

school, he went to Nashville, TN, to attend Fisk University one of the Nation's pre-eminent historically black universities. A dedicated student, Glover went on to graduate from Harvard Law School in 1968.

Devoted to furthering the advancement of African Americans and other racial minorities, Reynaldo Glover became national director of the Law Student Civil Rights Research Council in New York.

Later, he came to Chicago to practice law. He served as partner at several Chicago law firms before joining TLC Beatrice as an attorney with the firm DLA Piper.

While in Chicago, Glover also served as chairman of the City Colleges of Chicago's Board of Trustees. Established in 1911, the City Colleges of Chicago is a system of seven community colleges that provide educational opportunities to Chicago students. During his tenure as board chairman, Glover was instrumental in launching a campaign to recruit students from the city's low-income housing developments.

In 2003, he was appointed chairman of the Fisk University Board of Trustees. He welcomed the opportunity to serve his alma mater and did so with great pride. The success he achieved in academia and corporate America helped him to serve as a positive example to the students at Fisk.

Reynaldo Glover's life reflected the words of another distinguished Fisk alum, W.E.B. DuBois, who said, "Education is the whole system of human training within and without the schoolhouse walls, which molds and develops men."

This Sunday, December 9, Reynaldo Glover's friends and family will gather at a memorial service in Chicago to remember and honor his remarkable life. His tireless efforts to expand educational opportunities for low-income students and to encourage African-American achievement will be felt for generations to come.

Those who knew him recall him not only with fondness but with great admiration.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his family, especially his wife Pamela and children, Reynaldo, Jr., Brian, Jhareth Brantley, Ryan, and Shea.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CIA TAPES

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the torture debate took another deeply troubling turn yesterday. The Nation learned the CIA had destroyed videotapes of its employees in the act of using torture or other harsh interrogation techniques on detainees.

Those tapes were not shown to Congress. They were not shown to any court. They were not shown to the bipartisan 9-11 Commission. Instead, they were destroyed.

What would cause the CIA to take this action? The answer is obvious—cover up. The agency was desperate to

cover up damning evidence of their practices. In a letter to agency employees yesterday, CIA Director Michael Hayden claimed that the tapes were a security risk because they might someday "leak" and thereby identify the CIA employees who engaged in these practices.

But that excuse won't wash. I am second to no one in wanting to protect the brave men and women of the CIA. But how is it possible that the director of the CIA has so little faith in his own agency?

Does the director believe the CIA's buildings are not secure?

Would it be beyond the agency's technical expertise to preserve the tapes while hiding the identity of its employees?

Does the director believe that the CIA's employees cannot be trusted not to leak materials that might harm the agency?

Or does he know that the interrogation techniques are so abhorrent that they could not remain unknown much longer?

It is particularly difficult to take the director's explanation at face value when the news that these CIA tapes were destroyed came the very same week that we learned that as many as 10 million White House emails have not been preserved, despite a law that requires their retention. At the same time, the President continued to insist that we grant immunity to the phone companies for their role in the illegal wiretapping of American citizens.

The pattern is unmistakable. The past 6 years, the Bush administration has run roughshod over our ideals and the rule of law. For 4 of those 6 years, the Republican Congress did little to hold the administration accountable. Now, when the new Democratic Congress is demanding answers, the administration is feverishly covering up its tracks. We haven't seen anything like this since the 18½-minute gap in the tapes of President Richard Nixon.

These efforts are wrong, and they must be stopped. I and other concerned Senators will today call upon Attorney General Mukasey to immediately begin an investigation into whether the CIA's handling and destruction of these tapes violated the law.

We also must redouble our efforts to make sure that future interrogations by the CIA conform to our laws and values. No part of our Government should engage in practices that are so horrific that we cannot bear to see them on tape. To that end, I introduced legislation to require that all Government agencies, including the CIA, follow the standards of the Army Field Manual. Language that would take that important step was recently included in the conference report on the Intelligence authorization bill, and we must act to adopt it as soon as possible.

As founder John Adams said, our Nation is "a Nation of laws, not men." That basic principle is at risk today

from an administration that is engaging in a coverup—systematically destroying records, commuting sentences, and stonewalling congressional investigations. The CIA's role in this coverup is only the latest reminder that Congress must fight harder to prevent this administration from making a mockery of the rule of law, and to preserve the right of the American people to know what the Government has been doing in their name.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I wish to express my serious concern over the Central Intelligence Agency's confirmation that videotapes depicting brutal interrogation techniques were destroyed.

First, it is important that we note the broader context of this debate. The United States of America is a nation born out of a struggle against tyranny, and our founding legal document asserts that the rule of law applies to all men and women, and all branches and agencies of government. We are not a perfect Nation, but our national greatness is marked by our ability to rise above our imperfections through our allegiance to our values and to the rule of law. Time and again, America has triumphed because of the contrast we draw to tyranny. We are a nation that set captives free, shut down torture chambers, and extended freedom and international law to more of humanity.

Now, we are engaged in a new kind of conflict. And the question that we have faced since September 11, 2001, is how we are going to respond to the shadowy, stateless, terrorist enemies of the 21st century.

Tragically, the Bush administration has too often chosen to respond to this enemy by abandoning our values and ignoring laws that it deems inconvenient. So we have seen excessive secrecy, indefinite detention, warrantless wire-tapping, and 'enhanced interrogation techniques' like simulated drowning that qualify as torture through any careful measure of the law or appeal to human decency. For each of these new policies, we have seen dubious legal reasoning that does not stand up to the harsh light of review or the sound judgment of our Constitution.

Yesterday, we learned that in November 2005, the CIA destroyed videotapes of its interrogations of two prominent al-Qaida suspects, including a close Osama bin Laden associate Abu Zubaydah. Media reports suggest that these videotapes depict brutal interrogation techniques, and could certainly be relevant to ongoing investigations and inquiries. Furthermore, these videotapes were not provided to the 9/11 Commission, which made a broad set of requests for classified documents—including interrogation tapes and transcripts—that would have included information about the 9/11 attacks.

The CIA has argued that these tapes needed to be destroyed to protect the identities of the interrogators. Our government must go to any length necessary to protect the identities of those

who serve in a covert capacity. But the CIA keeps scores of classified material—including videotapes—while protecting the identities of its agents. This raises serious questions about whether the tapes were destroyed to protect the nature of the interrogation, rather than the identity of the interrogator.

This incident deserves further congressional oversight and inquiry—neither the CIA nor this interrogation program is immune to our laws. This is yet another chapter in a dark period in our constitutional history. Now, it is time to turn the page. That is why I was heartened to learn that the House and Senate Intelligence Committees have reached agreement on including a requirement in the Intelligence authorization bill that subjects CIA interrogators to the guidelines on interrogation included in the U.S. Army Field Manual. It would be a grave disappointment—though not surprising—if this important step forward were subject to a veto threat from the President. That must not deter the Congress from moving forward. We have a responsibility to act.

We should not have a separate interrogation program whose methods are so abhorrent that they cannot stand up to scrutiny. We should not have to find ways of ignoring or averting our own laws to defend our country. Torture does not work. Torture violates our laws. And torture sets back the standing and moral leadership that America needs to triumph in this global struggle. Our values and laws are not inconvenient obstacles to the defense of our national security—they can and must be a guiding force in our response to terrorism.

Today is Pearl Harbor day—a date when our Nation was subjected to a terrible surprise attack, and when a generation of Americans answered the call to defend our security and extend the cause of freedom. More than 6 years after 9/11, we are still struggling to define our own response to our generation's terrible surprise attack. As we defend America, let us learn the painful lessons of these last few years, and enlist our values and our Constitution in this first great struggle of the 21st century.

NATIONAL STEM SCHOLARSHIP DATABASE ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joining my colleagues from Illinois and Minnesota, Senators OBAMA, DURBIN, and COLEMAN, in introducing the National Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math, STEM, Scholarship Database Act of 2007, which is intended to address one of the obstacles that students experience in pursuing undergraduate and postbaccalaureate studies in STEM fields.

There is growing concern that the United States is not preparing a sufficient number of students, teachers, and

practitioners in STEM fields. An important aspect of U.S. efforts to maintain and improve economic competitiveness is the existence of a capable scientific and technological workforce.

The change from a labor-based manufacturing to a knowledge-based manufacturing and service economy demands certain skills of our citizenry. The National Science Foundation, NSF, projects that in the increasingly changing context for science and technology, a workforce trained in the sciences and engineering is necessary for continued economic growth. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that science and engineering occupations are projected to grow by 21.4 percent from 2004 to 2014, compared to a growth of 13 percent in all occupations during the same time period. Furthermore, the current scientific and engineering workforce is aging. The NSF reports that the number reaching retirement age will increase dramatically over the next two decades.

A May 2007 report of the Department of Education states that: There is increasing concern about U.S. economic competitiveness, particularly the future ability of the nation's education institutions to produce citizens literate in STEM concepts and to produce future scientists, engineers, mathematicians, and technologists. Such experts are needed to maintain U.S. pre-eminence in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. While other countries around the world strive to improve their own education systems and to expand their economies, the U.S. will have to work even harder in the coming years to maintain its competitive edge.

In addition to these statistics, we have anecdotal evidence from universities across the country and in my home State of Maine. Faculty from the University of Southern Maine and across the State point to decreasing undergraduate enrollments in STEM fields and an even greater decrease in the number of bachelor and master's degrees conferred in these fields. For many students, the obstacle is not a lack of interest but rather a lack of financial resources.

On August 9, 2007, President Bush signed into law Public Law 110-69, The America COMPETES Act, H.R. 2272. The legislation is directed at increasing research investment, improving economic competitiveness, developing an innovation infrastructure, and strengthening and expanding science and mathematics programs at all points on the educational pipeline. The America COMPETES Act authorizes \$33.6 billion for fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2010 for science, mathematics, engineering, and technology programs across the Federal Government. This Federal effort, while laudable, is essentially unknown to the average student interested in pursuing a degree in a STEM field. Moreover, it does little to help a rising college freshman today enter a degree program

in aerospace engineering, veterinary medicine, or computer information systems.

A major challenge facing many high school graduates and their families is how to afford college. Helping students locate financial aid might well increase the number of students entering STEM fields. For many first-generation college students, financial assistance may be available but the student may be unaware of the opportunities. As a result of Federal efforts in this area, there is a large array of financial aid opportunities available in the STEM fields; however, there is no simple way for potential applicants to explore them.

The database created in this bill will have a complete list of STEM scholarships, fellowships, and other programs of financial assistance from all public and private sources for postsecondary and postgraduate study. The American Chemical Society and the National Science Teachers Association believe this measure will expand and strengthen the STEM education pipeline and help keep our nation competitive in the global economy by aiding capable students who are interested in STEM careers in their search for the right scholarship opportunity to support their studies.

With less than 6 percent of the world's population, the United States cannot expect to dominate science and technology in the future as it did during the second half of the last century when we enjoyed a massively disproportionate share of the world's STEM resources. We must invest more in the resources we do have, encourage those resources to produce economically useful innovations, and organize the STEM enterprise by working to make sure that innovations developed here produce prosperity and progress for all.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEMPLE BETH EL IN MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute to Temple Beth El on its 50th anniversary, which will continue to be celebrated throughout the year. This small but vibrant Jewish congregation has made an important contribution to the Midland community.

Since the 1890s, when the first Jewish family settled in this area, there has been a strong Jewish community. By 1955, the Jewish community in Midland totaled nearly 50 families. The following year, after having commuted to other cities for religious instruction and observance for many years, the decision was made to establish a local place of worship. After much discussion and with guidance from Rabbi Katz of Saginaw and the leadership of Ralph Cutler and Leonard Bernstein, the congregation's founding families provided the financial and material support necessary to design and secure a location