

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.