

the backbone of America's prosperous economic system.

The first provision is simple: it tasks the National Science Foundation to identify the best educational practices to provide educators and policy makers with tools for using existing and evolving Internet technology more effectively as a part of the nation's educational strategy. It does this by tasking NSF to study:

(1) The current status of high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to all public elementary and secondary schools and libraries in the United States;

(2) How high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to the Internet to such schools and libraries can be effectively utilized within each school and library;

(3) The effect that specific or regional circumstances may have on the ability of such institutions to acquire high-speed, large bandwidth capacity access to achieve universal connectivity as an effective tool in the education process; and

(4) Present various options and recommendations for the entities responsible for elementary and secondary education to address the challenges and issues identified in the report.

In essence, in order to prepare our public schools for the 21st century, we must reexamine how our children's education is delivered into the classrooms. The provision would provide our schools with the best data available from some of the nation's top researchers to help schools enter the 21st century by assisting them to establish effective educational pipelines—broadband pipelines—through which we can supply the energy necessary to fuel the new digital economy.

The second provision is, essentially, a bill I co-authored and introduced with Science Committee Chairman, Sherwood Boehlert, the Tech Talent Act, H.R. 3130. That bill's main provision, which made it into the NSF Authorization bill, consists of a new effort to address the tech worker shortage by establishing a competitive grant program at the National Science Foundation that rewards universities and community colleges that pledge to increase the number of U.S. citizens or permanent residents obtaining degrees in science, math, engineering and technology (SMET) fields.

It is no secret that America has long recognized that its long-term strength and security, and its ability to recover and sustain high levels of economic growth, depends on maintaining its edge in scientific achievement and technological innovation. Biomedical advances have permitted us to live longer, healthier, and more productively. Advances in agricultural technology have permitted us to be able to feed more and healthier people at a cheaper cost. The information revolution can be seen today in the advanced instruments schools are using to instruct our children and in the vast information resources that are opened up as a result of the linkages created by a networked global society. Our children today can grow up to know, see, and read more, be more diverse, and have more options in their lives for learning and growing. Other emerging technologies—such as nanotechnology—have untold potential to make our lives more exciting, secure, prosperous, and challenging.

Many countries also recognize this and they, therefore, focus their industrial, economic, and security policies on the nurturing

and diffusion of technological advancement through all levels of society in a deliberate fashion. Countries that follow this path of nurturing innovation focus a lot of their efforts into recruiting and training the very best engineers and scientists, ensuring that a pipeline which pumps talented and imaginative minds and skills is connected to the needs of the country's socio-economic and security enterprise.

Yet here in this country, this pipeline is broken, threatening the competitive edge we enjoy in the business of technological innovation. Fewer and fewer Americans are getting degrees in scientific and technical fields—even as the demand grows. For example, the number of bachelors degrees awarded in math, computer science, and electrical engineering has fallen 35 percent and 39 percent respectively from their peaks in 1987, at a time when total BA degrees have increased. The number of graduate degrees in those fields has either fallen noticeably or stayed flat. And only about half of all engineering doctoral degrees granted in the U.S. are earned by Americans.

The nation has dealt with this crisis in the recent past by expanding the H1B Visa program to let more foreign residents with science and engineering degrees enter the country. But the H1B program was never intended to be more than an interim solution. The long-term solution has to be ensuring that more Americans get into these fields. The Tech Talent provision included in this bill represents a new effort aimed at producing just such people.

It always pays to be mindful of the fact—especially in the wake of the September 11 events—that there is a strong and tight linkage between our national security and the level of science and technology proficiency in America. Our strength and leadership in the world is based on the might of our defense, strength of our economy, and the quality of our education system. Without any one of these three components the global preeminence of the nation suffers.

In the House Science Committee room there is an inscription: Where there is no vision, the people perish. To remain a strong nation, we must ensure that the single most important element that keeps us dynamic, innovative, prosperous, and secure—and therefore might—is there for us: our students, teachers, researchers, engineers, scientists, and technologists. In short, we need more people with vision. The provisions I authored and the underlying legislation will address the deficiencies in our ability to replenish our workforce with visionary individuals and I urge President Bush to sign this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY ENOMOTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 2002

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a friend with a remarkable career in law enforcement and criminal justice. To say that Jerry Enomoto has been a trailblazer in American law enforcement would only begin to skim the surface of the extraordinary contributions that he has made to our communities over the years. After 45 remarkable years of outstanding public service, Jerry recently retired

from the post of United States Marshal for the Eastern District of California. As his friends, family, and colleagues gather to celebrate Jerry's illustrious career, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding citizen of Sacramento.

Jerry Enomoto, a second generation Japanese American, was born in San Francisco. His education at the prestigious Lowell High School in San Francisco was abruptly interrupted by the wartime hysteria against Japanese Americans in the 1940s. Undeterred by the experience, Jerry remained dedicated to his studies and graduated as a valedictorian of his high school class while interned at the Tule Lake War Recreation Center. After his release, Jerry started his career in public service by serving a successful stint in the United States Army. Upon completion of his military commitment, Jerry returned to California to pursue a college education. Using his trademark dedication and determination, Jerry would ultimately receive his Bachelors and Masters degrees from the University of California in Berkeley.

Jerry has earned a number of "firsts" in his distinguished career. In recognition of his outstanding service to the California Department of Corrections, Jerry was tapped by Governor Reagan to become the first Asian Pacific American to serve as a state prison warden. A few years later, as Director of Corrections, Jerry would become the first Asian Pacific American to manage a state department in California history. Seven years ago, Jerry secured the greatest honor of his unparalleled career when he became the first Asian Pacific American appointed as a United States Marshal.

As United States Marshal for the Eastern District of California, Jerry worked tirelessly to bring together local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and improve the communities that cover the thirty-four inland county district that stretches from Bakersfield to the Oregon border. Under Jerry's leadership, the Eastern District of California received the Volunteer and Community Services Award from the Attorney General in 2000. Jerry's commitment to improve the lives of his fellow citizens is not exclusive to strictly law enforcement. Jerry remains one of the preeminent civil rights activists in the region. Jerry was twice elected to the distinguished post of National President of the Japanese American Citizen League (JACL). As the National Chair of the Legislative Education Committee of the JACL, Jerry played an instrumental role in the spearheading the successful lobby for the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, an act which authorized redress for the internment of Japanese American during World War II. For his efforts, Jerry was the recipient of the JACL's highest award, "Japanese American of the Bicenium" in 1992.

Until today, Jerry and his wife, Dorothy, remain active in community affairs. Whether it is through their participation in the Greater Sacramento Area Hate Crimes Task Force, or their intimate involvement in organizing the annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dinner, Jerry and Dorothy are still steadfastly committed to make Sacramento a better place for people from all different walks of life.

Mr. Speaker, as Jerry's friends, family, and colleagues gather to celebrate his great career, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most honorable citizens. Jerry's

continuous leadership is a true testament to public service. If a template for leadership could be made, it would surely bear the resemblance of my dear friend, Jerry Enomoto. Although his career in law enforcement may be over, his involvement in community service is, fortunate for us, far from over. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in wishing Jerry Enomoto continued success in all his future endeavors.

HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 5005, legislation to create a Department of Homeland Security.

Like all Americans, I stand with the President and my colleagues in Congress determined to win the war against terrorism and to make our country more secure. Regrettably, I do not believe this bill will significantly enhance the safety of the American people, but I believe it will disrupt the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the federal government as defined by the Constitution.

Never has a member of the executive branch, in times of peace or war, ever had the vast authority granted in this legislation to unilaterally authorize the expenditure of federal resources without consultation with the Congress. This is the excessive power granted to the new Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. I am concerned this excessive power will obstruct the legitimate role of Congress to provide the appropriate level of oversight and accountability in the war on terrorism.

I also remain absolutely opposed to terms in this bill that allow airline pilots to carry guns in the cockpit without proper testing to address safety concerns, indefinitely postpones the deadline for deployment of explosive detection devices at our nation's airports, and limits the legal liability for certain anti-terrorism products certified by the new department. I am disappointed these provisions were included in the final legislation.

I remain committed to a strong and effective defense of America's interests. The American people must have confidence that terrorism will be defeated through vigilant cooperation between our nation's defense and intelligence apparatus, as well as all essential federal, state and local agencies.

If done properly, a Department of Homeland Security could increase efficiency and coordination between key agencies needed to protect us against future terrorist attacks. Unfortunately, the legislation falls short of this important goal.

We must do all we can to ensure the safety of the American people from the threat of terrorism. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress and the Administration on this important challenge.

H.R. 5738

SPEECH OF

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5738. Passage of this bill will continue to fund important Type 1 diabetes research programs and additional treatment and prevention programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives through the Indian Health Service.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this bill could not have come at a more critical time. Juvenile diabetes has a dramatic impact on the lives and families of those affected. Diabetes also places a significant strain on our health care system, costing the nation more than \$100 billion annually and accounting for one in four Medicare dollars. Individuals with juvenile diabetes and their families are full of hope, however, due to recent scientific advances that show real promise for curing this disease. But federal support for such research must be increased to continue this progress.

The Special Diabetes Program for Type 1 funding provided in this bill will be used to continue progress in this area. The additional funding will help develop and clinically test methods that will render the need for insulin obsolete. Clinical trials are underway involving the transplantation of insulin producing cells into individuals with juvenile diabetes. The procedure, known as the Edmonton Protocol, has provided success for the approximately 80 percent of the patients who have received these transplants as they have been cured of juvenile diabetes and no longer require insulin injections. As of January 2002, there were 68 islet transplantation centers around the world. The increased dollars provided in this measure would help researchers replicate and expand upon this success.

With regard to American Indians and Alaska Natives, this population has a much heavier disease burden than the general population. This includes a higher death rate from a variety of diseases, including diabetes, than other Americans. Type 2 adult-onset diabetes is a particular problem, with 12.2% of American Indians those over 19 years old suffering from the disease.

Special Diabetes Program funding for American Indians and Alaska Natives has given tribes the ability to focus diabetes prevention and treatment activities where they can make the biggest difference—at the local level. There are approximately 318 diabetes prevention and treatment programs serving American Indians and Alaska Natives as a result of program.

This funding will make a big difference in reducing the incidence of diabetes in the community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, the National Indian Health Board and the National Congress of American Indians and their member tribes, and the entire staffs of these organizations for their tireless efforts in working to get this bill passed.

Mr. Speaker, we have won several victories in improving health care for people with diabetes. Passage of H.R. 5738 ensures another victory for people with diabetes. It also moves

us one step closer to our goal of finding a cure.

IN HONOR OF LEWIS GOLDSTEIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 2002

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lew Goldstein, who I have known for more years than I can count. Lew has been a dedicated public servant for more than 30 years, whether serving as a local Democratic party committee member of working the New York City School system.

Lew was born and raised in the Bronx. Born to Leo and Gertrude Goldstein on April 1, 1943, his first twelve years were spent in the Highbridge section of the Bronx. After that he lived on the Grand Concourse and then moved to the Pelham Parkway section of the Bronx. He now resides in the Pelham Bay section of the Bronx.

Lew's first year as a teacher was spent at PS 100 in Harlem. After that he served as a teacher and an administrator in the Bronx. He has dedicated his professional life to ensuring that the children of New York have a better life. For more than ten years, he has focused his efforts on placing children with special needs in the best and most appropriate learning environment. Even after retiring in August he continued to serve the educational needs of the young by going to work part time for Supreme Evaluations and Starting Point Services for Children.

Lew has been involved politically since the mid 1960s. His first elected position was as a delegate to the 1968 National Convention in Chicago. He was originally committed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Lew has been an active member of the NYS Democratic Committee to which he was first elected to that position in 1970.

Lew has been active in fighting for the gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender community. He is the only openly gay elected official from the Bronx. Lew is an active member of congregation Beth Simchat Torah, the largest Gay and Lesbian synagogue in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Lew Goldstein has made the Bronx proud. However, I am quite certain that he will continue to use his energy and determination to continue to make the Bronx an even greater place to live. Lew ski certainly one of a kind, and it has been a privilege and pleasure to call him a good friend for so many years.

H.R. 5005—CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5005, the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

As a New Yorker, I know all too well the importance of a secure homeland. On September 11th, my constituents and I witnessed