

terms of the future of this country; that in fact not only have we lost and we will continue to lose good-paying blue collar manufacturing jobs, we are now at the cusp of beginning to lose millions of even better-paying white collar information technology jobs.

In 2003, the estimate is that the United States lost 234,000 information technology jobs. Many of them ended up in India, which saw a gain of over 152,000 information technology jobs.

□ 1900

When Americans argue with the phone company as to whether or not they are being ripped off, more often than not, they are going to be talking to somebody in India. When you are trying to figure out how to get your computer working again, as often as not you are going to be talking to somebody not in New York, not in L.A., but in India.

One of the new areas where information technology jobs are leaving the United States is in tax preparation. Tax experts say that Indian Chartered Accountants, and that is India's equivalent to our CPA, certified professional accountants will prepare 150,000 to 200,000 returns this year, up to 20,000 something returns in 2003. In other words, so long as there is a skilled worker behind a computer, and there clearly are skilled workers in India, China, the former Soviet Union countries, they are prepared and will and can do the work that Americans used to do at a fraction of the wages that Americans have earned.

Among many other companies moving high-tech jobs abroad is Microsoft, which is spending \$750 million over the next 3 years on research and development, and outsourcing in China. Recently, Intel Corporation Chairman Andy Grove warned that the U.S. could lose the bulk of its information technology jobs to overseas competitors in the next decade, largely to India and China. In other words, Mr. Speaker, not only has our unfettered free trade cost us much of our textile industry, footwear industry, steel, tool and dye industry, electronics, furniture, as well as many, many other industries, it is now going to cost us, unless we change it, millions of high-tech jobs as well, and the future of our economy.

Lou Dobbs who, in my view, has done an excellent job on CNN talking about this issue, reported on a recent University of California at Berkeley study warning that as many as 14 million white collar jobs in the United States could be shipped overseas to India, China, and other countries, representing 11 percent of all U.S. employees. These jobs include over 2.8 million computer and math professionals with average salaries of over \$60,000 a year, and over 2.1 million business and financial service support jobs with average annual salaries of over \$52,000. And what the University of California at Berkeley study showed is that there is "A ferocious new wave of outsourcing

of white collar jobs" which is sweeping across America. And we know why American companies will be going to India and elsewhere, because the wages are a fraction of what they are in this country.

In the U.S., a telephone operator earns \$12.57 an hour; in India, less than a dollar an hour. A payroll clerk in the U.S. averages over \$15 an hour, while in India, it is less than \$2 an hour. An accountant in the U.S. makes over \$23 an hour, while in India that wage is between \$6 and \$15 an hour.

Jobs most vulnerable to this new wave of outsourcing the researchers tell us include medical transcription services, stock market research for financial firms, customer service call centers, legal online database research, payroll and other back-office activities.

Mr. Speaker, last month, I held a town meeting in Montpelier, Vermont dealing with the issue of outsourcing, and we had many, many hundreds of workers who came to that meeting and a number of them were employed by National Life, an insurance company in Montpelier, and these workers felt betrayed, sold out by the fact that National Life had now outsourced a number of jobs from that company which were going to India. In fact, some of these workers were being asked to train their Indian counterparts.

Mr. Speaker, let me be very clear on this issue. The United States needs to have a strong and positive relationship with countries like China and India. I am not antiChinese; I have a lot of respect for the Chinese people. And I am not antiIndian; I have a lot of respect for the people of India. I am an internationalist. In fact, it is my view that not only the United States, but every other industrialized country on earth has a moral obligation to do everything that we can to address the terrible poverty that exists all over this world, where 1 billion people are living on less than a dollar a day, where children are dying of preventable diseases, where people do not have access to clean water, where people cannot get affordable prescription drugs and die of preventable diseases.

The United States has a moral obligation to work with those countries to improve their health care systems, their educational systems, their infrastructures, to do everything that we can to improve the standard of living of those people. But, Mr. Speaker, we do not have to destroy the middle class of this country and wipe out millions of decent-paying jobs to help poor people abroad. We can and should help poor people, but we do not have to destroy what is best in our economy.

Mr. Speaker, the issue here is whether we continue to be engaged in a race to the bottom where American wages and the quality of our jobs and our working conditions goes down, down, down, or whether we are asking poor people in the world to see their wages and working conditions go up, up, and

up. And unfortunately, we are moving today in the wrong direction.

Mr. Speaker, by definition, a sensible and fair trade agreement works for both sides, not just for one. Trade is a good thing. It is a good thing when it benefits both parties. The New York Yankees do not engage in free trade by exchanging their top ballplayer for a third-string, minor leaguer. They do not say, hey, we are opening up our roster, you can take anybody you want, you give us anybody you want, because hey, that is what free trade is about. They trade for equal value. Every time we go shopping and every time we buy a product, we are trading money for a product, equal value. And that is what we have to do in terms of our overall trade policy.

Trade is good when it works for America and it works for the other country. It is not good when it throws American workers out on the street, when it lowers wages, and when the only beneficiaries of it are the CEOs of large corporations who make huge compensation packages, earn huge compensation packages at the expense of American workers.

Mr. Speaker, in order to address some of these problems, I have introduced two pieces of legislation that would move us forward in protecting the middle class of this country and the decent-paying jobs that we have. The first bill that I have introduced is H.R. 3228 which would repeal once and for all permanent Normal Trade Relations with China. It will acknowledge finally that our current trade policies with that country, with China are a failure and that we need a new beginning. I am happy to say that this tripartisan legislation has garnered well over 50 cosponsors, including 14 Republicans. So we are beginning to move forward in a tripartisan way to establish positive trade relations with China and not one that is costing us huge-paying jobs.

The second piece of legislation that I have introduced, H.R. 3888, will end corporate welfare for those corporations who are laying off American workers and moving to China and other low-wage countries.

Mr. Speaker, it is not acceptable to me that taxpayers of this country are providing tens of billions of dollars in corporate welfare to the same exact companies who are saying to American workers, bye-bye, we are off to China. That is an insult to our working people and an insult to the taxpayers of this country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BACA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. TAUZIN (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for the week of May 3 on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material):

Mr. HOEKSTRA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HYDE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PEARCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURNS, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2315.—An act to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to extend the deadline for the INTELSAT initial public offering.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 10, 2004, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7973. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Sweet Onions Grown in the Walla Walla Valley of Southeast Washington and Northeast Oregon; Establishment of Special Purpose Shipping Regulations and Modification of Reporting Requirements [Docket No. FV04-956-1 IFR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7974. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture,

transmitting the Department's final rule—Melons Grown in South Texas; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV04-979-1 FR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7975. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Final Free and Reserve Percentages for 2003-04 Crop Natural (Sun-Dried) Seedless Raisins [Docket No. FV04-989-1 IFR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7976. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV04-981-1 FIR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7977. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Establishment of Reporting Requirements [Docket No. FV04-925-1 IFR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7978. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Revision of Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Docket No. FV04-916/917-02 IFR] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7979. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, et al.; Order Amending Marketing Agreement and Order No. 929 [Docket Nos. AO-341-A6; FV02-929-1] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7980. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Pistachios Grown in California; Order Regulating Handling [Docket Nos. AO-F&V-983-2; FV02-983-01] received April 29, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7981. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Imported Fire Ant; Additions to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 03-109-1] received May 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7982. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Infectious Salmon Anemia; Payment of Indemnity [Docket No. 01-126-2] (RIN: 0579-AB37) received May 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7983. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticides; Tolerance Exemptions for Active and Inert Ingredients for Use in Antimicrobial Formulations (Food-Contact Surface Sanitizing Solutions) [OPP-2003-0368;

FRL-7335-4] received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7984. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Geraniol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2004-0068; FRL-7351-1] received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7985. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Authorization of the enclosed list of officers to wear the insignia of the next higher grade in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7986. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Authorization of Lieutenant General Dan K. McNeill, United States Army, to wear the insignia of general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7987. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—HOME Investment Partnerships Program; American Dream Downpayment Initiative [Docket No. FR-4832-1-01] (RIN: 2501-AC93) received April 13, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7988. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Foreign Bank Exemption From the Insider Lending Prohibition of Exchange Act Section 13(k) [Release No. 34-49616, International Series Release No. 1275; File No. S7-15-03] (RIN: 3235-A181) received April 27, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7989. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Mandated Electronic Filing for Form ID [Release Nos. 33-8410, 34-49585, 35-27837, 39-2420, IC-26241; File No. S7-14-04] (RIN: 3235-AJ09) received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7990. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (RIN: 1855-AA00) received May 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7991. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard—Phase 1 [OAR 2003-0079, FRL-7651-7] (RIN: 2060-AJ99) received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7992. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Service's final rule—In Vitro Dermal Absorption Rate Testing of Certain Chemicals of Interest to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OPPT-2003-0006; FRL-7312-2] (RIN: 2070-AD42) received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7993. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Pinal County Air Quality Control District [AZ 063-0048; FRL-7638-2] received April 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.