

It is time we give the President what 43 Governors have: the fiscal responsibility to strike out the pork. The American people clearly are in favor of this provision, as well they should be. With a new debt ceiling of \$5.5 trillion, it is time we stop Congress' out of control spending.

The bottom line is that we are in far too deeply. Over the past 15 months Republicans have made the difficult choices necessary to reduce the size of the Federal Government, to provide families and employers with badly needed tax relief, and to provide for a balanced budget in 7 years. We are building a path to the future that restores both hope and opportunity for all Americans—from my parents to my children and to their children yet to be born.

Our Nation is at a crossroads. There are two competing visions of America's future. We can either adhere to the status quo as the President suggests—which means higher taxes on families, more spending, more debt, fewer jobs, and less opportunity for our children—or we can follow a new responsible course by balancing our Nation's budget, cutting taxes and restoring hope, confidence, opportunity, and prosperity.

To be sure, it has not been easy making the tough choices needed to reach a balanced budget. But those are decisions that we have been willing to confront. In no way should today's extension of the debt limit relieve us of this responsibility. To the contrary, we must be more vigilant than ever in bringing our Nation back to a responsible fiscal path. To the next generation—to my own two sons—I say that Republicans are committed to redoubling our efforts to convince the President that enactment of a balanced budget is our single most important responsibility.

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DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION,  
FASTING, AND PRAYER

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 29, 1996*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to submit excerpts from President Lincoln's proclamation for a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer which was intended to promote a national day of healing and reflection after turbulent times. Mr. Vern Ihm, a constituent of mine, brought President Lincoln's proclamation to my attention and thought President Lincoln's message is still relevant today. In keeping with the spirit of reflection I would like to enter excerpts of President Lincoln's proclamation into the RECORD.

And whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon; and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord:

And, in so much as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisement in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now deso-

lates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our rational reformation as a whole People? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and powers as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessary of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us! It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the People to abstain on the day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, in their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper onto that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country, to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

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TRIBUTE TO THE NEW JERSEY  
STATE POLICE UPON THEIR 75TH  
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 29, 1996*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the New Jersey State Police on their 75th anniversary. The service of the division of State Police is invaluable to the people of New Jersey.

On March 29, 1921, Gov. Edward I. Edwards signed legislation creating the New Jersey State Police, and appointed Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf as the first Superintendent of the State Police on July 1, 1921. In December 1921, 81 troopers and officers left Trenton and took up their initial assignments as the first statewide police force in New Jersey.

In the 75 years since their creation, the New Jersey State Police has led the way in the field of criminal justice. Among the techniques that the State Police has pioneered include the Nation's first Underwater Recovery Unit, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and the DNA database and databank, which allows the inclusion of DNA records in the FBI's national identification index system. The police have shown their impressive skill in such historic events as the Lindebergh kidnapping, the Hindenburg zeppelin disaster, the Hall-Mills murder trial, and the Woodbridge train wreck.

Today 2,500 troopers valiantly serve New Jersey in many capacities. They patrol our

roadways, including the New Jersey Turnpike, the Nation's busiest limited access nonstop toll road. They enforce the criminal, motor vehicle, marine, and alcoholic beverage control laws of New Jersey. They also maintain the State Police Museum and Learning Center as a tribute to the men and women who have served the State of New Jersey as State Police troopers and officers.

The people of New Jersey are indebted to the honor and dedication of the New Jersey State Police. Today I congratulate State Police Superintendent Maj. Carl A. Williams, Jr., and all of the ranks of the State Police on reaching this milestone, and look to many more years of continued service.

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THE NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES  
ACT OF 1996

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 29, 1996*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. LATOURETTE intends to introduce a bill that will curtail the spread of non-native aquatic species in our Nation's waters. As you know, I am from New Jersey and this issue is of particular importance to our State. Over 130 miles of coastline and with delicate estuary and river ecosystems, non-native aquatic species could destroy our environment. This is already happening in Mr. LATOURETTE's district on Ohio. New Jersey shares coast line with States that are already suffering the horrors of these forms of biological pollution.

In addition, these non-native species, such as the zebra mussel, tapeworms effecting trout in the Mississippi River, and the green clam which harms steamer clam production in the Gulf of Maine, cost us millions of dollars in lost revenue and increased costs to businesses.

This bill establishes national guidelines for the removal and cleansing of shipping ballast water to stop the accidental introduction of non-native aquatic species into ecosystems. This is important to my State which has extremely active ports in the Newark area as well as on the Delaware River, and since, by weight, 98 percent of all U.S. international commerce occurs by shipping, this is a problem about which every coastal and Great Lakes Member should be concerned.

This bill takes a pro-active approach to environmental legislation in its efforts to address potential environmental disasters before they begin. Pro-active solutions give us reasoned, scientifically sound, less expensive, more effective, and more efficient solutions than reactive measures. I urge your support for this important bill.

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TRIBUTE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF  
MARE ISLAND

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 29, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, when the last workers leave Mare Island Naval Shipyard as it closes March 31, 1996,

they will leave behind a facility rich with history and echoing with the voices of welders, painter, and engineers who built and serviced everything from copper-bottomed wooden ships to nuclear submarines. Hundreds of thousands of people have worked at or passed through the shipyard, from the first dozen shipwrights who arrived in 1892 to Mare Island's high point in World War II, when the shipyard population reached 46,000. These are the workers that made Mare Island the best naval shipyard in the country.

During its tenure as the Navy's oldest base on the west coast, Mare Island built 512 ships and repaired hundreds more. Those ships, both great and obscure, fought in every conflict since. Mare Island's first ship, the paddle-wheeled gunboat *Saginaw*, was launched before the Civil War, in 1859, and its last ship, the nuclear submarine U.S.S. *Drum*, was launched in 1970 when our country was divided over the Vietnam war. These vessels also included the small ferryboat *Pinafore*, which chugged between Mare Island and Vallejo for 30 years starting in the 1890's, and the battleship U.S.S. *California*, the only battleship built on the west coast.

It was during World War II that the shipyard quickly set a record that was never broken, building the destroyer U.S.S. *Ward*, in 17½ days. In addition to the *Ward*, Mare Island built 17 submarines, 4 sub tenders, 31 destroyer escorts, 33 small craft, and more than 300 landing craft. In the 1960's the decision was made to build nuclear submarines at Mare Island. The U.S.S. *Sargo* was the first, with 16 more following, ending with the launch of the U.S.S. *Drum* in 1970.

To all of the workers over the generation that are a part of this proud history who have made so many significant contributions to the defense of the United States, I offer my thanks and that of this country.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DESIREE JONES

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, all too often we hear speeches on this floor about our troubled youth and problems that teens face.

Today I want to share with my colleagues a positive example of a teenager in my district.

I want to commend Desiree Jones, a teenager from my district who acted selflessly and who helped save the life of another teenager, in fact, a complete stranger.

Last Friday, March 22, 14-year-old Janet Westover, an eighth-grader at Bill Reed Middle School in Loveland, was riding through town when she slumped over and her heart stopped. Her friend flagged down another car in which Desiree Jones was riding.

Desiree, a 15-year-old sophomore at Rocky Mountain High school in Fort Collins, stopped to help. She stayed with Janet and helped her until police and paramedics arrived.

This kind of action by Desiree Jones merits recognition from this body and gives us all hope.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2202, IMMIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker. I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 2202. Let me begin by applauding my colleagues for separating the issue of legal immigration from the rest of the bill. However, I remain very troubled with measures in the bill that hurt children and families.

By stripping the bill of cuts made to legal immigration, the House has reaffirmed the invaluable contributions legal immigrants have made and continue to make to our Nation, "stated chairman Pastor." This move has assured that our legal immigration system continues to support and prioritize family reunification.

I must remind my colleagues—immigrants are hard-working taxpayers, they go to war on our behalf, and they do not abuse the system. The truth of the matter is that the overwhelming majority of immigrants support themselves without assistance. Studies by The CATO and Urban Institutes indicate that immigrants are more likely than the native-born population to work and contribute \$25 billion more in annual taxes than they receive in benefits.

First, I am extremely concerned with items in this bill that harm children and families. The Gallegly proposal added to the bill proposes to deny public education to undocumented children. This provision has a chilling effect by jeopardizing the education of children labeled as foreign. This requirement is seriously misguided since the role of our teachers is to teach, not serve as immigration enforcement agents. In addition, this requirement would deflect scarce educational funds to do the job of the INS.

Second, restrictions in benefits to legal immigrants in H.R. 2202 will hurt real people who work hard and contribute to this Nation. In addition, this bill adds great stress to State and local governments. The provisions that extend deeming requirements to all needs-based programs are too extreme. We are not looking at solving a problem here, but one created to divide our country and promote short-term political gain.

We are talking about stealing the American dream away from most immigrants. President Roosevelt once said, "We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions—bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality." H.R. 2202 proposes to greatly alter these American values. On equality and freedom will be no longer.

Third, the immigrant restrictions would add great stress to State and local governments. We are talking about adding more Federal regulations and verification burdens to comply with the immigrant restrictions. Private and public entities will be required to redirect scarce resources from running programs to meeting Federal mandates.

Listen to the concerns of the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of Mayors, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of

Counties, and the National League of Cities. In a letter to Speaker GINGRICH, they say that the immigrant provisions create mandates and cost shifts for States and localities. They describe the immigrant verification requirements as a very burdensome, top-heavy approach to welfare reform.

Fourth, this bill makes the Federal Government irresponsible by placing the burden of serving some people solely on State and local governments. If the Federal Government excludes noncitizens from social safety net programs, the need for this safety net will not go away. State and local governments will have to serve them under State programs, translating into a massive cost shift. That, my colleagues, is promoting irresponsibility.

Last, this bill will advance a climate of intolerance, suspicion, and division. It will result in increased discrimination against anyone suspected of being a noncitizen. The courts are now reviewing constitutional concerns over California's proposition 187. In the aftermath of proposition 187, reports document the increase in hate crimes against people for simply looking or sounding foreign.

Mr. Speaker, a responsible Congress cannot accept this immigration bill. We must protect our borders, but these provisions take us beyond that. We must remain vigilant against excessive government intervention and continue to protect our most basic individual freedoms and needs.

I urge my colleagues to reject H.R. 2202.

The following remarks note specific provisions and my concerns:

*Deeming of all programs, including education and medical services:* Legal immigrants' access to all programs would be restricted by extending deeming until citizenship for parents; for 7 years for spouses; until age 21 or until citizenship for minor children; or (in all cases) until the immigrant has worked 40 "qualifying" quarters (at least 10 years). There are few exceptions, but not for such programs as school lunches, student loans, or immunizations. In addition, there are very few exceptions for deeming to account for persons who become disabled after legally immigrating to the United States.

Denial of assistance to immigrants results in a cost shift to state and local governments. The loss of federal funds would need to be offset by state and local funds. This provision would also result in capital drain in high immigrant communities, since they would be required to pay taxes while being denied access to the safety-net they help support. In addition, these provisions would jeopardize public health. Public health programs cannot be successful if they exclude segments of the community.

*Public charge provisions would make hard working persons deportable:* Under this provision, most immigrants would be deportable if they used any needs-based assistance for an aggregate of 12 months during their first seven years of residency. Thereafter, the immigrant would remain a deportable as a "public charge" even after decades of tax-paying prosperity.

Immigrants who years later have a proven record of taxpaying prosperity would become deportable. It is absurd that an executive of a Fortune 500 company would be deportable as "public charge" because s/he needed some assistance years ago. At a minimum, a provision should be added that would allow a person who previously received public assistance to reimburse the government in lieu of deportation. This is in fact current practice, by case law and administrative interpretation.

*Impedes naturalization:* Applicants who obtained assistance can't naturalize until they