

their Serb adversaries. We have, in the past, allied ourselves with bin Laden as well as Saddam Hussein, only to find out later the seriousness of our mistake. Will this foolishness ever end?

A noninterventionist foreign policy has a lot to say for itself, especially when one looks at the danger and inconsistency of our current policy in the Middle East.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEUTSCH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

GLOBALIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in my hometown of Knoxville, Tennessee, the Levi Strauss Company announced that a plant was closing and 900 jobs would be moved out of this country. This follows on the heels over the past year of many other plants closing in east Tennessee and throughout this Nation.

We have entered into some trade deals over the past several years that have not been good for American companies and American workers. They may have been good for big multinational companies, but they have resulted in millions of jobs going to other countries. I think that many, many people, in fact I think a great majority of the people in this Nation, are sick and tired of all of these jobs going to other nations.

Our trade deficits have been running at almost unbelievable levels over the last couple of years, usually \$25 billion to \$30 billion a month, or even higher. Many economists say that we lose 20,000 jobs per billion, but even if the job loss is much smaller than that, it still means that we have been losing millions and millions of jobs over the last several years, and I just do not believe that we can sustain that kind of job loss indefinitely on into the future.

In the short run, we do benefit from being able to buy cheaper goods from overseas. In the long run, however, we have lost and continue to lose millions of jobs to other countries. These jobs will not be easy to replace.

Michael Kelly, a columnist for the Washington Post, wrote recently that "Globalization ultimately depends on driving manufacturing jobs out of the U.S. and results in the loss of real jobs for real people in, say, Akron, Ohio. More than that," Mr. Kelly continues, "it results in real costs to the Nation as a whole, and these costs are massive. When, as has happened all across the country, a factory shuts its doors and shatters a town, turning what had been a productive community into a ward of the State, what does that cost America? Over time, many, many millions, a price that globalists ignore. Finally, globalization results in the loss of a way of life," what was quaintly known as the American way of life.

This columnist, Michael Kelly for The Washington Post, continues by saying, "In the long run, global free trade may be, as its boosters say, to the greater good of all, but in the short and even medium run in any developed country, it is to the greater pain of many for the greater gain of a few. Those who do not understand this may be well-intentioned, but the people who live in globalism's growing number of ghost towns must consider them shockingly ill-informed."

Then, Mr. Speaker, just yesterday Paul Craig Roberts, writing in the Washington Times, wrote this. He said, "Today, free trade has come to mean opening U.S. markets to those who do not open their markets to us. To meet this competition, U.S. firms locate factories in low-wage countries in order to be able to compete in the American consumer market. Free-traders think this is fine so long as the American consumer is benefiting from a lower price. But, of course, if specialization and division of labor means shifting production to low-wage countries, the U.S. population will find itself specialized in selling and servicing imported goods."

He continues on, and he says, "Free-traders are out to lunch when they say things like 'Oh, let the Chinese have the low-wage textile jobs,' implying that the United States retains the high-tech jobs. The reality is that the United States has had a trade deficit with China even in advanced technology goods since 1995."

And then he ends his column by saying, "The United States already has the export profile of a Third World country. The massive influx of poor immigrants from the Third World and the outflow of advanced technology will complete the transformation of the United States from a superpower into a colony."

Mr. Speaker, this greatly concerns me. Already we have environmental extremists who protest any time anyone tries to cut any trees or dig for any

coal or drill for any oil or produce any natural gas. They destroy jobs and drive up prices in the process and they hurt the poor and the lower income and the working people of this country. They always say, well, let us turn to tourism. But we cannot base the whole economy of this Nation on tourism.

Mr. Speaker, we need a trade policy, we need economic policies that put America first, once again, and that put American companies and American workers first, once again. The obligation of this Congress is not to foreign companies and foreign countries; it should be to the American people. If we do not wake up, this country is going to be in bad, bad trouble, because I am not sure that this economy is bouncing back as some of the experts say. I hope it is. But after what happened yesterday in Knoxville and what has happened over the last year or so, I have my doubts. I think we need to take another look at some of these trade deals and put our own people first, once again, in this country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DEFENSE BUDGET RESTORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced the Defense Budget Restoration Act. At a time when the United States is at war, I am sorry to say that this bill is necessary. To use a common phrase in relation to pressing military needs—"The Emperor has no clothes." Let me explain:

In the wake of the ruthless terrorist attacks that killed thousands of innocent civilians on September 11, the United States has undertaken a global war on terrorism.

This war requires the use of U.S. military capabilities on a major scale in multiple theaters of operation simultaneously. President Bush and Secretary Rumsfeld have repeatedly told the American people that this war will not be resolved quickly and will likely continue for a period of years. Already military operational tempo has increased, creating greater military spending and straining the ability of U.S. forces to meet all the demands placed on them.

Because of this situation, the Armed Services Committee has been questioning the service chiefs and the commanders-in-chief of the combatant commands about their current and future military needs. Several of them have testified that they need more manpower and other military capabilities to do the jobs they've been asked to do—including winning the war on terrorism. Our warfighters need more weapons systems, support equipment, facilities and other resources to fight the battles of this war now and in the future.

The President has requested a \$48 billion funding increase in Fiscal Year 2003 for the Department of Defense. \$10 billion of this increase is a so called reserve fund unallocated to any specific programs. Mr. Speaker, I say that the emperor has no clothes because the Armed Forces have testified that they are facing critical shortfalls NOW that could be filled with funds from this \$10 billion reserve. In this bill, I ask the Congress to take advantage of the flexibility offered by the House Budget Resolution to meet these shortfalls. Section 201 of that resolution requires chairman of the Budget Committee to increase funding to the Department of Defense to prosecute the war on terrorism if the Committees on Armed Services or Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution providing that funding. My bill would do just that.

The armed services have shown that additional funding is necessary through lists of their urgent unfunded priorities and through testimony to the Congress. Let me explain how the \$10 billion should be used to meet these needs.

Fully one-half of the \$10 billion would be used for procurement for all four services. You will notice, Mr. Speaker, that I have not included funding for specific programs; that detail is appropriately provided through deliberation in the Armed Services Committee. Yet \$3.4 billion would be allocated for the Navy—hopefully to begin to address the shortfalls in shipbuilding that have been continually cited by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the combatant commanders who rely on maritime capabilities. These procurement shortfalls mean not only that the emperor is without clothes now, he'll remain naked for a long time to come.

Beyond procurement, this bill would provide close to \$2 billion for research and development throughout the services. Money must be spent now to ensure that our military has what it needs to continue the war on terrorism into the future.

This bill would also restore military construction levels to where they were in Fiscal Year 2002. Construction funding ensures the health of our military bases and the quality of life of all those who serve. We cannot expect to win this global war without effective support facilities for our warfighters and their families.

This bill would also fund operations and maintenance requirements for special operations forces who have proved so critical in the current war. It funds Army depot maintenance as well in order to keep our war effort moving efficiently.

Finally, this bill would put significant additional resources toward our most critical military asset—the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who defend our nation every day. First, it matches the pay raises of 4.6 percent Congress approved for them last year and provides targeted pay increases for experienced service members we need to retain for this war. Second, it provides greatly needed end-strength increases for the services in the active duty, the reserves, and the National Guard components. The service chiefs have told us they need more people to fight this war—we should give them what they need. Getting enough quality people to service is the best way to ensure that the emperor gets his new clothes.

Mr. Speaker, this reserve funds is designated to meet the needs of the global war

on terrorism. We know what those needs are and we should act quickly to fulfill them. That's how we get the emperor some new clothes. And that's the best way of ensuring the continued success of the war on terrorism and the long-term health of our military. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MCKINNEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF GLENNA HAYES AND JOHN THOMAS RIDDLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and contributions of Glenna Hayes, a true American hero.

Ms. Hayes received her B.A. degree from Spelman College in 1940 and married her college sweetheart, Joseph Hayes, in 1943. A year later she received her R.N. and Public Health Nursing degrees. Her husband and she moved to Los Angeles in 1945, and Ms. Hayes quickly devoted herself to the children of Los Angeles.

In 1950 she became involved in organizing an auxiliary to the Children's Home Society of California, a statewide organization placing children for adoption. During a time of great segregation, the CHS was responsible for finding families for children from all ethnic backgrounds. In an effort to honor this commitment, Ms. Hayes was instrumental in helping to create the Lullaby Guild in 1950, which was organized with 27 interracial members.

The Lullaby Guild played a pivotal role in identifying homes for many African American children who faced the dim prospect of not being adopted. Members of the Lullaby Guild actively sought and identified families that were willing to adopt and then assisted them through the adoption process. The Guild also transported babies from their foster homes to CHS clinics for monthly medical checkups.

Ms. Hayes was elected treasurer of the Council Auxiliaries in 1963 for two terms, and elected president in 1965. In 1968 she became a school nurse in charge of employee health for the Los Angeles Unified School District. Throughout her life, she continued to volunteer her time to causes that helped protect the children and the health of the wonderful people of Los Angeles.

Glenna Hayes was a remarkable member of the community and an American devoted to helping better the lives of children and families. Now let

us all celebrate Glenna Hayes's life and spirit of volunteerism and racial equality.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to present a celebration for the life of John Thomas Riddle, a sculptor, painter, printmaker, and educator.

□ 1500

John Riddle was born in Los Angeles in 1933, educated in the public schools, and graduated from Los Angeles City College. John taught art at Los Angeles High School and Beverly Hills High School before moving to Atlanta, Georgia, where he taught at Spelman College and received many awards, as well as public arts commissions.

He was eventually appointed to the post of administrative assistant for the city of Atlanta. In 1984, he was commissioned by the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority to create four wall sculptures for the Tenth Street Midtown Station.

In 1999, John joined the California African American Museum as its curator. John Riddle's early artworks have been described as figurative. However, the Watts civil disturbance of 1965 changed his views on the purpose and the worth of art. He began to search for ways in which he could artistically expose the harsh realities of living and working in South Central Los Angeles.

John's works are now found in the collections of the Oakland Museum, the California African American Museum, the High Museum of Art in Atlanta, the Schomburg Center in New York City, and the Harriet Tubman Museum in Macon, Georgia.

His works have been collected by numerous celebrities, including Sidney Poitier, Bill Cosby, Roberta Flack, and Jasmine Guy. In 1971, he was one of the subjects of the NBC Emmy Award-winning television presentation entitled "Renaissance in Black: Two Artists' Lives."

John came from a highly distinguished family. His father, John Riddle, Senior, was an architect and former USC fullback who held many school records during the first half of the 20th century. His mother, Helen Louise Wheeler, was believed to be the first African American woman to have graduated from USC's School of Law.

But most importantly, John was a family man, and has been described by his oldest son, Anthony Riddle, as a great father, a great artist, and a good man. He is survived by his wife of nearly 50 years, my classmate, Carmen Garrett Riddle; four daughters; two sons; and 12 grandchildren.

We pay a great deal of attention and celebration to his life.

THE UNITED STATES MUST AVOID ISOLATIONISM AND HYPOCRISY WITH REGARD TO ISRAEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.