

recomissioned as an attack carrier. While the *Bennington* was stationed in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in February 1953, then-U.S. Senator John F. Kennedy obtained leave for Ned to return to the United States for the birth of his first child.

In 1958, Ned was assigned to the USS *Wasp* in Boston after it had been overhauled to become the hub of a special anti-submarine group of the Sixth Fleet. While aboard the *Wasp*, Ned sailed through the Mediterranean and participated in Operation Blue Bat, a U.S. military intervention into Lebanon. The *Wasp* was responsible for transporting sick and injured Marines from Lebanon so they could receive care.

In 1960, Ned was transferred to NAS, Naval Air Station Memphis. While in Memphis, Ned established the Naval Air Maintenance Training Group Library. He was also a courier between Memphis and Washington, carrying plans for jets under design.

He retired from the Navy in Memphis on December 31, 1964, as a senior chief petty officer.

After leaving the Navy, Ned and his family moved to Mayfield, KY, where he worked as a maintenance manager at the General Tire manufacturing facility. There, he raised three children, Debbie, Richey, and Mike. After retiring from General Tire in 1983, Ned and his wife kept their house in Mayfield while traveling the country in a motor home in the spring, summer, and fall and wintering in Florida. They travelled to all 50 States. They moved to Lillian, AL, in 2005.

At this time I ask my U.S. Senate colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Ned Moore for his service to country and his devotion to the defense of freedom. When World War II ended, he laid down his arms to become a productive, successful member of the community who was admired by his family, neighbors, and State. He has been a role model to Tres Watson and many other Kentuckians. I wish him all the best in his retirement and a happy future.

#### WOOL TRUST FUND

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I am happy to hear there is a commitment to pass the extension and modification of the Wool and Cotton Trust Funds this year. As my colleagues noted, the Wool Trust Fund compensates for the competitive damage caused by the fact that duties are higher on imports of raw materials, like wool fabric, than on imports of finished products, like trousers and suits. This “tariff inversion” gives foreign manufacturers a significant cost advantage over U.S. manufacturers like Rochester, NY’s Hickey Freeman.

Hickey Freeman has been operating in Rochester, NY since 1899. Wool cloth imported by Hickey Freeman is cut and sewn into wool clothing which, in turn, is sold in stores across the United States and around the world. I am par-

ticularly proud to note—while our athlete’s uniforms sadly were made in China, our announcers on NBC are wearing Hickey Freeman at the 2012 London Olympic Games.

The Wool Trust Fund is a successful program in curbing job losses and allowing American textile and apparel companies to expand their own export markets. Without the technical fix that we are asking for here today, the health of the Wool Trust Fund will be in peril.

I thank Senator MENENDEZ for his tireless leadership in extending and modifying the Wool and Cotton Trust Funds and the Leader and Chairman BAUCUS for agreeing to work with Senators MENENDEZ, CARDIN and myself to ensure these important programs are dealt with by the end of the year.

#### 6-MONTH CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, agreeing to put the government on autopilot for 6 months is no great achievement. It simply means more drift. It means a longer period of uncertainty for government agencies and the people they serve, more spending on ineffective programs and outdated priorities, and inadequate investment in programs that merit additional resources.

My preference is that we complete our work and make specific spending choices based on the relative merits of government programs. There is no excuse for the Senate not to be considering the appropriations bills. Our committee members have done the work of scrutinizing budgets, holding hearings, and drafting bills. Those bills deserve to be considered by the Senate, negotiated with the House and sent to the President as soon as possible.

I congratulate the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Appropriations, Mr. INOUE, for his dependable leadership on getting us to this point. I look forward to continuing our efforts to extend our appropriations authority for the balance of the fiscal year.

#### WEAR AMERICAN ACT OF 2012

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, in cities and towns across the Nation, workers have the proud tradition of manufacturing products that are made here at home.

Manufacturing helped us become an economic superpower and build a strong, vibrant middle class.

Ohio manufacturers and workers are some of the most industrious, innovative, and competitive in the Nation.

Our companies and the hard-working people who fill our factories can compete with anyone in the world.

But this competition is getting tougher as our Nation is facing ongoing and unfair competition from countries like China.

It does not help when U.S. companies and organizations either outsource

jobs, production, and purchases overseas.

As has been reported in the news recently, the U.S. Olympic Committee’s use of Chinese-made apparel was a missed opportunity to use domestic apparel manufacturers.

The public outrage about this decision created was predictable.

It is unconscionable that the U.S. Olympic Committee would hand over the production of uniforms worn by our proud athletes to a county that flouts international trade laws, manipulates its currency, and cheats on trade.

It makes no sense that an American organization would place a Chinese-made beret on the heads of our finest athletes when we have the capacity to make high-end apparel here.

I am encouraged that, after speaking with the chief executive and chair of the U.S. Olympic Committee, uniforms designed by Ralph Lauren for the 2014 Olympic Games will be made in the United States.

I also applaud USOC’s decision to further ensure, as a matter of policy, that they are going to make Buying American a priority.

But this incident reminds us of the consequences of passing a trade deal without real accountability and enforcement.

Congress passed a trade deal with China more than 10 years ago, which has contributed to the loss of more than 5 million U.S. manufacturing jobs between 2000 and 2010.

While some lawmakers and economists have written off our manufacturing sector including textile and apparel production they need to think again.

According to the National Council of Textile Organizations, the United States is the third largest exporter of textile products in the world.

The textile sector put more than 500,000 people to work at plants in large cities and mills in rural towns.

Do some lawmakers and economists really think we should turn our backs these working Americans?

No. It is not right that U.S. workers get overlooked when it comes to showcasing that American apparel workers in Ohio towns like Brooklyn and Aracanum can make things.

We’ve seen this time and time again: whether it is Olympic uniforms or U.S. flags, products all too often are not made here.

We can and we must stop this disturbing trend.

That is why I am introducing the Wear American Act to make certain that the Federal Government purchases apparel that is 100 percent American-made.

That means all textiles and apparel purchased with U.S. tax dollars will be invested in U.S. businesses and communities not China.

The textile industry has been a staple of our Nation’s economy since its founding and it will be important in the future.