

THE HEALTH CARE SAFETY NET
AMENDMENTS TECHNICAL COR-
RECTIONS ACT OF 2003

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3038, the Health Care Safety Net Amendments and Technical Corrections Act of 2003. This bill makes small but significant technical changes to the Health Care Safety Net Improvement Act that I co-sponsored in the 107th Congress.

As a co-chair of the Community Health Centers Caucus, I would like to recognize a fellow co-chair of the Caucus, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, Mr. BILIRAKIS, as well as the Ranking Member, Mr. BROWN, for their work in bringing this bill to the floor.

In the 107th Congress, this body passed the Health Care Safety Net Improvement Act of 2002 with strong bipartisan support, demonstrating a continuing commitment to the work of community health centers and the National Health Service Corps. The technical amendments in this bill ensure that the original goals of that legislation will be realized.

It is fitting that we consider this bill today, as new Census Bureau figures released this week show that the number of uninsured Americans has increased at an even greater rate than anticipated. Community health centers play an invaluable role in serving this medically underserved population.

In addition, a recent study by the George Washington University confirmed what many of us who have personally witnessed the work of health centers in our districts have long known, that the presence of community health centers in medically underserved communities reduces racial and ethnic disparities in key measures of community health. Researchers showed a clear association between the high penetration of community health centers in a state and narrower rates of disparity in infant mortality, access to prenatal care, and total death rates.

The Health Care Safety Net Amendments and Technical Improvements Act will ensure that this essential work can continue. I urge my colleagues to support community health centers and vote yes on H.R. 3038.

GONE WITH GLOBALIZATION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 30, one of our nation's most thoughtful commentators on public policy, E.J. Dionne, Jr., published a very important article about globalization. E.J. Dionne is an enlightened and sophisticated student of world affairs, and he has been a consistent voice against isolationism, xenophobia, or any other prejudice against the rest of the world. So it seems to me particularly worth noting when he questions some of the assumptions that have long governed the opinion of many of the most highly educated people in this country about globalization. E.J. Dionne is not

an opponent of increasing global economic integration, but like many of us who understand the inevitability of this, in this column he makes some extremely important points about how it has played out, and, what thoughtful public policy ought to be to deal with the downside of globalization. Indeed, the very fact that he here describes that downside makes this an important article, because too many of those who have embraced international economic integration have done so through an excessively rosy set of glasses.

It is not coincidental, Mr. Speaker, that both Mr. Dionne and I have a very important connection to the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. He was born and grew up there, and his family remained an important part of that city's cultural, religious and educational life for decades after he moved to Washington. I have had the privilege of representing Fall River in this body since 1982, and he and I have thus both had a chance to see first hand what the downside of globalization has been among many of our more vulnerable, hardworking citizens.

The balanced view of globalization which E.J. Dionne takes in this article is one that is sorely lacking in many quarters, and because this is one of the most important public policy issues confronting our country, I ask that E.J. Dionne's article be printed here.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 30, 2003]

GONE WITH GLOBALIZATION

(By E.J. Dionne Jr.)

Except for the saints in our midst, everyone has prejudices including the well educated and well-to-do: But when upscale folks have prejudices, they usually call them ideas, convictions or principles.

So how can you tell when a principle is merely a prejudice? When someone keeps making an argument even though the facts suggest it no longer holds up.

It is time to ask whether the overwhelming support for free trade and globalization among well-off, highly educated people is more a prejudice rooted in their own self-interest than a matter of high principle.

Okay, maybe that's too harsh. So try this: Even if globalization made a lot of sense during the buoyant 1990s, shouldn't the troubling economic developments since 2000 force people to modify their views? Is it not now undeniable that globalization has serious costs that are not merely "transition problems" and that these costs are borne disproportionately by certain parts of the country and the society?

Now, I don't want to be accused of prejudice myself, so let me stipulate that most educated folks really believe on principle in free trade. They can rely on reams of writing by intelligent economists to support their view.

Moreover, no one likely to hold power in our country would return us to the days of William McKinley and high tariff walls. The globalizers are right when they argue that too many Americans are now reliant on the global economy for such policies to work.

But it ought to be equally obvious that the globalizers in both political parties were too carefree when they asserted in the 1990s that, well, yes, there are "losers" from globalization, but there are so many more "winners" that we really shouldn't worry. Those who lost out in this grand process would eventually find their footing, the argument went, and government could help them make the transition. By the way, where was all that help? In any case the prophets of our bright future said the United States shouldn't

worry about "old" industries such as steel or apparel. It should worry about leading the way in all that is "new" and "high tech."

Having grown up in Fall River, Mass., a place whose job base was once rooted in the apparel industry, I've always felt that writing off an industry as, "old" is a lot easier for people who never depended on it. Maybe, that's an "old economy" prejudice on my part, especially since my home town has been remarkably inventive in giving birth to new enterprises.

Still, it's not a form of prejudice to cite statistics showing that the sharp decline in manufacturing jobs over the past few years has been accompanied by a decline in overall family incomes.

Consider the Census Bureau's report for 2002 showing that U.S. household incomes had declined for the third year in a row and that the number of Americans living in poverty had increased by 1.7 million in a year. The old manufacturing states—including Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri—were among those hit, the hardest. (Politicians take note: These are swing states.)

The economists reassure us that the poverty rate is a "lagging" indicator and that a robust recovery will start lifting people up again. But will it? Is it not just as plausible to worry that the flight of jobs to China and elsewhere, courtesy of globalization, has combined with big improvements in productivity to create an economy that leaves many of our fellow citizens behind even in flush times?

The Institute for Supply Management, which keeps some of the best numbers on manufacturing, pleased the stock market earlier this month with report showing that economic activity in manufacturing grew in August, as it had in July. But its manufacturing employment index actually fell and remained below the 50 percent break-even point for job creation for the 35th consecutive month.

If supporters of globalization really do hold principles and not prejudices, they should admit that the facts make it increasingly difficult to say that everything will eventually get better for everyone and that changes in the system will only make it worse. Worse for whom exactly?

Our tax and social policies are supposed to respond to inequities as they arise. But our current approach seems based mostly on begging China to fix its currency and praying for 5 percent growth. Michigan, as it sometimes has in the past, will just have to rely on a pass and a prayer.

The evidence suggests that we're not in the New Economy anymore but in a New New Economy with problems that weren't supposed to arise. The real lagging indicator is our economic thinking.

IN MEMORY OF BARRY BERINGER,
CHIEF SCIENCE COMMITTEE
COUNSEL, 1989-2003

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Barry Beringer, Chief Counsel of the House Science Committee, who passed away last week at the age of 57.

Originally from New Jersey, Barry graduated from Dickinson College in Carlisle, PA in 1968 with a bachelor's degree in political science.

He received his law degree three years later from American University Law School in 1971. After working for several years in the Reagan Administration as Associate Undersecretary of Economic Affairs in the Department of Commerce, Barry began working for the Science Committee in 1989.

I met Barry when I came to Congress in 1993. Like many Congressional freshmen, I was eager to go to work on getting many of my ideas incorporated into Federal policy, but I had little understanding of the politics and processes of Capitol Hill. It was Barry who in many ways served as my mentor as I learned about policymaking in the House. He was always available to answer questions, and was an extremely patient and knowledgeable resource for members. He had the highest respect of members of Congress and his colleagues in the House. More importantly, Barry was a caring man and a great friend to all of us who knew and worked with him.

I want to extend my heartfelt sympathy to Barry's wife Bonnie and their two children during this difficult time. He will be deeply missed by all of us.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
LOLA SPRADLEY

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this Nation today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district. Lola Spradley of Beulah, Colorado is a dedicated public servant and a good friend. For years, Lola has worked to meet the needs of the citizens of the great State of Colorado through her work in the Colorado General Assembly, where she currently serves as Speaker of the House. For her dedication to Colorado, Lola is being recognized by Colorado State University—Pueblo with its Outstanding Service to the Community Award. She is a valuable public servant, and I am honored to pay tribute to Lola here today.

Lola is a true pioneer in Colorado politics, serving as the first female Speaker in the Colorado State General Assembly. For years, Lola has represented the needs of her district, working tirelessly to ensure that their voice is heard in the State Capitol. Before her term as Speaker, she served as the House Majority Leader from 2001 to 2002. In addition to her work in the State House, Lola has served on the Governor's Advisory Committee on Technology and as Chair of the Correctional Industries Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Lola Spradley has dedicated many years of service to the great State of Colorado. As Speaker of the House and as Representative of District Sixty, Lola diligently meets the needs of her constituents. I am honored to join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to Lola Spradley here today. Congratulations on your recognition, Lola, and I wish you all the best.

AMI SEMICONDUCTOR INITIAL
PUBLIC OFFERING

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate AMI Semiconductors on their initial public offering of common stock on the Nasdaq National Market. AMI Semiconductors began trading publicly on the Nasdaq on September 24, 2003, under the name AMIS.

AMIS is a leader in the design and manufacture of customer specific integrated mixed signal semiconductor products. The company focuses on the automotive, medical and industrial markets, which have significant analog interface requirements for real world applications.

Two years ago, AMI Semiconductors moved its headquarters from San Diego, California to Pocatello, Idaho, where it opened a new engineering and research center in the city. In 2001, the company appointed Christine King as its CEO and President. AMIS forged new territory by making Ms. King the first woman in the world to be named as the president of a semiconductor company.

While its headquarters are located in Idaho, AMIS maintains a global presence. It keeps sales offices and technical support centers throughout Asia, Europe and the USA. AMIS employs over 2,400 people worldwide, and about 1,100 of those employees work at their company headquarters in Pocatello. AMI Semiconductors has been a real asset to Idaho's local economy and business development. It is now the largest private employer in Pocatello, bringing new jobs and new economic growth to the area. In the past six months alone, they have created 130 new jobs in the region.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate AMI Semiconductors on their initial public offering. I look forward to following their accomplishments in the business world and working with them over the coming months and years.

IMMIGRANT WORKERS FREEDOM
RIDE

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express how thrilled I am to honor the immigrant workers for making their courageous journey across the country to fight for equality and civil rights. Modeled after the 1961 Freedom Rides of the U.S. civil rights movement, today's Immigrant Workers Freedom Riders are converging in Washington, D.C., after having visited cities and towns across America to raise awareness about the plight of immigrant workers.

This country was founded and built by immigrants. They are still the backbone of our country and we must continue to fight for their civil rights and immigration reform. Like countless Americans throughout our history, the Freedom Riders visiting our nation's capital today are seeking to fulfill their American

Dream. They work hard and contribute tremendously to our country, and to our economy. They deserve fair and equal treatment.

We must come together to continue to educate our communities about the plight of these workers, and to end the injustices and indignities these immigrants face daily.

The Immigrant Worker Freedom Ride is sponsored by a large coalition of religious groups, labor unions, immigrant advocates, and civil rights organizations. State legislators and political leaders across the country have endorsed the Freedom Ride, including the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and the Congressional Black Caucus.

There are many members of Congress like myself, who support efforts for meaningful and long overdue reforms such as: Providing a "Road to Citizenship" for immigrant workers, reuniting families in a timely fashion by streamlining our outdated immigration policies, and protecting and restoring workplace rights for immigrants.

Together, we will ensure that our message of equality and human dignity is heard. We will educate other members of Congress, and convince them to join our efforts.

HONORING DISTINGUISHED LATINO
WRITERS

HON. RUBÉN HINOJOSA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 2003

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the National Book Festival sponsored by the Library of Congress and First Lady Laura Bush, I rise today to honor three distinguished Latino Writers.

Jose-Luis Orozco is in many respects a multi-cultural teacher and musician and is recognized across the country for his contributions to bilingual education and literacy. His recordings and books share and transmit Latin American traditions and culture to millions of children. As a children's author, songwriter, performing artist, he has recorded 13 volumes of *Lirica Infantil*, Latin American Children's Music. He has also written two award winning books, *De Colores* and *Other Latin American Folks Songs for Children* (Dutton 1994) and *Diez Deditos, Ten Little Fingers*. (Dutton 1997).

Mr. Orozco was born in Mexico City. At the age of ten he traveled the world with the Mexico City Boys Choir. In 1970 after graduating from Mexico City School of Music, he moved to the United States. Initially, on a two week visit, Orozco permanently stayed and completed his master's degree in Multi-cultural Education from the University of California, Berkeley.

Jose-Luis Orozco continues to perform for children around the country at concert halls, libraries, and schools. He is a recognized expert in children music is a featured speaker and presenter at numerous educational conferences for teachers, parents, and librarians. Mr. Orozco is a valued resource for all who seek to use music as a multi-cultural learning tool. His passion and dedication to multi-cultural education through music has impacted countless of individuals throughout the country.