

trains are the only inner city passenger trains in half the states in America.

Amtrak was also a First Responder during hurricane Katrina, and helped evacuate thousands of Gulf region residents while President Bush and his Administration were nowhere to be found. Now they are becoming a key part in each State's future evacuation plans.

Now what I can't understand is why the Bush Administration is trying to destroy passenger rail in this country. Every industrialized country in the world is investing heavily in rail infrastructure because they realize that this is the future of transportation. But sadly, as there systems get bigger and better, our system gets less and less money.

President Bush has a lot of wacky ideas for dealing with the high gas prices he created, but I can assure him that as prices climb to \$4 dollars per gallon, you are going to see Americans lining up to use a passenger rail system that has been neglected by this very Administration. But what more do you expect when you put J.R. Ewing in the White House.

Once again we see the Bush Administration's paying for its failed policies by cutting funds to vital public services and jeopardizing more American jobs. This Administration sees nothing wrong with taking money from the hard working Amtrak employees who work day and night to provide top quality service to their passengers. These folks are trying to make a living for their families, and they don't deserve this shabby treatment from the President.

With the passage of the latest emergency funding for the war, President Bush will have spent over \$439 billion on the war in Iraq, but could only find \$900 million for Amtrak's 25 million passengers. Just one week's investment in Iraq would significantly improve passenger rail for the entire country for an entire year. This is another perfect example of just how out of touch this Administration is because I can assure the President that there is a whole lot more support for Amtrak in this country than there is for the war in Iraq.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of misinformation spread about Amtrak, and it is important for people to know the real facts about Amtrak. Ridership numbers are at record levels, outstanding debt has been reduced by \$300 million, major infrastructure projects have been completed. All with a workforce that has been reduced by over 4,000 employees.

We still have a lot of work ahead of us when it comes to Amtrak. But we're starting \$900 million closer to our goal, and I know with the help of the American public, we can fully fund Amtrak at \$1.6 billion and keep Amtrak running long into the future.

REMEMBERING FRIEDA FRY

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2006

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, March 8, 2006, marked the death of Frieda M. Fry, age 94, an honored resident of my district. Her passing prompts me to remark on this remarkable woman, and how she exemplifies qualities that we should encourage in all of our citizens.

A lifelong citizen of Summit County, and 50 year resident of Richfield Township, Frieda

was wife of Federal Administrative Law Judge Walter Logan Fry, who preceded her in death in 1978. Judge Fry served long and well in federal service, culminating with his appointment to the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, DHEW, including 3 years as ALJ in charge of the Cleveland, Ohio, Office.

Frieda was born in Barberton, Ohio, and traces her roots to the Swiss and German settlers of the early eighteenth century. She graduated from Akron East High School in 1929; and received the Diploma for Elementary Teaching from Kent State College (now University) in 1931.

From 1931 to 1935, she taught Fourth Grade at the Betty Jane School in Akron. Beginning in 1941, she taught elementary grades for the Boston Rural School District in Peninsula. Beginning in 1962, she taught elementary grades at Hillcrest Elementary School in Richfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Fry's interest in learning began early. Son, W. Logan Fry, recounts: "mother told us that when she was a little girl, she would spend half her allowance on lunch—and the other half on books. Books opened the whole world to her. At her death, her personal library included books on art, science, religion, medicine, psychology, nature, history and the cultures of the world."

Following Judge Fry's death in 1978, Mrs. Fry traveled five continents. She traveled across China; visited small textile factories in India; rode on the backs of elephants in Kashmir; and experienced the smells of the opium dens of Katmandu. On this later trip, a very finely dressed gentleman with a well-trimmed mustache, who described himself as a diplomat, asked if she had any daughters—and volunteered to care for them generously if she did. Mrs. Fry politely declined, but continued in a mutually rewarding conversation.

In Russia, she attended a performance of the Moscow Ballet on a wintry Christmas Eve; and enjoyed the circus in Uzbekistan. The jet flight to Tashkent, with goats and chickens on the passenger list, was a harrowing but thrilling experience.

Frieda made many trips to Germany and Switzerland. On one such trip, with daughter Nancy Fry Laessig, two German citizens on a facing train car seat said, in their native language: "Look at those two Americans, they don't even know the difference between the Danube and the Rhine." Nancy translated, and Mrs. Fry shot back: "We are guests in your country, you should be telling us all about your country, not disparaging your guests." That led to a deeper conversation, and her German critics soon became friends, sharing ideas and experiences until their train arrived in Zurich.

Mrs. Fry also traveled in and across Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Germany, France, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Australia and New Zealand, among others.

Moreover, as part of Richfield's "Mundialization" program, she entertained friends from Wolfach, Germany; and visited them in their own homes in Wolfach. (In the 1960s, Richfield, Ohio became America's first 'world town,' followed by Minneapolis, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston, among others.)

Frieda Fry placed her beacon atop of her basket; and has served as an example for two generations of her own children. Grandson Michael Fry who competed for the United States

in Amateur Rope Skipping Competitions in Korea, Australia, Belgium and Canada; granddaughter Bonnie Laessig who traveled across Norway with her paternal grandfather, artist Robert Laessig; granddaughter Holly Laessig who studied language and culture in Bangkok, Thailand; granddaughter Rachel Mitton Fry who studied language in Tel Aviv and biochemistry in Munich; and granddaughter Elizabeth Anne Fry who studied Russian in Moscow, built homes in South Africa with President Jimmy Carter and Habitat for Humanity and, last year, taught elementary students in Tanzania.

The qualities that Frieda M. Fry demonstrated in her daily life are well suited for all Americans—the delight in learning, the calling to teach and spread knowledge, and the engagement with the people with whom we share our planet. For her, 9/11 was not a call to isolation and retreat, and certainly not an excuse to erect rigid barriers designed to bar students, artists, immigrants and refugees from our shores.

Frieda Fry embraced the people of the world, and their diverse cultures.

We will all miss her.

RESPONSE TO 2006 USTR SPECIAL 301 REPORT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2006

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the USTR issued its annual Special 301 report evaluating intellectual property laws in foreign countries. During this year's review process, I wrote to Ambassador Portman along with a bipartisan group of my colleagues raising concern about the agency's consideration of complaints by the pharmaceutical industry against Israel. PhRMA had called on USTR to elevate Israel to the worst designation of "Priority Foreign Country" and work to block Israel's membership in the OECD because of pharmaceutical IP issues.

I am glad to see that the USTR chose not to take these drastic steps. Such action would have been unwarranted and damaging to an important ally. However, I am deeply disappointed that Israel did remain on the "Priority Watch List." Israel has worked in steadfast consultation with the U.S. to adopt broader protections for pharmaceutical products. Israeli lawmakers, under the leadership of then-Minister of Trade Ehud Olmert, passed legislation that strikes a balance between the need to provide strong protections for innovators and timely access to affordable treatment for the Israeli public.

Similar to a U.S. law, commonly referred to as Hatch-Waxman, the Israeli system provides patent extensions for delays in the drug approval process as well as 5 years of exclusive marketing rights for new drugs that enter the market. This is far beyond the level of protection required by the World Trade Organization agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS). Yet, by keeping Israel on the "Priority Watch List," the Special 301 report criticizes Israel just as harshly as major IP offenders like China and Russia, and more harshly than many other countries with weaker IP regimes.

These inconsistencies raise serious questions about how the agency makes its designations. I am particularly concerned about the report's inordinate emphasis on the protection of pharmaceutical test data submitted for the approval of new drugs. Of the 48 countries named in the report, 28 were criticized for inadequate test data protection nearly double those cited on this issue in 2001.

USTR has insisted that the TRIPS "data protection" requirement be strictly interpreted like a Hatch-Waxman provision that mandates a 5-year period during which a generic copy cannot be approved. As one of the principal authors of that legislation, I find this position at best misguided and at worst immoral.

First, nothing in TRIPS requires any period of "data protection," much less 5 years. Article 39.3 of TRIPS only requires protection from "unfair commercial use" and there is certainly no global consensus about what that actually means. Second, the U.S. system is not a "one-size-fits-all" solution that is appropriate for all countries. For many poor countries, adoption of five years of "data protection" will deprive their citizens of any and all access to life-saving drugs.

When Special 301 Report designations become arbitrary and excessive, they lose their credibility and effectiveness. It is time for Congress to examine the process by which the USTR reviews intellectual property protection laws, weighs submissions from industry and related advisory committees, and ultimately, how it determines the status of the foreign countries in its annual report.

**MOREHOUSE COLLEGE CROWNED
NATIONAL CHAMPION AT 17TH
ANNUAL HONDA CAMPUS ALL-
STAR CHALLENGE**

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform fellow Members about a recent academic competition featuring some of the nation's sharpest young minds. The 17th annual Honda Campus All-Star Challenge (HCASC) in Orlando featured students from the nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). This year, the team from Morehouse College, which is located in my Congressional District, won the competition. I want to offer my sincere congratulations to Dr. Anderson Williams, Coach of the Morehouse team, along with Jordan A. Harris who was captain of the winning team.

In addition to the sense of personal satisfaction the Morehouse team gained from winning, they also received a \$50,000 grant for their school. The runner-up, North Carolina Central University, took home a \$25,000 grant. The remaining 62 teams earned grants ranging from \$3,000 to \$15,000. Through the program, more than \$300,000 in institutional grants are awarded annually to participating schools.

For 17 years, HCASC has celebrated the academic and cultural benefits offered by the HBCUs while honoring African American cultural icons. Since Honda founded this program in 1989, more than 50,000 HBCU students have participated, and Honda annually awards educational grants to participating HBCUs.

More than 320 college students from 64 HBCUs across the country competed in the 4-day round-robin format tournament. The top two teams from each of eight divisions advance to the "Sweet 16," in a single-elimination playoff. The final two teams then compete for the National Champion title in a best 2-out of 3-final series.

Nearly 100 HBCU presidents, educators, alumni and community volunteers attended the event, themed "Your Challenging Spirit" to support the participating students. The theme speaks to the spirit the students have exhibited to get to this point and may have to call upon throughout their lives. Influential PBS Talk Show Host and radio personality, Tavis Smiley, kicked off the event with a keynote speech at the welcome dinner.

In addition to winning institutional grants, the one-of-a-kind competition gives HCASC students the chance to exercise teamwork and establish long-term relationships through unique networking forums.

The Morehouse team included: captain Jordan A. Harris (Senior, Economics), and players Mark A. Bernard (Senior, Chemistry), Anthony Christopher Smith (Senior, Political Science & Pre-Law), John Ramsey Clarke (Senior, Economics) and Alvin McNair (Freshman, Undeclared). They were coached by Dr. Anderson Cornelius Williams (Professor; Elberton, Ga.).

The Honda Campus All-Star Challenge is the only competition of its kind and was established by American Honda Motor Co., Inc., in 1989. Since the inception of the program, more than 50,000 HBCU students have participated, and Honda has awarded more than \$5 million in grants to HBCUs to improve campus life through facility improvements and increasing academic resources.

Below is a list of the 16 playoff teams which qualified for the "Sweet 16" playoff round in Orlando. Congratulations to all the participating teams and thanks to Honda for sponsoring such a wonderful event.

**2006 HONDA CAMPUS ALL-STAR CHALLENGE
SWEET 16 PLAYOFF TEAMS**

1. Alabama State University.
2. Benedict College.
3. Central State University.
4. Clark Atlanta University.
5. Elizabeth City State University.
6. Florida A&M University.
7. Harris-Stowe State University.
8. Howard University.
9. Mississippi Valley State University.
10. Morehouse College.
11. Morgan State University.
12. Norfolk State University.
13. North Carolina Central University.
14. Spelman College.
15. Tennessee State University.
16. University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

**2006 SAILOR OF THE YEAR
AWARDS**

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 2006

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 30 young men and women in the United States Navy. On March 23, I attended the Sailor of the Year awards at Naval Station Mayport in my hometown of Jacksonville, Florida. The Sailor of the Year is bestowed upon

one young man or woman in each of the naval units stationed at Naval Station Mayport.

We all know that it takes courage and dedication to enlist in our armed forces. All of these honorees have made that valiant decision to serve our country. They have successfully navigated the Navy Basic Training Course and have excelled in their chosen rating. However, these men and women were picked today because over the course of the past year, they have gone above and beyond the call of duty and demonstrated great character and resolve. Their command leadership who work with them day in and day out, in peacetime and in wartime have hand selected these honorees because they see a great leadership potential in each one of them. It was my honor to be the guest speaker at their award ceremony, and I wish them the best in their future in the Navy and in life. They make us proud of our men and women in uniform. Thank you and Godspeed.

Sailor of the Year Honorees:

AD1(AW) Crystal T. Cooper assigned to AIMD Mayport,

BM1(SW) Paul Burt assigned to ATG Mayport,

HM1 Andrea M. Searcey assigned to BMC Mayport.

AE1(AW) Bret F. Stroman assigned to CNL Mayport,

IT1(SW) Michael T. Laurie assigned to COMHSLWINGLANT,

IS1(SW) Walter J. McKinley assigned to COMUSNAVSO,

AO1(AW) Christopher M. Ham assigned to HSL 40,

AZ1(AW) Cory S. Benfield assigned to HSL 42,

AE1(AW) Christopher B. King assigned to HSL 44,

AD1(AW) Christopher N. Howell assigned to HSL 44,

AW1(NAC/AW) Spencer G. Wait assigned to HSL 46,

AM1(AW) Aristile S. Guidry assigned to HSL 46,

AD1(AW) Abraham Tolbert assigned to HSL 48,

NC1(SW) Lizzie Martin assigned to HSL 48, AW1(AW/SW) Jason C. Kleinsmith assigned to HSM Weapons School,

CS1(SW/AW) Stephan Jones assigned to NS Mayport,

GSM1(SW) Gregory L. Crum assigned to SERMC,

CTT1(SW) James C. Woods assigned to the USS Boone,

FC1(SW) Christopher D. Weddel assigned to the USS Carney,

IT1(SW) Benjamin J. Padgett assigned to the USS Doyle,

GSM1(SW) Scot A. Wanser assigned to the USS Halyburton,

CTT1(SW) Scott B. Aaron assigned to the USS Hue City,

EM1(SW) Adam J. Smyk assigned to the USS McInerney,

OS1(SW) Hannabal E. Forbes assigned to USS John L. Hall,

EN1(SW) Andrew J. Hochgraver assigned to USS Samuel B. Roberts,

TM1(SW) Christopher Moore assigned to the USS R.G. Bradley,

EN1(SW) Paul A. Gurrola assigned to the USS Simpson,

EM1(SW) Oliver Cummings assigned to the USS Taylor

EM1(SW) Timothy Howard assigned to the USS The Sullivans,

EM1(SW) Cory Baron assigned to the USS Vicksburg.