

TABLE 1.—USEFUL DATA TO MEASURE OFFSHORE OUTSOURCING

[Table prepared by Congressional Research Service]

Question	Location where answers can be found
A. Questions about job “losses” from offshore outsourcing:	
1. How many business operations are moving offshore?	Unpublished Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) data for covered countries; minimal data available in Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Mass Layoff Survey.
2. What industries are affected?	Unpublished TAA data.
3. From what states and localities are they moving?	Unpublished TAA data.
4. To which countries are businesses shifting production?	Unpublished TAA data.
5. How many workers are affected, by state, by industry, by cause (imports vs. production shift) and by country to which the plant is relocating or from which imports are arriving?	Unpublished TAA data.
6. What is the re-employment experience of those workers displaced by offshore outsourcing (level and new wages and type of new jobs)?	BLS worker displacement surveys (some useful estimates).
B. Questions about counterbalancing job “gains” from offshore outsourcing:	
1. How much are exports increasing?	Available Department of Commerce export data; Census & BEA data.
2. What is the extent of job gains associated with increased exports?	Unpublished DOC jobs multiplier.
3. What is the extent of new foreign direct investment in the United States?	Available DOC–BEA data.
4. What is the extent of job “gains” from foreign direct investment in the United States?	Available BEA data.
C. Additional questions for which data on offshore outsourcing would be useful include:	
<i>[The first six questions on the list, plus the question on re-employment prospects of dislocated workers (Pt. A, question 6), were developed by Dr. Ron Hira, P.E., Assistant Professor, Public Policy, Rochester Institute of Technology]</i>	
1. What are the number and types of jobs moving offshore by occupation, skill level, and wages?	No data are available.
2. What are the number and types of jobs created overseas by U.S.-owned companies for the purpose of exporting to U.S. markets compared to those created to serve foreign markets?	Some BEA data are available by affiliates, employment data are not.
3. What are the numbers and types of jobs created in the United States by foreign-owned companies for the purpose of selling in the U.S. market compared to those created to produce exports for overseas market?	Some BEA data are available by affiliates, employment data are not.
4. What are the companies’ near-term and long-range plans for relocating facilities and transferring jobs to overseas locations?	No data are available.
5. What is the impact of offshore outsourcing on academic and career choices by American students?	No data are available.
6. What is the role of H–1B and L–1 temporary visa programs on offshore operations by U.S. and foreign companies?	No data are available.
7. How many and what types of research and development jobs are being sent offshore?	No data are available.

STANLEY KIMMITT—HONORED PUBLIC SERVANT AND LOYAL MONTANAN

Mr. BAUCUS. Last week the Senate lost one of its most dedicated public servants. Stan Kimmitt was deeply devoted to this great body and to his beloved country. He never forgot his humble beginnings and strong Montana roots. Stan devoted his life to public service, always defending democracy and decency whether it was on the dangerous battlefields of War World II Europe or in the Halls of the U.S. Capitol, he always held true to his core values.

Born James Stanley Kimmitt on April 5, 1918, to wheat farmers in Lewistown, MT, the 1920s drought forced the family to move to Great Falls where he was raised. After graduating from the University of Montana in Missoula in 1940, Stan immediately enlisted to serve his country in World War II. He fought as a tireless combat commander often volunteering to lead the most dangerous missions. Stan was eventually part of the first U.S. division to occupy Berlin and he was honored for his service by receiving the Silver and Bronze Stars. Stan would later heroically fight in the Korean war and his accomplishments were recognized when he was inducted into the Field Artillery Officer Candidate School Hall of Fame. Stan’s exemplary military career served as a great building block for what lay ahead for his career.

When he returned to the States, Stan sought other ways to serve his country. One presented itself when Mike Mansfield was elected to the U.S. Senate from Montana. As Senator Mansfield’s chief of staff, Stan was able to honor his roots and work on the issues important to his beloved home State. When Senator Mansfield became majority leader, his right-hand man, Stan Kimmitt, became his secretary of the majority. For 11 years, Mike and Stan worked quietly behind the scenes reaching across party lines to provide support to move the country forward.

Kimmitt’s long tenure represented a deep desire to work behind the scenes with both sides to provide support to move the country forward. It is clear that both sides respected this commitment.

Stan’s leadership and ability to move opposing forces forward made him the perfect choice to become Secretary of the Senate, which he served as from 1977 to 1981. In this role Stan became a very influential member of the Senate. He was never elected but many Senators used to affectionately refer to him as the 101st Senator or the third Senator from Montana.

After Stan left the Secretary of the Senate position, he continued to be involved in governmental affairs. He sat on the board for the Democratic Leadership Council in 1985. The DLC was instrumental in introducing then-Governor Bill Clinton in 1985 to a wider public. Stan represented the same ideals that Bill Clinton ran on in 1992. He wanted to find politicians that would represent a new energetic vitality in the Democratic Party as Bill Clinton promised to do.

In spite of Stan’s own notoriety, he continued to value his Montana roots. In 1983, he founded the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation. The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation was a tribute to his former boss but to Montana as well. The foundation is part of Mansfield’s legacy and the causes he advocated during his time in the Senate. The foundation sponsors exchanges, dialogues, and publications to create networks or partnerships between U.S. and Asian leaders. The foundation provides excellent educational opportunities through fellowships to Japan for government employees.

Throughout the early 1990s Stan continued political activism that had been the trademark of his life. In 1991, Stan founded a political consulting firm now known as Kimmitt, Senter, Coates and Weinfurter.

Stan brought to politics and his time in the Senate a strong sense of deep

moral principles and convictions. He believed that government could and should be a force for good. Stan was very much the idealist and did not see bitter division in the Senate only as ideological disagreements. To Stan, the Senate was one big family with all the characteristics of a family.

Stan lived his political life by three principles: First was to hold true to your conviction; second, be grateful for what is given to you and the opportunities you are given; and third, never give up unless you can make it better. The other value Stan saw as important in his political life was “to thine own self be true.”

Stan started his professional life as a public servant. It seems only fitting that the last day of his life he started the morning in the Senate cloakroom on the Democratic side talking with former colleagues and friends. That night he attended an event honoring retiring Louisiana Democratic Senator JOHN BREAU. Stan died honoring a fellow colleague who shared his beliefs and deeply felt convictions. He died doing what he loved best, which was very appropriate, very fitting.

Stan, you will be deeply missed in the Senate, but you will not soon be forgotten.

HONORING J. STANLEY KIMMITT

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as the Senate family knows, one of our former Secretaries of the Senate, J. Stanley Kimmitt, passed away suddenly on December 6, 2004. I recently received a note from William F. Hildenbrand, another former Secretary of the Senate, concerning Mr. Kimmitt, and I would like to have its contents printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. On a historical note, Mr. Hildenbrand had succeeded Mr. Kimmitt as Secretary. This was occasioned by the Democrats losing the majority of the Senate in the elections of 1980. It is clear that admiration of Mr. Kimmitt extends across the aisle.

The material follows: