

mourn the victims of terrorism everywhere. We should note that the victims of terrorism in the Middle East are not simply those who were murdered, as terrible as that is, but it is an effort to achieve peace.

I continue to believe that Israel should make every reasonable effort to achieve peace. I don't think we can fairly say to the Israeli Government peace must be achieved, because that is not entirely in their control. I remain, unfortunately, skeptical that they have a true partner for peace on the Palestinian side, although I think they should continue to see if they do.

But no one who understands democracy, no one who has seen the way we have reacted, the way Spain has reacted, the way other democracies have reacted, should feel that you can put pressure on Israel without taking into account the context of repeated murder in which they are asked to operate.

#### OFFSHORING AND ITS IMPACT ON U.S. JOBS

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take just a few minutes to talk about the issue of offshoring, which is hotly debated and oft discussed as we focus on the question of jobs. It really comes down to two choices that we have here in the United States: We can try to isolate ourselves from the rest of the world or we can continue, as has been the case throughout recent history, to innovate and create better and better jobs for Americans right here in the United States.

After decades of American global economic leadership successfully competing in the worldwide marketplace and producing cutting-edge technologies and business practices, the economic isolationism option is clearly no option at all because of the success that we have enjoyed.

That leaves us with only one choice, Mr. Speaker, and that is to allow Americans to continue to innovate, grow, and create better jobs right here. In fact, innovation has always been the key to our global economic leadership. Our culture of creativity, independence and free thinking has created what the CEO of an Indian high-tech company recently called a, quote, "unique crucible for innovation."

He shared this anecdote in the New York Times recently talking about the very powerful force of innovation here in the United States. He said, "I was in Europe the other day and they were commiserating about the 400,000 European knowledge workers who have gone to live in the United States because of the innovative environment there. The whole process where people get an idea and put together a team, raise the capital, create a product and mainstream it, that can only be done in the United States of America," this Indian high-tech executive said.

Mr. Speaker, our longstanding position as the leading global innovator continues to be very strong. For example, the United States is by far the world's leader in producing new patents. In recent years, an average of 185,000 new patents have been granted here in the United States compared to 120,000 in Japan and only 45,000 in the entire European Union of all those countries combined.

Mr. Speaker, we also lead the world in research and development by a huge margin. The U.S. spends over a quarter of a trillion dollars on research and development every single year, while Britain spends about a tenth of that amount, Germany spends less than a fifth of the U.S. total, and France spent about an eighth.

Our growing investments in research and development have led to steady growth in the number of intervention disclosures and patent applications by academic and nonprofit research organizations as well. In 2002 these grew by 15 percent and they continue to increase.

These same institutions also are increasingly licensing their work in partnering with U.S. companies, primarily small- and medium-sized businesses, to apply their discoveries and innovations to our marketplace and to the global marketplace. This increased research and licensing lead has led to major breakthroughs in fields such as health care, including issues that are near and dear to virtually everyone here, cancer and Alzheimer's treatment, along with electronics with applications like improved cellular voice quality and computer monitors that create less stress on users' eyes, and even a new type of electric generator that can produce electricity with environmental-friendly hydrogen fuel at a fraction of the cost of current power plants.

Mr. Speaker, venture capital, by providing the resources necessary to turn ideas into new goods and services, is also a key component of our ability to innovate. Once again, the U.S. is the global leader. Business and individual investors provided over \$21 billion in venture capital in 2002 compared to just \$8 billion in European Union. That constitutes a 600 percent increase in U.S. venture capital over the past decade. This environment, Mr. Speaker, is the cornerstone of American prosperity.

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It gives individuals the freedom to develop new ideas and concepts and encourages creativity and risk-taking. It has unparalleled financial markets and a venture capital system that are constantly helping Americans turn their dreams into reality. It has given American companies and individuals the power to invest, grow and create new jobs in cutting-edge fields, and it is our best answer to those who see offshoring as a reason to retreat behind the walls of economic isolationism.

We should not be trying to isolate ourselves from the worldwide market which would actually stifle our innovative environment and cede our position as the global leader. Instead, we should continue to allow our spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship to empower Americans as we lead the world and create better and better jobs right here in the United States.

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

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

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that I may use my 5-minute time at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### HUNGER AND POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, over the past few months I have spoken on this floor on a weekly basis about the scourge of hunger around the world, especially among children. I have talked about the importance of adequately funding the McGovern-Dole Food For Education and Child Nutrition Program, which would provide children around the world with a nutritious school meal.

If we are going to make this world a safer and better place, I strongly believe that we must eradicate hunger. This is something we can do. There are some problems that we cannot solve, but hunger is not one of them.

It is important, however, in any discussion about hunger that we not ignore the problem of hunger that persists right here at home. In the face of world starvation, Americans tend to forget that millions of people in this country continue to go without food every day. Thankfully, we do not have the rampant starvation that affects places like the Horn of Africa, but that does not mean people are not going without food every day right here in the United States.

When we talk about hunger in America, we are really talking about food insecurity. According to the Food Research and Action Center, food insecurity refers to the lack of access to enough food to fully meet basic needs at all times due to lack of financial resources.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, about 35 million people experienced food insecurity