

He said the Medicare bill would cost \$400 billion. Within 3 weeks after the ink was dry, the report came out that it would cost \$550 billion to taxpayers; \$150 billion in errors in addition to the \$400 billion for the prescription drug bill. And he would like to make credibility an issue?

He promised to clean up the Great Lakes, but he cut water quality funds by \$400 million. Yet he would like to make credibility an issue in this campaign?

□ 1615

On policy after policy, this administration says one thing and does another to benefit its corporate and special interests. If we are going to make credibility an issue in this campaign, to quote one Senator, bring it on.

#### BUSH ECONOMIC POLICY NEEDS TO BE CHANGED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, all of us now are familiar with the economic report of the President of the United States. It is the report put out by the chief economic adviser for the President. It is signed by George Bush on page 4, signed by the chairman of the President's top economists in the country, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Greg Mankiw. We have heard lots of media coverage that in this report the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors says outsourcing is a good thing; that an economic concept that they learned in graduate school called comparative advantage means if you can make something cheaper overseas, you ought to close down the American plant and make it overseas. They said outsourcing is a good thing, while a State like mine in Ohio has lost one out of six manufacturing jobs.

They go on to predict we will create in this country under the Bush economic plan 2.6 million jobs this year. They also promised 3 million jobs a couple of years ago. We have actually lost manufacturing jobs in this country because of the Bush economic plan.

The response to every economic problem is more trickle-down economics, cut taxes on the wealthiest Americans hoping it trickles down and creates jobs. That has not worked. Their other answer is more trade agreements, expanding NAFTA to Central America, the so-called Central American Free Trade Agreement, expand NAFTA to the rest of Latin America called the Free Trade Area of the Americas. None of that is working.

We are seeing loss of jobs. In the district of the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) or the district of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT), we are seeing continued shipping of jobs overseas, continued

outsourcing, as the President applauds in his Council's report, continuing hemorrhaging of jobs all over the world.

But something that was also in this report which is even more amazing, the President has not been able to figure out how to stem the tide of economic job loss. We created in the Clinton years 25 million jobs. We have lost in the Bush years 3 million jobs, a huge portion of them manufacturing jobs. No President since Herbert Hoover has actually lost jobs during his administration, a record that George Bush is now competing with.

The President, because he cannot seem to figure out how to create manufacturing jobs, the President in his report is saying regarding manufacturing jobs, maybe we ought to consider changing the definition of manufacturing jobs. They said the definition, and this is in the President's report signed by the President on page 4, the definition of a manufactured product is not straightforward. When a fast-food restaurant sells a hamburger, for example, is it providing a service job, which is what we always thought, or, according to the President, is it combining inputs to manufacture a product? So these fast-food workers at \$6 and \$7 an hour, maybe we are going to call them manufacturing jobs. I am not making this up; this is in the President's report. They said manufacturing if someone is engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products.

So we have the \$6-an-hour high school student in McDonald's standing there. First he unwraps the bread, which is like something you would do in a factory building cars. He unwraps the bread, puts the bun down, and takes the hamburger. He has to change chemically the hamburger. We would call that cooking it, but under the new-speak of the President's report, he is going to chemically change the hamburger so instead of being raw, it is now chemically altered or cooked. Then there is the cheese. If it is a cheeseburger, it is an even more complicated manufacturing process. The worker needs to chemically change the cheese. We would call it melting, but in the new-speak, we call it chemical change of the cheese. That cheese is then put on the burger. Next he has to unwrap the lettuce head and put lettuce on the hamburger. Next he slices the tomato. All of these manufacturing components are going into this new hamburger.

Mr. Speaker, my point is the President's answer to what are we doing about loss of manufacturing jobs in this country is to reclassify manufacturing and say that these service jobs that pay \$7 an hour, instead of the \$20 an hour that workers in my district make, or workers at Goodyear in Akron building tires were making, instead of \$20 an hour with pensions, with good health care benefits, we are now

going to say we lost those manufacturing jobs, but we have other manufacturing jobs at McDonald's. And I do not mean to leave out Burger King, Arby's or some of the other fast-food restaurants that are actually manufacturing their hamburgers.

Mr. Speaker, I think we see the ludicrousness of this. This country has to change its economic policy and change its direction. We need to say no to this trickle-down economics which give the tax breaks to the wealthiest people in the hope that they will create some jobs. That is not working. We have to say no to trade agreements that are shipping jobs overseas.

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

#### PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) missed Wendy's, an Ohio-based company, in his speech.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address one of our Nation's oldest and most difficult narcotics problems, prescription drug abuse. Prescription drug abuse has been a problem for decades, but recently a new generation of morphinelike painkillers called oxycodones has caused a wave of addiction and overdoses. The drug OxyContin, which is an oxycodone-based drug, has produced the greatest amount of publicity, but numerous similar drugs, such as Percocet, Percodan and Tylox, have also been abused.

Last month the Committee on Government Reform Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, which I chair, held a hearing on prescription drug abuse in Winter Park, Florida. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), the former chair of the subcommittee and a man with a long record of effective leadership on these issues, requested the hearing in response to a series of OxyContin-related deaths in central Florida.

At the hearing the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and I, joined by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) and the gentleman from Florida