

the Red River Valley expecting to be able to move potato flakes into Korea without a 300-percent tariff or somebody producing Durham wheat, expecting not to compete against the state cartel in Canada that undersells them at secret prices, or, yes, a big automobile company in this country that expects not to have to compete against those who produce elsewhere and keep their markets closed to us—all of those are very serious problems relating to this country's economy and this country's ability to produce good jobs that pay well for the American people.

A \$470 billion trade deficit this year—somebody is going to have to pay that bill. You can make the case—at least economists do—that the budget deficit is money we owe to ourselves. You cannot make that case with the trade deficit. This is money we owe to other countries that will inevitably be repaid with a lower standard of living in this country. That is why it is important at some point that we pay attention to it and view this as a crisis.

You can't get the editorial pages of the major newspapers to say so. You can't even get an op-ed piece published in the Washington Post unless you have a vision about trade that exactly matches theirs and the prevailing view in this town, which is: There are free traders—that is what they say—there are free traders who see beyond the horizon, who have a world view that is learned and is to be commended.

Then there are the others and the others are xenophobic isolationist stooges who just have never gotten it and understood that things have changed in the world.

Those are the two sides. If you are someone who says an unkind word at all about this structure of trade agreements that requires us to compete unfairly and allows others to compete unfairly against us, you don't have a chance of having that view expressed in the major newspapers in this country. That is regrettable because that means we don't have an aggressive debate on international trade.

The debate should never be about: Is expanding trade something that helps our country and helps others around the world? The debate ought to be about as we globalize—and we are globalizing our economies very quickly—will the rules of international trade in this global economy keep up with the galloping globalization? The answer to that, until now, regrettably, has been no. The rules have not kept pace, and that is why we find ourselves in this position.

I yield the floor.

I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. 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 closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF CORMAC J. CARNEY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will go into executive session to consider the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased today to speak in support of Judge Cormac Carney, who has been nominated to the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

Following his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1987, Judge Carney entered private practice with the high powered law firm of Latham & Watkins. He worked there until 1991. He next worked as an associate for another widely respected law firm, O'Melveny & Myers, where he became a partner in 1995. He remained at O'Melveny until his appointment to the Orange County Superior Court in 2001, where he has presided over both criminal and civil matters.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Carney was an exceptional business litigator who typically represented Fortune 500 companies as both plaintiffs and defendants. His areas of expertise included complex matters such as real estate, partnership, lender liability, environmental law, intellectual property, and insurance coverage.

Even with a heavy workload and prestigious clients, Judge Carney devoted numerous hours to pro bono work for the disadvantaged. As a partner at O'Melveny, he supervised the firm's junior lawyers on pro bono cases, which included housing issues, education, civil rights, and the rights of homeless people. Because of the firm's extensive pro bono work, the Orange County Bar Association awarded it the Pro Bono Services Award, and the Orange County Public Law Center awarded it the Law Firm of the Year Award.

Since his appointment to the bench, Judge Carney has become involved with victims' rights. He currently serves as a member of the Governing Board of Victim Assistance Programs in Orange County. The Board provides support and guidance to all victim assistance programs and advises on procedure and policies relating to operations of victim centers located throughout Orange County.

Although Judge Carney has had a stellar legal career, I must note that before he made law his chosen profession he played professional football, first for the New York Giants and then for the Memphis Showboats. The legal profession is fortunate that he ultimately joined our ranks, since he has served on both sides of the bench with compassion, integrity, intelligence and fairness. I am confident that he will serve with the same qualities on the Federal district court bench.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Judge Cormac Carney for the Central District of California.

Judge Carney is a bright, young judge with truly impressive credentials. Judge Carney graduated cum laude from UCLA, where he earned All-American honors as a wide receiver. He attended Harvard Law School, worked as a partner for the prestigious law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, and has served with distinction as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge.

I am confident he will prove a valuable addition to the bench in the Southern District of California.

Today's vote on Judge Carney marks a milestone event for California's bipartisan Judicial Advisory Committee, which Senator BARBARA BOXER and I set up with the White House.

Judge Carney is the eighth judge to come out of the advisory committee. Nearly every one of these judges has passed out of the committee by a unanimous vote.

With Judge Carney's confirmation, the committee will have filled all the current district court vacancies in California.

This is the first time in recent memory that all of California's authorized district court judgeships are filled.

I would like to give credit to Jerry Parsky and the White House for working constructively with the California Senate delegation in a bipartisan manner to get these judgeships filled.

The results of the committee's efforts speak for themselves. On average, these eight California judges have received Senate confirmation within 114 days of their nomination.

In contrast, during the last year of the Clinton administration, district court nominees took an average of 196 days to get confirmed.

We have confirmed these nominees efficiently and without rancor. This process has enabled the best and the brightest legal minds of our state to gain admission to the Federal bench.

I hope the Senate sees our efforts in California as a model of how the judicial nominations process could work.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Cormac J. Carney, of California, to be