACKEN: New Jersey, central and southern New Jersey, Delaware and Philadelphia.

ADUBATO: You've been in the banking business for how long?

Mr. BRACKEN: Thirty-five years.

ADUBATO: Is that--was that the plan as a kid getting out of school, 'I'm going to go into banking'?

Mr. BRACKEN: No, it was not--it was not the plan.

ADUBATO: What was the plan?

Mr. BRACKEN: My father's plan was for me to take over his funeral home, but I didn't want to be in that business and my uncle was a banker and said it's a good place to find out about different businesses and sooner or later, you'll find one you like. So I went into banking and I've been here ever since.

ADUBATO: Distinguish your bank from others.

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, we are a New Jersey-headquartered bank of--of a good size that can handle a majority of the middle market and small businesses in the state. There are not many banks of size headquartered in New Jersey at the present time. Most of them have been consolidated. Our focus is primarily central and southern New Jersey with also a focus in the part of Delaware we're in and--and Philadelphia but primarily central and southern New Jersey. And we feel we know the marketplace very well. We're committed to the marketplace. We're totally focused on the marketplace. And I think in New Jersey, that makes a difference.

ADUBATO: Let's talk about mergers. Folks watching, say, 'Well, it's not going to be long before Sun National Bank, I mean, come on, they're going to wind up being some other bank. So how much loyalty can I really have to them?' You say...

Mr. BRACKEN: I say that you could never say never, but right now we are definitely focused on expanding our presence in New Jersey. I've been with a bank that's been consolidated. I know the problems with that. I came to this bank to bring back to New Jersey what was missing due to the consolidation of the banking industry in New Jersey. Our board is committed to growing and keeping that in place in New Jersey and bringing that back to New Jersey. And what I'm talking about is relationship banking, a total focus on the customer and giving back to the community, being involved in the community, helping the--helping the marketplace grow, those types of things. It's important in this state and we're committed to doing that.

ADUBATO: Now you talk about being involved in the community and--you're--you're involved with a lot of our friends. You are...

Mr. BRACKEN: Yes.

ADUBATO: ...in fact, a member of the board at New Jersey Network, our partner here of public television, the Cancer Institute of New Jersey. You, in fact, are chairman of the finance committee there. You are part of the Alliance for Action in New Jersey, the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, also the Shop-Rite LPGA Golf Classic. You're associated with them.

Mr. BRACKEN: Yes.

ADUBATO: Is that something you personally want to do, like to do, or is that something that is your responsibility as the president and CEO of the bank?

Mr. BRACKEN: All of the above.

ADUBATO: But how is it--when you're so focused on the bottom line--Right?--I mean, your folks, every quarter you've got to look at

that bottom line.

Mr. BRACKEN: Right.

ADUBATO: How do these other activities connect to the bottom line?

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, it's very simple. I mean, the stronger the marketplace we're in, the better the business climate, the better opportunity we have to do business with good companies and it helps our bottom line. So we make a concerted effort to get our people involved, make the marketplace as strong as it can be and eventually that helps us.

ADUBATO: So there is--it's smart business.

Mr. BRACKEN: I believe so.

ADUBATO: The other thing is you and I have had a long-standing conversation on transportation issues. In fact, it started many years ago. The transportation system--the strength of the system does have an impact on the economy?

Mr. BRACKEN: Correct.

ADUBATO: As we do this program--I don't want to get overly political, Tom, but as we do this program, the issue of the gas tax is off the table. The governor said not going to go with the gas tax to fund what is called a transportation trust fund...

Mr. BRACKEN: Right.

ADUBATO: ...a system set up for long-term transportation...

Mr. BRACKEN: Right.

ADUBATO: ...projects: bridges, roads.

Mr. BRACKEN: For long-term and short-term.

ADUBATO: OK.

Mr. BRACKEN: It also provides for the maintenance of the infrastructure we currently have.

ADUBATO: A stable source of funding.

Mr. BRACKEN: Correct.

ADUBATO: What happens now?

Mr. BRACKEN: Good question. Gas tax--nobody likes to have the taxes increased. I don't like to have taxes increased nor do you nor does

anybody. However, when you have a--a pending major problem, you have to do what you have to do. And with no other sources available to fund the transportation trust fund, this is a logical way to do it. It can always be cut back, but to my knowledge, there's no alternative on the table right now.

So I think we have a problem because we have a transportation trust fund that in the year 2005 will be virtually out of money because all the money in there will be used for debt service and no money to be used for projects or maintenance. And we have a real pending problem that if we do not fund the transportation trust fund, we will lose matching federal dollars which are important to this state and we will never get them back.

ADUBATO: Tom, why should the average person--I mean, that sounds like a--a public policy-driven dialogue. Why should the average person watching say, 'You know, that's important. I ought to be concerned about that. I ought to communicate with my members of the state Legislature, my elected officials and with the governor'? Why?

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, everybody travels in the state. It's probably the most heavily traveled state per capita in the country. Everybody goes to and from work. They go to and from shopping centers. They pick up their kids at school, take them to after-school activities. They know how difficult it is to travel. If that gets worse, it does have an impact on the quality of life in this state. It has an impact on companies wanting to stay in this state, companies wanting to move into this state. It impacts everybody. It's a very, very dangerous economic issue.

ADUBATO: But, Tom, you said before that no one wants to increase taxes and you had me thinking about the responsibility for leaders, be it the public or the private sector, to--to lead in difficult times and present difficult options. Let me ask you, as a private-sector leader who's been in banking for 30-plus years--you've dealt with some tough issues. You've had to deal with layoffs, cutbacks...

Mr. BRACKEN: Right.

ADUBATO: ...downsizing, right sizing, whatever you want to call it. Describe your philosophy when it comes to communicating and leading in these incredibly difficult times where there's going to be some pain and sacrifice.

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, I think first of all you have to do your homework. You have to understand what the issue is. You have to understand what the solutions are--the potential solutions are. And then true leadership is making very difficult decisions in tough times that will be for the betterment of the whole, and that's what leadership's all about, making de--decisions in good times and bad times, weighing everything but making sure that at the end of the day, whatever you decide is going to make the situation better.

ADUBATO: How important is it for you as a leader to be popular and well-liked?

Mr. BRACKEN: It's important.

ADUBATO: Do you feel that some colleagues, public and private sector, get too caught up in wanting to be liked, well-liked, popular, to the point where they don't or can't make those tough choices?

Mr. BRACKEN: I'm sure there are but I think--I think in this state, there are a lot of great leaders who do the right thing, and I think by doing the right thing, people respect them. There's a difference between being respected and liked and, hopefully, you're both. But to me respect will gravitate to somebody who might be in a very difficult position, has to make tough decisions...

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. BRACKEN: ...and a lot of people don't like it but they respect what they've done because they respect the potential outcome and they respect the fact that the person has stepped up and made a decision as opposed to avoiding the decision.

ADUBATO: Tom, let's shift gears. We, in fact, are going to be doing a series in cooperation with the bank dealing with small business. Put it in perspective for us. How important is small business in this state, in this region, in this country?

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, in this state, I believe small business is probably the largest aggregate economic force we have . It's a very densely populated small business state, growing all the time. A lot of the corporate downsizings have given birth to small businesses as these very talented people have come out of major corporations and started their own business. It's a very important sector of--of our economy. They need to be supported. They need to be--there need to be forms for them to supplement their knowledge of a certain product or industry with financial advice, legal advice, be able to network with people who can become possible vendors or customers. There's a--there's a great need for the small business person to be supported and what we're trying to do is to show them that there is that support, put that support together because if they thrive, they become larger, the economy in this state becomes better and the whole environment becomes healthy. And as I said before, part of our obligation is to make our marketplace healthy.

ADUBATO: So the bank pro-actively does what, seeks out small businesses and makes it clear that you're offering what, specifically?

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, we offer lending opportunities to them. We offer banking products. We offer forums when--where they can meet with their peers and talk about common issues. We will link them up with

attorneys or accountants that we think can help them. We can link them up with people who might be able to find them a buyer for their company if that's what they want to do or maybe present them with opportunities to buy companies. We try to provide for the life cycle of a business starting with the beginning small business up through their eventual goal which is probably either to sell out or merge or whatever the eventual outcome would be.

ADUBATO: Before I let you out of here, I have to ask you this. I've had the pleasure of being on a golf course with you. I know you're a serious golfer.

Mr. BRACKEN: I wouldn't say serious.

ADUBATO: You don't take the game too seriously but you love the game.

Mr. BRACKEN: I enjoy it.

ADUBATO: The game of golf connected how to the game of business.

Mr. BRACKEN: Well, the game of golf is very connected to business. First of all, golf is a game that's driven by rules, and you can tell a lot about the integrity of somebody as to how they adhere to those rules. And, you know, it's not all about winning. A lot of times it's about how well you play the game and how well you compete. You know, there's a difference between winning and competition. I--I respect competitors. My competitors don't always win. I don't always win. But I respect a good competitor who follows the rules and that's what really golf--that's what, to me, golf is.

ADUBATO: Tom, I appreciate your perspective on golf and business and life and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Mr. BRACKEN: Steve, thank you for having me.

ADUBATO: Thank you.

Stay with us because up next Lewis Weinstein who is the president of the Public Health Research Institute will be here. Stay with us. Thank you.

Unidentified Announcer #2: If you would like more information on this program, or if you would like to express an opinion, e-mail us at info@caucus.nj.org. And visit us on the World Wide Web at www.caucusnj.org.

ADUBATO: Joining us is Lou Weinstein, president of the Public Health Research Institute. Good to see you, Lou.

Mr. LEWIS M. WEINSTEIN (President, Public Health Research Institute): Nice to be here.

ADUBATO: Tell folks what the institute is.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: We're an independent, not for profit, biomedical research institute focused on infectious diseases.

ADUBATO: I knew that, Lou. And tell folks why you are in Newark, New Jersey. You used to be in Manhattan.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: We were in Manhattan for over 60 years, and we were recruited, I guess, to relocate to the state of New Jersey, people from the Health Department first and then the Legislature and finally the Science Park...

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...and the University of Medicine and Dentistry all played a major role in--in inducing us to come over.

ADUBATO: Well, let's put the work of the Public Health Research Institute into perspective. You just got a \$2 million grant from whom to do what?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: The--that was from the NIH as a part of...

ADUBATO: National Institutes of Health.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: National Institutes of Health as a part of something called a regional consortium for excellence in biodefense and emerging infections research. And that's a 30 institution consortium all up and down New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the purpose is to focus attention on research on--into potential bioterrorist pathogens.

ADUBATO: What does that mean, bioterrorism?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Well, things like anthrax. One of the real problems when the anthrax attack happened was nobody knew a lot about anthrax...

ADUBATO: That's right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...because nobody had done a lot of research on anthrax. Same is true of tularemia, the plague, all sorts of other things that--that people are concerned. CDC has a list of those things that are most likely to be used by bioterrorists and there's an interest in having research done so we understand those organisms better.

ADUBATO: Now you've come to this position with a very--What was the word you used, Lou?--eclectic background.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Eclectic.

ADUBATO: It is interesting. You were, in fact--let me just do a couple of things. You're the author of this book, a novel. These must be great. It's called "The Heretic."

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yeah.

ADUBATO: And the book is about...

Mr. WEINSTEIN: The book is about the persecution of Jews or secret Jews, actually, in Spain by the church on the eve of the Spanish Inquisition.

ADUBATO: You also are the former president of Kinney Systems, a national parking operator...

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yes. Right.

ADUBATO: You held positions with Hill International, a company pioneered the field of--pioneering in the field of construction claims, litigation consulting. You ran for Congress in 1980. What's the deal with you? You also have an undergraduate degree from Princeton University and an MBA from Harvard.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: I had a lot of fun, a lot of fun.

ADUBATO: Very interesting. Now--and so you've come to the Public Health Research Institute with this eclectic background. You're not a scientist by trade.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Not a scientist.

ADUBATO: So what's your approach to leading all these other researchers and scientists? How would you describe it?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Well, the first thing is not to try to tell anybody what science to do...

ADUBATO: That's right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...obviously. I wouldn't get very far if I did that. But my role has been and is, I think, to try to sense what the overall mission and purpose of the institute is and could be and to provide the wherewithal for us to proceed along--along those lines. So soon after I came to the institute, which is now 12 years ago, we looked for what could we do more in the public sphere? What could we do more to make the research--bench research, which is sometimes viewed as somewhat esoteric and removed from...

ADUBATO: Right, not connected to my life.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Not connected. But how could we make that real? And one of the first things we did was with--with help from people like

Hoffmann-La Roche and Pfizer and--and others, establish something we called a PHRI TB center.

ADUBATO: TB center.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Tuberculosis...

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...center. New York was undergoing a major tuberculosis epidemic--drug-resistant tuberculosis at the time. And one of our scientists, Barry Kreiswirth, had the idea that if we could provide DNA fingerprinting of the tuberculosis strains that that would be an important help for the health department, hospitals and others to be able to track the spread of tuberculosis and thereby help to stop that spread. So we--we raised money. We opened a laboratory. We got other grants. And Barry has since become the world's leading DNA fingerprinter for tuberculosis.

ADUBATO: And those are the kind of people you have at the institute.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Those are the kind of people we have, world-class scientists who really are outstanding in their various fields.

ADUBATO: One of the areas that the institute is very interested in has to do with antibiotic-resistant infections. Talk to us about that.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yeah. Well, we have, as a society, for the past four or five decades--have existed in--in--the only time in history that a lot of infections that people get normally have been treatable by antibiotics. But the bacteria are living organisms. They evolve. They want to continue to live so they evolve in a way that makes them resistant to bac--to the antibiotics. And that's always happened since penicillin was introduced and every other antibiotic subsequent to that.

ADUBATO: So what are you folks doing?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: We're looking at several aspects of that. We have researchers who are studying the causes of resistance, looking for ways to overcome that, looking at different potential ways of dosing or multidrug therapy. But the focus of a major program in New Jersey is to help New Jersey's hospitals understand the spread of drug-resistant, hospital-acquired infections and thereby have a better chance for their epidem...

ADUBATO: Like staph infections?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Staph infections account for about 40 percent of--of all hospital infections. It's a major problem.

ADUBATO: But why--why--help us understand this. You're doing that for hospitals.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yes.

ADUBATO: So you're a resource for those hospitals?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: We're a resource for the hospitals. We have a grant that we're working under from the state and we're providing, in this case again, DNA information so that we can identify the strains of the organisms and help the hospital know how it's spreading. In other words, if we had the same infection...

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...or ostensibly the same infection, if we took a sample of the organism and did a DNA fingerprint on both of them, if the fingerprint showed it was the same strain, then the presumption is you gave it to me, I gave it to you, we both got it from the same third party. There's a link someplace in that--in that chain.

ADUBATO: And you help us identify that link.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: And we help identify the link. We may look at other fingerprints then from other places in the hospital, other patients, inert surfaces, personnel who work in the hospital and look to track where is that strain coming from.

ADUBATO: Help us understand this, Lou. Public health--define public health and how that's different from, like, private health and then we'll talk about society's or this country and how we deal with public health as a priority. Public health vs. private health.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Well, it's very different. When you're in front of your doctor, he's concerned with you as a patient.

ADUBATO: That's right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Public health deals with all people, so, for instance, in the area we were just talking about, drug-resistant infections, if your doc--if you're sick, your doctor's going to prescribe an antibiotic or whatever is the appropriate thing to--to make you well and he's going to do that solely thinking...

ADUBATO: What's right for me.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: That's exactly right.

ADUBATO: That's it.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: That's it.

ADUBATO: What's public health?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: However--Well, one of the things that's happening is that we're using antibiotics and using them up and using them to the extent that we are driving drug-resistance which makes them ineffective. And this is a policy that affects all people. The individual decision certainly contributes to that. The American Medical Association, for instance, indicates that a very substantial portion of antibiotics prescribed in hospitals are--are not needed.

ADUBATO: Not needed.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Not needed.

ADUBATO: But we as consumers, health-care consumers, demand it very often.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Many--many times and that leads to unfortunate--we're running out of antibiotics now. We are at a period in time when we don't have very many drugs remaining to treat certain very dangerous organisms.

ADUBATO: Lou, we're doing this program at Christmastime 2003. As we do the program, this influenza--issue, epidemic, I don't care what you call it--it's big. Media coverage is very heavy. When something like this happens, what is the role of the institute?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Well, we're not treating physicians.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: We're not public health officials. We don't do...

ADUBATO: But it's a public health issue.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: It's a public health issue. We can help in a variety of ways. One has to do with rapid diagnostics. We have developed in our institute--two of our scientists, Fred Kramer and Sanjay Tyagi, invented...

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...a--it's actually a series of patents now--a diagnostic approach based on something which they called molecular beacons. Beacons because it lights up when it finds its target. And that is a very rapid probe--a very rapid and exquisitely sensitive way of identifying a particular organism and, in fact, a drug-resistant form of organism. Actually, it can identify anything living if you understand what the genetic sequence is of that living thing. So we're working now to develop molecular beacon probes, which can be used--one of the real problems with the flu now is that symptoms look a lot like SARS when people walk into a doctor's office. So how are

you going to distinguish between the flu and SARS?

ADUBATO: How do you? Is it by trial and error and what medicines you prescribe?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: There are diagnostics--there are diagnostics available but they are not necessarily so widespread and in use because very new. So one of the things we're working on is to develop a rapid diagnostic inexpensive--it could be widely used to identify SARS and to distinguish it from those things like flu.

ADUBATO: Well, let--let me try this one on you. The media--You play an important role in influencing the public sometimes unnecessarily getting folks--well, unnecessarily afraid. What is--what should be the appropriate role of media--in this case, let's say television--in terms of public health?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: I think media does a nice job of identifying emergencies, identifying...

ADUBATO: Did you say taking advantage of emergencies?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: No, I didn't.

ADUBATO: OK, we do sometimes.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Sometimes exactly.

ADUBATO: But identifying an emergency, OK.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Identifying emergencies.

ADUBATO: Now what, once we've done that?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: One of the things that's really needed in public health...

ADUBATO: Yes.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...is continuity, is you've got to stay with the problems. You have to--it--it seems like there's a lot of attention given. I--I looked at some of the articles about drug-resistant infections that were front-page news in Time and Newsweek.

ADUBATO: Like 10 years ago?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yes, 10 years ago.

ADUBATO: And then what happened?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Nothing. You know?

ADUBATO: Well--well, hold on, the--here's--here's my concern about those of us...

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Nothing is an exaggeration, but...

ADUBATO: Well, Lou, here's my concern about those of us in the media. I'm not trying to bite the hand that feeds me, but I think about this a lot. I remember those stories...

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yeah.

ADUBATO: ...and it's almost as if the next year or six months later, it was like we did that already.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yeah.

ADUBATO: As if the problem went away and it didn't.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Well, the problem is difficult to solve. It involves a lot of different people. It certainly involves public health agencies. It involves the hospitals.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: It involves the pharmaceutical companies. It involves research organizations like ours. Those are complicated issues and complicated problems. In some cases, it requires changes in the way people do things. That's always hard to do.

ADUBATO: Right.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: And one of the things that I think, now that you ask...

ADUBATO: Sure.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...that the media could do is to provide continuing attention to stories like that until there's real...

ADUBATO: Ongoing coverage.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Ongoing coverage. yeah.

ADUBATO: Instead of 'Hey, we did that. We solved that. Let's move on to something else'?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: And we didn't solve it. We--we identified it. We certainly raised the question.

ADUBATO: Lou, I want you to do this, stay right there. I promise you we'll come back, talk about another issue when we come back right after this last break. Stay with us. We'll be right back.

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ADUBATO: One second.

Folks, I want to talk to Lou in the minute or so we have left. You have a summer program in Newark dedicated to kids?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yes. We bring eight or 10 high school students in for the summer, giving them an intensive laboratory experience. They get a personal mentor. They get their own project and they do brilliant, beautiful science.

(Graphic on screen)

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Mr. WEINSTEIN: And it's really incredible what these--what these kids can do. We've been doing it for a dozen years, first with kids from the Bronx and now with kids from--from Newark. We're looking to expand that program. We're looking to make it year-round, not just summer. We're looking to make it in more places than Newark and we're looking to expand it also back to earlier grades.

ADUBATO: What's it do for your scientists and researchers?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: It's really not--it--it gives them a sense of satisfaction that they're passing on to other people, the--some of the excitement and the mystery of science. And when you do that, you--sometimes you change people's lives. When--when kids do an experiment and they realize there's not really an answer here, we're at the edge of knowledge, that's such an important life lesson. Many of them go on to science. I think our--our summer helps some of them maybe get into better schools or--or orient them. But even if they don't go into science, the--the kind of thinking process that they go through, the kind of self-confidence that they achieve as a result of that process is a very exciting thing. We're looking to expand it and

quite fr--you know, we--we're going to need some funding in order to be able to do that, more funding.

ADUBATO: Lou, I'm--before I let you out of here, I want to--I want to try this. Very often I'll ask people how important it is that they have passion for what it is they do and I see you smile as I ask that.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Yeah.

ADUBATO: How much passion do you have?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Oh, it's--it's incredible. It's--it's been a--it's a great experience for me to spend every day with world-class scientists and try to figure out how can I make them have the opportu--or let them have the opportunity to do their science a little bit better, a little bit better facilities, better equipment, more grants and to make it more relevant.

ADUBATO: What does that do for you?

Mr. WEINSTEIN: It's a lot of satisfaction. I've been in the private sector. I've been in the public sector. I've been--as you said, I ran for Congress. I--I care a lot about trying to leave something better than before and the Public Health Research Institute is a tremendous opportunity for anybody, not just for me, but for...

ADUBATO: Sure.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: ...people on our board, people on our council, others to really make a significant contribution to the world.

ADUBATO: Lou, you're making a tremendous public contribution and we all appreciate it. Thank you very much. Great job.

Mr. WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

ADUBATO: Thanks.