

district for being acknowledged as among the "Top Ten Suburbs of the Dallas-Fort Worth Area," by D Magazine, a regional monthly publication. Top honors went to Southlake, Colleyville, Highland Village, Flower Mound, and Coppell based on these communities' excellent schools, affordability, and low crime rates.

Every two years, the magazine ranks some 50 plus suburbs of the Dallas-Fort Worth region, the State of Texas' largest metropolitan area. Highland Village was ranked number seven on this year's top ten after receiving top marks for its prime location on Lake Lewisville. D Magazine also noted that the city was ranked by the FBI as North Texas' Safest City two years running. Highland Village residents enjoy spending time around the lake and walking around the 12 foot wide walking trail that traverses the community.

I applaud Mayor Bill Lawrence and the City Council of Highland Village for building the City of Highland Village into a distinguished community. I was a long-time resident of Highland Village, and I am proud to represent such a vibrant city.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR GENERAL TERRY E. JUSKOWIAK, COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY COMBINED ARMS SUPPORT COMMAND AND FORT LEE, VIRGINIA, FOR HIS SERVICE AND DEDICATION

### HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 7, 2004*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Major General Terry E. Juskowiak, Commanding General of the United States Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee, for his loyal service to the United States and Virginia's Fourth District.

Major General Juskowiak's dedication and loyalty to the advancement of our district and the nation as a whole is to be commended.

Major General Juskowiak's devotion to duty has reflected the highest standards of the military profession through a number of command and staff positions. He served with the 82nd Airborne Division as a member of the division staff and participated in Operation Just Cause in Panama. He went on to command the 407th Supply and Transport Battalion (Airborne), 82nd Airborne Division during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He also served as Commander of the Division Support Command, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) in Fort Drum, New York. He deployed to Haiti for Operation Uphold Democracy. He also participated in an eight-month rotation to the Bosnian Theater as the Assistant Division Commander for Support with the NATO Stabilizing Force for Operation Joint Endeavor/Guard. In 1998, Major General Juskowiak served as the Commanding General of CJTF-Kuwait during Operation Desert Fox. In 2000, he earned the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics at Headquarters, United States Army Forces Command. He then went on to additionally take on the responsibility of Commanding General of the Combined Arms Support Command and Fort

Lee. His military education is extensive and includes the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Major General Juskowiak also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Citadel and a Masters degree of Science in Contract and Acquisition Management from the Florida Institute of Technology.

Major General Juskowiak's awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal with OLC, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Silver Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with OLC, the Army Achievement Medal, Master Parachutist Wings, the Ranger tab, the Parachute Rigger Badge, the General Staff Identification Badge, the Australian, the Canadian, the Greek and the Israeli parachute badges.

Major General Juskowiak has shown tremendous commitment and devotion to his country. Today we recognize him for his unwavering patriotism and dedication to both his profession and the American people.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Major General Terry E. Juskowiak.

HONORING BELLEROSE MAYOR  
THOMAS VAN BUSKIRK

### HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 7, 2004*

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Thomas Van Buskirk, the Mayor of Bellerose Village and a person I am pleased to call a friend. After serving the village for almost 20 years, the last 11 as Mayor, he is taking a well deserved retirement. I thank him for his dedicated and loyal service.

Tom moved to Bellerose Village with his family, wife Roberta and their two sons Tom Jr. and Christian, in 1985 and immediately immersed himself into the town. He became a member of the fire department in 1986 and within six years was the Second Deputy Chief. In 1988, he was appointed to the Village's Board of Trustees as well as Recreation Commissioner. In 1991, in his election victory for the Board, Tom received more votes than any other candidate in the history of Bellerose Village.

By revitalizing the Recreation Commission, Tom was able to improve the community by providing residents with opportunities to enjoy leisure activities. He also installed the first children's play area in the recreation area. Maintaining his focus on energizing the community, Tom, along with Roberta, instituted the Annual Food Drive to help the less fortunate in the surrounding areas. They also started the Village Bellerose Summer Children's Program in 1989, which gives children and teenagers a place to participate in sports and arts and crafts for two summer weeks. One of Tom's major successes has been the revamping of Bellerose Village Day, one of the town's best attended functions, which culminates in a barbecue for over 400 people.

Elected as Mayor in 1993, Tom put his energy into moving the Village forward into the new millennium. He renovated Village Hall, upgraded the fire departments and first re-

sponders, repaired the drainage system, and on and on. As Mayor, Tom has always taken pride in his relationship with the residents of Bellerose. He has taken the time to quickly help resolve peoples' issues.

As for all Americans, particularly New Yorkers, 9/11 was, and is still a difficult day. Although he was hurting, Tom led the town through the difficult time by bringing everyone together and honoring those lost and supporting our country. On the first anniversary of 9/11, he orchestrated the development of a Memorial Garden to the victims of 9/11 and dedicated the garden and a monument to those lost.

In Tom's tenure as Mayor he has revitalized the infrastructure of the Village and the spirit of the residents. Through hard work, dedication and his love for his hometown, Tom has made Bellerose Village's slogan come to life, "Bellerose Village . . . an American Beauty." I am happy Tom and his family have no plans of leaving Bellerose because although he is no longer Mayor, I know he will be active in his community. Once again Tom, thank you.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4613,  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AP-  
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF

### HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 22, 2004*

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for the conference report for H.R. 4613, the Department of Defense Appropriations FY05. At a time when our brave men and women in uniform are serving their country with great honor and distinction, this legislation will provide valuable funding for personnel, equipment, and so many other great needs our military faces. This money is critical to their continued success in their current missions. As long as our troops are in harms way, fighting the war on terrorism, we must continue to make sure they receive our full support.

The district I represent includes well over one hundred thousand soldiers at Fort Meade and the Aberdeen Proving Ground. This bill provides a 3.5 percent pay raise for our uniformed personnel—a critical step in the right direction. This bill also includes important funding for our Active Guard Personnel for their missions abroad and here at home.

This conference report includes the proper balance of tactical military and necessary diplomatic funding. For example, I am pleased to see money for many important projects like the Shadow 200 TUAV and the F/A 22 fighter as well as support for humanitarian initiatives. The Shadow 200 TUAV, which is a product of one of the vital military companies in the Maryland 2nd Congressional District, allows for secure surveillance operations to be performed with optimal safety for our military personnel. I am also pleased to see that the F/A-22 fighter program has received the full appropriation request. And I believe that the \$95 million dollar appropriation to aid State Department efforts in Sudan and Chad represents an important part of our responsibility to ensure that stability and security are brought to this region of the world.

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 coordination 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