

The strong fabric of our Nation is held together by those who are willing to put their lives on the line to defend our core values, and we need to support these brave men and women by putting the proper resources in place to allow them to most safely complete their mission. I am pleased with the results of this bill as it gives crucial assistance to our brave military service members.

UNITED STATES-MOROCCO FREE
TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMEN-
TATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply value the close relationship between the United States and Morocco and the effort to strengthen our economic ties. Morocco is one of our strongest partners in the war on terrorism. The Kingdom, under the leadership of King Hassan II and now his son King Mohammed VI, has long been a steadfast supporter and key player in the Middle East peace process. Its recent designation as a major non-NATO ally is an important step toward further enhancing co-ordination between our countries on security issues.

In many ways, this free trade agreement, or FTA, is a tribute to the significant economic and political reforms that Morocco has recently undertaken to stimulate growth and development. I strongly support the FTA's robust anti-piracy standards to protect the transmission of digital, satellite, and other copyrighted material, as well as broad market access for a wide array of audio visual products and services. I regretfully rise in opposition to this agreement, however, because of a number of other troubling provisions that could have profound public health consequences for the Moroccan people.

At the crossroads between Africa and Europe, Morocco is actively engaged in the battle against the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. With 19 percent of its people living in poverty, the country's healthcare system is stretched thin and heavily reliant on the availability of generic drugs. It is shocking to me that despite this reality, the Bush administration's trade negotiators demanded intellectual property restrictions that will severely curtail Morocco's generic market.

Most egregiously, the FTA requires Morocco to grant an automatic five-year monopoly to all new drugs introduced in the market, freeing them from competition with less expensive generic copies even if their patents have already expired. The Bush administration maintains that it negotiated the standard based on U.S. laws like Hatch-Waxman, which provides similar protections for new drugs introduced in the United States. But this is a distortion of the bill I co-authored. When Hatch-Waxman was devised in 1984, virtually no generic drugs were available in the United States. The law was passed to increase competition by easing the approval of low-cost generics while providing specified periods of exclusive marketing to help pharmaceutical companies recoup development costs. In sharp contrast, Morocco is a country with a robust generic market where

the introduction of this measure will only reduce competition and cause drug prices to soar.

As a co-author of Hatch-Waxman, I cannot emphasize enough that this carefully balanced legislation represented a tailored solution to a specific regulatory problem in the United States. It is irresponsible for U.S. trade negotiators to apply the same policy in a developing country like Morocco whose generic drug market, health-care regulatory system, and public health needs look nothing like those in the United States.

Although the Bush administration has cited the inclusion of similar provisions in the Jordan FTA as a precedent, there is clear evidence that the restrictions on the availability of generics have already had a terrible impact there. First, as the Wall Street Journal recently reported from an interview with the Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, AIDS drugs purchased in Jordan with Global Fund money cost an average of \$7,000 a year per patient, compared with the average \$250 to \$400 paid in other countries. Second, the U.S.-Jordan FTA was signed before the WTO's Doha Declaration on trade and health authorized developing countries like Jordan to resist such regulatory changes and preserve access to affordable drugs for life-threatening diseases.

Under this agreement, the Moroccan government could not import generic copies of drugs if domestic prices became too expensive because the FTA codifies U.S. and Moroccan laws that allow patent holders to block the importation of their product. Here in the United States this provision undermines the ongoing debate in Congress over the legalization of re-importation of low-cost drugs. In Morocco, however, it is much more damaging because it makes it impossible for Morocco to change its laws, as permitted by the Doha Declaration, to import drugs if a public health crisis arises.

In the event of a public health emergency, the only recourse Morocco would have is to strip a drug of its patent and issue a compulsory license for another company to produce a generic copy and distribute it at a lower cost. Even then, however, Morocco would be vulnerable to a trade challenge because the FTA's investment chapter allows companies to sue for the expropriation of intellectual property. Although the agreement specifies that a challenge could not be made over the use of the patent in order to produce the generic copy, it does permit challenges over the use of a company's undisclosed safety and efficacy testing data to approve its distribution.

The pharmaceutical industry has spoken openly about its efforts to raise drug prices and profit margins around the world. I do not think we should let drug companies use trade agreements to undermine the Doha Declaration and get health policy changes they could not otherwise achieve. Unfortunately, these provisions have become part of a cookie-cutter mold that also appears in the recently negotiated U.S. FTAs with middle and high-income countries like Chile, Singapore, Australia, and Bahrain, as well as poverty-stricken developing countries like Thailand, Southern Africa, and the countries in the Andean and Central American regions.

Another serious public health problem posed by the U.S.-Morocco FTA is its across the board cuts in agricultural tariffs that will

eliminate Morocco's 25 percent tariffs on imported cigarettes. Although Morocco's 65 percent excise taxes on cigarettes will remain in place, I am disappointed that the FTA could increase cigarette consumption in a country where smoking is common among youth. In fact, in July 2002, I sent a letter asking the Centers for Disease Control a series of questions about the impact of tariff reductions in trade negotiations on cigarette consumption. After two years the letter has gone unanswered even as trade agreements with Morocco and Thailand have moved forward without regard to the crisis of tobacco addiction in these countries.

I believe in the benefits of free trade, but not at the expense of public health. While I strongly support our alliance with Morocco and want to support this trade agreement, I cannot do so in good conscience. I hope that future trade negotiations will work for more progressive and forward-looking agreements that both expand markets and advance positions more respectful of our trade partners' public health needs.

HONDA'S 25 YEARS OF
MANUFACTURING IN OHIO

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 7, 2004

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, September 10, 2004 marks a significant milestone for a major international motor vehicle company located in my congressional district. Twenty-five years ago, the first Elsinore motorcycle rolled off Honda's Marysville motorcycle plant assembly line with 64 associates, marking the beginning of Honda's manufacturing presence in Ohio.

From motorcycle production, Honda became the first Asian automaker to manufacture vehicles in the U.S., a 1983 Honda Accord produced on November 1, 1982. Engines and transmissions are among the other products Honda has added to the Ohio production list over the last 25 years. In 2003, Honda was the top manufacturer of motor vehicles in the state. The company's facilities produced 677,000 automobiles and 108,000 motorcycles and ATVs last year alone.

Today, that Ohio presence represents 16,000 jobs at Honda, investments of \$6.1 billion in plants and equipment, as well as 154 Ohio supplier companies that employ more than 40,000 Ohio residents. Over this time period, Honda's Ohio manufacturing facilities have produced 10 million automobiles, 830,000 motorcycles and 1.2 million ATVs. In 25 years, Honda has never laid off one employee, a remarkable achievement.

A recent study of Honda's economic impact provides some further insight into the company's presence in Ohio and its positive impact on the state economy. Among the findings, in 2003, seven jobs were created for every individual directly employed by Honda. That results in 128,000 additional jobs and means \$3.30 is generated for every \$1 Honda pays in wages. Total statewide earnings were \$4.85 billion in 2003. In addition, state and local taxes paid by Honda and its associates total \$1 billion.

Across the U.S., Honda employs more than 25,000 associates. Their facilities include eight

factories and ten research and development facilities. In the U.S., Honda's capital investment exceeds \$7 billion with more than \$12 billion in parts and materials purchased annually from 580 suppliers in 33 states.

Honda's philosophy of respect for the individual is the cornerstone of placing responsibility and accountability with each associate. That philosophy and accountability has allowed its U.S. workforce to produce the highest quality products at an affordable price and great reliability. Honda's involvement in the communities where its facilities are located has been another key to its success because it has treated state and local leaders as well as parts suppliers as equal partners. Honda is a great example of a company that has invested and reinvested significant financial and human resources in its plants, equipment and associates here in the U.S.

I want to offer my congratulations to Honda on the occasion of the 25th anniversary and look forward to another 25 years of growth and success in Ohio and throughout the U.S.

CONGRATULATING DIANA ROYCROFT ON WINNING FIRST PLACE IN THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL PAPER CATEGORY OF THE 2004 FLORIDA HISTORY FAIR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 7, 2004

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize Diana Roycroft and congratulate her on winning first place in the Junior Historical Paper category at the Florida History Fair and also for her participation at the National History Day competition.

Sponsored by the Museum of Florida History, the Florida History Fair is an annual statewide activity that enhances the teaching and learning of history at both the elementary and secondary levels. The first and second place winners in each category and division of the fair earn the right to represent the State of Florida at the National History Day competition. The 2003–2004 theme was “Exploration, Encounter, Exchange in History”. Participating students analyzed and interpreted information they gathered from primary and secondary resources and expressed their findings in a paper, exhibit, performance, or documentary.

Diana Roycroft is a student at the PATS Center and Workman Middle School in Escambia County, Florida. Diana received first place in the category of Junior Historical Paper for her paper entitled “Heroes in the Bubble” at the Florida History Fair on May 9 in Tallahassee, Florida. Diana's paper detailed the courageous fight of the ball turret gunners in the B–17 and B–24 bomber planes during World War II. Those brave young men who served as gunners deserve great honor and respect for their service to this nation. Diana's first place award at the Florida History Fair earned Diana the distinct honor of representing the Sunshine State at the 2004 National History Day competition in College Park, Maryland, on June 13–16.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I would like to congratulate and offer my sincere appreciation to Diana Roycroft and all the participants of the Florida

History Fair and the National History Day competition. It is because of bright students like Diana Roycroft that America is a hopeful nation destined for a bright future.

HONORING MARK F. GRADY, DEAN OF GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 7, 2004

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mark F. Grady for his years of dedicated service to the George Mason University School of Law.

Dean Grady has been a pivotal member of the George Mason community for 6 years, both as Dean and professor of law. Students enjoy his wisdom and expertise in the area of law.

As the dean of the School of Law, Mr. Grady has played an important role in the success of the school and its students. Through his guidance, George Mason has become the youngest law school ranked in U.S. News and World Report's top tier.

Under Dean Grady's direction, the School of Law has become a national leader not only of law but also economics and technology. In 1999, the National Center for Technology and Law was established. This center examines the causality of the existing legal structure and the society's evolving economy. Through this relationship, new fields of course work were created that allow the student to gain the necessary skills to succeed in both technology and communications.

George Mason School of Law is one of the most innovative schools in the country. Due to its emphasis on intellectual property, technology law and the legal application of economic methods, George Mason was also ranked in the top 10 in the Nation for an outstanding faculty in law and economics in University of Texas Professor Brian Lieter's Ranking of Law Faculty Quality for 2003.

Professor Grady should be honored and commended for his dedication to not only the School of Law but also the surrounding community. With his instruction and guidance, he has enabled Mason Law graduates to pursue careers in numerous fields and become successful attorneys who practice law with great distinction and honor.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Dean Grady for his years of service and dedication to George Mason University. His contributions and efforts are noted and greatly appreciated. I wish him the best of luck in all future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ERNEST J. GREGORY

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 7, 2004

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Mr. Ernest J. Gregory is retiring after 37 years of exemplary Federal service, initially with the United States

Air Force and then as a career civil servant in the Department of Defense (DoD). Mr. Gregory is a gifted leader and manager, and has served his country with dignity, honor and integrity.

Ernest Gregory, a native of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a 1967 graduate of the University of Scranton in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and holds a Bachelor of Science in accounting from that institution. He began his service to the Nation in 1968, when he entered the U.S. Air Force as an aircraft maintenance officer at the Strategic Air Command, Loring Air Force Base, Maine.

Upon completing his military term in 1972, Mr. Gregory was hired as a staff auditor for the U.S. Army Audit Agency in Philadelphia. He proved to be quite skilled and soon was promoted to auditor-in-charge. Mr. Gregory continued his illustrious civilian career at the U.S. Army Security Center with various assignments, including: chief, internal review (1976–1979), financial systems analyst (1979–1980), deputy comptroller (1980–1981) and senior financial systems analyst (1981–1982). During his time at the Army Security Center, Mr. Gregory played a key role in developing and implementing financial management performance objectives. He simultaneously earned a Masters of Business Administration in 1979 from Syracuse University.

In 1982, Mr. Gregory was selected to join the Army secretariat staff as assistant comptroller for internal review, office of the comptroller of the Army. He was a relentless master in reviewing financial management systems and integrating measures to address shortcomings uncovered during the process. In recognition of his talent and dedication, Mr. Gregory was promoted in 1987 to director, internal review, office of the assistant secretary of the Army (financial operations). He again challenged the financial management community and was a model civil servant, embracing opportunities and creating new methodologies in an environment of continual development. Additionally, in 1988, he attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

In January 1993, the Army acknowledged Mr. Gregory's abilities and leadership, elevating him to the Senior Executive Service and the position of deputy assistant secretary of the Army for financial operations. As deputy assistant secretary, he was responsible for all Army policy, programs, systems and procedures associated with the service's accounting and finance operations, financial systems and internal review and controls. He took charge of combating fraud, waste and abuse. He also was the primary ambassador on financial management issues to external stakeholders. Mr. Gregory's efforts to integrate financial requirements and responsiveness with emerging functional systems, such as the Single Stock Fund and the Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System, were successful and greatly improved Army financial management.

Mr. Gregory was again promoted in February 2002, when Ms. Sandra Pack, then assistant secretary of the Army (financial management and comptroller), chose him as her principal deputy. (When she departed the Army in December 2003, he succeeded Ms. Pack as acting assistant secretary and served in that role for eight months.) During his tenure as principal deputy, Mr. Gregory shared responsibility for the development, formulation