

I urge passage of this resolution commending professional football players for their work against child abuse.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of S. Con. Res. 45, a bill that commends the Ed Block Courage Award Foundation for its work in aiding children and families affected by child abuse.

S. Con. Res. 45 was introduced by Senator BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, on September 17, 2007.

S. Con. Res. 45 was reported from the Oversight Committee on November 8, 2007, by voice vote. Mr. Speaker, the Ed Block Courage Award Foundation is a Baltimore, Maryland based local charity that formulated the Courage House National Support Network for Kids. The Courage House represents a partnership effort between the Foundation, National Football League Charities, the Professional Football Athletic Trainers Society, the National Football League Players Association, National Football League Films, the Pro Football Hall of Fame and National Football League Alumni. This partnership promotes the prevention of child abuse by raising awareness of the epidemic and assisting agencies who provide for the care and treatment of abused children.

The Ed Block Courage Award Foundation honors recipients from the National Football League who have been chosen by their teammates as exemplifying sportsmanship and courage. Currently, the Ed Block Courage Awards event is heralded as one of the most prestigious in the National Football League.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague Senator CARDIN for seeking to commend the Ed Block Courage Award Foundation and urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of S. Con. Res. 45 because there is in fact nothing, nothing more despicable than those who prey upon children. Whether that abuse is physical, psychological or sexual, this crime destroys lives, harms families, and all too often is perpetrated with a cruelty that is unreported and unseen.

I support the work of this foundation and its recognition that the National Football League players can off the field make a real contribution to making America a better, safer place.

□ 1800

Whether it is John Elway or Joe Montana or any of the other past recipients of this award, they have in fact worked long and hard, not for millions of dollars or thousands of dollars, but for the good of the young people who are our future in this country. Therefore, I too join my colleague and urge the House to unanimously support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of S. Con. Res. 45, which commends the Ed Block Courage Award Foundation for its work to prevent child abuse.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing sadder in this country than the specter of children being abused by adults. Whether it's physical, psychological or sexual abuse, these crimes destroy lives, harm families and, all too often, perpetuate cruelty and crime for generations.

The award, named for the longtime head athletic trainer of the Baltimore Colts, recognizes the NFL player whose off-the-field efforts have done the most in that year to raise awareness of this often hidden crime. Past winners include Dan Marino, Tedy Bruschi, Joe Klecko, John Elway, Joe Montana and Ronnie Lott.

Mr. Speaker, we thank Baltimore for crab-cakes and Billie Holliday and Camden Yards and Cal Ripken. And today, we thank Charm City for this.

The award was the vision of Sam Lamantia Jr., a Baltimore hair stylist.

The courage award concept was initiated by Ernie Accorsi, a longtime NFL executive who served as general manager in Baltimore in the early 1980s. Larry Harris, then assistant sports editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, had the idea to name the award for Block, a forward-thinking, innovative trainer who had a lifelong passion for preventing and addressing child abuse.

The NFL's athletic trainers worked to take the award to a national level.

Today, it represents a cooperative effort of the foundation, the NFL, the NFL Players Association, the NFL Alumni Association, NFL films, the Professional Football Athletic Trainers Society and the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Pete Rozelle, the league's late commissioner, was among its biggest supporters.

The foundation has helped open Courage Houses, sanctuaries for abused children, in 14 NFL cities. Its annual awards ceremony attracts speakers from the highest levels of the sport.

It's been a great partnership, Mr. Speaker, between pro football and the Ed Block Foundation, and it is worthy of our commendation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPUANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 45.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD DIABETES DAY

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211) supporting the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

##### S. CON. RES. 211

Whereas the World Health Organization and the International Diabetes Federation established World Diabetes Day in 1991 with the aim of coordinating diabetes advocacy worldwide;

Whereas World Diabetes Day is celebrated annually on November 14;

Whereas on December 20, 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a landmark resolution recognizing diabetes as a chronic, debilitating, and costly disease;

Whereas the resolution designates World Diabetes Day as a United Nations Day to be observed every year starting in 2007 in order to raise global awareness of diabetes;

Whereas the theme of the 2007 United Nations World Diabetes Day campaign focuses on raising awareness of diabetes in children and adolescents, who face unique challenges when diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas the United Nations campaign aims, among other objectives, to firmly establish the message that no child should die of diabetes;

Whereas the global diabetes epidemic has devastating effects on families, societies, and national economies;

Whereas diabetes is the fourth leading cause of death by disease in the world, and is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, amputation, heart attack, and stroke;

Whereas in almost every country the incidence of diabetes is increasing, growing from an estimated 30,000,000 people worldwide in 1985 to an estimated 245,000,000 people in 2007, and to 380,000,000 by 2025, as reported by the International Diabetes Federation;

Whereas diabetes is one of the most common chronic childhood diseases;

Whereas diabetes can strike children at any age, and when diagnosed in young people the risk of developing life-threatening complications at an early age increases and life expectancy is shortened by, on average, 10 to 20 years;

Whereas new figures from the International Diabetes Federation's Diabetes Atlas suggest that more than 70,000 children develop type 1 diabetes each year and 440,000 children worldwide under the age of 14 now live with type 1 diabetes;

Whereas recent data indicate that one out of every three children born in the United States will develop diabetes during their lifetime, including one out of every two children from ethnic minority groups;

Whereas in low- and middle-income countries, many children with diabetes die because they are diagnosed late or misdiagnosed or because insulin is unaffordable, unavailable, or in short supply;

Whereas the incidence of type 2 diabetes, which was previously rare in children, is rising at alarming rates, with more than 200 children a day developing this form of diabetes;

Whereas obesity is a major contributor to type 2 diabetes;

Whereas according to the International Obesity Task Force of the International Association for the Study of Obesity, 155,000,000 school-age children worldwide are overweight, representing at least 1 out of every 10 school-age children;

Whereas at least 30,000,000 of those overweight children are classified as obese, accounting for at least 2 percent of the world's children between the ages of 5 and 17 years of age;

Whereas research has shown conclusively that type 2 diabetes can be prevented or significantly delayed through healthy weight maintenance and regular physical activity;

Whereas adopting a lifestyle high in physical activity and adopting a low-sugar, low-fat diet can successfully prevent the onset of obesity and diabetes among school-age children;

Whereas diabetes is costly, with the world estimated to spend at least \$232,000,000,000 in 2007 and over \$302,500,000,000 by 2025 to treat and prevent diabetes and its complications;

Whereas world treatment costs for diabetes are growing more quickly than the world population;

Whereas diabetes threatens to subvert global economic advancement by both straining government budgets worldwide (with the cost of diabetes-related disability payments, pensions, social and medical service costs, and lost revenue) and burdening private health insurers and employers with spiraling health care costs;

Whereas by 2025 the largest increases in diabetes prevalence will take place in developing countries, whose economies are less able to support increased expenditures to provide for those with the disease and engage in effective prevention efforts; and

Whereas the economic impact of diabetes threatens to undermine the achievement of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals for developing countries: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress supports the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. It is my pleasure to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer House Concurrent Resolution 211, pronouncing that Congress supports the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

Let me thank Representative MANZULLO, who was a prime cosponsor of this legislation, and other Members, for cosponsoring this bipartisan resolution.

This global health awareness campaign established in 1991 by the World Health Organization and International Diabetes Federation is celebrated annually on November 14. This marks the birthday of Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, a Canadian medical scientist, Nobel laureate, and co-discoverer of insulin. And now, it is an official United Nations recognized day.

World Diabetes Day aims to coordinate diabetes advocacy worldwide. In almost every country of the world, the incidence of diabetes is on the rise. Diabetes is the fourth leading cause of global death by disease. In the United States, it is the sixth leading cause of death including accidents, but of deaths by disease it climbs to number five.

The economic burden on both developed and developing countries due to a

dramatic increase in the prevalence of diabetes was analyzed in a new report from the Economist Intelligence Unit. Diabetes currently affects 246 million people worldwide and is expected to affect 380 million people by 2025. In 2007, the five countries with the largest number of people with diabetes are India, China, the United States, Russia, and Germany. Worse, each year 3.8 million deaths are attributed to diabetes. An even greater number die from complications, renal failure, vascular loss. Soberly, every 10 seconds, two people develop diabetes and a person dies from diabetes-related causes.

On December 20, 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed landmark Resolution 61-225, recognizing diabetes as a chronic, debilitating, and costly disease. This is the first year, therefore, that the World Diabetes Day has risen to such prominence, and it is fitting that here in the United States Congress we support it this day.

Mr. Speaker, World Diabetes Day has annually focused on a particular aspect or complication of diabetes, the heart, the eyes, the kidneys, and feet. I am especially pleased that this year the World Diabetes Day's theme focuses on raising awareness of diabetes in children and adolescents who face unique challenges when diagnosed with diabetes. The campaign aimed to firmly establish the message that no child should die from diabetes.

As a senior member of the Committee on Education and Labor and Foreign Affairs, as a delegate to the United Nations since 2003 and 2005, I see this year's theme as a perfect synergy of a global health and childhood issue, with importance to the United Nations.

So as we speak here, November 1 in Bermuda, 246 people dressed in U.N. blue t-shirts to represent the 246 million people in the world with diabetes. They stood up. Tomorrow in Lagos, Nigeria, there will be a walk starting at Maryland and ending at Lagos State University, where there will be young people asking folks to have their blood sugar level checked. In Australia, from November 11 to November 20, there are children-centered activities from a Switch-Off Turn On to Play Pledge that will once again highlight this.

And so, as I conclude, while commemorating World Diabetes Day, of course I can look no further than my own congressional district of New Jersey to find shining examples of the dedication to diabetes in the area of education in St. Barnabas Hospital and Newark Beth Israel are all leaders, and we hope that everyone will join in this.

I urge my colleagues to vote for passage of House Concurrent Resolution 211, supporting the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in this bipartisan effort to bring greater awareness to World Diabetes Day.

As my colleague said, 225,000 people per year die in the United States alone

from diabetes. But I believe that, as we recognize this day, we have to recognize that diabetes doesn't just kill; diabetes debilitates. It causes blindness. It takes away all or part of limbs. It slows people down in their day-to-day ability to enjoy life. One of the great inventors of our time invented the insulin pump, which allowed people to not have to periodically stop to take medicine, but it didn't change the debilitating effect that artificially-given insulin causes.

We do not have a cure for diabetes today. We need to continue working toward that, as many of our pharmaceutical companies are. So bringing awareness to this is just a first step in making sure that the United States, Europe, and the other developed nations work hard to find real cures for this dreadful disease.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H. Con. Res. 211, which supports the goals and ideals of World Diabetes Day.

Mr. Speaker, diabetes is among the most lethal diseases known to man. It kills about 225,000 people per year in the United States alone—fifth among disease-related deaths and roughly equal to the population of New Orleans or Madison, WI.

And it's generally believed to be significantly under-reported on death certificates, especially among the old—who may endure multiple chronic conditions, many caused by diabetes.

Because, as anyone who has diabetes knows all too well, when you have diabetes, you don't just have diabetes. The disease leads to increased risk of a number of seriously, sometimes life-threatening complications.

These include—but certainly aren't limited to—heart disease and stroke, blindness, high blood pressure, kidney disease, nervous-system disease, dental disease, even pregnancy complications.

Strokes and heart disease are two to four times more likely for those with diabetes than those without, and diabetes is the leading cause of new blindness cases in the United States.

Most of these associated health problems can be avoided with good diabetes control, but many people don't realize they have diabetes until it has caused one of these other diseases. Indeed, of the 21 million people in the United States who have diabetes, nearly a third don't yet know it. Those who do spend about one in every 10 dollars we spend on health care in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud efforts such as World Diabetes Day that call attention to the problems this disease causes and the need for further research and outreach.

We need to do what we can to solve this mystery and slow this killer—both to alleviate the pain, suffering and expense of our fellow citizens afflicted by the disease and for our own economic benefit.

Experts say diabetes costs the U.S. economy \$132 billion per year. That's what we spend on telecom in a year. It's the total Gross Domestic Product of Singapore and matches, roughly, what the country spends on all research and development in a year.

Mr. Speaker, I know people who suffer from diabetes. So does everyone in this House. Approving a resolution does not do much to alleviate that suffering. But today, it is what we have the opportunity to do. Let us do it.

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