

those facts, at least some of the time, has no heart.

But that doesn't mean the demonstrators are right. On the contrary: Anyone who thinks that the answer to world poverty is simple outrage against global trade has no head—or chooses not to use it. The anti-globalization movement already has a remarkable track record of hurting the very people and causes it claims to champion.

Even when political action doesn't backfire, when the movement gets what it wants, the effects are often startlingly malign. For example, could anything be worse than having children work in sweatshops? Alas, yes. In 1993, child workers in Bangladesh were found to be producing clothing for Wal-Mart, and Sen. Tom Harkin proposed legislation banning imports from countries employing underage workers. The direct result was that Bangladeshi textile factories stopped employing children. But did the children go back to school? Did they return to happy homes? No according to Oxfam, which found that the displaced child workers ended up in even worse jobs or on the streets—and that a significant number were forced into prostitution.

The point is that Third World countries aren't poor because their export workers earn low wages; it's the other way around. Because the countries are poor, even what look to us like bad jobs at bad wages are almost always much better than the alternatives: Millions of Mexicans are migrating to the north of the country to take the low-wage export jobs that outrage opponents of NAFTA. And those jobs wouldn't exist if the wages were much higher: The same factors that make poor countries poor—low productivity, bad infrastructure, general social disorganization—mean that such countries can compete on world markets only if they pay wages much lower than those paid in the West.

Of course, opponents of globalization have heard this argument, and they have answers. At a conference this month, I heard paeans to the superiority of traditional rural lifestyles over modern urban life—a claim that not only flies in the face of the clear fact that many peasants flee to urban jobs as soon as they can, but that (it seems to me) has a disagreeable element of cultural condescension, especially given the overwhelming preponderance of white faces in the crowds of demonstrators. (Would you want to live in a pre-industrial village?) I also heard claims that rural poverty in the Third World is mainly the fault of multinational corporations—which is just plain wrong but is a convenient belief if you want to think of globalization as an unmitigated evil.

The most sophisticated answer was that the movement doesn't want to stop exports—it just wants better working conditions and higher wages.

But it's not a serious position. Third World countries desperately need their export industries—they cannot retreat to an imaginary rural Arcadia. They can't have those export industries unless they are allowed to sell goods produced under conditions that Westerners find appalling and by workers who receive very low wages. And that's a fact the anti-globalization activists refuse to accept.

So who are the bad guys? The activists are getting the images they wanted from Quebec City: leaders sitting inside their fortified enclosure, with thousands of police protecting them from the outraged masses outside. But images can deceive. Many of the people inside that chain-link fence are sincerely trying to help the world's poor. And the people outside the fence, whatever their intentions, are doing their best to make the poor even poorer.

SELECTION OF JOHN P. WALTERS
AS DRUG CZAR

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to applaud President Bush for his selection of John P. Walters as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and for his support for our war on illicit drugs in our country and around the world. I was pleased to join President Bush in the Rose Garden today, to announce the selection of John Walters and a reinvigoration of our war on drugs. John Walters' extensive experience under former Drug Czar Bill Bennett, provides the Bush Administration with the knowledge and character necessary to get the war on drugs back on track, with appropriate balance and support on both the supply side and the demand side.

John Walters started his public service at the Department of Education, working hard on drug abuse prevention, including service as the principal author and project manager for the "Schools Without Drugs" prevention and education program. He served as ONDCP Chief of Staff in the first Bush Administration, and later was confirmed by the Senate as Deputy Director. During his tenure at ONDCP, Walters was a major designer of the largest Federal funding increases for drug treatment and treatment research in U.S. history.

The selection of John Walters and the recognition of the importance of keeping the Office of Drug Czar at the Cabinet level, truly reflects the President's national commitment to effectively fighting the drug epidemic. The President's new drug policy sends a clear signal to America's youth that drug use is dangerous and wrong. The President wants to reach our youth as early as possible to help steer them away from the dangers of illegal drug use and addiction.

Mr. Speaker, drug abuse prevention begins with the family. To help families lead the way in combating drug addiction, the President is directing ONDCP to develop a parent drug corps, to reinforce the efforts of families. The President's drug policy will also provide needed support to schools and communities in their efforts to prevent drug abuse.

President Bush has directed ONDCP to focus Federal anti-drug efforts on results. To assess the effectiveness of existing anti-drug efforts, Health and Human Services Secretary Thompson will lead a state-by-state review of treatment needs and capacity to make certain that we provide effective resources to meet the demand where it exists.

The President has also directed Attorney General Ashcroft to develop a plan to use our criminal justice system—from prisons to probation and parole—to protect citizens by helping addicts recover and stay away from drugs and violence when they return to the community. The President's budget reflects his commitment to preventing drug abuse and treating those already addicted. His budget provides \$25 million over 5 years to create the parent drug corps to mobilize parents and families. The President's budget doubles funding for local anti-drug coalitions over 5 years, providing up to \$350 million over 5 years, including an \$11 million increase in fiscal year 2002,

to support community-based drug prevention and education efforts.

The President is committed to closing the treatment gap with a 5-year commitment to increasing treatment resources by \$1.6 billion, including targeted treatment programs for teens and adolescents, and increased funding for the National Institute of Drug Abuse by \$126 million for fiscal year 2002, expanding research into prevention and treatment. The President substantially increases funding for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, fully funds the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, and makes a strong commitment to drug courts and other criminal justice diversion programs to help more Americans break the vicious cycle of addiction and incarceration.

The threat from illegal drugs is our most insidious national security threat. Throughout my tenure in the Congress, I have been dedicated to fighting the plague of illicit drugs in our Nation and throughout our world. Accordingly, I am proud to stand together with President Bush and John Walters to reassert our national commitment to our war on drugs, for our young people, our communities, our law enforcement officers, and our international allies.

Mr. Speaker, I submit a copy of the President's remarks on the announcement of the Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy to be included at this print in the RECORD:

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY, MAY 10, 2001

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you all so very much for being here. It's an honor to see so many members of the United States Congress who are here. Thank you so very much for coming—and members from both political parties, members who are dedicated to joining with an administration which is dedicated to reducing drug abuse around America. Thank you for being here. (Applause.)

I'm pleased that members of my Cabinet have joined us—the Attorney General of the United States, John Ashcroft; the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tommy Thompson. Thank you all for being here. (Applause.) Mr. Surgeon General, thank you for being here, as well, sir. We're honored to have you here. (Applause.)

Also with us is John J. DiIulio, who is the Director of the Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives. John is on the leading edge of encouraging faith-based programs to become energized to help people who need help. And, John, thank you so much for being here, as well. (Applause.)

I'm honored to be joined on stage by five Americans—well, six Americans—five Americans who won't speak. (Laughter.) Which is saying something for the first American I'm going to introduce. William J. Bennett. (Laughter and applause.) He was our nation's first Drug Czar, former Secretary of Education, a fearless—fearless—fighter against drug abuse. As well, as Joe A. Califano, who has a Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, former Secretary of Health and Education and Welfare under President Jimmy Carter, as well, like Mr. Bennett, a fearless advocate for those of us who are dedicated to reducing drug abuse. Thank you both for being here. (Applause.)

And we have three members from the community—antidrug community—who have joined us. Arthur R. Dean is the Chairman and CEO of the Community Antidrug Coalitions of America. Thank you so much for coming. I appreciate you being here. (Applause.) Jessica Hulseby is a member of the

Drug-Free Community's Advisory Commission. Thank you, Jessica. (Applause.) And Henry Lozano, Californians for Drug-free Youth, a member of the DFCAC, a graduate from Teen Challenge. (Applause.)

I'm pleased to announce that as of today, the federal government is waging an all-out effort to reduce illegal drug use in America. (Applause.) And I'm proud to nominate John P. Walters as my Director of National Drug Control Policy, where he will serve as a valuable member of my Cabinet. (Applause.)

Mr. Walters has had a distinguished career in government. He served as the chief of staff to Bill Bennett, and later served as Deputy Director and Acting Director of the Office of National Control Policy. John will bring tremendous skill, knowledge and good judgment to this job. He's an articulate advocate, an able administrator, and a man of deep and reasoned convictions. He has repeatedly been called on to provide guidance to the United States Congress. John cares passionately about this issue and he is the right person to lead America's antidrug efforts.

Our effort rests on the firm belief that by focusing more of our nation's attention, energy and resources, real progress will be made. From the early 1980s until the early 1990s, drug use amongst high school seniors was reduced every year. We had made tremendous strides in cutting drug use. This cannot be said today. We must do, and we will do, a better job. (Applause.)

Fortunately, today we know more about what works in prevention and education, treatment and law enforcement. We will put this knowledge to use. But above all, our efforts rest on an unwavering commitment to stop drug use. Acceptance of drug use is simply not an option for this administration.

Illegal drugs impose a staggering cost of more than \$100 billion every year, principally from lost productivity. Yet this dollar figure does not capture the human tragedy of drug use—lost lives, educational and job opportunities unmet, families torn apart, health care costs, school dropout rates, and more. Drug use harms people of every economic class. But drug use is doing the most damage to the poor.

John Jacob, former President of the National Urban League, has said that drugs are destroying more children and more families than poverty ever did. John Walters and I believe the only humane and compassionate response to drug use is a moral refusal to accept it.

We emphatically disagree with those who favor drug legalization. (Applause.) Drug legalization would be a social catastrophe. Drug use and addiction would soar. Hospitals would be filled with many more drug emergency cases. Child abuse would increase. The cost of treatment and social welfare would rise. There would be more drug-related accidents at work and on the road. And legalizing drugs would completely undermine the message that drug use is wrong.

A successful antidrug effort depends on a thoughtful and integrated approach. Mr. Walters understands this as well as anybody in America. During his career, he's worked to improve the effectiveness of drug education and prevention programs. He played a key role in ensuring a record commitment of resources to drug treatment and research in a previous administration. He helped ensure that the federal government did its part in source countries, on our borders and on our streets.

My administration will continue to work with nations to eradicate drugs at their source, and enforce our borders to stop the flow of drugs into America. This will make working in close cooperation with Mexico a priority. It will make having strong rela-

tions in our hemisphere a priority, a priority which I will keep. (Applause.)

However, the most effective way to reduce the supply of drugs in America is to reduce the demand for drugs in America. (Applause.) Therefore, this administration will focus unprecedented attention on the demand side of this problem. We recognize that the most important work to reduce drug use is done in America's living rooms and classrooms, in churches and synagogues and mosques, in the workplace, and in our neighborhoods. (Applause.)

Families, schools, communities, and faith-based organizations shape the character of young people. They teach children right from wrong, respect for law, respect for others, and respect for themselves. They're indispensable. And my administration stands ready to assist them in every possible way. Joe Califano is the President of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, and a man whose research has helped shape my thinking. Joe has said that teens of parents who eat, talk, pray and play together are not likely to be lured into the world of drugs. A child who reaches age 21 without using illegal drugs is virtually certain never to do so. And children cite parents as the number one reason they don't use drugs.

And so we'll energize the parents movement by creating a parent drug corps, which will provide needed support to educate and train parents in effective drug prevention. (Applause.) We must increase funding for drug-free communities programs, and for the drug-free workplace program. (Applause.) And within 30 days, Professor John DiIulio will compile a complete inventory of existing federal antidrug partnerships with local faith-based and community groups, and work with John Walters to strengthen those efforts.

Despite every effort, however, some individuals will become addicted to drugs. There are around 5 million hardcore users of illegal drugs in America today. And while they represent one-third of the drug users, they consume two-thirds of all drugs. It is estimated that more than half of them are not receiving any treatment.

I am, therefore, asking Secretary Tommy Thompson to conduct a state-by-state inventory of treatment needs and capacity, and report back within 120 days on how to most effectively close the treatment gap in this country. (Applause.) In order to close that treatment gap, we will provide \$1.6 billion over the next five years.

We want to advance our understanding of drug abuse and addiction, so we're planning to significantly increase funding for the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (Applause.) We also recognize the benefits of coerced abstinence, and so we will support drug courts and drug testing for prisoners, probationers and parolees. (Applause.)

We know that inmates receiving drug treatment are 73 percent less likely to be re-arrested, and 44 percent less likely to use drugs than those who receive no treatment at all. I'm, therefore, asking the Attorney General, John Ashcroft, to come up with a comprehensive plan within 120 days to ensure our federal prisons are drug-free, to expand drug testing for probationers and parolees, and to strengthen our system of drug courts around the nation. (Applause.)

We must reduce drug use for one great moral reason—over time drugs rob men, women and children of their dignity and of their character. Illegal drugs are the enemies of innocence and ambition and hope. They undermine people's commitment to their family and to their fellow citizens. My administration will send a clear and consistent message that drug use is dangerous and drug use is wrong. (Applause.)

John Walters will lead that effort with firm resolve and a caring heart. He will do an exceptional job. I am proud to submit his name to the United States Senate, and I look forward to working with members of the House and the Senate from both political parties to reduce drug use in America. (Applause.)

I'm honored to welcome so many people who devote their lives to the well-being of others to the Rose Garden here in the White House. I want to God bless—thank you for your work, and ask God's blessings on your work and this great nation of ours.

It's my honor to welcome John Walters. (Applause.)

Mr. WALTERS. Thank you, Mr. President, for honoring me with this nomination. I look forward to the confirmation process in the Senate, and the opportunity to work with Congress again in reducing the problem of illegal drug use.

As the President has mentioned, our country has made great progress in the past in reducing drug use, and we will do it again. We will especially protect our children from drug use. We will help the addicted find effective treatment and remain in recovery. We will shield our communities from the terrible human toll taken by illegal drugs. We will stop illegal drug use and the drug trade from funding threats to democratic institutions throughout our hemisphere.

Most of all, Mr. President, as you have stated so clearly, and as symbolized by those of us here today who represent—with us here today who represent millions of Americans working effectively every day to reduce drug use, addiction and crime, our efforts rest on the knowledge that when we push back, the drug problem gets smaller. This fact is beyond question today, even if it is not always beyond denial.

Mr. President, thank you for nominating me to be Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, at this important time. If the Senate permits, it will be my privilege to support the outstanding individuals represented here, who work every day to combat the drug problem throughout our nation.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you all for coming.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES DR. ROBYN AGRİ FOR HER SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Robyn Agri's installation as the 121st President of the Mercer County Medical Society. Although Dr. Agri is the 121st President, she is the first woman to hold this office since the establishment of the Society in 1848.

Dr. Agri's active interest in politics and community service began during her studies at the University of Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1979 Dr. Agri served as an intern in the U.S. House of Representatives.

After receiving her BA in Biochemistry from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Agri went on to attend the Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, New York where she would receive her medical degree in 1985. Throughout her time at Upstate Medical Center, she continued to be active in politics by becoming an officer in the American Medical Student Association. Due to her steadfast efforts to establish a