

TABLE 1.—USEFUL DATA TO MEASURE OFFSHORE OUTSOURCING
[Table prepared by Congressional Research Service]

Question	Location where answers can be found
A. Questions about job “losses” from offshore outsourcing:	
1. How many business operations are moving offshore?	Unpublished Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) data for covered countries; minimal data available in Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Mass Layoff Survey.
2. What industries are affected?	Unpublished TAA data.
3. From what states and localities are they moving?	Unpublished TAA data.
4. To which countries are businesses shifting production?	Unpublished TAA data.
5. How many workers are affected, by state, by industry, by cause (imports vs. production shift) and by country to which the plant is relocating or from which imports are arriving?	Unpublished TAA data.
6. What is the re-employment experience of those workers displaced by offshore outsourcing (level and new wages and type of new jobs)?	BLS worker displacement surveys (some useful estimates).
B. Questions about counterbalancing job “gains” from offshore outsourcing:	
1. How much are exports increasing?	Available Department of Commerce export data; Census & BEA data.
2. What is the extent of job gains associated with increased exports?	Unpublished DOC jobs multiplier.
3. What is the extent of new foreign direct investment in the United States?	Available DOC–BEA data.
4. What is the extent of job “gains” from foreign direct investment in the United States?	Available BEA data.
C. Additional questions for which data on offshore outsourcing would be useful include:	
[The first six questions on the list, plus the question on re-employment prospects of dislocated workers (Pt. A, question 6), were developed by Dr. Ron Hira, P.E., Assistant Professor, Public Policy, Rochester Institute of Technology]	
1. What are the number and types of jobs moving offshore by occupation, skill level, and wages?	No data are available.
2. What are the number and types of jobs created overseas by U.S.-owned companies for the purpose of exporting to U.S. markets compared to those created to serve foreign markets?	Some BEA data are available by affiliates, employment data are not.
3. What are the numbers and types of jobs created in the United States by foreign-owned companies for the purpose of selling in the U.S. market compared to those created to produce exports for overseas market?	Some BEA data are available by affiliates, employment data are not.
4. What are the companies’ near-term and long-range plans for relocating facilities and transferring jobs to overseas locations?	No data are available.
5. What is the impact of offshore outsourcing on academic and career choices by American students?	No data are available.
6. What is the role of H–1B and L–1 temporary visa programs on offshore operations by U.S. and foreign companies?	No data are available.
7. How many and what types of research and development jobs are being sent offshore?	No data are available.

STANLEY KIMMITT—HONORED
PUBLIC SERVANT AND LOYAL
MONTANAN

Mr. BAUCUS. Last week the Senate lost one of its most dedicated public servants. Stan Kimmitt was deeply devoted to this great body and to his beloved country. He never forgot his humble beginnings and strong Montana roots. Stan devoted his life to public service, always defending democracy and decency whether it was on the dangerous battlefields of War World II Europe or in the Halls of the U.S. Capitol, he always held true to his core values.

Born James Stanley Kimmitt on April 5, 1918, to wheat farmers in Lewistown, MT, the 1920s drought forced the family to move to Great Falls where he was raised. After graduating from the University of Montana in Missoula in 1940, Stan immediately enlisted to serve his country in World War II. He fought as a tireless combat commander often volunteering to lead the most dangerous missions. Stan was eventually part of the first U.S. division to occupy Berlin and he was honored for his service by receiving the Silver and Bronze Stars. Stan would later heroically fight in the Korean war and his accomplishments were recognized when he was inducted into the Field Artillery Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame. Stan’s exemplary military career served as a great building block for what lay ahead for his career.

When he returned to the States, Stan sought other ways to serve his country. One presented itself when Mike Mansfield was elected to the U.S. Senate from Montana. As Senator Mansfield’s chief of staff, Stan was able to honor his roots and work on the issues important to his beloved home State. When Senator Mansfield became majority leader, his right-hand man, Stan Kimmitt, became his secretary of the majority. For 11 years, Mike and Stan worked quietly behind the scenes reaching across party lines to provide support to move the country forward.

Kimmitt’s long tenure represented a deep desire to work behind the scenes with both sides to provide support to move the country forward. It is clear that both sides respected this commitment.

Stan’s leadership and ability to move opposing forces forward made him the perfect choice to become Secretary of the Senate, which he served as from 1977 to 1981. In this role Stan became a very influential member of the Senate. He was never elected but many Senators used to affectionately refer to him as the 101st Senator or the third Senator from Montana.

After Stan left the Secretary of the Senate position, he continued to be involved in governmental affairs. He sat on the board for the Democratic Leadership Council in 1985. The DLC was instrumental in introducing then-Governor Bill Clinton in 1985 to a wider public. Stan represented the same ideals that Bill Clinton ran on in 1992. He wanted to find politicians that would represent a new energetic vitality in the Democratic Party as Bill Clinton promised to do.

In spite of Stan’s own notoriety, he continued to value his Montana roots. In 1983, he founded the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation. The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation was a tribute to his former boss but to Montana as well. The foundation is part of Mansfield’s legacy and the causes he advocated during his time in the Senate. The foundation sponsors exchanges, dialogues, and publications to create networks or partnerships between U.S. and Asian leaders. The foundation provides excellent educational opportunities through fellowships to Japan for government employees.

Throughout the early 1990s Stan continued political activism that had been the trademark of his life. In 1991, Stan founded a political consulting firm now known as Kimmitt, Senter, Coates and Weinfurter.

Stan brought to politics and his time in the Senate a strong sense of deep

moral principles and convictions. He believed that government could and should be a force for good. Stan was very much the idealist and did not see bitter division in the Senate only as ideological disagreements. To Stan, the Senate was one big family with all the characteristics of a family.

Stan lived his political life by three principles: First was to hold true to your conviction; second, be grateful for what is given to you and the opportunities you are given; and third, never give up unless you can make it better. The other value Stan saw as important in his political life was “to thine own self be true.”

Stan started his professional life as a public servant. It seems only fitting that the last day of his life he started the morning in the Senate cloakroom on the Democratic side talking with former colleagues and friends. That night he attended an event honoring retiring Louisiana Democratic Senator JOHN BREAU. Stan died honoring a fellow colleague who shared his beliefs and deeply felt convictions. He died doing what he loved best, which was very appropriate, very fitting.

Stan, you will be deeply missed in the Senate, but you will not soon be forgotten.

HONORING J. STANLEY KIMMITT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as the Senate family knows, one of our former Secretaries of the Senate, J. Stanley Kimmitt, passed away suddenly on December 6, 2004. I recently received a note from William F. Hildenbrand, another former Secretary of the Senate, concerning Mr. Kimmitt, and I would like to have its contents printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On a historical note, Mr. Hildenbrand had succeeded Mr. Kimmitt as Secretary. This was occasioned by the Democrats losing the majority of the Senate in the elections of 1980. It is clear that admiration of Mr. Kimmitt extends across the aisle.

The material follows:

William F. Hildenbrand: It was with great sadness that I learned of the passing of my predecessor, the Honorable J. Stanley Kimmitt. Stan was one of the shining lights in the Senate's illustrious history. He was the twenty-second Secretary of the Senate in its history. We did not know at the time of our meeting that we both had served in the 78th Infantry Division in World War II, and both had crossed the Rhine at Remagen. On the anniversary of that crossing we were honored by the then-mayor of Remagen and invited to attend the ceremonies. Our Senate duties precluded our attendance but Stan managed to have a flag flown over the Capitol and he had it presented to the mayor on behalf of both of us to be flown on the day of the ceremony.

Stan was truly a Senate man and the Senate will not see his like again. Vaya con dios, Mr. Secretary.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ERNEST "FRITZ" HOLLINGS

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, with the retirement of Senator FRITZ HOLLINGS, the Senate is losing its fourth most senior member, an extraordinary and important repository of institutional history. The people of South Carolina are losing an outspoken and respected spokesperson for their needs and concerns. All of us who have served with him are losing an effective colleague, a wise counselor, and a good friend.

FRITZ HOLLINGS has spent well over half a century in public service, beginning with nearly 3 years of military service during World War II in the North African and European theaters. He returned to civilian life, received his law degree at the University of South Carolina, and in 1948 was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, where he served three terms, two of them as the House speaker pro tempore. In 1954 he was elected lieutenant governor, and 4 years later he was elected Governor. He was then 36 years old—the youngest governor of South Carolina in the 20th century.

Over many years and on many issues, FRITZ HOLLINGS has shown himself to be a public servant with solid common sense. He is also a visionary. Very early he foresaw the need for technical education, and as Governor nearly 50 years ago, he established South Carolina's system of technical colleges. In the late 1950s, when other Governors in the South were setting out plans to preserve legal segregation notwithstanding the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the young Governor of South Carolina rallied the people of South Carolina to comply with the law. "He managed the peaceful integration of Clemson University back when other Southern Governors were fighting to keep their universities all-white," Mike Wallace has observed.

The people of South Carolina, the Members of this body, and people in every corner and region of the United States have seen FRITZ HOLLINGS' forceful combination of common sense and vision at work on issues like hun-

ger, the environment, jobs, and fiscal policy. Soon after coming to the Senate, he helped focus the Nation's attention on hunger; WIC, the Women, Infants and Children's Special Supplemental Food Program, was modeled on a pilot program in South Carolina. For more than three decades he has played a major part in the vital movement first to establish, then to maintain and strengthen the legislative framework for protection of the natural environment. It was FRITZ HOLLINGS who wrote this Nation's first land-use law to protect coastal wetlands. Admiral James Watkins, USN (Ret.), who chairs the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, recently recognized his efforts saying: "Senator HOLLINGS' tireless work on behalf of this Nation's ocean and coasts will help preserve and protect our precious marine and coastal resources for generations to come. . . . (including) his work to establish the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) over 30 years ago. . . ."

It was his concern for jobs in South Carolina that led him to establish the State's technical colleges while Governor, and in recent years has made him a forceful critic of policies that facilitate outsourcing. "In South Carolina," according to the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, Jean Toal, "we have heard him talk about the debt and outsourcing jobs for 30 years, and all of that is now what the American public is so focused on. He was always ahead of his time."

FRITZ HOLLINGS believes in the good that government can accomplish. In a recent interview on "Sixty Minutes," he said: "We believe in feeding the hungry, and housing the homeless, and educating the uninformed and everything else like that. . . . in 'We the people' in order to form a more perfect Union." In his many years of service to the people of South Carolina and of this Nation, FRITZ HOLLINGS has faithfully honored that principle. His common sense, his vision, and his great humor will be missed, but surely not forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN BREAUX

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, with the adjournment of the 108th Congress, Senator JOHN BREAUX is retiring. With his departure Louisiana loses a vigorous and effective advocate, the Nation loses a dedicated and skillful legislator, and the Members of this body, on both sides of the aisle, lose a trusted and respected colleague and a dear friend.

JOHN BREAUX has spent 35 years serving the people of Louisiana in one capacity or another. In 1969, as a recent law school graduate, he came to Washington for the first time to become a legislative assistant to the Representative from Louisiana's Seventh Congressional District. When the seat became open 3 years later, JOHN ran for Congress himself, and won. He was then 25

years old. From 1973 until 1977, we served together in the House of Representatives. JOHN continued serving the House for another 5 years, before being elected to the first of three terms in the Senate, in 1986.

The decision to come to Washington was a very major decision for the Breaux family, so much so that one child prayed: "Good-bye God. We are moving to Washington." For the people of Louisiana and the Nation, it has proved to be a most fortunate decision.

JOHN BREAUX's accomplishments over 18 years in the U.S. Senate are legion. He has served on the Finance Committee; the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee; and the Rules Committee. He has chaired the Special Committee on Aging. For 8 years he served his Senate Democratic colleagues as Chief Deputy Whip. He has left his mark on virtually every piece of legislation that passed through the committees on which he has served. He has been a tireless advocate for older Americans, and a proponent of universal health care.

Above and beyond any specific issue, JOHN BREAUX has sought to make government work. He has won the respect and affection of his colleagues—and, time and again, their attention—with what Charlie Cook, in "The Cook Report," described as "his moderation, personality, manner and legislative style." In commenting on JOHN's decision to retire, The Shreveport Times called him "a Louisiana natural resource" and "the bridge-builder in an era of burning bridges."

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN EDWARDS

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, in 1998, JOHN EDWARDS was elected to the U.S. Senate from his home State of North Carolina to fill the seat once held by Senator Sam Ervin. He had never before run for, or served in, public office. From the time he received his law degree in 1977 until he entered the Senate, he was an attorney in private practice. For two decades JOHN represented in court North Carolinians who had been grievously injured or disabled and had no one to speak up for them. He quickly made the transition from the courtroom to the Senate Chamber, however, because in both he has been guided by the same unwavering principle: putting to work his formidable talents and energy, along with his training, on behalf of "the people I grew up with."

JOHN EDWARDS grew up in Robbins, NC. Robbins was a mill town. JOHN's father spent nearly four decades working in textile mills; his mother worked in a number of jobs as well. As David Broder once put it, his parents and their friends and coworkers were people who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

JOHN was the first person in his family to go to college. For the millions of Americans who were the first in the