

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in supporting the promotion of awareness about diabetes and all of its complications and commend Mr. PAYNE for his introduction of this resolution.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H. Con. Res. 211, a bill that supports the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

H. Con. Res. 211, which has 54 cosponsors, was introduced by Rep. DONALD PAYNE on September 17, 2007.

H. Con. Res. 211 was reported from the Oversight Committee on November 8, 2007, by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, diabetes is a chronic disease that occurs when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin, or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. Hyperglycemia, which is known as raised blood sugar, over time can lead to serious damage to many parts of the body, especially the nerves and blood vessels.

In 1991, the World Health Organization and the International Diabetes Federation established World Diabetes Day. World Diabetes Day is celebrated on November 14th. This day was designated to promote the awareness that every person with diabetes or the risk of acquiring diabetes should receive the best possible education, prevention and care available.

Currently, more than 240 million people in the world are living with diabetes. Some analysts believed this number will grow to 340 million within 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague Representative PAYNE for seeking to support the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day and urge the swift passage of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY FOR ITS 150 YEARS OF COMMITMENT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 365) honoring San Jose State University for its 150 years of commitment to public higher education, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 365

Whereas 2007 commemorates the sesquicentennial year that San José State University was first established in 1857 as Minns Evening Normal School to train teachers for the growing population of California;

Whereas the success of the Minns Evening Normal School in San Francisco led to an Act enacted by the California Legislature on May 2, 1862, providing for the establishment of the first California State Normal School in 1862 and thus beginning a new era for education in the State of California: the first State-wide program of free instruction in preparing teachers and prospective teachers;

Whereas from these beginnings as the oldest public, four-year institution of higher education in California, San José State University has matured into a comprehensive university, offering bachelor's and master's degrees in 134 programs;

Whereas San José State University is the flagship school of the California State University system, which uses the 1857 founding date as part of its own heritage as noted on its official seal;

Whereas California State University, the largest public system of higher learning in the United States, is recognized for its long-term commitment to affordable, accessible, and high-quality education;

Whereas San José State University is the region's largest university and the third largest public-sector employer with 30,000 students and 4,000 employees;

Whereas San José State University-related spending in the San Francisco Bay Area is an estimated \$479 million, generating a total impact of \$829 million on the region's economy, sustaining 11,000 jobs, and generating \$48 million annually in tax revenue;

Whereas San José State University has contributed to the rich economic life and culture of the State of California by providing nearly 7,000 graduates into the workforce each year;

Whereas San José State University's most prized tradition is a commitment to enriching the lives of its students by transmitting knowledge and providing them with the skills to apply what they have learned into the service of our society;

Whereas San José State University ranks tenth in the Nation's top public universities in the total number of minority graduates—African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders, with bachelor's degrees across all disciplines;

Whereas San José State University has conferred bachelor's degrees in business management and the health professions to more Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders than any other college or university in the Nation;

Whereas San José State University is among the top 35 colleges and universities in terms of the number of bachelor's and master's degrees conferred to Latino students and is therefore a recognized leader in graduating minority students;

Whereas San José State University's faculty contribute to the quality of life in the Nation by their active engagement in scholarship, research, technological innovation, community service, and the arts; and

Whereas San José State University is an active partner with educational institutions, industries, and communities to enhance the quality of education, research, development, and community service for the State of California: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors San José State University for its 150 years of commitment to public higher education.

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution honoring San José State University for its 150 years of commitment to public higher education."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gen-

tleman from New York (Mr. KUHLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert material relevant to H. Res. 365 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in recognition of the 150th anniversary of San Jose State University. San Jose State University was established in 1857 as Minns Evening Normal School, for the sole purpose of training teachers, as California's population grew. As California's population has grown, San Jose State has grown into the largest university in the region with an enrollment of more than 30,000 students. The school has also expanded its programs to offer 134 bachelor's or master's degrees.

San Jose State is an extremely diverse school, with an enrollment of 23 percent of its students being Asian, 15 percent of its students being Hispanic, and 5 percent of its students being African American. This diversity has also led San Jose State to rank 10th in the Nation in total number of graduating minorities.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see another outstanding educational institution continuing to serve all those who wish to advance their education. I would like to thank and congratulate my colleague, Mr. HONDA, for bringing this resolution to the attention of the House of Representatives. I urge my colleagues to resoundingly pass this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KUHLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Resolution 365, honoring San Jose State University for its 150 years of commitment to public higher education. I would like to thank my good friend, Mr. HONDA, for introducing the resolution, and certainly my friend from New York for managing the bill on the floor tonight and recognizing the important role San Jose State University plays in educating the citizens of California and many other States and nations.

San Jose State University was founded as a California State Normal School by the California legislature on May 4, 1857, and is the oldest public university in California. The California State Normal School was itself derived from the Minns Evening Normal School, which was also known as the San Francisco Normal School. Led by Principal George W. Minns, the San Francisco Normal School trained elementary teachers as part of that city's high

school system from 1857 to their professional development and personal growth.

Silicon Valley firms are constantly seeking San Jose State University students for internships, summer work programs, and research and development. For a century and a half, San Jose State University faculty and staff has prepared its students for roles as leaders and highly productive professionals and citizens in society.

There is no better way of understanding San Jose State University's economic impact than simply visiting any Silicon Valley workplace, whether it is a tech company, government office, a hospital, or classroom, many of the people you will meet have ties to San Jose State University. In fact, San Jose State University has sent nearly 300,000 graduates into the workforce since it was founded in 1857, and I am honored to stand here today in support of this resolution and would say to my fellow colleagues: I would like you to support and congratulate San Jose State University's Don W. Kassing and all of the faculty and staff as well as San Jose State University students and alumni. I wish them continued success, and I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I join in the recognition of San Jose State on its 150th anniversary. I am proud that San Jose State is located in the 16th Congressional District which I represent in San Jose, California, as has been mentioned. It is the Silicon Valley university. More than 300,000 graduates of San Jose State have gone into Silicon Valley, and it is the largest source of engineering talent, of computer science and business graduates, for Silicon Valley.

San Jose State is ranked eighth among the top ten colleges and universities offering bachelor's and master's degrees in the western region, with its 134 programs. It is also known for its innovative partnerships, including a first-ever, I think in the country, partnership with the City of San Jose to have a joint university-city public library, a joint venture with the National Hispanic University for joint degrees, and most recently a joint venture with a historically black college in Mississippi for joint issuance of Ph.D.'s in engineering.

I am proud to represent San Jose State. We had to decide who would introduce this resolution. And although the university is in the 16th District, the author, my friend, Congressman MIKE HONDA, is an alumni of the university, so we deferred to him to take the lead on this introduction. I want to thank him for doing so. This is an important event for those of us in Silicon Valley, and especially the 16th District.

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Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 365, recognizing the 150th anniversary of my alma mater, San Jose State University in California.

I'd like to thank Representatives LOFGREN, ESHOO, FARR, Chairman MILLER, and Ranking Member McKEON of the Education and Labor Committee, and additional cosponsors of H.R. 365, for the support of this legislation.

For a century and a half, San Jose State has provided affordable access to quality education. Founded in 1857, it is the oldest public institution of higher education on the west coast. From its beginnings as a normal school to train teachers for the developing frontier, the campus has matured into a comprehensive university, offering bachelor's and master's degrees in 134 programs, including 69 bachelor's degrees with 81 concentrations, and 65 master's degrees with 29 concentrations.

In the western region, San Jose State is ranked among the top 10 colleges and universities offering bachelors and masters degrees. San Jose State is part of the California State University System, the Nation's largest public university system.

Noteworthy in this sesquicentennial year of celebration is the fact San Jose State is the largest public 4-year university in Silicon Valley with over 32,000 students and 4,000 faculty and staff members. The university awards more than 4,200 bachelors degrees and 2,400 masters degrees each academic year. Since its founding, the university has sent nearly 300,000 graduates into the workforce. These graduates continue to make significant contributions to the region's rich economy and culture.

The history of San Jose State is very unique. The university traces its origins to Minns Evening Normal School, established in San Francisco in 1857 by George W. Minns and other dedicated educational leaders to address the shortage of qualified teachers for the new State of California. In 1862, the school became California State Normal School by action of the State legislature. Although initial enrollments were low, demand for teacher training shot up when California instituted free public education for every child, paid for with property taxes.

The years of growth and expansion at the new location in San Jose State downtown, the first alumni association was formed in 1873. The determination of California leaders to support teacher training was evident when a fire destroyed the normal school building in 1880. In 1921, the control of the school passed from its board of trustees to the State Department of Education.

As the 20th century came to a close, San Jose State University has developed into a thriving comprehensive

university known for "powering Silicon Valley."

Mr. Speaker, I just want to close by recognizing the current president, Don W. Kassing, for all the work he is doing to make San Jose State University one of the great, great higher education institutions in the United States, melding itself with the National Hispanic University and also providing students and intellectual power to NASA Ames and the other Silicon Valley enterprises in Silicon Valley.

San José State ranks among the nation's top universities for its academics and ethnic diversity. The university has ranked 10th in the nation for the total number of minority graduates (African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics with bachelor's degrees) across all disciplines. San José State University has conferred bachelor's degrees in business management and the health professions to more Asian Americans than any other college or university in the nation.

Noteworthy also is the fact that San José State is Silicon Valley's largest university and fourth largest public-sector employer. Its 154-acre campus is in downtown San José, the nation's 10th largest city and home to many leading technology companies, including Adobe, Cisco Systems, and E-Bay.

The history of San José State is very unique. The university traces its origins to Minns' Evening Normal School, established in San Francisco in 1857 by George W. Minns and other dedicated educational leaders, to address the shortage of qualified teachers for the new state of California. In 1862, the school became the California State Normal School by action of the state legislature. Although initial enrollments were low, demand for teacher training shot up when California instituted free public education for every child, paid for with property taxes.

An earthquake in 1868 and the challenges of San Francisco's rapid growth spurred school leaders to consider a more stable location for the new school. Several cities vied for the honor; the nod went to the town of San José, then a thriving community of 9,089. State Superintendent O.P. Fitzgerald characterized San José as meeting every requirement: "The climate is unsurpassed, the place is large enough to furnish all needed facilities . . . the people are intelligent, hospitable and moral." In 1870, the trustees selected a tract of land near local transit called Washington Square from among several sites offered by the city. School leaders moved the college and its 150 students to this 27-acre campus in 1871.

Years of growth and expansion at the new location followed; the school added more students, faculty, coursework and facilities. The first alumni association was formed in 1873. The determination of California leaders to support teacher training was evident when a fire destroyed the normal school building in 1880. The legislature promptly provided \$150,000 to rebuild. By 1887, the San José State Normal School had an enrollment of 800, highest in the nation except for New York City and Philadelphia.

In 1921, control of the school passed from its board of trustees to the State Department of Education and it became known as San José State Teachers College. Under the leadership of Thomas W. MacQuarrie, who was

named president in 1927, there was significant growth and expansion of the curriculum, including the first program for college-trained police officers in the nation.

In 1932, the San José State College Corporation was formed, the forerunner of today's San José State University Research Foundation, which for the past 75 years has partnered with the University to manage externally funded research and education-related activities that are so integral to the University's mission. The campus gained university status and became part of the California State University system in the 1970s. In 1990, student enrollment topped 30,000 and by 1993, the campus reached cultural pluralism, with no ethnic majority.

As the 20th century came to a close, San José State University had developed into a thriving comprehensive university known for "powering Silicon Valley" with the high numbers of graduates who went to work there. Fruitful partnerships with area firms also made possible new programs and laboratories, as well as ALL internships, summer research and scholarships. A unique partnership with the city of San José resulted in the construction and opening of the nation's first joint city-university library.

In 2006, President Don W. Kassing accepted the largest single private donation to the university in its history, a \$10 million gift from alumni Sally and Donald Lucas to create a new graduate school of business. One year later, during this sesquicentennial year, \$15 million was given by alumnus Charles W. Davidson for the SJSU's College of Engineering, which ties for the largest single private donation in California State University history. Building upon its tradition as a teacher's college, the university also received a donation of \$10 million from alumna Connie L. Lurie for the College of Education.

Having receiving both my Undergraduate and Graduate degrees from San José State University I personally attest to the University's academic rigor and integrity. San José State University continues to be a driving force in educating our future leaders and in developing collaborative partnerships with educational institutions, industries, and communities to enhance the quality of education, research, development, and community service for the State of California.

I also want to recognize the current president, Don W. Kassing, for all he is doing to make San José State University one of the great, great higher education institutions in the United States, and we all look forward to the next 150 years.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. We have no additional speakers.

Mr. KUHL of New York. I have no additional speakers on this side. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 365, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Resolution honoring San Jose State

University for its 150 years of commitment to public higher education."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY ACT OF 2007

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 62) to honor the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 62

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Native American Heritage Day Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Native Americans are the descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, native people who were the original inhabitants of and who governed the lands that now constitute the United States;

(2) Native Americans have volunteered to serve in the United States Armed Forces and have served with valor in all of the Nation's military actions from the Revolutionary War through the present day, and in most of those actions, more Native Americans per capita served in the Armed Forces than any other group of Americans;

(3) Native American tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of governmental powers that were a model for those that form the foundation of the United States Constitution;

(4) the Founding Fathers based the provisions of the Constitution on the unique system of democracy of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, which divided powers among the branches of government and provided for a system of checks and balances;

(5) Native Americans have made distinct and significant contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art, and Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars;

(6) Native Americans should be recognized for their contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, athletes, and scholars;

(7) nationwide recognition of the contributions that Native Americans have made to the fabric of American society will afford an opportunity for all Americans to demonstrate their respect and admiration of Native Americans for their important contributions to the political, cultural, and economic life of the United States;

(8) nationwide recognition of the contributions that Native Americans have made to the Nation will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in Native Americans of all ages;

(9) designation of the Friday following Thanksgiving of each year as Native American Heritage Day will underscore the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments;

(10) designation of Native American Heritage Day will encourage public elementary

and secondary schools in the United States to enhance understanding of Native Americans by providing curricula and classroom instruction focusing on the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the Nation; and

(11) the Friday immediately succeeding Thanksgiving Day of each year would be an appropriate day to designate as Native American Heritage Day.

SEC. 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA.—Educational institutions are encouraged to develop model educational curricula, in consultation with Native American governmental leaders, for purposes of recognizing a Native American Heritage Day, emphasizing the contributions of Native Americans to the United States and the world, including—

(1) the historical and constitutional status of Native American tribal governments as well as the present day status of Native Americans;

(2) the cultures, traditions, and languages of Native Americans; and

(3) the rich Native American cultural legacy that all Americans enjoy today.

(b) CELEBRATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY.—Congress encourages the people of the United States, as well as Federal, State, and local governments and interested groups and organizations to observe a Native American Heritage Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KUHL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert material relevant to H.J. Res. 62 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. BACA of California.

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. BISHOP for allowing me to bring up this legislation.

I rise today in support of establishing a tribute to Native Americans for their many contributions to the United States.

My bill, H.J. Res. 62, encourages all Americans to recognize the Friday after Thanksgiving as Native American Heritage Day.

I want to thank Chairman GEORGE MILLER, Ranking Member DON YOUNG, Representatives DALE KILDEE and RUBEN HINOJOSA for their continued support for this bill.

Since my time in the California legislature, I've been a strong advocate to help preserve the legacy of Native Americans. It's important that we recognize their contributions to all aspects of our society, from our government to our language to history.