

diner, who work at a manufacturing plant, who work in a hotel cleaning rooms, who stand up all day as a cosmetologist or as a barber, working in jobs where their bodies simply cannot work until the age of 70.

Members of Congress, dressing like this and doing what we do, can often work—obviously, if the voters say so—can, obviously, work into our 70s. It is not that hard for most of us. But while we go to work in a suit and tie, tens of millions of American workers work in factories and mines and fields and diners and hotels and their bodies simply cannot work until the age of 70.

So when I hear my colleagues say we should raise the Social Security retirement age, I think of people working in the service industry, I think of people doing demanding work in agriculture and on shop floors and in construction and hairdressers, and all that.

Why should they wait longer for their retirement security—albeit it is too small to begin with in many cases; it is minimal, often, at best—but why should they wait longer for their retirement security than Members of Congress?

So for those who think about raising the retirement age for Social Security, think about raising the retirement age for ourselves. There is simply no reason we, as Members of Congress—no matter how many years of service—

should be able to retire at full pension before Social Security beneficiaries in this country.

Why should Members of Congress be treated better than a steelworker or a store clerk or a nurse or a hotel worker?

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

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#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 14, 2011

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, July 14; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business for 1 hour with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with

the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the second half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 2055, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies appropriations bill post-cloture; further that all time during adjournment, morning business and recess count postcloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 2055.

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

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#### PROGRAM

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We hope to get an agreement to begin consideration of the Military Construction appropriations bill early tomorrow.

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#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:45 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 14, 2011, at 9:30 a.m.