

Commission is established or the rules by which it is governed. It is untethered to the Congress.

Second, currency manipulation is a serious issue. It is impacting our ability to trade effectively today in a very large way.

Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve during a time when he and President Reagan transformed the American economy from raging inflation and interest rates to a sound economy, said that currency manipulation could wipe out decades of trade negotiations in a matter of minutes. We have seen that happen.

Currency is huge and impacts so many companies. If you read the financial pages, you will see that companies are worried about their bottom line in large part because it will be harder for them to compete with foreign competitors who devalue their currency deliberately in order to gain an advantage in trade. But there is no enforceable currency mechanism in this agreement, although it was fought for in both Houses of Congress and came close, but it is not in it.

On November 5, the Wall Street Journal wrote: “Mexico, Canada and other countries signaled they were open to the [currency] deal when they realized it wouldn’t include binding currency rules that could lead to trade sanctions through the TPP.” This caused Ford Motor Company to immediately reject the TPP the day it was released. Their spokesman argued that they could not support a deal in which currency rules “fell outside of TPP and [failed to] include dispute settlement mechanisms to ensure global rules prohibiting currency manipulation are enforced.”

This is a huge matter. Ford says that when they are selling an American-made automobile or truck in a foreign country, they are losing thousands of dollars as a result of currency manipulation by many of our trading partners. So it is hard to sell an automobile if our foreign competitors have, in effect, a comparative advantage on currency alone of several thousand dollars.

The administration has zero interest in preventing foreign market manipulations and currency manipulations, and thus the TPP will cause massive job losses. It just will. We will be less able to compete.

Let’s be frank. I supported the Korean trade agreement. We have great allies in Japan and Korea and others in the Pacific, but they are tough trading partners—competitors, if you want to know the truth. They are competitors. They are mercantilists. They have a goal. Their goal is to sell as much as possible to foreign countries and particularly to the greatest market in the world, the market they lust to gain even more access to—our market. They want to sell to us. Through a whole lot of different mechanisms, they resist purchasing anything from us. Have we made any progress in lessening the trade deficit to Japan or Korea lately? It is not going to happen because these

barriers are nontariff, currency being one of the most noteworthy.

Foreign workers and governments under the TPP are not inhibited from illegally undercutting American workers through currency manipulation in order to export their unemployment to the United States.

The way this happens is, if you have a business in a foreign country and the world market has slowed down and your exports are slowing down, if you devalue your currency, your product becomes cheaper and can be sold in the United States or other countries at a cheaper price, and you keep your people working and manufacturing those widgets, whereas the country that imported your product lays off its workers because it can’t compete at that price—for the widgets. It is an artificial way to gain market advantage.

In May of this year, I wrote the President and asked him simple questions. This is important, colleagues. I asked him to state whether the TPP would increase or decrease our trade deficit. He refused to answer. I asked him whether the TPP would increase or decrease the number of manufacturing jobs in the United States. He refused to answer. I asked him how the TPP would affect the average hourly wages of the American middle class. He refused to answer. He never wrote back. All that the proponents in the White House have said about this deal is that it would increase production and jobs in the export industries. But exporting is such a small part of American industry production. They don’t mention how many jobs would be lost by the increased imports into our country.

Dan DiMicco, the CEO emeritus of Nucor Steel, which operates steel plants all over the Nation, wrote in his recent book:

The world says one thing about open markets and free trade but does another. Whatever sharp cultural or political or language differences may separate the Japanese from the Chinese, or the Germans from the French, this much they all have in common: they know how to advance and protect their economic interests.

Mr. President, has my time lapsed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama, there is a 10-minute time limit.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 2 minutes to wrap up.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. They know how to advance their interests, and we have not been effective in advancing ours.

It is time to take TPP off the fast track, take this off the fast track and get busy defending the interests of the American people.

DiMicco writes:

In principle, any industrial policy would begin by saying the business of creating, making, and building things must be at the heart of any overreaching economic strategy.

This agreement is not just about promoting trade; it is about creating a

framework for a transnational union which supersedes the authority of Congress.

Finally, if it were truly about opening markets to U.S. producers, the United States would simply have negotiated bilateral agreements with the countries we need to talk to.

We are the world’s greatest market for worldwide products that are made, and right now we give open access, incredibly, to foreign imports. Just look at those containerships on the Pacific coast stacked to the top. It is not working for jobs in America, it is not working for wages in America, and it is not working for manufacturing. We have to make things. Moving to a services economy would be failure.

Of course we want trade. Of course we want to purchase items from abroad. I am not saying we shouldn’t. What I am asking is, are we, in negotiating this trade agreement, giving even broader access to our markets without getting enough in return? That is the problem. America must make things. Consumption in America should be for Americans and for export. Our competitors want the opposite, and they have been winning, but they need us more than we need them; thus, we have great power to reverse this course.

Figuratively speaking, some of our politicians will be pushing up daisies if they don’t listen to what the American people are saying. They must listen to the sound, common sense of the people who hold the ultimate power. They expect us to make sure their interests are legitimately defended. I don’t believe this trade agreement does that, and we will talk more about it as time goes by.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

REMEMBERING DOROTHY “DOT” HELMS

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I have the sad duty to report to the Senate the passing of the first lady of North Carolina, Dorothy “Dot” Helms. Mrs. Helms was known to many in this body as the ever gracious wife of my illustrious predecessor, Senator Jesse Helms.

In fact, I chose to stand at this desk because it is the desk he stood behind for the many years as he served the United States and the great State of North Carolina in the Senate.

For 66 years Dot Helms was the rock upon which the Helms legacy was built. Long before she met her future husband, Dot Helms was a trailblazer in North Carolina. She was the first woman to graduate from the University of North Carolina school of journalism in 1940, where she rubbed elbows with the likes of fellow Tar Heels, Edward R. Murrow and friend and classmate David Brinkley.

While a reporter for the legendary owner-editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, Joseph Daniels, she met a young man on the sports desk named Jesse Helms, and the rest is history.

Mrs. Helms was a leader in Christian causes, such as her sponsorship of the interdenominational children's camp Willow Run at Lake Gaston. While in Washington, she taught at Gallaudet University and actually wrote a book on great Americans who happened to be deaf.

In the Senate, she was the leader of the Senate Ladies Bible Study, the Congressional Wives Prayer Group, and the U.S. Senate chapter of the Red Cross. She was a confidante and pillar for many friends on both sides of the aisle, including Elizabeth Dole, Erma Byrd, Beryl Bentsen, and Linda Johnson Robb.

Politically, she was a close friend of Ronald and Nancy Reagan. In 1976, she took the unusual step of campaigning tirelessly across the State of North Carolina in support of then-Governor Reagan's insurgent Presidential candidacy. Needless to say, the Governor carried the North Carolina primary against a sitting President in no small part due to the work of Dot Helms.

Two years ago, Gov. Pat McCrory awarded Dorothy Helms the Order of the Long Leaf Pine for her contributions to the civic and religious life of the Tar Heel State. Fittingly, the Governor honored her with the official North Carolina State toast:

Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong
grow great.

Here's to "Down Home," the old North State!

"Where the strong grow great"
Dot Helms and North Carolina are one and the same. For her family and friends and a grateful nation, we can turn in comfort to the Second Book of Timothy: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, and I have kept the faith."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the obituary of Mrs. Helms from the Jesse Helms Center Foundation in Monroe, NC, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOROTHY COBLE HELMS

1919–2015

Dorothy Coble Helms, wife of former U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, passed away on November 6, 2015. She was the daughter of the late Jacob Lonnie and Coral Beaty Coble. Mrs. Helms was born in Raleigh, N.C. on March 25, 1919. She was graduated from Hugh Morson High School in Raleigh in 1936. She attended Meredith College from 1936 to 1938 before transferring to UNC-Chapel Hill, where she was graduated in 1940 with a degree in journalism. She and her roommate, Doris Goerch Horton, were the first two women graduates to receive degrees in journalism from UNC. Both women were reporters for The Daily Tarheel, the school newspaper. Dot, as she was called by her friends, was the first president of The McIver Dormitory for Women and served on The Women's Council. She loved to write and wrote many short stories beginning when she was a teenager. Later in life, she delighted her family by telling ghost stories, and it was an

especially fun time when she shared her stories at night on the porch at the family cottage at Topsail Beach.

After graduating from UNC, Mrs. Helms worked at The Raleigh News and Observer as a city reporter and later as society editor. It was while working at The News and Observer that she met her future husband, a member of the sports department. They were married on October 31, 1942, at the First Baptist Church in Raleigh. One summer during the Second World War, while her husband was on recruiting duty for the Navy in the eastern part of North Carolina, she edited three weekly newspapers which were published in Ahoskie, NC: The Hertford County Herald, The Gates County Index, and The Bertie-Ledger Advance. Mrs. Helms also worked part time at The Star News when her husband was stationed in Wilmington, NC.

Back in Raleigh after her husband's discharge from the U.S. Navy, Mrs. Helms was active in the Women's Missionary Union of Hayes Barton Baptist Church. She was also active in the Colonel Polk Chapter, DAR and served as regent for two years. In the early 1960s, Mrs. Helms and Mrs. Armistead Maupin (Diana) were instrumental in founding the Wake County SPCA.

The Helms moved to Arlington, Virginia after Senator Helms was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1972. While living there, Mrs. Helms was active in The Spouses of the Senate and in the Senate Ladies Bible Study. She was a volunteer at Gallaudet College for the Deaf and wrote a series of stories entitled "Interesting Deaf Americans". Some of the stories were used in English classes at Gallaudet and others were used in publications of schools for the deaf. The Helms shared a deep interest in Camp Willow Run, a youth camp for Christ on the shores of Lake Gaston in North Carolina, and Mrs. Helms later wrote a history of the camp.

Dot loved politics, and she backed many candidates through the years. She always kept up with what was going on in the world and was never without an opinion on an issue. She was instrumental in the formation of The Jesse Helms Center Foundation in Wingate, N.C. and served on the Board of Directors for many years. She was also involved with The Helms School of Government at Liberty University.

Dorothy was the rock of her family. She will be missed so much, but the family rejoices that they had her for so long. She was predeceased by her husband, U.S. Senator Jesse Helms; her parents; her brother, Jack Coble, and her nephew Jack Coble, Jr. She is survived by her children, Jane Knox (Charlie), Nancy Helms, and Charles Helms (Kathleen). She is also survived by her seven grandchildren, Rob Knox (Krystin), Jennifer Knox (Shields Carstarphen), Mike Stuart (Rachel Foster), Ellen Stuart Gaddy (Will), Katie Stuart Power (Andy), Amelia Helms, and Julie Helms; and six great grandchildren, Maggie McGuire, Ryan Knox, Cooper Knox-Carstarphen, Alex Knox-Carstarphen, Beatrix Gaddy, and Conrad Power. Dot also leaves behind many other family members, including the wonderful people who are forever members of the Helms Senate family.

REMEMBERING HOWARD COBLE

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I will close by saying that I hope we all remember another great North Carolinian who was buried just today, Congressman Howard Coble. He served 5 years in the North Carolina House and 30 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a great American, and he will be missed.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

VETERANS DAY AND THE GI BILL

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, tomorrow is Veterans Day, and it is a special day for all of us who serve here and for all of our colleagues down the hall in the House of Representatives. It is a special day for veterans across the country and around the world and their families and for a lot of Americans who value the service and sacrifice of our veterans.

Veterans Day is not Memorial Day. On Memorial Day we mourn and salute those who have given their all in service to our country. Veterans Day is really for all veterans, not just for those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice.

I was privileged to go to college. I won a Navy ROTC scholarship and went to Ohio State. I studied a little economics—my professors would say not enough—graduated and went off to Pensacola and became a naval flight officer in the late 1960s. I ended up with Patrol Squadron 40 out of naval air station, Moffett, CA. I joined my colleagues there for several tours of duty in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War.

When we came back to the States from overseas, I resigned my regular commission and took a reserve commission and moved from California over to Delaware to enroll in the University of Delaware's Business School and earned an MBA.

Literally the first week I was in Delaware, in September of 1973, I got in my Volkswagen Karmann Ghia with a rebuilt engine and drove up Route 2, Kirkwood Highway, to north Delaware to the VA hospital in Elsmere, which is about halfway between Newark and Wilmington in northern Delaware. I took my DD Form 214 in with me to present it to the folks at the hospital to see if I was eligible for any veterans benefits, and as it turned out I was eligible for benefits. Some of the benefits actually have their roots going all the way back to the end of World War II when FDR signed—I think in 1944—legislation creating the original GI bill. Among the things I was eligible for was a home loan in which the VA would guarantee a portion of my loan so I could buy a house sometime later, and I did. I was also eligible for some medical benefits, including dental benefits.

I didn't realize it at the time, but the VA hospital there was a World War II relic of a hospital. The morale was not good and the quality of service was not