

million jobs throughout the United States.

The North American Free Trade Agreement is testimony to the impact of expanded free trade for American jobs, growth, and prosperity. Since NAFTA's implementation, total trade among the United States, Mexico, and Canada has more than doubled from \$306 billion in 1993 to \$621 billion last year. That is \$1.7 billion in trade every day between our trading partners to the north and south.

U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico have grown from \$142 billion to \$263 billion over these 10 years. U.S. exports to Mexico of cars and trucks totaled about \$3.3 billion in 2003. That is an increase from exports of approximately \$165 million in 1993.

My State of Nebraska has directly benefited from increased trade and specifically from NAFTA. Nebraska's worldwide exports in 2003 were in excess of \$2.7 billion. Mexico and Canada are Nebraska's largest export markets. Nebraska's exports to Mexico and Canada in 2003 were valued at over \$1.2 billion. From 1999 to 2003, Nebraska's trade with Mexico increased by 87 percent and trade with Canada by 28 percent.

Americans know that changes in the global economy lead to dislocations in domestic workforces. Dislocations are painful. They are difficult. No one wants to lose a job. Americans need retraining programs and education programs that address these global economic adjustments.

Former Secretary of Treasury Robert Rubin has written in his recent book "In An Uncertain World"

... trade must be accompanied by effective programs to help dislocated workers find new places in our economy. This is not only fair, but will contribute both to productivity and to political acceptance of trade liberalization.

Many Americans who lose their jobs, especially jobs in the manufacturing sector, require assistance and retraining to find new work. In 2002, Congress spent \$12 billion on 44 Federal programs, which helped 30 million Americans with job search assistance, employment counseling, and vocational training.

These Federal programs include those authorized through the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act, the Workforce Investment Act, National Emergency Grants, and State-run worker training programs.

These programs have helped and are helping displaced workers all over the country. In fiscal year 2004, approximately \$1.3 billion will be spent on these benefits and programs of the TAA program alone.

TAA programs have provided job training, as much as 130 weeks of unemployment compensation, monetary allowances for job searches and job relocation, tax credits for health insurance, and wage insurance.

The greater longer view challenge for America is to ensure our students have

prepared for the competitive global economy of the 21st century. America's universities are the best in the world.

The global demand for what Secretary Reich has called the "symbolic analytic" sector professionals—research and development, design engineering, law, finance, medicine, and other fields—should and must remain high. It is in America's interest to maintain our leadership in these areas. As Secretary Reich puts it:

America's long-term problem isn't too few jobs. It's the widening gap between personal-service workers and symbolic analysts.

The long-term solution is to help spur upward mobility for all workers by getting more Americans a good education, including access to college.

The trends in this area should be monitored carefully. For example, in 2002, 58 percent of all degrees awarded in China were in engineering and physical sciences. In the United States, only 17 percent of degrees awarded were in these fields. America's security and vitality depend on policies that are based on the strengths of America, not its insecurities. Adjusting to the global economy requires immigration policies that consider those seeking to live and work in the United States as assets and not burdens on our national economy. Daniel Henninger recently wrote in the Wall Street Journal:

The global migration of human labor, on which there is little organized data, is perhaps the most powerful force on the globe today.

Many politicians and commentators have portrayed immigration as a threat to American workers. But immigration is a vital part of America's strength. Throughout our history, immigration has played an important role in our economy. Free trade also directly affects American interests in promoting stability, security, and democracy in other nations. By pursuing free and fair trade, and by encouraging business and investment practices that contribute to more open societies at home and abroad, we are establishing partnerships with developed and developing nations that help make a more peaceful and prosperous world. That is in the interest of all nations, of all people, and certainly of America.

Countries that trade with each other are less likely to go to war with each other. We are all shareholders in this enterprise. We all have a stake in its success. American leadership in free trade will over time reduce America's security commitments abroad, allowing a reduction in American peace-keeping, nation building, and force protection, thus saving American lives and dollars.

The tough economic choices ahead will require leadership, vision, and courage. American leadership in the global economy will depend on confidence at home and abroad. Investor confidence is a catalyst for job creation. Excessive Federal deficits and a looming crisis in American entitlement programs can and surely will un-

dermine our fiscal credibility and our economic leadership.

The Federal deficit for fiscal year 2004 is now projected to be a half trillion dollars. In 2035, 75 million Americans will be over 65 and entitled to Social Security and Medicare. That is double the number of Americans eligible today. Where will the money come from? It will come from economic growth, which will be driven by world affairs and trade, and American international leadership. To lead in the 21st century, America must combine fiscally responsible policies with a commitment to trade. Our economic policies will influence and affect the shape of America's domestic policies and programs, as well as political reform and change throughout the world.

Now is not the time to retreat from our commitment to free trade, market economies, and democratic reforms. Since World War II, America has been the primary architect and leader of a global economic order that has provided the structure for unprecedented growth and opportunity both at home and abroad. Our economic policies, like our domestic and foreign policies, are about the limitless potential of all human beings. Trade is not a guarantee; it is an opportunity—an opportunity to compete and make a better world for all people.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant journal clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

JUMPSTART OUR BUSINESS STRENGTH (JOBS) ACT—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The assistant journal clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1637) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Bunning amendment No. 2686, to accelerate the phase-in of the deduction relating to income attributable to domestic production activities.

Grassley (for Bayh) amendment No. 2687 (to amendment No. 2686), to provide for the extension of certain expiring provisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.