

most people know about but which have had a huge impact on who we are as a State and really the Nation.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 was Federal legislation for the first time addressing the coastal areas of the United States. In 1972, you were so far ahead of your time. The Coastal Zone Management Act allowed Senator HOLLINGS to be named Environmentalist of the Year by about every group in the Nation. Because of that act, we have come up with a plan to manage our coastline in terms of erosion.

The Senator has also contributed to the clean health of the ocean, in 1976, with the Ocean Dumping Act and the Maritime Transportation Act, a series of legislation that Senator HOLLINGS offered that has changed the way we treat our coastlines as a nation.

He probably has the most proactive environmental policy that we have had as a nation dealing with our coastal areas. It was a result of his efforts. Long after he is gone, the coastline of South Carolina and every other coast in the United States will be the beneficiary of his time in the Senate.

He was talking about deficits before it was fashionable. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings was an attempt in the 1980s to bring fiscal sanity to the Congress. By the time the 1990s came along, it becomes the way we campaign. About 10 years after his efforts—along with his colleagues, Senators Gramm and Rudman—it got to be the fashionable thing in politics to talk about not running up the debt.

Senator HOLLINGS was talking about the social integrity of Social Security before anyone else I have ever known. What are we talking about today? We are going to save Social Security. I hope we do. It would be wise to listen and learn from what he has been trying to instruct us to do.

The first national park and only national park in South Carolina happened a couple years ago, the Congaree Swamp. That will be a monument to a balance between development and the environment for the rest of the time that South Carolina exists, long after we are gone. The Congaree Swamp will be well taken care of.

There are so many things. The ACE Basin is probably one of the best monuments to our Creator. God has been good to South Carolina. When you travel through our State from the mountains to the sea, you will see some nature that is beyond description. From the mountains to the sea, Senator HOLLINGS has been integrally involved in preserving what God has given us. The ACE Basin is a project he helped fund that has saved some coastal areas and some waterways in South Carolina. The whole basin is a monument to the environment. We worked together preserving over 30,000 acres in perpetuity in South Carolina. The Congaree Swamp is in the middle.

As we look back over Senator HOLLINGS's time in the Senate, you can see

that he used his power in the Senate to make sure that future generations of South Carolinians would enjoy the things he has experienced as a young man. What better legacy to leave than a State that maintains its beauty.

He has been aggressive when it comes to changing the fabric of the education climate in South Carolina with technical schools. One thing he should be most proud of is the Hollings Cancer Institute at the Medical University of South Carolina. South Carolina has pockets of health care problems that are Third World in nature. One day we are going to conquer these problems, but we have a litany of health care problems in South Carolina. My mother died of Hodgkin's disease. The Hollings Cancer Institute and the Medical University of South Carolina is doing some research that will pay great dividends in the future in terms of conquering this disease called cancer.

My personal commitment to Senator HOLLINGS is that I will continue to build upon what the Senator has started. It is my hope that the National Cancer Institute will designate this and we will try our best to make sure this happens as a tribute to the Senator.

Again, I could go through legislative enactments, specific projects that have helped South Carolina, but I would like to end by saying that life is short. No matter how long it seems you have been around, it really is a small time in the scheme of things. South Carolina has enjoyed two long-serving Senators: Senator Thurmond and Senator HOLLINGS. Both will have departed the Senate come next January. Let it be said about Senator HOLLINGS that his time in the Senate will be felt by South Carolinians as long as there is a South Carolina. What the Senator has been able to do with the power entrusted to him by the people of South Carolina is to bring about a lot of good, Senator HOLLINGS. The Senator has made our State a better place to live. The Senator has preserved things that would have been lost without the Senator. The Senator has talked about the future in responsible terms. The Senator has served our Nation during peace and war. The Senator has served South Carolina and the Senate well.

I am honored to call you my senior Senator. It is my wish that you have many more years to help my State, help our State, and help our Nation. I hope that comes to pass.

As I try to go forward as a Senator from South Carolina, I hope I am smart enough to draw upon what you have done and look at the model you have created and build upon that model.

I am a Republican; Senator HOLLINGS is a Democrat. That means something, but it really does not mean that much because we are both Americans, and we both love South Carolina.

God bless, godspeed, and well done. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). The senior Senator from South Carolina.

FAREWELL

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague has been more than generous, and I thank him not just for today but for the years to come. I do so genuinely in the sense that his coming here as a Senator is like going over on the wall and turning on the lights. Here I had somebody diligently working to get things done. That is why I came to the Senate, to get things done for South Carolina. And Senator GRAHAM has not only worked hard—we all work hard; there is no lazy Senator in the 100 Senators—but he has that secret of making friends. After all, this is a political body, and you cannot get things done unless you make friends.

He instantly came to the Chamber and started working with Democratic Senators, which was a surprise to me. Things are so confrontational at the present time in politics, to see that occur, I said: That fellow is going to be here a long time. And I believe it. He is going to be here a long time.

Just this past week, he got on to my crusade of trying to get jobs and industry. He's following in the footsteps of, our distinguished former colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky, Wendell Ford, who is on the floor and graces us. He makes me feel like old times when he was our whip, and no one, as chairman of the Rules Committee, did a better job. But LINDSEY GRAHAM went out of his way to get things done.

This past week he has been taking around ambassadors from various countries to prompt their interest in investing in South Carolina. As Governor, I started going on trips in 1960 to encourage businesses to move to South Carolina, and now we have 134 German industries in South Carolina. We have French Michelin, and we have Japanese Hitachi, Fuji, and others. Now, Senator GRAHAM is working the beat. He is a realist, and he knows how to get things done.

I cannot thank him enough for being already distinguished, not just because we gave him the title, but because I have heard from colleagues on both sides of the aisle: That fellow, LINDSEY GRAHAM, is really a fine fellow. He is working, and you really ought to be proud of him.

I address the distinguished Senator from South Carolina by saying that the only way I can show my gratitude is to make sure he gets this desk. I have the John C. Calhoun desk. You will laugh, Wendell. When I got here I told Senator Russell, I would like to have this desk. He said: Colleague, colleague, colleague—you know how he talked—I guess you would like to have this desk. My father sat at this desk, my mother sat at this desk, and I am sitting at this desk.

I said: Excuse me, I didn't know all three of them had been there.

He came to me the night before he left, and gave me the Calhoun desk, and I am going to make sure the Sergeant at Arms gets this desk to Senator GRAHAM.

This is my chance to thank my colleagues for putting up with me for 38 years. I thank the distinguished staff, not just my staff and the committee staff, but particularly this afternoon the floor staff, Marty and Lula and everybody else. We couldn't get anything done without their wonderful help. And I thank the poor reporters. If you can understand what I am saying—

(Laughter.)

They are always asking later, Mr. President: What did he say and how did he say it?

I will never forget politicking for President. I went up to Worcester, MA. I kept calling it Worcester. I knocked on the door and the lady said: Who are you?

I said: FRITZ HOLLINGS. She thought it was a German trucking company.

I do thank the reporters who have done an outstanding job for me over the many years.

I started my career as a trial lawyer, and I made enough as a good trial lawyer to afford to come to Washington and be in the United States Senate. Senators don't make enough money. You ought to double their pay, and I say that before leaving. I have said that along with TED STEVENS for years. No little young fledgling lawyer, such as HOLLINGS, can afford to run, keep up two homes, and everything else. It can't happen anymore. You all are just politically using the salary and not really attracting the best of the best.

I don't leave with the idea that the Senate is not what it used to be in the sense of personnel. We have a way better group of Senators. We had five drunks or six drunks when I came here. There is nobody drunk in the United States Senate. We don't have time to be drunk and, more than that, we have the women. We had one woman. She was outstanding, but she was outstandingly quiet. That was Margaret Chase Smith from Maine, a wonderful lady. Now we have 14, and you can't shut them up. They keep on talking and talking and talking. If you get into a debate with BARBARA MIKULSKI or BARBARA BOXER, they will take your head off, I can tell you that. They know how to present a viewpoint, and that is very valuable.

The Senators have done a wonderful job. The Senate itself is the greatest of institutions, but I know we can do better. As a trial lawyer, I was overjoyed. When I came here, we had the proceeding to learn the truth and we could hear the best of witnesses. I had better clients as a United States Senator, and obviously, I could make the final argument to the jury and then go in the jury room and vote. That, to me, is a trial lawyer. I had reached the ultimate.

Yet as I am leaving, I am very sensitive to the full docket of unfinished business. I am constantly being asked about legacy, legacy, legacy. I am thinking the things we ought to have done long ago and have not done because rather than seeking the truth—

and I say this advisedly—we have obscured it.

Take right now the issue that is going to confront us tomorrow afternoon or Thursday of raising the debt limit. I read the business page of the New York Times this morning. We are spending at the rate of \$600 billion more than we are taking in. That is a deficit. Don't give me this doubletalk of on-budget deficit, off-budget, or Government debt and public debt. We are spending \$600 billion more than we are taking in, which is 6 percent of our GNP.

In the European Union, if you exceed 3 percent of your gross national product, you are not eligible to be in the European Union. Here we are telling the world what they ought to do in diplomacy, international affairs, defense affairs, and fiscal affairs, and we would not even be eligible to be in the European Union.

We have, Mr. President, the economy on steroids. Add it up. Add up the deficit of 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004—those 4 years—and you have \$1.7 trillion that we have goosed into the economy with these tax cuts. We have not increased spending on the war \$1.7 trillion. No, no. We have tax cut, tax cut, tax cut, and they still want more tax cuts. I am talking bipartisan because both sides are guilty. I am not talking in a partisan fashion.

We have to do something about that deficit. I was here when we balanced the budget without Social Security in 1968. President Clinton got the Government back into the black when Bush came in. But he turned a \$6 trillion projected surplus, to a \$5 trillion projected deficit, and now we have to increase the debt limit. Now the dollar is in a deep dive. Interest rates are going to have to go up. We are depending on financing our debt some \$700 billion by the Japanese, \$170 billion by the Chinese, and \$67 billion by Korea. Can you imagine going with a tin cup to Korea, begging: Please finance my debt because I need another tax cut?

What about Social Security? Let's tell the truth about it because there isn't any question that we have been spending Social Security moneys for any and everything but Social Security, in violation of the law.

And don't give me this thing about, oh, yeah, Lyndon Johnson used Social Security. He did not. Look at the record. He balanced it, and we did not spend Social Security moneys until the seventies when Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on the House side, started giving these inordinate COLAs. We started draining the fund.

We appointed the Greenspan Commission in 1983. The Greenspan Commission came out with an inordinately high tax to take care of the baby boomers in the next generation. Don't misunderstand me. They act like the baby boomers are coming along as a new problem. We foresaw that in 1983. We said, as a result of this high tax, do

not spend this money on anything but Social Security. I fought like a tiger, but we finally got it into law. On November 5, 1990, George Herbert Walker Bush signed into law section 13301 that says that the President and the Congress cannot use for budget purposes Social Security moneys.

I was talking a minute ago to my distinguished colleague from South Carolina. He is going to try, I guess, to raise taxes. I would support it so long as we are not raising taxes for anything and everything but Social Security.

You are going to have to increase the age. You are going to have to get some revenues to make it fiscally sound. But if we started immediately with the Social Security surplus going to just the Social Security trust fund, we immediately have \$160 billion, and with that \$160 billion in 7 years, we would have a trillion dollars and you wouldn't have to worry until 2045 or 2050, and there would not be any crisis. We ought to study that.

It is the same with trade. Everywhere in the land people cry: Free trade, free trade, free trade. There is no such thing; never has there been and never will there be free trade. I know about freer governmental restrictions, subsidies, and quotas, but that is not going to happen.

People ought to remember that we built this industrial giant and power, the United States of America, with protectionism. The Brits corresponded with the Founding Fathers, and they said: Under David Ricardo's comparative advantage, what needs to be done is we will trade with you what we produce best and you trade back with us what you produce best. Free trade, free trade, free trade.

Hamilton wrote the Report on Manufacturers. He said: Bug off, we are not going to remain your colony. We are going to maintain our own manufacturing capacity.

The second bill that ever passed this Congress in history, on July 4, 1789, was a 50-percent tariff on articles and we started with protectionism, linking the steel mills with protectionism. Roosevelt came in with protective subsidies on agriculture. Our friend, President Eisenhower, had import quotas on oil—protectionism. President Kennedy came in with a 7-point program to protect textiles. More recently, our good friend President Ronald Reagan, put in voluntary restraint agreements on automobiles, steel, handtools, and semiconductors.

Ask Andy Grove if he would have Intel today if President Reagan had not put in that protectionist measure. There would not be any Intel.

We did that with Sematech and everybody knows it. But we were treating trade as aid in the war of capitalism versus communism right after World War II. We had the only industry. So we sent over, with the Marshall Plan, money, experts, equipment, and we started giving away my textile industry—giving it away.

Right now 70 percent of the clothing I am looking at is imported; 86 percent of the shoes on the floor are imported. It is all gone. All that time they said: Don't worry. We are going to be a service economy.

My light bill in South Carolina is administered in Bangalore, India. So we have lost the service economy. We have lost the manufacturing economy and capacity.

What happens is your security is like a three-legged stool. You have the one leg, your values as a nation. Around the world we stand for individual freedom and democracy.

We have the second leg, unquestioned, as a superpower.

The third leg of the economy has been fractured intentionally and we are happy about it because capitalism has defeated communism in Europe, in the Soviet Union, and in the Pacific rim. And it is defeating it right now in China. Let's not disturb it and what have you, except to begin to compete. As Akio Morita says: That world power that loses its manufacturing capacity will cease to be a world power. What we need to do is to rebuild.

We can begin to immediately rebuild by changing the culture, the mindset, the legislation. Around here we passed, 4 weeks ago, a \$50 billion tax cut bill that was supposed to represent foreign credit sales. Instead, it subsidized the export of jobs, the outsourcing of jobs overseas.

We are still treating trade as aid. If you are going to open up Sununu Manufacturing, before you open the door you have to have a minimum wage, clean air, clean water, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, plant closing notice, parental leave, OSHA, a safe working place, safe machinery, and I can go all the way down. And in Manchester, NH, your competition has moved to China because they can operate and produce there for 58 cents an hour and none of those requirements. If you don't move to China yourself, you are going broke. You will go bankrupt.

The policy of the crowd that is hollering and wailing and moaning about the outsourcing of jobs is exactly the policy of the very crowd that is causing that outsourcing. If you head up a multinational, you are supposed to compete and make a profit. We are supposed to create a strong economy and produce jobs. The Congress of the United States, the Senate, we are the guilty parties. We have to put in a change of the culture. We need a Department of Trade and Commerce, and to put the Special Trade Representative over there and to do away with the International Trade Commission, because this is just a sop. The International Trade Administration—and not Commission should find the penalty rather than having that separate hearing and say there is no injury and everything else of that kind.

I have worked with the lawyers. We need a Deputy Attorney General for Trade in the Justice Department. We

have one for antitrust. We have one for civil rights. We have one for taxation. We don't have one for trade. We need somebody enforcing those laws. We need, by gosh, to turn around and start competing the way they have done. We need more customs and—but that is a long story.

Let me just say what we need to do is get ahold of ourselves and realize we have a problem.

I was at a meeting earlier today where one of the Senators was counseling the new Senators: Don't take too many committees. They are going to take all the committees. Our time has come. We want it all. So we want all the committees.

The rules ought to say a Senator should not be on any more than two committees. You can't keep up with it. I am on the Appropriations Committee. They used to have 17 members; now they have 29 members. You know, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense has 19 members. You can't hardly get a quorum for the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. We have a third of the Senate. Everybody wants to be on all the committees, so you have your staffs doing all the work, because you can't keep up.

But the main culprit, the cancer on the body politic, is money: Money, money, money. When I ran 6 years ago, in 1998, I raised \$8.5 million. That \$8.5 million is \$30,000 a week, every week, for 6 years. If you miss Christmas week, you miss New Years week, you are \$100,000 in the hole and don't you think we don't know it and we start to work harder at raising money.

As a result, the Senate doesn't work on Mondays and Fridays. We have longer holidays. The policy committee is adjourned and we go over to the campaign building because you can't call for money in the office. So we go over to the building and call for money and obviously we only can give attention to that. We don't have time for each other. We don't have time for constituents, except for the givers. Somebody ought to tell the truth about that.

Unless and until we excise this cancer, the Congress and Government is going to languish alone because it has to be done.

When I helped write the Federal Election Campaign Practices Act in 1973, we said each Senator would be limited to so much per registered voter. That meant that Strom Thurmond and I were limited to \$637,000. Fast forward 25 years, add in inflation, and give me \$2.5 million. Quadruple it, \$2.5 million but not \$8.5 or \$10 million that you have to spend because all your time is on the campaign and not the country. I can tell you right now we are in real, real trouble.

I worked with JOHN MCCAIN and RUSSELL FEINGOLD on the McCain-Feingold. I worked with Senator BIDEN on public finance. What really needs to be done, and I tried 20 years ago, is to put in a constitutional amendment that

Congress is hereby empowered to regulate or control spending in Federal elections. Then we can go back to the 1973 act: So much per registered voter. When you are limited to \$2.5 million, you have limited the campaign. You have limited the time of the campaign; you have limited the expenditures of the campaign. Then you have time for constituents. Then you have time for problems.

When I came here, Mike Mansfield would have a vote at 9 o'clock just about every Monday morning and we would work to Friday at 5 o'clock. We all stayed here on the weekends and we didn't have all of these long holidays we have now.

But if you want to limit campaigning and if you want to change—as Abe Lincoln said—disenthrall ourselves of the dogmas of the quiet past that are inadequate for the stormy present of money grubbing, then we have to think anew and act anew. We need to disenthrall ourselves from this money grubbing and go to work finally for the country instead of the campaign.

That is our situation. I have watched it. I have studied it. I have seen it. They don't have me going to meetings. They have me going to the telephone and calling and calling, traveling all over the country for money. Money is a cancer on the body politic.

Other than that, I have spoken seriously about trying to face up to some of these problems that we have confronting us. There are a lot of opportunities.

They are talking now about immigration. Mexico is not a foreign country. They are our neighbor. All you have to do is put down the billions that we spend: Give them a Marshall Plan, increase their standard of living just like Canada. Then you don't have immigration.

I can tell you right now, the money spent on immigration, drugs, and border patrol, and financing that government out of the banks in New York and then refinancing it on us taxpayers, we could have a Marshall Plan and solve the problem.

There are a lot of problems that we can solve. But if there is a last word, it is one of gratitude. This has been the finest experience I have ever had. When you come right down to it, I was always worried that I couldn't make enough money to stay in Washington. Now I have looked at my trial lawyer colleagues who made a lot of money. Most of them are dead. Those who are alive are looking for a new golf course and a new drink and they don't know anything about what is going on and they are not interested in anything going on. If you really want to be enriched in your life be a United States senator. The best postgraduate course is to run and be in this Senate.

It is with heartfelt gratitude I thank the colleagues for their indulgence this afternoon, particularly my colleague, Senator GRAHAM. We just have a fine time working together, and I know he

will be representing us in the Senate for years to come.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is that the vote is ordered for 5:15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, a vote will occur at 5:15.

FAREWELL

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wanted to come to the floor to say that this Senator is going to miss the booming voice and the southern drawl of the Senator from South Carolina who is one of a few who has relentlessly, over a long period of time, talked about the issue of international trade. He has talked about how it relates to our country's economy. Very few come to the floor to talk about the doctrine of comparative advantage and Adam Smith and the kind of things that I have had the privilege of hearing from Senator HOLLINGS.

As one who comes to the floor to talk about trade a lot, I am going to miss very much the work which has been done by Senator HOLLINGS and which he has been doing for so many years. He is absolutely right about these issues.

They will take a look at statements and say, well, he is a protectionist. I don't view Senator HOLLINGS as wanting to put up walls around this country. I think if the charge is that Senator HOLLINGS or I or others want to protect the economic interests of the United States, we ought to plead guilty quickly. That is why I am here and why he has served this country for so many decades. We want to protect the economic interests of this country.

I wanted to say, having heard the comments just offered by my colleague from South Carolina, how proud I am to have served with him. Being here when Senator HOLLINGS was here and when Senator BYRD has been here and a few others is a very special privilege for someone like myself.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. DORGAN. Of course, I yield.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I wanted to thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. He has been in the vanguard. He headed up our policy committee and we have learned more. I was on the original policy committee under Senator Mansfield. But it has been quite an education. He has really put the program so we can learn about the issues. I thank him for that. But I particularly want to commend him for his leadership on trade because he has been leading the way on that score. I thank him very much.

Mr. DORGAN. I thank my colleague from South Carolina and wish him well.

SINKING OF THE "LEOPOLDVILLE"

Mr. President, yesterday I was privileged to be at a very moving ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Very few people will know of this issue, but I want to mention it because yesterday was the commemoration of the 60th year of the sinking of the SS *Leopoldville*, a troopship that was sunk in the English Channel on Christmas Eve 1944 by a torpedo shot by a German U-boat. Seven-hundred and sixty-three young American soldiers died in the frigid waters of the English Channel on that Christmas Eve.

What was most interesting about this and in many ways the most tragic of this circumstance is that those young soldiers died in the waters of the English Channel, and virtually no one knew of them.

On Christmas Eve of 1944, at a critical period, during the Battle of the Bulge, the announcement that 763 young American soldiers had been killed would have been devastating to the psyche of the American public, according to the Defense Department. So the result was there was no news. This was an enormous tragedy that occurred with virtually no one knowing of it.

Yesterday, we placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. I was proud to have been a part of the ceremony. My uncle was on this ship and was killed when it sunk. I walked down the aisle to place the wreath with Tony Martinez, one of the survivors from that night, and with Lucy Ruggles, the widow of one of the fellows who was killed in that event. I believe 20 survivors from this ship were there yesterday at Fort Myers and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, along with more than 100 family members and friends.

Let me say just a word about what happened.

The *Leopoldville* was a Belgium ship staffed by a Belgium crew. It was within 5 miles of the French coast. They could see the lights of the French coast when the German U-boat hit it with several torpedoes. Then this ship sank. There were 2,300 soldiers on this ship, and 763 of them died on Christmas Eve 1944.

There was no notice to anybody about the tragedy because the Americans, the English, the Belgians, the French, and others decided to keep it silent. Sixty years later, we know much more about it largely thanks to a book that was written, by Allan Andrade.

Let me say thanks to Carmella LaSpada, who is the Executive Director of the White House Commission on Remembrance, for putting together a program yesterday that was extraordinarily moving. At that program, we heard from the survivors of the *Leopoldville*. They told us that the Belgium crew in most cases didn't speak English. When the ship was torpedoed and began to sink, the Belgium crew

got in the life boats, and by and large the young American soldiers were stranded on that ship, and 763 of them died.

I was invited to be a speaker yesterday and to be at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as a part of the ceremony because my uncle, Allan Dorgan, was one of the casualties that evening.

I have known a lot about this in recent years because there has been a lot of investigation done.

I just wanted to say that yesterday was a very moving day with discussions and visits with those who survived this sinking, and also a tribute to the memory of those who perished in the sinking of the *Leopoldville*.

I hope America remembers that the young soldiers, 19, 20, 18, and 21 years of age who died that night in the frigid waters of the English Channel did not die in vain. They were patriots.

There is an old saying that when the night is full of knives, the lightning is seen, and the drums are heard, the patriots are always there ready to fight and die as necessary for their country. These 763 patriots died that evening, and the world didn't know it. But they know it now. Yesterday's ceremony was a tribute to their service to our great country.

I know we have a 5:15 vote. My colleague, I believe, wishes to speak. I wish to speak just for a moment about a trade issue. Might I ask my colleague how much time he needs?

Mr. BURNS. I will only require about 5 or 6 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I think as a courtesy to my colleague from Montana, I will not speak 5 or 6 minutes on trade. I will do that tomorrow because I think we have about 6 minutes before the vote.

But let me just say this in 1 minute.

TRADE

My colleague from South Carolina has talked about trade. I just got off the telephone talking with some workers. They are concerned about their jobs going to China.

We just passed a bill in Congress that continues to provide incentives for businesses to move their jobs to China. I think job one for us as we convene in a new Congress is to start deciding we need to stop the outsourcing of American manufacturing jobs. We especially ought to decide that in the Tax Code of this country we ought not reward companies that move American jobs overseas. That is an outrage. There is no one in Congress who ought to be voting for and supporting the rewarding of companies that move their American jobs elsewhere.

I will come to the floor of the Senate tomorrow to talk more about what is happening with our manufacturing base that I think injures this country in an irrevocable way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Thank you, Mr. President. I want to thank my colleague