

including those from minor parties or those running for obscure offices. No political reporter in the print or broadcast media in Los Angeles is as thorough and fair as Bill. In an age when it is fashionable to be cynical and dismissive about politics, Bill is truly a breath of fresh air.

He brings impeccable credentials to his work. Prior to his arrival at Century Cable, Bill was director of corporate affairs for Westinghouse Broadcasting and Cable. He was also a White House appointee to the State Department, and has participated in many Presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial campaigns.

This year Bill was named by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists as the winner of its 1994 Freedom of Information Award, which honors nonjournalists who helped promote first amendment issues. With his dedication to airing all points of view and for extensive coverage of topics ranging from AIDS to the war in Bosnia, Bill Rosendahl is the perfect choice.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Bill Rosendahl, who has shown that in the right hands, television can be a marvelous source of news and information about politics and government. He brings honor to his profession.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced legislation aimed at addressing a problem that most Americans now recognize as a pressing threat to our way of life and the continued success of our Nation. That problem is illegal immigration and I hope that the package of reforms I propose will—once and for all—help establish firm control over our borders and make it much more difficult for those who enter our country illegally to benefit by breaking the law.

Illegal immigration was first recognized as a drain on public funds and a detriment to public welfare in the border States where it has been most prevalent over the years. In recent years, though, more and more Americans from a much wider geographic area have come to understand the overwhelming burden placed upon law-abiding taxpayers by those who enter this country illegally.

For years, citizens in border States have demanded a Federal response to this problem and, for years, the Federal Government has turned a deaf ear to the plight of those legal residents asked to house, school, treat, and feed those with no legal right to be here. The response has been so dismal, in fact, that over the past year some border States have actually sued the Federal Government in hopes of retrieving some of the billions of dollars spent attending to the needs of illegal immigrants.

But the apex of the public outcry against illegal immigration, I believe, was reached this past November, when nearly 60 percent of California voters supported a statewide initiative aimed at eliminating the benefits awarded to those who break the law when they enter

this country. The overwhelming passage of proposition 187 sends a clear message to those who write the laws governing life in this Nation that—on this issue—the people have had enough and they want something done.

Illegal immigration is perhaps the only situation I know of where those who openly and knowingly break the law not only escape punishment, they are in fact rewarded beyond their wildest dreams. Until we combine tougher border enforcement with the elimination of benefits awarded those who enter this country illegally, we will never be able to end the drain on public resources and to protect opportunities for those legal immigrants who seek to make a life here and to capture their share of the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, illegal immigration is a complex and divisive issue and I recognize that no single legislative package could ever fully address its many facets and implications. I hope, however, that the bills I introduce today will provide a foundation for an appropriate Federal response to this crisis.

As the head of a congressional task force on immigration that you created, I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on this issue and particularly with my good friend Representative LAMAR SMITH, chairman of the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

The time has come for national immigration reform. We in the 104th Congress owe it to those who put us here to recognize this and to take appropriate action, instead of continuing to ignore a crisis that threatens to undermine the very foundation of the society we have worked so hard over so many years to create.

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES: A GROWING ECONOMIC PART- NERSHIP

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about the flourishing economic relationship that is unfolding between the United States and India. Just a few years ago, hardly anyone spoke of the tremendous opportunity for developing strong economic ties between our countries. Today, for a number of important reasons, we are witnessing dramatic change in this domain. We are engaged in an economic relationship with India that is strengthening the ties between our countries.

Just last week, several major American papers published excellent articles on the state of United States-India trade. Each of them describes in detail how the liberalization of the Indian economy, initiated by Prime Minister Rao, has created fertile ground for American businesses to interact with their Indian counterparts abroad, creating new jobs at home while servicing a huge untapped market overseas.

I am inserting into the RECORD today an article from the Wall Street Journal of January 12, 1995, which I commend to my colleagues. Titled, "India Is Elbowing Into China's Limelight: Foreign Investors Taking Note of Economic Revival," this article highlights the opportunities for building American business and creating new American jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the enhanced relationship which is now unfolding before us. This is due in no small part to the creativity and determination of American businesses to expand their exports to new, fertile markets. We should also acknowledge, and pay tribute to, the Indo-American community which has taken a particularly keen interest in promoting economic ties between our nations. This community deserves recognition and thanks for helping to forge lasting economic ties that will strengthen mutual friendship between our countries in the months and years ahead.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 12, 1995]

INDIA IS ELBOWING INTO CHINA'S LIMELIGHT: FOREIGN INVESTORS TAKING NOTE OF ECONOMIC REVIVAL

(By Urban C. Lehner)

BANGALORE, INDIA.—K. Gopalkrishnan was braced for the worst when Motorola Inc. transferred him from his native Singapore to a new pager factory in this southern Indian city. Although of Indian descent himself, the 35-year-old executive had heard horror stories about India's bureaucrats and workers.

His first nine months in Bangalore have been a pleasant surprise. Clearing a new assembly line through Indian customs was a breeze, he says; the whole process, from packing the line in Singapore to producing the first pager in Bangalore, took only eight days. Indeed, the entire factory was set up in just five months, and it's already operating as efficiently as the Singapore plant. "Contrary to what you hear outside the country, Indians can be among the most efficient people in the world, if properly guided," Mr. Gopalkrishnan says.

But not the most efficient people, at least not yet. Motorola's older, larger factory in Tianjin, China, "has produced some benchmark results that everybody else [within Motorola] is battling" to match, Mr. Gopalkrishnan says. "We hope to be in those shoes soon."

HIGH HOPES

Thanks in part to foreign-investment success stories like Motorola's, many Indians hope their economy can soon be in China's shoes, too. It's a tribute to how far India has come that they even dare express the hope. For, until very recently, China was everybody's nominee for most-likely-to-become-an-economic-superpower. India was a chronic underperformer that seemed unable to get its act together.

But India's three-year-old reform program has started to bear fruit just as foreign investors have begun to take a more sober view of China. As a result, many Indians are starting to take their country seriously as a rival to China. "Sooner or later, India's inherent advantage will assert itself," says Manmohan Singh, India's finance minister and the author of the reforms.

Judged on fundamentals, the competition between India and China is still no contest. China's economy is growing twice as fast. China's savings and literacy rates are more than half again higher. Foreign debt and government red ink drag down China's economy far less than India's.

WHO'S THE FAIREST?

	India	China
Savings rate ¹	24.2%	35.8%
'95 Debt-service ratio ²	29.2%	13.0%
Avg. GDP growth:		
1989-93	5.3%	8.9%
1995-2000 ²	6.0%	7.8%
Population (millions)	846.3	1,172.0
"Economic Freedom" ranking (1=most free)	86	87

¹ 1993 for India, 1992 for China.

²Projection.

Sources: Asian Development Bank, Credit Lyonnais Securities, Heritage Foundation.

Yet in the competition for foreign investors, India is starting to make China share the limelight. Foreigners lapped up \$4.6 billion of new Indian equity-linked paper last year but only \$2.7 billion in new Chinese shares, according to the Bombay Stock Exchange and Credit Lyonnais Securities (Asia) Ltd.

India has also been attracting new interest from foreign companies. A Daewoo Co. joint venture in India plans to make 100,000 cars a year starting this year; the South Korean company has yet to win permission to make cars in China, though it is undertaking a major auto-part project there. Kellogg Co. recently started producing cornflakes north of Bombay; the U.S. breakfast-cereal company won't open a plant in China until the middle of this year. Levi Strauss & Co., working hand-in-hand with Indian subcontractors, will begin selling jeans in India within months; the San Francisco-based concern has been phasing out clothing purchases from subcontractors in China because of human-rights concerns.

U.S. ROAD TRIP

More corporate investments are coming. U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown heads to India this week with 25 American chief executives who are expected to sign several billion dollars in deals; the trip comes five months after Mr. Brown undertook a similar mission to China. In a recent Ernst & Young survey of 230 multinational companies, 17% saw India as a "priority country" for future investment, ranking India second only to China.

China's lead in the foreign-investment sweepstakes remains enormous, however. Foreigners last year sank well in excess of \$30 billion into operations in China, compared with less than \$2 billion in India.

It's also far from clear that India can ever make up for China's 15-year head start. While three years of reforms may have revived India's economy, they haven't papered over its seething ethnic and class divisions, done away with its corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, or rid its city streets of beggars.

But at least foreign investors are finally noticing India's assets, among them:

India has a huge middle class whose buying habits are well-chronicled, unlike in China, where dependable market statistics are rare. The Indian government-supported National Council of Applied Economic Research, for instance, periodically surveys samplings of as many as 500,000 Indians. The council's 1992-93 survey indicates that 550 million Indians lived in households where at least one member owned a wristwatch; that 33% of nail polish was bought by households with a monthly income of less than 18,000 rupees (\$574); and that southern India accounted for 77% of the country's purchases of coffee.

India has skilled scientists and software engineers. Motorola, Texas Instruments Inc. and other foreign investors have turned Bangalore into one of the world's software-writing capitals. India abounds in qualified people because its universities emphasize computer science and because "Indians naturally love intellectual puzzles," says Anand Khandekar, a retired Indian navy commodore who supervises 220 engineers at a Motorola software laboratory here. The Indian engineers are good, and they are affordable. A Texas Instruments official says a typical software engineer in Bangalore costs \$400 a month in salary and benefits.

India has well-managed private companies. In China, the potential partners for foreign investors are mainly state-owned companies and the potential stock plays are all recent

listings. The 120-year-old Bombay Stock Exchange, on the other hand, in 1994 had almost 4,450 listed companies, more than any other exchange in Asia. The people who run many of these companies have far more in common with many global executives than do their Chinese counterparts. In everything from their attitude toward profitability to their understanding of how a contract dispute should be solved, they are far easier to work with, many foreign firms find.

India's Western-style legal system was one of the things that attracted U S West Inc. to India, says Boli Medappa, who's in charge of developing the telephone company's business in the country. U S West, a Baby Bell that operates telephone systems in 14 U.S. states, spent five months in 1990 researching business opportunities in 11 Asian countries. In the end India ranked first on its list, Ms. Medappa says. China ranked 11th.

The ranking was done mainly on criteria such as political stability and market access, but Ms. Medappa also gives India the nod on less tangible factors, such as the widespread use of English, a long-functioning democratic government, an Anglo-Saxon legal system and a sense of shared values with the West.

India also gets a boost from the enthusiastic cheerleading of "nonresident Indians" like Ms. Medappa, a green-card holder who has lived in the U.S. since 1978 and worked for U S West for eight years. Unlike overseas Chinese entrepreneurs, who invest their own money in China, many nonresident Indians advocate investment in India by the multinational companies that employ them.

IT'S WHO YOU KNOW

"For every foreign company I've seen come to India, the guy who was actually making that effort happen was an ethnic Indian," says Naina Lal Kidwai, Morgan Stanley & Co.'s chief of corporate finance in Bombay.

Another attribute of India is simply being the world's second-biggest potential market, after China. That's especially alluring as a spate of loan-payment problems and contract disputes reminds foreign investors of the difficulties of doing business in the Middle Kingdom.

But investors are hardly deserting China in droves. And experienced foreign investors know India also can pose frustrations. For example, U S West and other foreign phone companies have camped out in New Delhi hotels for months awaiting a government auction of operating-rights contracts that keeps being postponed.

And while India has slashed tariffs and tackled its government budget deficit, it has balked at more painful measures, such as privatizing government enterprises, allowing imports of many foreign consumer goods or making it easier for companies to lay off workers.

Finance Minister Singh insists the government's program is on schedule, but adds it cannot get too far ahead of public opinion. Mr. Singh makes no apologies for this; one of the advantages of a democracy, he says, is that public opinion helps check misguided policies. That mechanism is absent in China, he points out.

If democracy keeps India from developing as fast as China, some analysts say it also gives India a stability that transcends its occasional outbursts of communal violence. "Think of India as a wide, shallow-bottomed boat," says Jonathan Bensky, commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. "It's easy to rock but very difficult to tip over."

COLONIA PLUMBING LOAN PROGRAM

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced two measures which will address a problem which has been forgotten and ignored for far too long. The lack of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities in the Southwestern United States, in communities known as colonias, has caused environmental degradation and has had a detrimental impact on public health. Colonias are communities in the southwestern region of the United States along the United States-Mexico border which are generally unincorporated and characterized by a lack of running water, sewage treatment facilities, and safe, sanitary housing.

Rather than go into an extensive history of the causes of the problem, I would just say to my colleagues that the residents of these communities thought that in buying a piece of land upon which they could build a home they were earning a piece of the American dream. Sadly, the dream has yet to come true for these hard working Americans and their children. I have been fighting for many years, on many levels, to address this problem. Today, I have introduced a measure specifically addressing the lack of sewage treatment facilities for the region and a measure to increase the State's flexibility in administering a current program. These measures are small steps to correcting a problem which has existed for more than 30 years.

Unfortunately, when we talk of the citizens along the border with Mexico there are those among us who would distort the facts. As my colleagues review this legislation, I hope they will bear in mind that: first, the colonias are communities located wholly in the United States; second, the residents of colonias are American citizens and legal permanent residents; and third, the residents are not squatters. They purchased the land, for which they have legal deeds, from unscrupulous developers who promised them everything and delivered nothing. I hope my colleagues will avail themselves to addressing the needs of Americans, irrespective of where they live, and not bow to the misinformed arguments of those who are not from the border and cannot know the needs and concerns of the region. I am asking for fairness for American children who live in conditions similar to those of developing countries.

Today, there are more than 350,000 Americans, many of them children, who live in colonias without any access to such basic services as indoor plumbing or safe sewage disposal. In my district alone there are nearly 48,000 people who live under these appalling conditions every day. Let me try to describe to my colleagues what life is like for these hard working Americans.

In the State of Texas, there are nearly 300,000 people living in approximately 1200 colonias. The majority of these communities do not have paved roads. Forty percent of these communities, or roughly 112,000 people, do not have access to public water, a precious and expensive commodity in the desert. Instead these people are forced to rely on water from wells or water which is transported