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 material, 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 Gutherie'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