

the sales would increase offsetting receipts by \$10 million in 2007 and \$60 million over the 2007–2008 period.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 3722 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Sam Papenfuss.

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell.

Impact on Private Sector: Victoria Liu.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

SPACE SHUTTLE “ATLANTIS” STS-115 MISSION

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, today, September 21, 2006, marked the successful conclusion of the STS-115 Space Shuttle *Atlantis* mission with its safe landing at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. This 12-day mission was the 116th shuttle mission and the 19th to visit the International Space Station. STS-115 marked the resumption of International Space Station construction for the first time since 2002. The *Atlantis* crew delivered and installed a large space station truss segment, two solar arrays and associated equipment, significantly increasing the electrical power generation capability on the space station. STS-115 included three critical spacewalks to install the truss and solar panels, laying the groundwork for the future doubling in size of the space station.

I applaud the skill, bravery, and accomplishments of the STS-115 crew—Commander Brent Jett, pilot Christopher Ferguson, and space walking mission specialists Daniel Burbank, Steven MacLean, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, and Joseph Tanner. This successful mission is a testament to the thousands of people who work on the Space Shuttle and Space Station Programs.

We must continue to fly space shuttles in order to complete the construction of the International Space Station, honor commitments to our international partners, and utilize this laboratory for its intended purpose—extending our presence in space and increasing our understanding of the space environment for future explorers. Equally important, we must work together to preserve the workforce that will soon become the backbone of the new Orion crew exploration vehicle and the next human space project.

CODE TALKERS RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, this is a historic day. Last night we passed S. 1035, the Code Talkers Recognition Act.

As my fellow Senate colleagues may know, code talkers played a unique role in our battlefield successes by transmitting commands and messages in their native language, which, of course, completely baffled the enemy. I

was fortunate to meet one of these heroes during a visit to the Meskwaki settlement a couple years ago. Frank Sanache was modest and soft spoken about his heroism. But history has recorded his deeds in battle. And his passing was a loss to all of us who knew and respected him.

In January of 1941, Frank and seven other Meskwaki tribal members—Edward Benson, Dewey Roberts, Dewey Youngbear, Mike Twin, Jude Wayne Wabaunasee, Mike Wayne Wabaunasee, and Willard Sanache—enlisted in the Iowa National Guard. They were recruited for code talker training, and served in the 168th Infantry, 34th Division.

In the Second World War, communication in Native American languages proved to be the perfect tool for frustrating enemy eavesdropping. Indian languages were used to develop military codes that were difficult to intercept and impossible to break. This is ironic, because in the years prior to the war, the Meskwaki and other tribes had been under constant pressure to abandon their traditional languages and cultures.

The use of these codes is credited with saving countless lives. Until recently, however, only the Navajos and the Navajo code were given broad recognition and credit. But, in fact, at least 17 other tribes, including Iowa’s Meskwaki, served as code talkers during the Second World War.

Congress has already recognized the courageous service of Navajo code talkers. And by passing S. 1035, the Code Talkers Recognition Act, last night, we are recognizing the service and sacrifice of all the code talkers and awarding congressional commemorative medals to these heroes.

I thank Senators FRIST, SHELBY, and SARBANES for allowing this important and historic legislation to move forward and the bipartisan effort from Senators INHOFE, JOHNSON, THUNE, and GRASSLEY in gaining 79 cosponsors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN RIPLEY FORBES

• Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the memory of an extraordinary naturalist, conservationist, educator, father, and husband who devoted his life to sharing his love of nature with communities across the country. John Ripley Forbes lived in Georgia for over 30 years, and Georgians of all ages have been blessed by his delightful approach to nature, science, and learning.

Mr. Forbes was born in Massachusetts in 1913. From a very early age, he was fascinated during nature walks with his father and knew that he wanted to study nature for the rest of his life. At the age of 14, he became the protege of his neighbor, famed naturalist William Temple Hornaday. While

still in his teens, John Ripley Forbes guided visitors through his personal nature collection at the Bruce Museum of Arts and Sciences in Greenwich, CT. After studying zoology and ornithology for a time at Iowa State University and Bowdoin College, he worked as an ornithological collector on explorer Donald Baxter MacMillan’s 1937 expedition to Baffin Island. Fifty years later, in 1987, Bowdoin would award him an honorary doctorate degree.

Mr. Forbes continually combined his knowledge and experience as a naturalist with his enthusiastic focus on children’s education. After Hornaday’s death, John established and presided over the William T. Hornaday Foundation to underwrite children’s museums around the United States. The organization became one of John’s legacies, the Natural Science for Youth Foundation. He also worked to build museums from Naples, FL, to Sacramento, CA. In each one, he created fascinating opportunities for children to experience nature whether through habitat trails, wildlife preserves, or even animal lending libraries, which allowed children to “check out” small animals for a few days at a time. During his years of work through the foundation and whenever opportunities arose, Mr. Forbes helped found and build a national network of over 200 children’s museums and nature centers where, frequently, exhibits interact with visitors as much as the visitors interact with them.

John Ripley Forbes was known for his ability to charm donations from even the most intimidating people. His wife explained, “He would meet some of these people like the Rockefellers, and they were just enchanted with his enthusiasm to do the right thing.” He used this charisma for more than contributions. Mr. Forbes served at military bases in Alabama and Tennessee during World War II and supported returned airmen through simple fishing trips or nature walks. In his spare time, he would work with established natural history museums to fill new children’s museums with thousands of donated specimens.

He also used his boundless energy and charm to preserve nature in its original form. Shortly after moving to Georgia in 1971, he became focused on the preservation of Atlanta’s shrinking natural habitats. Mr. Forbes founded the Southeast Land Preservation Trust to shield green space from a rapidly growing real estate market and was determined to reason with developers and work out solutions that were mutually beneficial.

John Ripley Forbes exercised his passion for education and preservation through these many projects, and our future generations will reap and enjoy the results. I am grateful to people like him who, with their enthusiasm and energy, make a difference in the community and in the lives of others. His legacy will live for many generations through the work and accomplishments he left behind.