

backbone of our military. Everywhere we have troops in the world we have tankers. And right now our tanker fleets are in some of the most dangerous regions in the world. We know the war on terrorism will be long and it will be hard and that our servicemembers will continue to be in dangerous regions for some time to come.

We owe it to them to provide planes that will enable them to do their jobs safely and that will keep our aircraft safe as they refuel them.

But with this contract, the Pentagon did not make safety the top priority. Let me take a minute this morning to explain what I am talking about when I say that Boeing's plane was more survivable. Survivability refers to the ability to keep the war fighter safe.

According to Ronald Fogleman, who is a former Air Force Chief of Staff and a retired general: The more survivable tanker would have the systems to identify and defeat threats, avoid threats, and protect the crew in the event of an attack.

General Fogleman said he was surprised the Air Force selected the Airbus tanker, even though it ranked lower in all those areas. I wish to read you his quote:

When I saw the Air Force's assessment of both candidate aircraft in the survivability area, I was struck by the fact that they clearly saw the KC-767 as the more survivable tanker.

He added he believes the KC-767 is better for the war fighter and for the military. That is how he put it. He said:

The KC-767 has a superior survivability rating and will have greater operational utility to the joint commander and provide better protection to air crews that must face real-world threats.

By any measure, Boeing's tanker would be easier to operate under hostile conditions, and it would provide the crew with better protection. The KC-767 has the newest defense equipment available. According to the Air Force's own rating, it had better missile defense systems, better cockpit displays that allow our crews to recognize a possible threat, better armor for the flight crew and critical systems on the plane, and better protection against fuel tank explosion, amongst many other advantages.

But survivability is not only about the equipment on that plane, a tanker has to be able to take off and land faster. It has to be able to handle itself in a hostile environment. The best tanker is the one that is harder to shoot down. Our tankers are most vulnerable in situations in which the enemy can use shoulder-fired missiles and smaller gunfire, such as when the tankers are taking off or landing.

Compared to the Boeing 767, Airbus's tanker is massive. It is much bigger than the Air Force originally requested, and its size is problematic for

many reasons. Not only are there fewer places for Airbus's tanker to take off and land, but as a larger airplane, it is a bigger target and it is easier to hit. The KC-767 is a much more agile plane, and it is safer for the crew and the aircraft that they are refueling.

Americans want our war fighters flying the best, safest possible plane. So I am asking today: Why would not the Pentagon?

Boeing has appealed the Pentagon's decision to award the tanker contract to Airbus. The GAO is now looking into that process. I look forward to seeing their decision. I think Congress has a responsibility as well. It is our job to check on the administration. We have to look out for the war fighter.

Some of my colleagues have said we need to move the process along quickly so we can get these planes in the hands of our airmen and airwomen. I agree. Refueling tankers are vital to the Air Force. But that is also why it is as important that they get the right planes, the planes that will allow them to do their jobs and keep them safe.

We have a responsibility to ensure we are making the right decision for years to come about the safety of our servicemembers and our Nation. That is why I am raising these concerns today.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I am going to proceed on my leader time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Republican leader is recognized.

COLOMBIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, last month, Democratic leaders in the House made a truly terrible decision. They opted to kill a free-trade agreement that had already been reached between the United States and Colombia, one of our closest, if not our closest, ally in Latin America, and a nation that has made great strides at democratic reform.

At the heart of the deal was an agreement that U.S. manufacturers and farmers would no longer have to pay tariffs on U.S. goods that are sold in Colombia. This would have leveled the playing field since most Colombian goods are sold in the United States duty free.

At a time of economic uncertainty at home, the Colombia Free Trade Agreement should have been an obvious bipartisan effort to bolster U.S. manufacturing and agriculture and to expand overseas markets for U.S. goods.

Unfortunately, the House leaders decided that the support of union leaders was, in this case, more important than our relations with a close ally or the state of the U.S. economy. That decision has already had serious and far-reaching consequences, and that is not just the view on this side of the aisle.

Virtually every major paper in the country was swift in condemning the House Democrats for changing the rules and blocking a vote on this trade agreement. They recognized that the decision was bad for our relations with Colombia, bad as a matter of national security, and bad for the U.S. economy.

Here are just a few of the headlines from newspapers across our country:

"Drop Dead, Colombia," said the Washington Post.

"Free Trade Deal is A Winner," said the Charleston Post and Courier.

"Approve Pact with Colombia," said the Los Angeles Times.

"A Trade Deal that All of the Americas Need," said the Rocky Mountain News.

"Our View On Free Trade: Pass the Colombia Pact," USA Today.

"Pelosi's Bad Faith," the Wall Street Journal.

"Time for the Colombian Trade Pact," the New York Times.

"Historical Failure on Colombia Trade Pact," the Denver Post.

"Lose-Lose; House Rejection of Trade Agreement is Bad for U.S. Workers and Colombia," the Houston Chronicle.

"Caving on Colombia," the Chicago Tribune.

And in my own hometown paper, the Louisville Courier Journal, an editorial titled: "Free Trade's Benefits."

Here is how the Courier Journal put it:

Far from the Washington Beltway, out here in Kentucky, the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement would have real consequences in real people's lives—most of them good, in our view.

I could go on. In the days after the House scuttled the Colombia Free Trade Agreement, the Office of U.S. Trade Representative counted more than 75 editorials opposing that decision. It is still waiting for a single editorial somewhere in America supporting the Speaker's decision to scuttle the free-trade agreement.

A congressional resolution in support of Independence Day would probably draw more criticism than the Colombia Free Trade Agreement has from U.S. newspapers. And the reason is abundantly clear. The decision to block a vote has already had serious and far-reaching consequences. As the San Diego Union Tribune put it in yet another editorial critical of the move: "Bashing Has a Price."