

the definition of politics. That is not politics, in my judgment. It is what we ought to be discussing in the Senate.

My hope is that when we finish the antiterrorism bill, which I think will be moved out of the Senate with a yes vote, we will turn to the immigration bill, and we will deal with these amendments.

The fact is these amendments are not going to go away. I heard the majority leader and others say, well, those who offer these amendments simply want to cover their vote against the constitutional amendment.

We had two votes on the constitutional amendments last year. I voted for one, which was the right one, which did not misuse the Social Security trust funds, and I voted against the one that did misuse the Social Security trust funds. You cannot take money from workers' paychecks and say to them we promise this is dedicated for only one purpose; it goes into a trust fund; it is going to be saved for Social Security when we need it when the baby boomers retire, and then say, oh, by the way, we have changed our mind; the \$71 billion this year that we collect above what we need for Social Security, we are going to use that to balance the Federal budget.

This is not a trust fund. The fund ought not to have the word "trust" in it if you are going to use it for other purposes, and it is not politics for us to start talking about some honesty in budgeting and protecting the Social Security trust funds for the days when this country is going to need them when the baby boomers retire.

There are plenty of issues we need to deal with in the Senate, and if every time we come to the floor of the Senate and talk about issues of substance, whether it is the Social Security trust funds or a constitutional amendment to balance the budget or for that matter the minimum wage, it is alleged somehow it is totally political, then I guess all of the activities of the Senate will be political this year. But some of us happen to think some of these issues ought to be dealt with, and those who think they will avoid votes in the coming months should understand we will come to the floor again and again and again, and it is not to play games. It is because it is serious business when you are talking about \$700 billion in the Social Security trust funds, and it is also serious business when you are talking about folks who have worked on minimum wages for 6 years and have had no adjustment relative to inflation.

So, Mr. President, I understand we have the antiterrorism bill that will be coming to the floor this morning. I hope we make good progress on it. I think there is a consent agreement of some sort with respect to amendments. That bill ought to get out of the Senate soon. I will likely vote for it. Then I hope we can turn to immigration and deal with some of these issues.

I have watched what has happened in the Senate now for some long time, and

I do not want people coming to the floor of the Senate and saying, well, we offer all of our amendments, any amendment, any time we want on any bill we want, but if you offer an amendment on minimum wage here, somehow you are playing politics.

That is not the way the Senate works. If one side is able to use legislation to advance the policies they want to advance, then the other side is going to do the same thing, and it ought not be a surprise to anybody. I just do not like to see stories in which we are told that somehow somebody yesterday was holding an immigration bill hostage. Both amendments that were to be offered to the immigration bill would have been subject to, and the authors of both amendments had said that they would agree to, very short time agreements. Nobody was holding anything hostage. People ought to know that.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to make a few brief comments on the immigration proposals that we will be debating over the next few days. My first observation is to recognize the distinct set of issues that relate to and will be debated with respect to legal and illegal immigration. I commend the work of the Judiciary Committee for recognizing the merits of considering two separate bills rather than one package, and I strongly endorse the committee's position.

Mr. President, what I hear from many of my constituents on the issue of immigration is the growing costs absorbed by the system, that is Federal, State, county, and local governments, to continue to provide public services and benefits to the immigrant community. And recently, in my home State of Colorado, the increasing number of illegal immigrants, in particular, has been a growing concern.

Further, recent statistics, compiled by the Congressional Research Service and other recent studies, clearly document the enormous financial burden placed on Government entities to provide services to the immigrant community. It is my belief that without significant changes to curb the flow of illegal immigration, and to revisit current benefits bestowed to legal and illegal immigrants, this financial burden will continue to increase dramatically.

For example, a recent study out of Rice University, concluded that immigration costs to the United States exceeded \$50 billion in 1994 alone. While

the conclusion reached in this study are subject to debate, there is nonetheless a compelling need for significant change.

With over 4 million illegal aliens currently in this country, and over 300,000 arriving annually, the increasing burdens on our society demand our attention.

I would like to point out that in my home State of Colorado, for the 5-month period from November 1995 through March 1996, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS], contacted a total of 3,486 illegals. Of those, 2,014 were deported, while 1,472 were let go.

Mr. President, I would like to bring your attention to a newspaper article from the Denver Post dated April 12, 1996, that reads in part, "Last week, a van filled with 29 illegal immigrants was stopped on Interstate 70 in Grand Junction, but a lack of detention funds kept the INS from arresting them or their driver."

These incidents come just days after the INS Operation Mountain Passes ended. As a result of this program, designed to specifically crack down on smugglers, roughly 1,300 illegal immigrants were stopped, arrested, and deported. However, and not so ironic, when the money ran out this program ended.

Again as recently as Monday, in Colorado Springs, CO, a van containing 13 suspected illegal immigrants was stopped by the Colorado State Patrol. Unfortunately, for some unknown reason the INS could not respond. Because the State patrol does not have the authority to arrest illegal immigrants, these individuals were released. This represents the second time in less than a week that suspected illegal immigrants have been released because of inadequate INS response capability.

As a result of changes in the dynamics of illegal immigration migration Colorado has now become a major corridor for illegal immigrants migrating east. Without the assistance of increased law enforcement efforts, such as Operation Mountain Passes, I am concerned that these successful efforts may be curtailed.

While I support efforts to increase law enforcement efforts to curb illegal immigration, both at the border and to other impacted States, I do have concerns with provisions adopted in the House measure that may be considered in this Chamber.

Primarily, I am concerned with the provisions adopted in the House bill that seek to deny public education to illegal immigrant children as a means of reducing the flow of illegal immigrants into this country. Congress should not be so overzealous in its endeavor to reduce the influx of illegal aliens that we adopt stopgap measures that are actually destined to increase the demands on public funding by expanding the number of America's undereducated and unemployed.

Any provision that seeks to deny children access to education will place

a massive burden upon our already overburdened community services, schools, and local law enforcement agencies. At a time when local and State leaders are making strenuous efforts to keep kids off the streets and in school, education should be employed as an important tool to help solve America's problems, not used as a weapon against its most helpless victims.

Mr. President, reducing the flow of illegal immigrants must first focus upon measures that will actually restrict and hopefully prevent illegal immigrants from entering this country. I support provisions in S. 1664, the Immigration Control and Financial Responsibility Act of 1996, that provides for more border patrol agents, as well as the addition of 300 full-time Immigration and Naturalization Service investigators for each of the next 3 fiscal years. I believe these provisions will provide a much needed boost to the understaffed and overworked agencies that we entrust to keep illegal aliens out of this country. Our focus, again, should be on the prevention and control of illegal immigration, rather than on retribution for illegally immigrating to this country.

Each of my colleagues brings a certain perspective to the immigration debate. I have listened to much of the debate and realized that the great lot of us are products of immigrant families. Personally, I believe I have unique perspective to add to the debate.

Over 60 years ago, my mother legally immigrated from Portugal. Like many people during that time she wanted the opportunity to make a better life for herself and an opportunity to succeed, but to do so in a law abiding way. While on the other hand, my father comes from people, the Northern Cheyenne people, who can document their ties to this land, to this continent for hundreds of years prior to the first explorers of this continent. If I were to take his advice, and the advice of many native American people, they might suggest that we all pack our bags and go home.

Obviously reality dictates real and pragmatic solutions. However, I might also observe that it seems ironic that if this same debate were to take place 100 years ago many of my colleagues, including myself, might not be here today.

In closing, I look forward to the debate on these immigration proposals and hope that this Chamber can adopt fair and effective immigration reform. Let us remember that, with few exceptions, we are all ancestors of immigrants.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of an article that appeared in the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, on immigration, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ALIENS LET GO AFTER INS NO-SHOW

(By Teresa Owen-Cooper)

Thirteen suspected illegal immigrants from Mexico were detained briefly in Colorado Springs on Monday night but released after federal authorities couldn't respond to take them into custody, according to the Colorado State Patrol.

The 12 men and one woman from Oaxaca, Mexico, on their way to Tennessee to pick fruit, were stopped on Interstate 25 near U.S. Highway 24 about 7 p.m. after their van was weaving, said state patrol trooper Chuck Coffrin.

Coffrin found 13 people inside the 1972 Ford panel van, and none were able to produce documentation that they were U.S. citizens, officials said.

State patrol officials called the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, who couldn't respond, Coffrin said, adding that the INS gave no indication why.

Because the state patrol doesn't have authority to arrest illegal immigrants, the 13 people were released, Coffrin said.

It was the second time in less than a week that the state patrol has stopped a van carrying suspected illegal immigrants from Mexico and been forced to release them because the INS didn't take action.

On Thursday, the state patrol stopped a van, carrying 19 people, on I-25 about 15 miles south of Colorado Springs, because their van was weaving, according to the state patrol.

GULF WAR SYMPTOMS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, ever since the conclusion of the gulf war, returning veterans have complained about a variety of symptoms including dizziness, nausea, loss of equilibrium, and depression.

All of us have visited veterans in our States. And through a series of hearings, those of us on the Veterans' Affairs Committee have been dismayed by the steadfast denial on the part of the Pentagon and the Department of Defense to acknowledge these brave men and women are suffering the after effects of all airborne or waterborne agent or agents that have caused their sickness.

As late as this week, Mr. President, the Pentagon issued a statement saying that after spending \$80 million of taxpayer money, they found no evidence of sickness-inducing agents during the gulf war. Kind of sounds like Vietnam and agent orange all over again.

Well, lo and behold, Mr. President, thanks to an extensive study done by the University of Texas through a grant given by Ross Perot, those complaints from our men and women in uniform appear to be true, and the culprit was a combination of three agents acting in concert with each other. One agent was a common pesticide. Last night the Pentagon, somewhat sheepishly admitted their mistake.

My only questions are these, Mr. President. One, what the heck did they study with the \$80 million? And two, if they are that incompetent they must be in an unmendable state of denial in helping our returning veterans.

Hooray for the University of Texas—boo on the Pentagon.

TRIBUTE TO CHINA-BURMA-INDIA VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF NEVADA

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the China-Burma-India Veterans Association [CBIVA] of Nevada. These veterans played a decisive role in World War II. The China-Burma-India Veterans were responsible for driving the Japanese out of the treacherous Burma jungles and for building a road from Burma through the Himalayas to China, which was originally called the Burma Road. The China-Burma-India Veterans also flew the most famous of the B-29 airplanes, brought the air war to Japan and its occupied territories and ended the war with the historic atom bombing of mainland Japan.

The China-Burma-India Association was established in 1948 in Milwaukee, WI and is now a nonprofit organization of approximately 7,000 veterans. In Las Vegas, a group of the brave and courageous veterans has established a chapter of their own called the Silver State Basha No. 133 with Eugene Henkin as their current commander. The China-Burma-India Veterans Association, Silver State Basha No. 133, keeps their veterans in touch by sending out more than 200 newsletters to China-Burma-India Veterans of Las Vegas and surrounding communities.

The Silver State Basha No. 133 is an example of the many fine men and women in our country who had the courage, sacrifice, and devotion to serve in World War II. On April 21-23, the China-Burma-India Veterans Association World War II will hold its western area reunion in Las Vegas at the Rio Hotel and Casino. I am pleased to recognize this group and would like to wish the China-Burma-India Veterans Association best wishes on a successful reunion.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN O. HEMPERLEY

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to John O. Hemperley, the Budget Officer of the Library of Congress, who passed away last Saturday.

Members and staff of the Appropriations Committee rely heavily on the expertise, efficiency, and responsiveness of agency budget officers. Throughout our Federal Government there is a corps of budget professionals who set the example of dedicated public service. John Hemperley embodied the highest standards of his profession. He possessed a knowledge and understanding of the Library's budget that was unsurpassed, and he was unfailingly responsive in sharing that knowledge with our committee and its staff. He was fierce in his defense of the Library's mission and the budget funding that mission, but he never misrepresented the facts, and he always