

which to attack the United States and its friends and allies, and the refusal of that regime to discontinue its support for international terrorism and surrender Al Qaeda's leaders to the United States made it a threat to international peace and security;

That Saddam Hussein and his regime's longstanding sponsorship of international terrorism, active pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, use of such weapons against Iraq's own citizens and neighboring countries, aggression against Iraq's neighbors, and brutal repression of Iraq's population made Saddam Hussein and his regime a threat to international peace and security;

That the United States pursued sustained diplomatic, political, and economic efforts to remove those threats peacefully;

That on October 7, 2001, the Armed Forces of the United States and its coalition allies launched military operations in Afghanistan, designated as Operation Enduring Freedom, that quickly caused the collapse of the Taliban regime, the elimination of Afghanistan's terrorist infrastructure, and the capture of significant and numerous members of Al Qaeda;

That on March 19, 2003, the Armed Forces of the United States and its coalition allies launched military operations, designated as Operation Iraqi Freedom, that quickly caused the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime, the elimination of Iraq's terrorist infrastructure, the end of Iraq's illicit and illegal programs to acquire weapons of mass destruction, and the capture of significant international terrorists;

That in those two campaigns in the Global War on Terrorism, as of September 27, 2003, nearly 165,000 members of the United States Armed Forces, comprised of active, reserve, and National Guard members and units, had mobilized for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

That success in those two campaigns in the Global War on Terrorism would not have been possible without the dedication, courage, and service of the members of the United States Armed Forces and the military and irregular forces of the friends and allies of the United States;

That the support, love, and commitment from the families of United States service personnel participating in those two operations, as well as that of the communities and patriotic organizations which provided support through the United Services Organization (USO), Operation Dear Abby, and Operation UpLink, helped to sustain those service personnel and enabled them to eliminate significant threats to United States national security while liberating oppressed peoples from dictatorial regimes;

That the civilian employees of the Department of Defense, through their hard work and dedication, enabled United States military forces to quickly and effectively achieve the United States military missions in Afghanistan and Iraq;

That the commitment of companies making their employees available for military service, the creativity and initiative of contractors equipping the Nation's Armed Forces with the best and most modern equipment, and the ingenuity of service companies assisting with the global overseas deployment of the Armed Forces demonstrates that the entrepreneurial spirit of the United States is an extraordinarily valuable defense asset; and

That the Nation should pause to recognize with appropriate tributes and days of remembrance the sacrifice of those members of the Armed Forces who died or were wounded in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, as well as all who served in or supported either of those operations: Now, therefore, be it (c) It is the Sense of the Senate that the Senate

(1) conveys its deepest sympathy and condolences to the families and friends of the members of United States and coalition forces who have been injured, wounded, or killed during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

(2) commends President George W. Bush, Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, and United States Central Command commander General Tommy Franks, United States Army, for their planning and execution of enormously successful military campaigns in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

(3) expresses its highest commendation and most sincere appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

(4) commends the Department of Defense civilian employees and the defense contractor personnel whose skills made possible the equipping of the greatest Armed Force in the annals of modern military endeavor;

(5) supports the efforts of communities across the Nation—

(A) to prepare appropriate homecoming ceremonies to honor and welcome home the members of the Armed Forces participating in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom and to recognize their contributions to United States homeland security and to the Global War on Terrorism; and

(B) to prepare appropriate ceremonies to commemorate with tributes and days of remembrance the service and sacrifice of those service members killed or wounded during those operations;

(6) expresses the deep gratitude of the Nation to the 21 steadfast allies in Operation Enduring Freedom and to the 49 coalition members in Operation Iraqi Freedom, especially the United Kingdom, Australia, and Poland, whose forces, support, and contributions were invaluable and unforgettable; and

(7) recommits the United States to ensuring the safety of the United States homeland, to preventing weapons of mass destruction from reaching the hands of terrorists, and to helping the people of Iraq and Afghanistan build free and vibrant democratic societies.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of the Iraq supplemental, the Senate then resume consideration of the McConnell amendment, as modified, with the technical changes at the desk; provided further, that there then be 40 minutes equally divided in the usual form; further, that following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote on or in relation to the amendment, with no amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would appreciate it if the Senator would allow a modification: That of the 20 minutes we have on this side, 10 minutes be set aside for Senator BYRD.

Mr. SPECTER. Agreed.

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

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#### MORNING BUSINESS

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#### SUPPORTING AMERICAN JOBS & THE BUY AMERICAN ACT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today for the second in a series of

statements that I plan to deliver about the hemorrhaging of American manufacturing jobs and the steps that I think that we ought to take to stem the flow of manufacturing jobs abroad and to strengthen our deteriorating manufacturing base.

Recently, I talked about how tax policy can help to strengthen American manufacturing. Today, I want to discuss the role of Federal procurement policy in supporting American businesses and American jobs.

The Buy American Act of 1933 is the primary statute that governs procurement by the Federal Government. The name of the act accurately and succinctly describes its purpose: to ensure that the Federal Government supports domestic companies and domestic workers by buying American-made goods.

It only makes sense for the Federal Government to make every effort to purchase goods that are made in America. A law requiring this commonsense approach should not be necessary. Unfortunately, this law is necessary and, even more unfortunately, the law contains a number of loopholes that make it too easy for government agencies to buy foreign-made goods.

I have often heard my colleagues say on this floor that American-made goods are the best in the world. I could not agree more. For generations, Wisconsin has had an economy dominated by manufacturing, and Wisconsinites have proudly made goods under name brands that are known around the country and even around the world brands such as Oshkosh B'Gosh, Harley-Davidson, Snap-On Tools, Masterlock, and S.C. Johnson. Many Wisconsin factories have churned out products for the Federal Government, including for the Department of Defense.

Regrettably, thousands of good-paying manufacturing jobs have left my State—77,000 jobs of this kind in the last 2½ years. Those companies that remain in my State often struggle to compete with cheaper foreign goods that flood into U.S. markets—even when they may be competing for contracts to supply our own Federal Government.

This Congress should do more to ensure that the Federal Government makes every effort to buy American-made goods by strengthening the provisions of the Buy American Act.

Some argue that the Buy American Act has outlived its usefulness in today's global economy. I could not disagree more. I strongly disagree. The act is as relevant today as it was when it was enacted in 1933. The passage of 70 years has not diminished the importance of this act for American manufacturing companies or for those who are employed in this crucial sector of our economy.

In fact, a strong argument can be made that this act is even more necessary today than it was 70 years ago. With American jobs heading overseas

at an alarming rate, the Government should be doing all it can to make sure that U.S. taxpayer dollars are spent to support American jobs.

Some argue that the Buy American Act is protectionist and anti-free trade. I disagree. Supporting American industry is not protectionist; it is just common sense. The erosion of our manufacturing base needs to be stopped, and Congress should support procurement and trade policies that help to ensure that we do not continue to lose jobs in this vital segment of our economy.

Recently I introduced the Buy American Improvement Act, which would strengthen the existing act by tightening its waiver provisions. Currently, the heads of Federal Departments and Agencies are given broad discretion to waive the act and to buy foreign goods. We should ensure that American companies are given a fair chance to compete for Federal contracts.

Companies in Wisconsin tell me that they do not mind having to compete for Federal and other contracts. In fact, they welcome the chance to compete and to put their high-quality products up against the best that the United States and the world has to offer. What they are concerned about is an uneven playing field that tilts in favor of foreign companies, which enjoy advantages including government subsidies, lower labor costs, little environmental regulation, and devalued currencies.

My constituents are also concerned about the prospect of certain types of industries leaving the United States completely, thus making the Federal Government dependent on foreign sources for goods, such as plane or ship parts, that our military may need to acquire on short notice.

In order to get a better picture of how often the Federal Government buys foreign goods, my bill also would expand annual reporting requirements regarding the use of Buy American Act waivers that currently apply only to the Department of Defense to include all Federal Departments and Agencies. I am pleased that the Senate has adopted amendments based on this provision that I have offered to a number of appropriations bills, thus putting the Senate on record in support of increased public disclosure regarding the use of Buy American Act waivers.

I am also pleased that my legislation is supported by a broad array of business and labor groups including: Save American Manufacturing, the U.S. Business and Industry Council, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the national and Wisconsin AFL-CIO, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

In addition, I believe that the Senate itself should lead by example and make every effort to purchase American-made goods. For that reason, I recently sent a letter to the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration asking

them to support strengthening current law governing Senate procurement to clarify that the Senate should comply with Buy American requirements.

My letter also asks that the Rules Committee direct the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms to provide to the Senate an annual report, beginning at the end of the current fiscal year, describing the dollar value of any articles, materials, or supplies purchased that are manufactured outside of the United States, outlining the reasons for such foreign purchases, and providing a summary of total procurement funds spent on goods manufactured in the United States versus funds spent on goods manufactured outside of the United States. This report is consistent with the annual report already required of the Pentagon. I think we in the Senate ourselves should comply with the same requirement we impose on the Pentagon.

As I have repeatedly noted, Congress cannot simply stand on the sidelines while all these American jobs continue to be shipped overseas. While there may be no single solution to this problem, I believe that one way in which Congress should act is by strengthening the Buy American Act. I will continue to come to the floor to discuss other ways in which we can work to strengthen this crucial segment of our economy in the coming weeks.

#### ANGELS IN ADOPTION

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, last night the Senator from Idaho, Mr. CRAIG, and I were pleased to host, as cochairs of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption—with two of our colleagues from the House, Congressman OBERSTAR and Congressman CAMP, and with the help of over 70 congressional offices—a celebration of the fifth annual Angels in Adoption Campaign.

I wanted to take a few minutes to speak about what a wonderful evening it was. Last night there were angels surrounded by stars on Pennsylvania Avenue as we celebrated and honored 165 individuals from 48 States for their work on behalf of children. Seventy Members of Congress and a total of almost 1,000 individuals were there as we awarded the national awards to Mohammad and Lanni Ali, who appeared in person. He is challenged with his physical abilities right now so we were so pleased to have him. Bruce Willis, who is the national spokesperson for foster care children, as asked by President Bush, was also with us.

The Angels in Adoption Campaign is a very powerful way of celebrating the miracle of adoption. We do work right on the Senate floor, through all of our work individually and collectively, to make the dream of adoption possible for so many children in the United States, as well as internationally.

From Louisiana we were pleased to be joined by Beverly Lewis of Alexandria. She was nominated and received an award because she, as a single moth-

er but with a wonderful career, adopted three children from Russia and is now fostering an 8-year-old girl. Pam Bolke of Baker was nominated by my colleague, Senator BREAUX. After reading a newspaper article about two young girls who had been abused, she and her husband stepped up and adopted the two little girls. Although they were filled with rage, they are now growing to be beautiful, loving little girls because they have unconditional love.

Louise Bourne of Lafayette was nominated by CHRIS JOHN from our State. And I will submit the details of that for the RECORD. And Karen Caldwell of New Orleans, who was nominated by Congressman DAVID VITTER, joined us last night.

As you can see, we had from the State of Maine many individuals, and from almost every State in the Union, because the Senators in this Chamber took it upon themselves—the Senator from Nevada joined us; Senator BILL FRIST from Tennessee was with us—to seek out someone in their State, ordinary individuals but doing extraordinary work. Truly it was a wonderful evening to celebrate.

I will submit for the RECORD all of the angels, 165 individuals from 48 States, who were honored. They all received, besides a standing ovation from all of us, the beautiful angels pin I am wearing today and went home inspired and encouraged to do more for adoption.

It is an area on which we can agree, Democrats and Republicans. There is little disagreement among us on this issue. We have thousands of children in the United States waiting to be adopted, children whose rights have been terminated or the parental rights have been terminated. We have waiting in the United States over 100,000 children of all ages. I will submit those numbers for the RECORD.

I see my colleague from Idaho, Senator CRAIG. I thank him publicly for all of his leadership and the great work he did to make last night and the work that our coalition does truly bipartisan and truly effective.

Mr. CRAIG. Will the Senator yield?

Ms. LANDRIEU. I will.

Mr. CRAIG. Let me thank my colleague from Louisiana. She and I have worked so very closely together over the last several years to move the issue of adoption and the development of the congressional coalition and now the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute. All that she says about last evening is so true. It was a gala event, well beyond our expectations, when we started this whole effort a good number of years ago. Tonight, let me challenge every Senator who has not yet participated with us in the congressional coalition itself and in the institute to come on board and to be a part of what is truly a wonderful and worthwhile activity. Both Mary and I are adoptive parents, and we know what that has meant in our lives.

Now to facilitate the smoothing out of public policy, to make adoption