

During the last 10 years that vision has ensured that the historical treasures in Essex County will survive for future generations.

As you all know, over two-thirds of the money used for the Essex National Heritage Commission's work is from private sources.

The Congress also plays a significant role in the important work of the ENHC, providing over \$8.6 million in funding to date.

Over the last 7 years, ENHC has provided over \$1.3 million for 195 projects in 33 communities in Essex County.

In my district, the ENHC has made a number of grants to Lawrence, Haverhill, Andover, and Methuen to preserve and educate residents about our rich history.

ENHC also organizes and funds a number of other programs including their groundbreaking History in the Making program and Essex Heritage Explorers.

Today, as we celebrate the accomplishments of the ENHC, we must also plan for the future.

In Congress, we have filed legislation to extend the authorization and increase the cap on the amount of federal money the Essex National Heritage Area can receive.

This legislation is crucial for ENHC to be able to continue the important preservation and educational work they do.

I would like to congratulate the staff and volunteers of the Essex National Heritage Commission on 10 years of outstanding work and thank them for preserving our national heritage.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MAGGIE KATIE
BROWN KIDD

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important milestone in the life of my constituent Mrs. Maggie Katie Brown Kidd. On December 8, 2006, Mrs. Kidd will celebrate her 102nd birthday. Many family members and friends will recognize this momentous occasion with a party on November 24, 2006.

Maggie Brown was the eleventh and youngest child born to William (Doc) and Lucy Brown. At an early age, Maggie learned the values of hard work and success as a laborer on her parents' farm, and continued in that tradition as an adult. She married Willie (Dock) Kidd, III on November 30, 1940, and raised two children, John and Rosalyn. Mrs. Brown is also a grandmother to four, and a great-grandmother to three children.

Mrs. Kidd believes her faith in God has contributed to her good health and longevity. Her family describes her as a loving and selfless member of the community. When she had little to offer, Mrs. Kidd shared anyway. She is a principled and honorable woman, and I am proud to represent her in the 13th Congressional District of Georgia.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the life of Mrs. Maggie Katie Brown Kidd, by wishing her a very happy 102nd birthday.

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.
FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

HON. BOB INGLIS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of Carroll Campbell, a great statesman, a passionate voice for economic development in South Carolina, and a good friend. He served the 4th District of South Carolina as a Representative in this body from 1979–1986, and I am honored to serve in the same seat. He also served the state of South Carolina in the State House and Senate, and as Governor from 1987–1995, I am honored to have the opportunity to introduce this bill to name the courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina as the "Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse."

As a Representative for the 4th District of South Carolina, Campbell was a rising star from the start, gaining early seats on the Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees in the 95th to 99th Congresses. He also participated with Lee Atwater in South Carolina's first presidential primary, helping California Governor Ronald Reagan ultimately win the nomination.

As two-term governor, Campbell demonstrated his leadership in difficult and uncertain times for the State of South Carolina. He was a trusted voice in the evacuation preceding Hurricane Hugo, and a self-giving leader in the recovery and rebuilding in its aftermath. He is also responsible for attracting prestigious international firms to South Carolina, including BMW, which is in the 4th District.

In 2001, Campbell announced in an open letter that he had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and said his wife Iris and his two sons had joined in the battle. The people of South Carolina were saddened, and joined in prayer for his health and perseverance. The disease claimed his life December 7, 2005.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the life of Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. by naming the courthouse to be constructed in Greenville, South Carolina as the "Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. United States Courthouse."

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION
URGING BANGLADESHI GOVERNMENT
TO DROP JOURNALIST'S
SEDITION CHARGES

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution with Congresswoman NITA LOWEY (D-NY) calling "on the Government of Bangladesh to drop sedition charges pending against Bangladeshi journalist Salah Uddin Shoaib Choudhury. We introduce this resolution today to coincide with beginning of Mr. Choudhury's sedition trial. Mr. Choudhury faces these charges because of his belief in an interfaith dialogue between Jews and Muslims and articles he published critical of Islamic extremism. Under Bangladeshi law, sedition is a crime punishable by death.

Mr. Choudhury is a journalist in Bangladesh known for his views on expanding dialogue between Muslims and Jews, developing ties with Israel, and criticizing the rise of Islamist parties in Bangladesh. Mr. Choudhury was detained in November 2003 at Zia International Airport in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on his way to board a flight bound for Tel Aviv, Israel, to participate in the annual Hebrew Writers Conference. Mr. Choudhury's passport was seized, along with considerable sums of money and several personal items. On that same day, police raided his home and newspaper, seizing files, computers, and other valuables.

Since Bangladeshi law prohibits travel to Israel, Mr. Choudhury was first cited for a minor passport violation. He subsequently was charged with sedition, accused of espionage as an Israeli spy, and incarcerated for 17 months. He was subjected to harsh interrogation techniques, and received no treatment for a debilitating case of glaucoma.

Despite public pledges from senior Bangladeshi government officials that all pending legal action against Mr. Choudhury would be dropped, the government pressed forward on its prosecution of Choudhury for sedition. Mr. Choudhury won PEN USA's "Freedom to Write Award," and was presented with the American Jewish Committee's prestigious "Moral Courage Award" in absentia in Washington DC. Mr. Choudhury's newspaper offices were bombed by Islamic extremists in July, and he was attacked by a mob in his office on October 5. Then a judge with alleged ties to an Islamic extremist group ruled that Mr. Choudhury must stand trial for sedition.

For his message of moderation and interfaith dialogue, Shoaib Choudhury is facing unjust criminal charges in an effort to silence him. Congress must send a clear message: we cannot allow moderate voices in the Muslim world to be silenced.

The resolution I introduce today calls on the Government of Bangladesh to drop all charges against Shoaib Choudhury, return his passport and possessions, and end his harassment. I want to thank Congresswoman NITA LOWEY for being the lead co-sponsor of this legislation. I look forward to working with her and my other colleagues on this important human rights initiative.

A TRIBUTE TO ED BONNETTE

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ed Bonnette, a man who was "instrumental in lowering the national voting age to 18.

Ed served as the New Jersey Chair for the Let US Vote 18 (LUV 18) Committee at the age of 20. His efforts, combined with the efforts of LUV 18 members in 10 other states, made it possible for the 26th Amendment to the Constitution to be ratified in 1971.

The Let US Vote 18 Committee had placed referendums on New Jersey ballots throughout the 1960s, without success. In 1970, members of this group took their case before the Supreme Court. The Court agreed that the voting age must be lowered for Federal elections to

comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. States soon realized it would be impractical to have separate voting systems for Federal and State elections, and subsequently moved to change the law. The 26th Amendment was the fastest yet to be certified, with Ohio's ratification making it official. In July of 1971, less than 100 days after the process began, President Richard M. Nixon officially signed the 26th Amendment into law, officially lowering the voting age to 18.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ed Bonnette today for all that he has done for the First Congressional District of New Jersey and our country. Ed's service is worthy of admiration, and I applaud him for his efforts.

HONORING SOFIA GUZMAN GARCIA

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sofia Guzman Garcia of my hometown of Canutillo, TX, who passed away July 29, 2006, on her 74th birthday.

Sofia Guzman Garcia was born on July 29, 1932, and was a 1950 graduate of El Paso High School. Later, she worked for the Borderland Farmers Cooperative Association for two decades. She was also a dedicated volunteer for numerous community causes and a tireless campaigner for her husband and sons as they sought elected office.

Mrs. Garcia worked on behalf of the people of Canutillo throughout her life, playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Canutillo Independent School District, local churches, and other community institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of a great woman, Sofia Guzman Garcia.

TRIBUTE TO THE ENERGY AND MINERALS FIELD INSTITUTE

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Energy and Minerals Field Institute (EMFI), an organization affiliated with the Colorado School of Mines that provides policy makers, elected officials and their staff with direct and in-depth information about energy resources and production in the western United States.

A number of staff in my office have had the opportunity to participate in the informative field tours the EMFI provides. Through the EMFI, they and the many other participants from state and federal agencies, Congressional committees, Native American Tribes, and other offices have had the chance to travel to locations where energy, resources, and minerals are developed, extracted and produced. On such trips, participants have descended into active molybdenum, gold and coal mines, watched oil and gas drill rigs in action, explored wind turbine technological development at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and witnessed new water projects

under construction. The information acquired through direct contact with these activities has greatly enhanced my staff's knowledge of resource development, as well as their understanding of the positive and negative impacts these resources can have on local communities and the nation as a whole.

The professional and knowledgeable staff, including Director Gary Baughman, Tom Sladek, Jim Proud, and other consultants and support personnel, put together outstanding programs and tours year after year. As an added plus, participants are also provided extensive roadside geologic tutorials by Mr. John Rold, former Colorado State Geologist and Director of the Colorado Geologic Survey; educating program participants on everything from rockslides and fractures to the energy industry and anecdotes about life in general.

The Energy and Minerals Field Institute was established in 1978 as the "Energy Field Institute" to create a forum for exploring interactions between regional energy development in the West and federal policies. "Western Energy: Opportunities, Problems, and Policy Issues" was the first field program, cosponsored by the Colorado School of Mines and Resources for the Future. Participants consisted of federal officials from Colorado.

In 1980, a new July program was added, directed toward representatives of the regional and national media. With the inclusion of non-fuel minerals in 1981, the EMFI was renamed to its present title. In 1985, participation in the July program was expanded to include secondary level teachers, business leaders, government personnel, and staff and students from the Colorado School of Mines. This diversity of disciplines and professions created an exciting educational atmosphere in which many perspectives on the various issues were represented.

With the continued success of the traditional "Government Program" in August and the growth of the "Interdisciplinary Program" in July, it was decided in 1985 to make the itineraries of both trips identical. This approach provided similar educational opportunities for all participants and made logistical planning more efficient.

In addition to the summer field sessions, the EMFI also conducted an annual Washington Workshop. This conference was designed to familiarize EMFI alumni and invited guests with topical issues related to Western resource development. The EMFI also published a newsletter entitled "Field Notes" twice each year to keep its alumni and supporters informed of recent events.

However, due to funding difficulties in 1996, the EMFI was forced to discontinue its major summer field programs, the Washington Workshop, and "Field Notes." It continued to conduct customized field programs for corporate clients, specific government organizations, and delegations from other countries.

In 2003, the Colorado Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) provided funding to reactivate the Colorado Energy Research Institute (CERI), which is administered by the Colorado School of Mines. With funding from CERI, and with in-kind contributions from the Colorado School of Mines, sufficient funding was provided to reestablish the EMFI Field Program.

The small but steady source of grant dollars from CERI and the Colorado School of Mines, as well as additional financial support from

federal agencies, have allowed the EMFI to conduct a single Field Program each summer. It is hoped that the successful conduct of these field programs, coupled with the creation of additional EMFI alumni, will generate sufficient interest and financial support to enable the EMFI to recreate all of its previous outreach programs and become financially independent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the work of the Energy and Minerals Field Institute. The practical knowledge and invaluable experiences gained by program participants will undoubtedly help shape important energy, natural resource, and environmental policy for years to come.

HONORING THE H. LEE MOFFITT CANCER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute as it marks its 20th anniversary of work to treat patients with cancer and to conduct cutting edge research into the causes and cures of this terrible disease.

The Center was established through the vision and tireless work of H. Lee Moffitt, then a member of the Florida House of Representatives. As a cancer survivor himself, he recognized the unmet need for cancer treatment and research in the Tampa Bay area and the entire state of Florida. Five years of hard work by Lee Moffitt to secure the funding for the center led to its groundbreaking in 1983 and the first patient walked through its doors three-and-a-half years later. That patient, David Sheppard, is alive today as a result of the care he received at Moffitt in October 1986.

Today, a staff of more than 3,400 people continues to save lives every day and supports research that one day will unlock the mystery of this disease. They are led by Dr. William S. Dalton, the CEO and Center Director, and Dr. W. Jack Pledger, the Deputy Center Director, who oversee a world class team that collaborates on research projects with facilities all across the world. They receive invaluable support from the Board of Directors and its Chairman Senator CONNIE MACK and the Board of Advisors and its Chairman Sam Donaldson.

Moffitt's stated mission is "To be the leader in scientific discovery and translation into compassionate care, cures, and prevention of cancer for our community and the world." The center does that by offering 14 patient care programs in a facility designated a prestigious Comprehensive Cancer Center by the National Cancer Institute.

The center, now almost five times the size of the original facility, also houses state-of-the-art labs that allow researchers to delve into the science of cancer, right down to the genomic level. As a result, the doctors and staff are learning to treat cancer on a patient-by-patient basis by determining the best course of treatment for each patient based on their genetic makeup.

The H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute is not only a superb medical