

There are many more of those foreign favors in the bill. As I said, \$36 billion worth of tax avoidance or tax elimination schemes which benefit wealthy Americans who invest in them, or American companies who own and operate them, which reward foreign business production and sales, not American production; increase jobs outside of our country and decrease jobs or job opportunities for American workers.

The JOBS Act, as it is presently written, is a fraud. It is not an American JOBS Act. It is not even an American business act. It is a special-favors-for-special-friends act.

In the 3 years I have been in the Senate, Congress has tried fooling the American people with some mighty foolish legislation, such as No Child Left Behind, pretending to improve the quality of education for all schoolchildren. Additional testing was to be accompanied by additional Federal funding, especially for those students most in need. Well, Minnesotans will not be fooled anymore, not now that we have learned just this last few weeks that title I funds in Minnesota will be cut by as much as 40 percent in school districts that have an increased number of eligible students.

The prescription drug bill that was passed last year pretended to offer comprehensive coverage and substantial financial assistance to seniors and others on Medicare. That prescription drug bill will not fool the seniors, not in Minnesota for sure, and I do not think in America, when in a few more months the prescription drug discount cards come out and when the shamefully inadequate coverage finally begins in January of 2006. But do not try to fool unemployed Americans that the JOBS Act is a jobs creation bill, and do not try to fool working Americans that it is a jobs protection bill. As President Lincoln said: You cannot fool all the people all the time.

Congress is badly out of touch with the American people. So let's return to reality. Let's return to the reality that Americans need more jobs. Let's pass a JOBS Act that really is a JOBS Act, where every provision is designed to reward American companies for adding American jobs now—not in the year 2009, not in 2012, but now.

I strongly urge the majority leader to bring back the JOBS Act for Senate action now. I urge my colleagues to remove every section that does not add jobs in America right now and replace them with ones that do. We need jobs in America for Americans now. Let us stop trying to fool people and let us help put them back to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I could not help but think, as my colleague from Minnesota was delivering a wonderful and inspiring set of remarks, that is it not interesting, I would say to the Senator from Minnesota, that the old labels of liberal

and conservative do not mean anything anymore. The American people are catching on because what they want is performance. They do not want people just pegged into these neat little categories, these labels, because as the Senator has so eloquently stated, the old labels do not perform because it is not business as usual. Whether it be the White House or the Congress or the State legislatures or the Governors, those labels do not mean anything. In fact, those labels are being turned absolutely upside down in this particular year, for we find ourselves voting on things that some critics would want to claim are liberal, but is it liberal to want to lower the annual deficit so the national debt does not increase by half a trillion dollars a year? To the contrary, that is conservative fiscal policy.

As the Senator has said so eloquently, is it liberal or conservative to want to provide jobs for Americans? It is neither. It is good, common sense—performance for our people.

Is it liberal or conservative to want to stop the flight of jobs to other countries, that overworked word of "outsourcing"? I say to the Senator from Minnesota, there is going to be another twist on the question of outsourcing when they start outsourcing the jobs to the point at which they are handling personally identifiable medical and personally identifiable financial information of which our laws in this country protect its privacy, but in India or in China there are no laws that protect that privacy. When our people suddenly find that their very sensitive personal medical records are suddenly made available on the worldwide Web because there is no protection of privacy because those jobs have been outsourced to India or to China, they are going to have another think coming, as we would say in the South.

So the old labels don't mean anything anymore. Is it liberal to support the environment? I would say that is conservative. I would say when you become a good steward of what the good Lord has endowed us with, which is this beautiful planet suspended in the middle of nothing with a thin little film enveloping the planet called an atmosphere, and when you despoil that air, when you despoil the water, and when you rape the land, it is conservative to want to protect that environment, but that is not the label, liberal or conservative.

I am glad the Senator has given his speech about jobs. I am going to continue to give my speeches about what it is not to be liberal or conservative, not to be partisan, but to try to perform for the American people and perform for the States we are privileged to represent.

Mr. DAYTON. If the Senator will yield, I thank him for his encouraging words. I also point out he is, I believe, the only Senator, maybe the only Member of Congress, who has been an

astronaut. The Senator's perspective on those resources and the need to conserve is certainly unsurpassed. I thank the Senator for his remarks.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. The Senator is very kind. I must admit I became more of an environmentalist when I went into space because I got to see the entire ecosystem at once. I got to see how beautiful it is, yet how fragile it is. From that perspective, when I looked at the rim of the Earth and saw that thin little film which is the atmosphere, I came home from that space flight absolutely committed that I wanted to do my part to be a better steward of what the good Lord has given us. He has given us this beautiful planet in the middle of nothing. Space is nothing. Space is an airless vacuum that goes on and on for billions and billions of light-years, and there in the midst of it is our home, our planet.

One of the reasons I want to go to Mars—of course I myself won't have that opportunity. That ought to be over the course of the next 30 years. I would like to think that at my age, at that time, I would still be physically fit to go to Mars, but that is for the next generation. But one of the reasons I am so intrigued about going to Mars is what the two Rovers up there right now have been discovering in the last few days, that in fact there was water there. If there were water, then there was likely life. If there were life, how developed was it? And if it were developed, was it civilized? And if it were civilized, what happened? What can we learn from what happened there so that we can become better stewards of our planet?

Is that liberal or conservative? It is neither. It is good common sense. In fact, it is. It is conservative, coming from the word "conserve," the environment. Yet all these groups that come out here and rate you on how you vote and say because you are voting for clean water and clean air, that is somehow a liberal vote?

That is my point. The old labels don't mean anything anymore. I think that is beginning to penetrate in the American public. What they want is performance by their elected officials, all the way from the White House to the courthouse.

IRAQ

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I came here to talk about the future of Iraq. I am just going to make a few comments because we are in Iraq. We better be successful there. The stability of that country, politically and economically, is extremely important to the interests of the United States. If it is destabilized, or if we cut and run, a vacuum is going to be created. That vacuum is going to be filled. It is going to be filled by terrorists, somewhat akin to what happened after the Soviets got whipped in 1989 in Afghanistan. They left and we left also. We were in there clandestinely. Of course, that

created a vacuum and that vacuum was eventually filled by the Taliban. And then, of course, the Taliban provided protection for al-Qaida, the beginning of that network. We see the result, the painful, painful result, not only with the beginning of the 1993 attempted destruction of the World Trade Center but the completion of that plan to destroy it in 2001 and then the many other bombings that have occurred around the world.

So we better be successful. We have young men and women—we have old men and women over there, too—doing a fantastic job for us. Not just service men and women wearing the uniform of this country; these are men and women who are not wearing the uniform of this country but are in equally as important positions such as the CIA, the State Department, AID, all of the American companies that are over there in the reconstruction effort—the nongovernment groups that are over there trying to help out the Iraqi people.

As we approach this 1-year anniversary of the fall of Saddam Hussein, it is appropriate to consider what lies ahead for the Iraqi people and what lies ahead for the American people who made some progress now in the reconstruction of Iraq. There is now an Iraqi transitional administrative law which outlines the basic principles upon which a free and Democratic Iraq will be governed. But trying to get democracy across to a community, to a society that has lived under repression for so long—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired in morning business.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. I ask unanimous consent I have an additional 7 minutes.

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

Mr. NELSON of Florida. The responsiveness we have had thus far, I must say, is nothing short of remarkable. But there are still many concerns that I have about the reconstruction of that country.

The first is that we have an administrative law that hands control over to the Iraqis, but it hasn't been spelled out. It seems as though the decisions and the actions in Iraq are being driven by an artificial deadline—June 30.

Why June 30? Are we ready to hand over to these institutions that have no experience in democracy in another 3 months? I don't think so. An expeditious transfer of power to Iraqis certainly may be desirable, but we shouldn't put the cart before the horse and give sovereignty to a governing body that may be less than fully able to handle the political, military, economic, religious, and ethnic strife that may arise from such a premature handover. That would put American lives further at risk and would jeopardize the entirety of our reconstruction efforts today.

I am also concerned about the nature of the United States presence in Iraq

after the turnover. Will a government, a new Iraqi government within this short period of time 3 months from now, have sufficient legitimacy among the Shiite, Sunni, and Kurds—all of them—to maintain the presence of our troops who are so desperately needed to maintain the security and stability of that country?

The disagreements over the presence of the troops, not even to think of the disagreements over the number of our troops and other political issues involving a successor government which could give rise to civil, religious and/or ethnic strife—guess who would be right in the middle. It would be our U.S. troops.

The transitional administrative law does not include an agreement for the stationing of U.S. forces. That gives rise to the prospect of U.S. forces fighting well-armed militia groups in addition to the security threats they face every day. What are they facing every day? Improvised devices that are designed to lure our troops to them and then kill or maim our U.S. service men and women.

In addition, the Coalition Provisional Authority now has been working hard to stand up an indigenous Iraq security and defense force.

I went to one of those police training academies outside of Amman, Jordan. It was impressive. But within an 8- or 16-week course, they were only going to be able to train about 1,500 policemen.

I am concerned about whether this force is going to be adequately staffed, resourced, and ready for the tremendous task of law and order in Iraq after the turnover on June 30.

Moreover, if these indigenous security efforts fall short and significant disagreements lead to an unraveling of a unified and sovereign Iraq, guess who is going to be on the ground as Iraq dissolves into many religious and ethnic community conflicts. You got it. The United States service men and women are going to be in the middle of it.

The political dissolution of Iraq is something the United States must take every precaution to avoid. That is another reason not to let the artificial deadlines drive the Iraqi reconstruction.

I am concerned also about the role of religion in the future of Iraq. The transitional administrative law stipulates Islam will be considered a source of legislation. I don't have any problem with Islam. That is their faith. But it seems this provision has satisfied neither those who wish for a secular government nor those who wish for an Islamic state.

The United States must more clearly and urgently demand freedom for all religions and protect against the persecution of any particular religion. We cannot allow religious extremism to permeate Iraqi society in spirit and practice, deed, or law.

I am concerned about the economy of Iraq.

Think about it. We appropriated \$18 billion for the reconstruction effort that is starting to enter Iraqi society. For the next 6 to 8 months, \$18 billion will be infused to building roads and bridges and restoring wetlands, water systems, and electrical systems. This is going to be a country flush with U.S. dollars.

My worry is the Iraqi economy is going to become heavily dependent on U.S. dollars. This puts an enormous burden on the U.S. taxpayer. What happens after this appropriation dries up?

I urge the administration not only to call on the international community, as we did during the Afghan war and following the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan, but that we call on other countries and make them follow through on their pledges for financial assistance.

Finally, I am concerned about the distinctly American nature of reconstruction efforts. The President promised Congress he would work closely to build international support for our efforts to disarm Saddam Hussein. While we are grateful for the few nations providing personnel, Operation Iraqi Freedom is predominantly an American program. Some may argue that it may not matter whether other nations participate or how other nations view our efforts in Iraq and the global war on terrorism. But this Senator, and I think a lot of Senators, would beg to differ. This is an important part. This is a very important part of keeping more allies involved. It would so much improve our chances of obtaining critical assistance from other Arab countries, especially the Arab countries in that region, as well as other nations of the world that now are reluctant to participate.

I wanted to get these thoughts off my chest about this looming deadline of June 30. I wanted to, as we say in some corners, look over the horizon at what may be coming and how America needs to prepare for what may be coming in that strife-torn country of Iraq.

I yield the floor.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF JACK DANIEL'S

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, 2004 marks the 100th anniversary of the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair—the fair that has come to be recognized as ushering in what today is known as “The American Century.” At that fair an unknown gentleman from Lynchburg, TN, rose to world acclaim. That man was Jack Daniel. At the 1904 World's Fair his Old Number 7 Brand Tennessee Whiskey won the Gold Medal as “the world's best whiskey”.

Today, Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey can be found in over 135 countries. In fact, no other Tennessee product is exported to more countries. Further, this year it will become the world's No. 1 selling whiskey, displacing products made by our friends in Scotland for the first time in history.