part of the administration and our trade authorities to decide they are going to fix some problems—just a few; I am not asking them to fix a lot of problems—demonstrate their interest in fixing some problems, and clean up the mess that was made, rather than running out to create a new mess.

I feel as strongly as anybody in this Chamber, I want China's market to be open to us, I want Japan's market to be open to us, and I want the European and Korean markets to be open to us, and, yes, Canada and Mexico as well. The fact is, they are not open to us now, and they are restrictive on a range of our products. The negotiations that we engage in, by and large, have not forced those markets open. The negotiations have not been successful.

I think it is time for our country to try something different. We ought to have, as I said, a little backbone to stand up to these countries and say: If you are not going to allow our products into your marketplace, then, my friends, your products are not coming into ours. It is that simple. It is not about being punitive or about building walls or about retarding expanded trade that most of us want. It is just about prying open foreign markets.

You will not do that by being weak. You will only do it by being strong. And it is not being strong to send the same negotiators out to negotiate the same soft-headed kind of agreements we have had for decades, and then bring it back here and say: Oh, by the way, none of you men and women serving in Congress have a right to offer an amendment, not a single one. That is not being strong or thoughtful. That is being thoughtless in a way that, in my judgment, jeopardizes this country's long-term economic interest.

So, we will have a lot more to say about this subject next week when we turn to the specific issue, first on a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the Andean trade bill, and then on subsequent cloture votes. There will be a great deal of debate. But, in the end, my hope is that enough Senators will agree that it is time for this country to do something different in forcing open foreign markets and forcing the components of fair trade to be central to our trade relationships with other countries.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and 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. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have completed our difficult week, but we were able to complete the energy bill. I remind everybody that last night I proffered, on behalf of the majority, efforts to move forward with hate crimes legislation. That was objected to: And also the terrorism legislation, which was objected to. We will renew the requests next week.

We believe the time has long since passed that we should have hate crimes legislation that becomes law in this country. Certainly, with all we have heard from the insurance industry, the real estate industry, and the financial industry around this country, it is high time we did something with the terrorism insurance that they have indicated is so badly needed. So we would be ready next week to move forward on that. I am disappointed that we do not already have an agreement that would allow us to move on that next week. It is certainly something that should be done.

The majority leader has, in the past month or so, been able to do dual-track legislation. As a result, we were able to get some action taken. During the time we were doing the energy bill, we passed the border security legislation. We also passed the election reform legislation while we were working on the energy bill. So the mere fact that we are going to the trade bill should not, in any way, stop us from beginning and completing work on hate crimes legislation and certainly the terrorism legislation.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for a period not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REGARDING THE CAREER OF JEFFREY KOPLAN M.D.

• Mr. HARKIN. I come to the floor today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding public servant, Dr. Jeffrey P. Koplan.

While it is a great loss to the Federal Government that he is leaving the Directorship of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is through his successful 26 years of public service that we have a healthier nation and world today.

I have come to know Dr. Koplan over the past 3½ years, during which he has so admirably led our country's premier disease prevention agency. I can say without reservation that you could not find a person with greater conviction and integrity. Dr. Koplan was the founding Director of the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. As such, he led the nation to recognize the critical need for strong public health programs to address these leading causes of death and disability.

During his tenure, CDC has worked with a myriad of partners to raise and sustain immunization coverage levels to unprecedented levels. That effort has resulted in the lowest number of vaccine-preventable disease cases ever recorded for many diseases. In fact, during Dr. Koplan's watch, measles transmission in the United States was interrupted for the first time ever. I do not have the time to list all of Dr. Koplan's accomplishments, but these few highlight the reasons that Senator SPECTER and I have worked so closely with Dr. Koplan in funding the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He has been a model of cooperation between all levels and types of government working together to meet the needs of the nation.

On the personal side, I have come to know Dr. Koplan as: A man of great integrity and a scientist of great distinction; always putting the protection of people's health first—willing to make difficult decisions and take action on the basis of the best science available; recognizing the global dimensions of health—that infectious diseases, environmental hazards, bioterrorism, and chronic illnesses cross all borders—so we must learn from other countries and lend our support to them; and well known for his quick wit, extensive grasp of health issues, and complete dedication to CDC and its mission of protecting the health and safety, not only of all Americans, but the people of the world.

It is with regret and admiration that I say farewell to Dr. Koplan. He will be a hard act to follow.

Mr. SPECTER. I would like to echo the comments of my partner on the Appropriations Committee. Over the years, Senator HARKIN and I have funded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and we've been able to watch its growth under the able leadership of Dr. Jeffrey Koplan.

Let me list for you just a few of his many successes while working at CDC and as its Director.

Perhaps most important was Dr. Koplan's ambitious and much-needed campaign to upgrade CDC's buildings and facilities, enabling the agency to better protect the nation's health and safety. He invited Senator HARKIN and I to visit the CDC labs in Atlanta, where we found our nation's laboratories in a deplorable condition. We've been happy to support his effort to upgrade these facilities and, if any of you had the same opportunity to visit the CDC labs, I'm sure you'll agree that this effort was long overdue and will serve this country well for years to come.

Dr. Koplan had many other accomplishments during his tenure at CDC including the establishment of a system that will take the pulse of our nation's health through a quick computerized disease reporting system to which local health departments will be linked; focusing the nation's attention on the obesity and diabetes epidemics threatening the health of millions of Americans; and summarizing patterns of tobacco use among women and