

years. Kinji has also served the Moiliili Hongwanji Mission as the president of the temple organization for over 22 years.

The late Spark M. Matsunaga was born on October 8, 1916, on the Island of Kauai, to Kingoro and Chiyono Matsunaga, who had emigrated from Japan to work on a sugar plantation. He worked at many jobs through high school and graduated with honors from the University of Hawaii, where he received a degree in education.

At the time World War II broke out, Spark was a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. When President Roosevelt permitted the formation of all-Japanese units, Spark became a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which later became a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Whatever assignments Spark received, he performed with skill and bravery. He fought in the historic battles of Monte Cassino, Anzio and the liberation of Rome. He was wounded twice and earned the Bronze Star Medal for heroism.

Using the GI bill, Spark went to Harvard Law School and received his law degree. He went to work as an assistant prosecuting attorney in Honolulu and was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives from 1954 to 1959, and serving as majority leader in 1959.

In 1962, Spark came to Washington and served in the U.S. House of Representatives for seven terms. In 1976, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He served with much distinction as a member of the Finance Committee, where he was a ranking member, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management; on the Labor and Human Resources Committee, and chairman of its Subcommittee on Aging; and on the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Spark will always be respected for his outstanding legislative record that fulfilled his visions of peace, international cooperation, and assistance to those in need. He had always wanted to be remembered as a friend of peace-makers. He never forgot the horrors of war. He was determined that our Nation would devote itself to the pursuit of peace. In 1984, Spark's 22 years of lobbying efforts resulted in the establishment of the U.S. Institute for Peace.

As a ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Spark's imprint could be seen on virtually every major bill that passed the committee. In 1987, he engaged in efforts to establish a veterans medical center in Hawaii, to care for the aging and ailing military veterans. At that time, I committed myself to carrying on Spark's endeavor and ask that the veterans hospital would forever bear his name, in remembrance of his contributions on behalf of our Nation's veterans. I am pleased to report today, the Congress has appropriated approximately one-third of the total funds to establish the Spark M. Matsunaga Department of

Veterans Affairs Medical Center, and I remain hopeful that Spark's endeavor will someday become a reality.

Spark was indeed a voice of compassion for the homeless, as well as the physically and mentally ill. When it may have been unpopular to do so, he waged a campaign for justice for Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II. Spark went from office to office seeking co-sponsors for a measure authorizing an apology and monetary reparations for Japanese-Americans whose patriotism was questioned. This measure was enacted in 1988.

I will always remember Spark for these achievements, his friendly personality and love of Japanese poetry.

Shim and Kinji Kanazawa's and the late Spark M. Matsunaga's extraordinary lifelong contributions to the State of Hawaii and to our Nation will not be forgotten.●

IMMIGRATION: WHERE TO GO FROM HERE

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my Senate colleagues a piece that appeared in the November 27 edition of the Wall Street Journal entitled "Immigration: Where to Go From Here?" In this piece, the Journal asked a panel of opinion-makers—ranging from Jack Kemp to former New York Mayor Edward Koch to our colleague BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL—about the impact of legal immigration on America's society and economy. I think that the views expressed in this article will be helpful to my colleagues as we debate immigration reform in the coming months. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 27, 1995]

IMMIGRATION: WHERE TO GO FROM HERE

Jack Kemp is a co-director of Empower America, a conservative advocacy organization.

Some immigration policies badly need reform, especially those having to do with illegal immigration. Under the 1986 immigration reform act, for example, it's illegal to hire an undocumented alien, and hard and costly even to hire a legal one. By contrast, the law allows, and in many cases legally mandates, payment of welfare, medical, education and other benefits.

A better, more American, policy would be to make it easy for immigrants to work—for example, with a generous guest worker program and low-cost i.d. for participants. We can design a policy that would be just and would create better incentives, but would make it harder to get welfare payments. For instance, the U.S. could more readily accept immigrants who take a pledge not to go on welfare (a pledge many have already taken).

With such policies, we not only can "afford" to keep the golden door open; we will attract the same type of dynamic men and women who historically helped build this immigrant nation. Let's agree to reform the welfare state and not allow America to be turned into a police state.

Edward I. Koch is a former mayor of New York City.

The U.S. continues to benefit from the influx of legal immigrants. Just to take a few examples: In Silicon Valley, one out of every three engineers and microchip designers is foreign born; in Miami, Cuban immigrants have revitalized a once decaying city; and in New York, foreign nationals serve as CEOs of banking institutions, as senior managers of international companies, and as investors and entrepreneurs.

What the restrictionist legislative proposals seem to ignore is the critical distinction between legal and illegal immigration. The number of legal immigrants we admit each year is limited and manageable. Fewer than 25,000 immigrants received labor certifications (the prerequisite for obtaining permanent resident status based on job skills) last year.

Under existing law, legal immigrants must establish when coming here that they have sufficient assets to sustain themselves or that they have a job with a salary that will ensure their not becoming dependent on welfare. Lacking these two, they are required to provide an affidavit from a sponsor, usually a family member, who will be legally responsible to make sure the immigrant and his family will never become public charges. These commitments should be made enforceable.

I do not believe that the U.S. would be the world's only superpower if not for the super energy provided by the annual influx of legal immigrants. I don't want to change that.

Stephen H. Legomsky is a professor of international and comparative law at Washington University School of Law, St. Louis.

The U.S. has two venerable traditions. One is to admit immigrants; the other is to complain that today's immigrants are not of the same caliber as yesterday's. In actuality, today's immigrants are just as resourceful as their predecessors, and they are more vital to American industry and to the American consumer than ever before. Imported laborers used to be valued mainly for their muscle. In today's high-tech global economy, brainpower has become the more valuable resource. American companies and universities compete with their foreign counterparts for the world's greatest minds. Why donate this talent to our global competitors when we can use it ourselves?

Yes, immigrants take jobs. But they also create jobs by consuming goods and services, lending their expertise to newly vibrant American export companies, starting businesses and revitalizing cities.

Yes, some immigrants receive welfare. But immigrants also pay taxes—income, sales, property, gasoline and Social Security. For federal, state and local governments combined, immigrants actually generate a net fiscal surplus.

Of course, immigration does far more than this. It reunites husbands with wives and parents with children. It enriches us culturally. It is, ultimately, the quintessential American value.

Peter Brimelow is the author of "Alien Nation: Common Sense About America's Immigration Disaster" (Random House).

Immigration policy is broke and needs fixing. The perverse selectivity of the 1965 Immigration Act has resulted in an inflow vastly larger and more unskilled than promised. Moreover, in the lull since the 1890-1920 immigration wave, the American welfare state was invented. Its interaction with mass immigration is paradoxical. At the turn of the century, 40% of all immigrants went home, basically because they failed in the work force. Now immigrants are significantly into welfare (9.1% vs. 7.4% for native-born Americans, maybe 5% for native-born whites). And net immigration is some 90%.

The real economic question about immigration, however, is: Is it necessary? Does it do anything for the native-born that they could not do for themselves? Here there is a consensus: no. Indeed, the best estimate of the post-1965 influx's benefit to the native-born, by University of California, San Diego economist George J. Borjas, is that it is nugatory: perhaps one-tenth of 1% of gross domestic product in total. America is being transformed for—nothing.

Current legislation usefully reduces numbers. But irresponsible politicians and pundits will prevent a full Canadian-style reorientation to favoring immigrants with skills and cultural compatibility such as English proficiency, or giving consideration to guest workers, before the inevitable backlash compels a total cut-off.

Gregory Fossedal is founder and CEO of the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution, Arlington, VA.

Immigrants pay \$25 billion more in federal taxes than they use in services, according to an Urban Institute estimate. Preliminary data on patents, small business startups, and city and state unemployment all indicate immigrants generate net output and jobs. For a smaller budget deficit we should run a people surplus.

Some want to "skim the cream"—letting in lots of engineers and millionaires, but fewer family members, refugees and "low-skilled" immigrants. Tempting, but the brilliant Indian and Chinese programmers working for Microsoft often have wives or husbands or parents. Many American executives need an affordable au pair: And the George Soros or Any Groves of tomorrow often have nothing when they come. They bus tables or clean hotel rooms before they build Fortune 500 companies. It's a mistake for Vice President Al Gore to try to out-think capital markets. Why should Sen. Alan Simpson be smarter than the labor market?

We should sharpen the programmatic distinction between being in the U.S. and being a U.S. citizen. Make it easy to work or travel—but confer government benefits on citizens, not on people who merely happen to be here (a change included in the House welfare reform). This would end the shibboleth that immigrants are costly, and ease legitimate concern that America is losing its English-speaking core. Then there would be support for the reform we really need—to let in more immigrants.

Barbara Jordan chairs the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform.

It is because we benefit from lawful immigration that reform is necessary. The bipartisan USCIR recommends a comprehensive strategy to deter illegal immigration: better border management; more effective enforcement of labor and immigration laws; benefits policies consistent with immigration goals: prompt removal of criminal aliens. Most illegal aliens come for jobs, so reducing that magnet is key. Employers need tools to verify work authorization that fight fraud and discrimination, reduce paperwork and protect privacy. The most promising option: electronic validation of the Social Security number all workers already provide after they are hired.

A well-regulated legal immigration system sets priorities. Current policy does not. More than one million nuclear families are separated, awaiting visas that will not be available for years. We recommend using extended family visas to clear this backlog. Unskilled foreign workers are admitted while many of our own unskilled can't find jobs. We recommend eliminating this category. A failed regulatory system prevents timely hiring of skilled foreign professionals

even when employers demonstrate an immediate need. We recommend a simpler, less costly system based on market forces. We still have a Cold War refugee policy. To maintain our commitment to refugees, we should rethink our admissions criteria.

These reforms will further the national interest.

Scott McNealy is chairman and CEO, Sun Microsystems Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.

Sun Microsystems is an American success story, a company that has benefited profoundly from the employment of highly skilled legal immigrants. Founded in 1982 by individuals from three countries—Vinod Khosla (India), Any Bechtolsheim (Germany), and Bill Joy and myself (U.S.)—today Sun has more than \$6 billion in annual revenues and more than 15,500 employees worldwide. Our latest technology effort was headed by an Indian national and worked on by about 2,000 employees from around the world.

While illegal immigration is a problem that needs to be addressed, there are very real benefits to the U.S. economy from the employment of highly skilled legal immigrants.

The legislation that is moving through Congress today, if approved, will hurt Sun, and the industry. With at least half of our revenue earned outside the U.S., and the bulk of our R&D conducted inside the U.S., we need to hire the best and brightest engineers and scientists, regardless of their place of birth, to stay globally competitive. And even though Sun is devoting considerable resources both to training our employees and to educating students from kindergarten through university, we are still confronted with a shortage of U.S. workers with state-of-art, leading-edge engineering knowledge. We must be able to hire highly skilled legal immigrants now or we may miss a product cycle in this fast-paced industry. Miss one product cycle, you're seriously hurt; miss two, you're history.

If Sun loses its ability to compete and recruit globally, our employees and shareholders lose and ultimately the U.S. loses.

George E. Pataki is the governor of New York.

In my hometown of Peekskill, N.Y., where my immigrant grandparents lived, the homes and flats that were rented by immigrants from Hungary, Italy and Ireland in the early 20th century are now rented by new immigrants from Peru, Mexico and East Asia. In the early morning you can see many of these new immigrants waiting for rides and for work as they begin their long days as gardeners and laborers. Their work ethic and their dreams for a better future parallel the work ethic of America's earlier immigrants.

While the federal government must improve the policing of our borders and assure that immigration is in fact legal, Congress must avoid the temptation to pass restrictive measures like California's Proposition 187. This is America, not Fortress America.

Let those who share our values as Americans—hard work, individual responsibility and a love for this country—continue to strengthen our unique nation.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell is a Republican senator from Colorado.

One weakness of our immigration policy is that we continually give amnesty to the illegal immigrants, undermining the legal process and the intent of the law. But, generally, immigrants still contribute more than they take out. Many of them do jobs no American will do for any wage. Immigrants from Southeast Asia go into inner cities and help rejuvenate them by operating small res-

taurants and motels. And most of them, to my knowledge, have no problems with the law. The first thing they do when they get here is to find a job and get to work.

If my ancestors on the Indian side had the same anti-immigrant attitude that many Americans do now, those very same people who now criticize immigrants wouldn't be here themselves.

But, having said all that, I recognize you must have control of your borders. You cannot have an open-door policy for anybody and everybody. It becomes a national security and national health problem when we give up having some control.

Dr. Ruth Westheimer is the author of, "Sex for Dummies" (IDG Books, paperback).

When I was 10 years old, I was permitted to immigrate to Switzerland while my parents and grandmother were not. The net effect was that I survived the Holocaust and they didn't. If we in the U.S. are going to call ourselves followers of the Judeo-Christian ethic, then we have a moral obligation not to shut the doors to those who are being persecuted.

Now while I am not an economist, I also think that we benefit a lot more than we admit from a constant flow of new laborers. When I first came here, I was able to find a job as a housemaid for a dollar an hour, which saved my life. Now I employ a housekeeper who comes from the Philippines, and to me she is a lifesaver. We all benefit from the Mexican workers who pick our fruits and vegetables, and from the Korean grocers who stay open all night selling them. If we try to keep new immigrants from joining us, we will only be cutting off our collective nose to spite our selfish face. ●

PRESIDENTS OF ARMENIA AND TURKEY MEET IN NEW YORK

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I receive the Armenian Mirror-Spectator regularly, a weekly publication circulated primarily in the United States.

There are two items of interest in the October 28 issue. And the headings on the two items tell much of the story. One is "Presidents of Armenia and Turkey Meet in New York," and the other is "Armenia Suggests Normalization of Ties With Turkey."

The animosities of decades and, sometimes, centuries have to be diminished in our world. One of those that hurts both Armenia and Turkey is the historic difficulties between these two peoples.

I urge both countries to continue to move along this path toward reconciliation.

And I ask that the two articles be printed in the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Armenian Mirror-Spectator, Oct. 28, 1995]

PRESIDENTS OF ARMENIA AND TURKEY MEET IN NEW YORK

(By Florence Avakian)

UNITED NATIONS, NY.—On Monday, October 23, a private meeting took place between Turkish President Suleyman Demirel and Armenian President Levon Der Petrossian and their aides at the Turkish Mission to the United Nations in New York. The meeting at the Turkish UN headquarters, which is across the street from the United Nations, underscored the importance that Armenia puts on improved relations with Turkey.

Just before the Demirel-Der Petrossian meeting, the Turkish President had met privately with Azerbaijani President Geidar