

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Grand Rapids Press]

BUSH TOO RESTRICTIVE ON STEM-CELL RESEARCH

Historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., recently wrote that President Harry Truman's famous sign—The Buck Stops Here—“tells only half the story. Citizens cannot escape the ultimate responsibility. It is in the voting booth, not on the presidential desk, that the buck finally stops.”

Hopefully, all American voters will look at all the issues before casting their personal directive for good government.

One issue is new on the American political scene: the issue of how best to direct the use of embryonic stem cell research.

The science of healing was politicized by President George W. Bush in August, 2001, when he placed severe restrictive limits on embryonic stem cell research.

As a Christian, I believe that all disease is part of God's long-range plan. I also believe that all remedies and cures for disease are God-given and medical science is the means by which these remedies are achieved. Effective medical science cannot be restricted.

Within realistic financial boundaries, medical science must be free to explore all avenues, including dead-end routes, in order to achieve its miracles.

It is also important to recognize that the elderly person who currently has the disease is not the only beneficiary of medical research, but also that the person's children and grandchildren who have the genetic predisposition for that disease will benefit.

As an individual recently diagnosed with ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease), I have no clue as to whether embryonic stem cell research could provide a “medical miracle” for me or my descendants, but I resent it when a politician blocks God's plan for a medical remedy.

Fortunately, Bush's unwise decision can be overcome on Nov. 2 because his opponent, John Kerry, supports the unfettered use of embryonic stem cell research.

Obviously, humane guidelines will have to be established to lead this scientific quest, but the current political limits to find God-ordained remedies and cures to disease are totally unacceptable.

WILLIAM H. KOISTRA,  
*East Grand Rapids.*

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT  
OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On April 12, 2000, Edgar Mora was sentenced to 2 years in prison for a hate crime in connection with the March 1998 murder of a gay man.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

COMMEMORATING THE 249TH  
BIRTHDAY OF JOHN MARSHALL

Mr. ALLEN. Madam President, I rise today to honor the birth of one of Virginia's and America's true citizen soldiers, statesmen, and most importantly jurists, the former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, John Marshall.

John Marshall's legacy as a Federalist is truly remarkable, but what many people fail to address is his true love for a young America and the desire to see our country succeed and persevere for generations to come.

A native Virginian, from Germantown, he grew up with his parents Thomas and Mary Randolph Keith. His devotion to our Nation was ever present when the Revolutionary War began with the firing of the historic shots at Lexington and Concord. Like so many of his great countrymen, Marshall did not waver in spirit or succumb to fear; Marshall picked up arms against the tyrannical oppressive British Crown and defended the freedom and liberty that he envisioned for Virginians and other colonies.

At the young age of 20, Marshall joined the Culpeper Minute Men. He was chosen a lieutenant. Marshall proceeded to nobly fight in the battle of Great Bridge. In fact, while enduring the cold winter at Valley Forge, Marshall was General George Washington's chief legal officer and by the end of his military service, John Marshall was a brigadier general for the Second Brigade in the Virginia Militia.

After his valiant war service, Marshall returned to Virginia to study law under George Wythe at the College of William and Mary. He was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa and the Virginia Bar. Marshall's desire to practice in the courts and the Court of Appeals led him to the great capital city of Richmond. It is in Richmond where Marshall's political and judicial life began to flourish.

John Marshall became one of the leading attorneys defending Virginians in the United States District Court of Virginia, and as a consequence, he was selected to be the lead counsel in arguing the landmark case, *Ware v. Hylton*, in the 1796 term of the United States Supreme Court. This case would be the only case that John Marshall would argue before the Nation's highest court. John Marshall lost this case when the Court held that a treaty between the United States and Great Britain terminating the war requiring Americans to pay the debts they owed to British creditors not in State currency, but in the equivalent of gold.

Like his legal career, Marshall saw success in politics. He held legislative office as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, a member of the Governor's Council of State, and finally as a member of the United States House of Representatives. But one of his most important, but overlooked roles is his election to the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal

Constitution. Marshall rose and delivered a very poignant speech on the role of the judiciary. This speech dispelled many of the fears of a Federal court system and truly defined his views on the proper function of government.

However, John Marshall was not a boisterous individual. He refused many attempts by President Adams to appoint him to Federal office. But he accepted and served as a diplomatic envoy to France for President Adams as well as Adams' Secretary of State. It was with his dedicated service as Secretary of State that led President Adams to appoint Marshall to the United States Supreme Court, where his legacy would endure.

We all know the landmark cases that John Marshall decided. From *McCulloch v. Maryland* to *Gibbons v. Ogden*, Marshall's contribution to the American judiciary system is ever present. But the case that truly enshrines his legacy is his ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*. In fact, what made this more impressive was that *Marbury* was the first case that the Supreme Court and John Marshall heard after Marshall became Chief Justice of the United States.

Marshall's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* has defined the role of the Supreme Court and its pivotal place in our system of checks and balances. Although the decision limited the power of the Supreme Court, it also served to establish the Court's authority to review the constitutionality of acts of Congress. The doctrine of judicial review became a fundamental principle of Constitutional law.

While I am a Jeffersonian who wishes to limit the reach and meddling of the Federal Government into the rights and prerogatives of the people and the States, I do believe these foundational Constitutional questions, debates, and decisions are noteworthy for the education of our present leaders and students. Such attention to historic figures such as John Marshall will help our young people better understand what it means to be an American.

It is with great honor that I stand here today and celebrate the birthday of one of our great citizen soldiers, statesmen, and Chief Justices. We should celebrate John Marshall's contribution to our country. His steadfast commitment to federalism helped define the role of the courts and may have ultimately preserved the delicate equilibrium of our Government. But what trumped his loyalty to the federalist way of life, was his love for his Nation and his desire to see America flourish into the great country that it is today.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish a happy 249th birthday to Chief Justice John Marshall, and I look forward to the festivities that are being planned to honor Chief Justice Marshall's 250th birthday next year.