

Korea and stateside. After leaving the Army, Mr. Thompson joined the Naval Investigative Service as a special agent in 1976, where he quickly made a name for himself in counter-intelligence. He was selected to head counter-intelligence operations for the Navy in 1984, and was awarded the National Intelligence Medal of Achievement in December 1990.

In 1994, Mr. Thompson was detailed to the National Security Council, where he helped build the foundation of U.S. counterintelligence strategy. His contributions to this effort permanently improved this Nation's efforts in combating terrorism. During a later tenure as Acting Director of the National Counterintelligence Center, Mr. Thompson was entrusted with performing several high-profile damage assessments on the impact of espionage and security breaches of the highest order of importance to the U.S. government. His exemplary service was recognized with the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal, the highest award bestowed by the U.S. Intelligence Community, in November 2001.

In retirement, Mr. Thompson looks forward to traveling with his wife, Betty Ann, and enjoying the outdoors with his family. His son, Robert, is currently on his second tour with the Virginia National Guard in the Middle East.

I am proud to call attention to Mr. Thompson's dedication. I congratulate Mr. Thompson on his exceptional performance, leadership, and unfailing commitment to his country. The contributions he has made to the intelligence community will serve as a strong foundation for future success in the global war on terror for years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. HAZEL  
BALDWIN FORBES

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Hazel Baldwin Forbes. Hazel is a native of Lake Waccamaw, North Carolina and the daughter of Colene M. Baldwin Stanley and Prince Baldwin. She showed a genuine interest and aptitude for music at an early age. She first studied piano under the tutelage of Mrs. Tabitha Thompson from age seven through high school. At the age of 15, she became solely responsible for directing the senior choir at the Little Wheel of Hope Baptist Church in Lake Waccamaw. During her years as a teen musical prodigy, she was in great demand for performances at weddings, funerals, concerts, recitals and as an accompanist for soloists and vocalists.

Upon Hazel's admission to Shaw University, she auditioned and was selected as a pianist and accompanist for the University Chorale Society under the direction of Professor Harry GilSmyth. Holding a double major in English and Music, she graduated from Shaw University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. She subsequently earned a Master's of Social Work Degree from Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond.

For more than 30 years, Hazel served as a Clinical Social Worker. Her practice includes work with adolescent girls, families, couples, parents and children; individuals living with mental illness, abuse, neglect, fears, and vio-

lence that interfere with meaningful relationships and a positive sense of self. Hazel now focuses her practice on providing clinical supervision and coaching to psychiatrists, nurses, other clinical social workers, and case managers.

Though Hazel remained true to her trade, she never lost her passion for music. She found time to keep active in a variety of musical interests. She has served choirs as their directress and accompanist for more than 25 years in New York City, Richmond, Virginia, and Raleigh, North Carolina. In New York, she was employed as a music instructor at Bedford Stuyvesant's Junior High School 35. She also served for a number of years on the faculty of the Hampton Ministers' Conference and Organist and Musicians Guild and most recently as Directress of the Adult Choir at Christian Faith Baptist Church from which she is now retiring.

Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize the impressive achievements of Hazel Baldwin Forbes and her commitment as a social worker and a gifted musician. I also want to thank and applaud Mrs. Forbes for sharing that gift with the rest of us.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this wonderful, caring and talented woman.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained, I was not able to vote on passage of H.R. 2102 (rollcall No. 973). Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "yea."

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
CLEAN WATER ACT

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. WU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 35th anniversary of the passing of one of the most important laws in this country: the Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act is a keystone law for the protection of our Nation's waters. This law ensures water quality for a healthy environment, the vitality of plant and animal species and most notably, it is fundamental to public health and our survival.

Two-thirds of cities in the United States draw their water from rivers, and our health relies on the health of the rivers. An entire generation has grown up in this country taking for granted the cleanliness of our Nation's waters. For us, it has been as easy as turning on the faucet for a glass of clean, safe drinking water. And I am confident that without the Clean Water Act, this would be in jeopardy.

The Clean Water Act, using both regulatory and non-regulatory tools, has reduced pollution in our waterways. The act established the basic structure for regulating pollutants and gave the Environmental Protection Agency the

authority to implement pollution control programs. The act brought us water quality standards and made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant into navigable waters at any time.

My home State of Oregon has worked hard to do its part in solving its water pollution problems, and no city has done more to advance innovative strategies to mitigate storm water run-off pollution than Portland, Oregon. Run-off is a serious threat to our water quality. In fact, runoff from roads is responsible for 80 percent of the degradation of the Nation's surface water.

Portland has been making an extraordinary investment toward a comprehensive Greenstreets Implementation Program that will reduce impervious surfaces, treat and filter storm water at its source, reduce demands on the city's collection system, support regulatory compliance and enhance watershed health. In short, greenstreets filter storm water before the water soaks into the ground, pours into a river or ends up in the sewer system. The city of Portland estimates that its green street projects reduce pollution in runoff by up to 90 percent.

Greenstreets also save money for sewer ratepayers and taxpayers. According to the city of Portland, traditional pipe and stormwater disposal systems can cost up to twice as much as green streets. What more could you ask for: safe drinking water and clean rivers, at less cost to the taxpayer.

Portland is a national leader in this and will continue to be a laboratory for techniques that other jurisdictions can use to meet regulations of the Clean Water Act. It is through these innovative technologies and techniques that the Clean Water Act will continue to meet its mission to provide the public with safe, clean drinking water.

ON H.R. 3580

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I opposed H.R. 3580, a bill to reauthorize the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), because it failed to address the fundamental drivers of the high cost of pharmaceuticals, the pharmaceutical industry's deplorable safety record, and their lack of accountability.

The bill ignores the single biggest conflict of interest at the FDA. The pharmaceutical industry pays hundreds of millions of dollars every year to the Food and Drug Administration, which is tasked with regulating them. The result is that the FDA has a relationship with industry that treats them more like a customer than an entity in need of oversight and evaluation. A 2002 Government Accountability Office report found that "Our analysis of FDA data found that a higher percentage of drugs has been withdrawn from the market for safety-related reasons since PDUFA's enactment than prior to the law's enactment . . ." Furthermore, FDA staff morale has declined. The GAO found that "FDA's attrition rates for most of the scientific occupations involved in its drug review process are higher than those for comparable occupations in other federal public health agencies and the remainder of the federal government." A Consumer Reports poll in

April 2007 found that 67% of customers “are concerned that much of the FDA’s funding comes from the drug industry.” This bill actually increases the amount the drug companies pay to the FDA. To ensure independence, the drug approval process should be funded by Congress.

Second, the bill passed on a rare opportunity to address ways in which the pharmaceutical industry makes profits at the expense of health. An early version of the bill gave the FDA authority to ban Direct to Consumer advertising for three years, a practice which has repeatedly proven to influence drug use based on reason other than the merits of the drug. This bill contained only authority to assess penalties which pale in comparison to the profit to be made from running the ads.

Another opportunity lost was to address the failure of the industry to put out new drugs that are substantially different from drugs that are already on the market, but which are less profitable because their patent monopolies are running out. Requiring clinical trials to compare new drugs not only to placebos but to existing drugs would, for the first time, give a clear indication of how useful the proposed drug is. It would also therefore provide a powerful incentive for the industry to focus its resources on truly innovative drugs instead of spending copiously on marketing to sell more profitable but less beneficial drugs. This bill gives lip service to these head-to-head trials when it should require them.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTHWEST MUSEUM

### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure and privilege that I rise today to pay tribute to the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, California. On October 21, 2007, community members and leaders throughout Los Angeles will gather at the Southwest Museum to celebrate the institution’s 100 years of service, historical significance, and role as an educational pillar in the worldwide community.

The Southwest Museum is the second oldest museum west of the Mississippi River, and the first museum in Los Angeles. Initially located in the Hamburger Building at Eighth Street and Broadway in downtown Los Angeles, the Southwest Museum moved into its historic home above the Arroyo Seco in 1914, opening its doors to the public in August of that year. The beautiful Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building, designed by Sumner Hunt and Silas Bums, has stood as a cultural and educational landmark and destination in northeast Los Angeles since that time.

The Southwest Museum was established in 1907 by Charles Lummis and the Southwest Society, who originally conceived it as a museum of science, history, and art. By the 1920s, the mission of the Southwest Museum had narrowed to study the history and culture of America’s indigenous peoples. Over the course of time, the Southwest Museum has assembled one of the world’s largest and most important collections of Native American mate-

rial, representing indigenous peoples, spanning the breadth of North America. Its 250,000 ethnographic, archaeological, and historic artifacts comprise one of the largest nongovernmental collections of this type.

On May 27, 2003, the Southwest Museum merged with the Autry Museum of Western Heritage to create the Autry National Center. Through conservation of the collections, work on rehabilitation of the historic building, and plans for exhibitions, as well as cultural and educational programming, the Autry National Center is working to secure a vibrant life for the Southwest Museum’s next 100 years. I am pleased to serve as a charter member of The Southwest Society, a newly established group committed to restoring and revitalizing the Southwest Museum in the vision of its founder, Charles Lummis.

Through the years I have been fortunate to hold a number of community town hall meetings and art competition ceremonies at the Southwest Museum. Each time I visit this site, I am awestruck by the combination of the buildings’ architecture, the natural oak tree-covered hillside, and the display of amazing artifacts—it really takes me back in time. When I go to the Southwest Museum, I find myself slowing down, and taking time to pause and wonder about eras and peoples past. We desperately need such historic treasures preserved in our communities and as part of The Southwest Society, I am committed to helping transform these preeminent historic resources into premiere cultural and educational destinations for even more Angelenos and visitors alike.

Madam Speaker, while I opened by highlighting the Southwest Museum’s century-long service to the world wide community, I want to close by recognizing the nearby Northeast Los Angeles community neighbors’ dedication and passion for the Southwest Museum. Many share an intense loyalty and kinship with this historic institution in their neighborhood. They’ve come to the museum as school children and then shared the displays with their own children. As these neighbors go about their daily errands, they gaze up to see the Southwest Museum’s Caracol Tower understanding that this institution is part of their fabric of life. I know that many of these neighbors will be joining in this Sunday’s celebration of the Southwest Museum’s 100-year anniversary, and I also wish to salute them for their steadfast loyalty in seeking to preserve their wonderful neighbor.

IN HONOR OF THE LIPPMAN FAMILY’S PUBLIC SERVICE TO NORTH JERSEY’S SENIOR CITIZENS

### HON. SCOTT GARRETT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join the Jewish community of North Jersey in honoring an extraordinary family that has made giving back a multi-generational legacy.

This Sunday, October 21st, the Jewish Home Foundation of North Jersey will honor the Lippman Family of New Jersey for their intergenerational support for programs and

services aiding thousands of Jewish seniors. Bill and Doris Lippman instilled strong values of community, compassion, and service in their children, who in turn have passed those very values onto their children. As a result, three generations of Lippman lineage have spent countless hours supporting their synagogues, local charitable organizations, and senior care programs. Though the family mourns the passing of their tremendous matriarch Doris, they carry on her legacy with respect and love for her memory.

In Hebrew, the word commonly referred to as the equivalent of the English charity is *tzedakah*. But, as scholars often point out, *tzedakah* goes far beyond the simple concept of benevolence and generosity; it implies an act of justice and righteousness. The Lippman Family has taken this concept even further, making the love of giving back to one’s community a gift that is passed down from generation to generation.

As the Jewish Home Foundation celebrates the opening of its newest assisted living facility in River Vale, New Jersey and continues its notable tradition of caring at the facility in Rockleigh, I join them in saluting the tremendous public service of the Lippman Family whose generosity and support has made the Foundation’s work possible.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS FINE

### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 18, 2007*

Mr. STUPAK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who, throughout his life, exhibited leadership and dedication in serving the working men and women of the Upper Peninsula and our Nation. On Saturday, the men and women of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula will honor Louis Fine by inducting him into the Upper Peninsula Labor Hall of Fame.

The organized labor movement enjoys a rich and storied history in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula (U.P.). From the Copper Country mining strikes of 1913, which were immortalized in Woody Guthrie’s 1913 Massacre, to the modern day, working men and women across the U.P. have a proud heritage of trade unionism. Likewise, throughout his life, Louis Fine exemplified that rich tradition, generously donating his personal time and effort to his local Union and to the Labor movement.

A member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Local 598, Louis developed a reputation as someone always willing to go the extra mile and take on additional duties in support of his local union. Throughout his lifetime of union involvement, he served his union in many different capacities. He served as an Apprentice Instructor for carpenters and millwrights during the early 1990’s. He was a delegate for his local Union to the Marquette County Labor Council, AFL-CIO. He also served as Treasurer and distinguished President of Local 958 for many years.

Louis was well respected and greatly loved, not only in the U.P. Labor movement, but in the greater Marquette community and, indeed, throughout much of the U.P. Beyond his work in the labor movement he was a dedicated community volunteer. Those who knew him