

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