

“Your Blues Ain’t Like Mine” and “Brothers and Sisters.”

In these novels, Ms. Campbell explored the issues of race, class, and gender and personalized them in the form of characters we related to and cared for. Courageous and exceptionally talented, she captured the social and historical forces that cut through out society and divide us. She graphically demonstrated how America’s racial, economic, and gender fault lines cut through the lives of individuals, often forcing people into difficult and painful conflicts with others as well as themselves.

Ms. Campbell focused in her later writings on the issue of mental illness. With passion and emotional depth, she explored the horrible consequences of mental illness and the strain that it places on those who love and depend on people suffering from a mental condition. Her work has helped to raise our Nation’s consciousness about the issue and has made an invaluable contribution to our society’s efforts to improve the lives of people living with mental illness. Ms. Campbell was a founding member of the Inglewood branch of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, and her children’s book “Sometimes My Mother Gets Angry” won that organization’s Outstanding Literature Award for 2003.

In her work, Ms. Campbell illustrated how oppression and injustice dehumanizes everyone involved. She challenged and inspired us to examine our preconceptions and fears and to open our hearts and minds to those around us. Her powerful voice will be dearly missed, but her legacy cannot be diminished. I am confident that her spirit will carry on in the countless others whose lives she has touched.●

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN JOHN C. CARMICHAEL

● Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a special anniversary year for a true patriot, a great American and fellow Georgian, Captain John C. Carmichael, U.S. Navy, Retired. Friends and family back home on St. Simon’s Island know him as Jack.

As a teenager, Jack Carmichael had aspirations of attending West Point, his desire being to follow in the great GEN Robert E. Lee’s footsteps. However, his father died in 1928 when he was only 14 years old, leaving his two younger brothers and his mother Kate with heavy hearts and tough decisions. At the time, they were living in Jacksonville, FL. Kate did not think that schools in Jacksonville or Waycross, GA, where they had lived and from where Jack’s father hailed, were adequate to prepare him for the academic rigors of the service academies; therefore, she made the decision to move the family to Washington, DC, to live with two aunts in order for Jack to acquire

the requisite education. He attended Western High School and several military academy preparatory schools. During that time he became reacquainted with his cousin, John Harillee, who convinced him that the Naval Academy was the better path, so Jack reset his goal for Annapolis.

Unfortunately, his Georgia Congressman did not have any available Naval Academy slots, so he was referred to a Pennsylvania congressman. However, that Congressman only had a West Point slot, so the gentlemen referred him to a Congressman in Oklahoma who was able to sponsor Jack to attend the Naval Academy.

Jack’s 4 years at the Naval Academy were fast and rewarding, helped along by his dear friend and roommate, John Court. Jack graduated on June 4, 1936, one of 242 graduates, the smallest graduating class since 1900.

During his career as a naval officer, Jack held various assignments both at sea and ashore. He served in World War II with the 5th Fleet and married his wife, Elizabeth Gordon Ellyson, on October 25, 1944, in San Francisco. “Gordie,” the name his wife goes by, was the daughter of the reputed naval aviator, Theodore Gordon “Spuds” Ellyson.

Jack retired from the Navy in July of 1966 after 30 years of distinguished service. He moved Gordie and his family from Key West, FL, to St. Simon’s Island, back to the nostalgic cottage of his youth within close proximity to the wonderful lighthouse. Jack and Gordie have enjoyed a full life and traveled much since then, but their center is St. Simon’s Island and the quaint cottage they affectionately call “Homeport.”

Mr. President, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to recognize this accomplished fellow Georgian from the “greatest generation,” some 70 years after his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy. He is the consummate patriot and citizen, and his distinguished and noteworthy service to our Nation is laudable.●

ALLAN ROSENFELD GLOBAL HEALTH FELLOWSHIP

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, today I honor Dr. Allan Rosenfield, Dean of the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University, as well as introduce the training program named in his honor.

Dr. Rosenfield has spent his career working to improve the health and well-being of our most vulnerable populations. He has been a champion of women’s health both in United States and around the world and is well known for his work on the HIV/AIDS pandemic, innovative family planning studies, and strategies to address the tragedy of wholly preventable maternal deaths in resource-poor countries. As dean and professor of the Mailman

School of Public Health, Dr. Rosenfield has been, for the past 20 years, a mentor for several generations of educators, public health students, and researchers.

Dr. Rosenfield was among the earliest to voice the ethical challenges of decreasing transmission of HIV to newborns by treating mothers with antiretroviral drugs before delivery, without consideration of ongoing care and treatment of mothers. He has spearheaded programs in resource-poor settings that not only prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV but also provide comprehensive clinical services to women.

In light of Dr. Rosenfield’s countless contributions toward improving the health of individuals globally—as a researcher, an advocate, an educator and as a compassionate human being—it is fitting to name the ASPH-CDC Global Health Fellowship Program in honor of Allan Rosenfield.

The fellows in this program, who are graduates of the Nation’s accredited schools of public health, are trained to help prevent HIV infection, improve care and support, and build capacity to address the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Fellows also participate in immunization program activities in support of global polio eradication, measles mortality reduction, regional measles elimination, and general global immunization activities. They receive mentoring and support from dedicated CDC employees in the field. The mission of this fellowship program is to train the next generation of global health leaders, and it is fitting that this program honor an individual who is a foremost leader in global health.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the Allan Rosenfield Global Health Fellowship, most appropriately named after a person whom I, and many others, admire and respect for his relentless dedication and remarkable achievements in preventing disease and saving lives worldwide. I would like to honor and thank him for his many years of work.●

WOODBURY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WOODBURY, MINNESOTA

● Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, today I wish honor Woodbury Senior High School, in Woodbury, MN, which will soon receive an Award for Excellence in Education for its exceptional and innovative achievements in educating children.

Woodbury Senior High School is truly a model of educational success. This large, suburban high school has consistently ranked above the national and State averages in ACT test scores and Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment scores and has been designated as a five-star school in reading and math