

REMEMBERING THE HEROES  
OF 9–11**HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001 remains a day of both indescribable tragedy and awe-inspiring heroism in our Nation's mind. We mourn for the victims of the terrorist attacks that day, and keep their families in our prayers. But we also remember the heroism displayed by so many.

No one will forget, not ever, the courage seen on 9–11. Courage seen in the actions of firefighters and police officers, Pentagon employees, and everyday citizens. Courage seen by the choices these heroes made—to rush to the aid of others, to enter into burning buildings, to resist the hijackers of Flight 93. Many who work in the Capitol Building, both Members of Congress and staff, remember well that this symbol of democracy was most likely a target too—a target avoided only because of the heroes of Flight 93. We owe these heroes more than words can provide. We owe all these heroes more than words can provide.

We are fortunate that five years have passed without another terrorist strike on our own soil. We owe this to all those on the front lines of the War on Terror—in the military, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies. We should remember them, and their service, on this day too. We should ensure they are well-equipped, have the tools needed for their mission, and are properly recognized. They stand on the line for us—on behalf of life and hope, against an ideology that embraces death and hate.

The heroism of 9–11 is now part of what Lincoln called “the mystic chords of memory.” As time passes, the partisan disagreements of our day will fade into obscurity. But the heroism seen on 9–11 will not. Future generations of Americans, committed to the promise of a better world, united by the sacrifices of previous generations, will remember the heroes of September 11.

TRIBUTE TO DR. J. KENT MARLOR  
OF REXBURG, IDAHO**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. J. Kent Marlor of Rexburg, Idaho. On August 24, 2006, Dr. Marlor retired from a 43 year career as a professor of Political Science at Ricks College and later Brigham Young University—Idaho.

Throughout his career, Dr. Marlor has proven himself to be a significant member of the academic community. His contributions have included detailed and important research and publications regarding the government's role in wildlife and public land management. Just as important as his intellectual contributions, Dr. Marlor has greatly contributed to the future of his students. He has been an advisor, guide, and most importantly a friend to countless students pursuing their educations. Due to Dr. Marlor's tireless concern for his students'

wellbeing, many of them have gone on to a variety of successful careers in government, law, and education. In fact, several of his former students have been employed here on Capitol Hill and in other branches and departments of the government.

Dr. Marlor has positively contributed to the youth of Idaho not only through his teaching career, but also through his dedicated service in the Boy Scouts of America. For twenty-five years Dr. Marlor, an Eagle Scout himself, has selflessly served as a scoutmaster and on several scouting committees. For his devoted service, he has been awarded the prestigious Silver Beaver Award by the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Marlor's contributions have extended to Idaho's great natural environment as well. He has been a lifelong outdoor enthusiast and for many years has selflessly donated his time and efforts to conservation and wildlife management in Idaho. Dr. Marlor has served as a chairman on the Idaho Wildlife Council, the Idaho Fish and Game Advisory Committee, and he is currently the president of the Idaho Wildlife Federation. Due to his leadership in this field, Idahoans for generations to come can be ensured a continuation of Idaho's rugged outdoor legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have such a distinguished and dedicated constituent residing within Idaho's 2nd Congressional District. It is dedicated educators and volunteers like Dr. Marlor that ensure the continued success of our great nation. His contributions have been immeasurable. Men like Dr. Marlor rarely rest, and I am certain he will continue to positively contribute to Idaho and the Nation in his retirement.

WELCOME TO PRESIDENT ROH  
MOO-HYUN OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
KOREA**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, President Roh Moo-hyun of the Republic of Korea is scheduled to visit the United States from September 12–15, 2006, for a summit meeting with President George W. Bush. After meetings in Washington with President Bush and Members of the Congressional Leadership, President Roh will travel to San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, recently I had the privilege of visiting South Korea and meeting with President Roh and other Korean officials, as well as with U.S. soldiers and members of the diplomatic community. The Korean people treated us with a warmth and hospitality, for which I am deeply grateful.

While in South Korea, I had an opportunity to lay a wreath in tribute to GEN Douglas MacArthur at his statue at Incheon harbor. The statue was erected by the citizens of the city of Incheon to commemorate the General's vital leadership during the Korean war, including his implementation of the daring landing at Incheon in the darkest days of the Korean war. In his farewell address before this Congress in 1951, General MacArthur said:

“Of the nations of the world, Korea alone, up to now, is the sole one which has risked its

all against communism. The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description. They have chosen to risk death rather than slavery.”

Korea and the United States have been allies and friends for more than half a century. Our economic ties are strong. With a per capita income of \$14,162, South Korea is the world's eleventh-largest economy and the seventh largest trading partner of the United States, with a trade volume amounting to over \$72 billion each year. The United States and South Korea are currently engaged in negotiations that will lead to a U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, which will further solidify and expand U.S.-Korean economic ties.

With a population of well over 1 million, the Korean-American community has become, in the past century, a vital and important part of the American mosaic. The greater Los Angeles area, with its vibrant Korean-American community, is now one of the world's centers of Korean culture. But Korean-Americans are not only found in California. From Hawaii, east to New York, and from Alaska down to Florida, Korean-Americans are making a critical contribution to the United States in such diverse fields as medicine, education, science, engineering, martial arts, small business enterprises, entrepreneurship, music and the fine arts. America has been enriched by the Korean-American community's many contributions, and its existence has bonded us even closer to the Korean peninsula across the Pacific.

It should come as no surprise, then, that the United States is also a popular destination for travelers from South Korea, whether they are coming here to visit their family members who have become part of the American community, attending U.S. colleges and universities, or meeting with business colleagues in the pursuit of greater trade and investment.

The U.S. consular section at our Embassy in Seoul is the busiest non-immigrant visa issuing post in the world, processing between 1,800 and 2,000 visa applications each day. It is clear that South Koreans want to visit the United States, and they have good reasons for doing so.

There are currently efforts underway to bring South Korea under the umbrella of the U.S. Visa Waiver Program, which already applies to 27 other countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Japan. This program, established in 1986 with the objective of promoting better relations with U.S. allies, also eliminates unnecessary barriers to travel, stimulates the tourism industry, and permits the U.S. Department of State to focus consular resources in other areas.

The South Korean government has made it clear that it intends to meet all of the statutory and regulatory requirements of the Visa Waiver Program. Seoul is working with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and State in a diligent fashion to make sure that relevant South Korean governmental agencies have implemented the most up-to-date passport controls, using biometric and other technologies to prevent fraud and abuse. Mr. Speaker, I am almost certain that the Republic of Korea's entry into the Visa Waiver Program will be one of the topics discussed by President Roh and President Bush during their summit meeting this month.

There are, of course, other issues that certainly will be discussed at the White House by

President Bush and President Roh, including the free trade negotiations, North Korean nuclear weapons development, and South Korea's active participation in the global War on Terrorism and its contributions to the war effort in Iraq. The United States and South Korea have enjoyed a long and productive alliance, which, based on blood ties forged in the Korean War, will deepen into the indefinite future.

The frequent meetings of U.S. and Korean leaders are a clear manifestation of the close relationship shared by our two countries. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to welcome the President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Moo-hyun, to the United States as he visits Washington, D.C. and the Golden State of California. I invite all Members of the House to join me in offering President Roh our best wishes and hospitality as he visits our Nation's Capital.

CONGRATULATING THE ST. PAUL  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON THEIR  
150TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BETTY McCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the St. Paul Public Schools on their 150th anniversary. On the first day of this school year, more than 41,000 kindergarten through 12th graders entered one of the doors of the more than 70 schools staffed by more than 6,500 teachers and personnel in the St. Paul Public Schools. This school year marks 150 years of the district's commitment to educating the families of St. Paul and creating public spaces for civic and community engagement.

St. Paul Public Schools have a proud history. Harriet Bishop, originally a teacher in Vermont, traveled to St. Paul in the late 1840s and is credited with starting the first public school in St. Paul. It was in 1856 that a school district was formed in St. Paul in order to attract settlers and to educate the frontier children. Even before Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, the people understood the importance of education.

Over the past 150 years, the St. Paul Public Schools have created a "world of opportunities" for their students, teachers, staff, and community members. And the world has also come to St. Paul Public Schools. More than 80 native languages are spoken in its classrooms. And each year, St. Paul elementary, middle, and high schools welcome a more diverse student body. And, this school year, the St. Paul Public Schools' Language Academies will teach English to 1,650 new Americans.

As good stewards of public resources, St. Paul Public Schools are an integral part of our neighborhoods. They provide safe spaces for our children and youth to grow and learn where teachers and staff offer an enriched environment for students to develop into healthy, contributing adults. St. Paul Public Schools also provide the needed public community spaces to support a strong and engaged citizenry that is needed to support a strong democracy.

In honor of the students, parents, families, and St. Paul Public Schools teachers and

staff, I submit this statement for the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I look forward to continued celebrations of success and milestones in the education of the people of St. Paul.

A SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO THE  
MEN AND WOMEN OF BACHMAN'S  
BATTERY VETERAN'S FUNERAL  
DETAIL VOLUNTEERS

**HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a group of South Carolinians who, for 10 years, have provided burial honors details through the South Carolina Military Department's Caisson Detachment for those killed in the line of duty, whether a member of the police, military, or civil service. How blessed our State and community are to have Steve Riggs, its founder, Jim Kenney, and their Bachman's Battery volunteers, gathered from far and wide, to provide this special service. For those who may not be familiar with the detachment's namesake, Bachman's Battery, in the War Between the States, Captain William K. Bachman commanded South Carolina's German Artillery, Battery B, part of the incomparable Hampton Legion. It came to be known as Bachman's Battery. Captain Bachman was the son of the prominent pastor of Charleston's St John's Lutheran Church, Dr. John Bachman. The Rev. Dr. Bachman, born in New York, was also a scientist and an associate of naturalist John James Audubon. His sisters were both married to Audubon's sons and his father has several species of birds named for him. To all of the Bachman Battery volunteers, thank you for your continued service in final tribute to the families of those who served.

Bachman's Battery—Veterans' Funeral Detail Volunteers List: Stephen R. Riggs, Eric Klatt, John Shuler, James A. Kenney, Lindsey E. Riggs, James Andrews, Archie D. Willis III, Theodore Phillips, Mark Shambley, Keith Purdy, Jay Ford, Mark D. Herron,

Jim Shelby, Jr., David M. Riggs, A.C. Fiveashe, W. Thomas Shealy, Kevin Shiflet, E.G. Sturgis, Michael Lussier, James J. Walker, Jr., John T. McNeill, Stephen M. Riggs, Richard Hippey.

TRIBUTE TO MONROE SWEETLAND

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Ms. HOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great man, Monroe Sweetland. A political renaissance man who positively affected the lives of generations of Oregon students through his commitment to higher education.

A native of Salem, Oregon, Mr. Sweetland was a walking history book of Oregon and national politics. A former Oregon legislator, newspaper publisher, and education advocate, he counted among his friends many illustrious members of the national Democratic Party, including Eleanor Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Hubert Humphrey.

Despite the accolades and attention, Mr. Sweetland always considered the work that he did in the field of education to be his most important.

Through his efforts Portland State University was transformed from a struggling city college into a full-fledged urban university, thereby giving countless students the opportunity to study at a first-class institution.

In the mid 1960s Mr. Sweetland's career shifted beyond Oregon and he became the National Education Association's political director for 13 western States. It was in this capacity that he initiated what became the Bilingual Education Act of 1968, which provided Federal money to encourage school districts to try approaches such as teaching English as a second language.

His work at the NEA merely exemplified the compassion that he felt for all people, regardless of skin color. He was a vocal critic of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II and is credited with helping build support for a civil rights bill passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1953, after 17 civil rights bills had been unsuccessful.

I know that I am joined by my fellow Oregonians, and many others across the country, when I express my deepest condolences to Monroe Sweetland's family for their loss.

Oregon has lost one of its greatest citizens, a person whose influence will continue to be felt for years to come, and we, as a State, are greater for his presence and lesser for his passing.

ADMINISTRATION STEM CELL  
VETO: "ASSAULT ON SCIENCE"

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2006*

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring my colleagues' attention to the editorial entitled "Assault on Science," which was published on July 21, 2006 in the Baytown Sun. The editorial, which calls the President's veto of legislation to expand Federal embryonic stem cell research "a blow against scientific progress and human health," mirrors the views of more than 70 percent of the American public who support expanded embryonic stem cell research. I encourage each of my colleagues to read this well-written piece and ask unanimous consent that a copy of it be placed in the RECORD.

[From the Baytown Sun, July 21, 2006]

ASSAULT ON SCIENCE

(By David Bloom)

President Bush used his first veto Wednesday to block a bill that would have lifted some federal restrictions on funding for stem cell research that most Americans support.

In vetoing the bill, Bush made good on a promise he made in 2001 to limit federally funded embryonic research to the stem cell lines that had been created by the time. He also landed quite a blow against scientific progress and human health.

Bush and other opponents of embryonic stem cell research claim that their position is rooted in a respect for human life. They say that the embryos destroyed in the process of extracting stem cells are human beings with a right to life.

In truth, clinics destroy thousands upon thousands of embryos every year, the leftovers of the in-vitro fertilization process.