

some of the most restrictive gun control laws in America, yet leads the Nation in per capita murders. My own State of Illinois has some very tough standards before its citizens can legally possess firearms, yet since those laws went into effect, the crime and murder rates have dramatically increased.

I find it necessary, therefore, to remind my colleagues that our Nation's crime problems cannot be solved by infringing upon the rights of peaceful law-abiding Americans to own arms. Instead of an attack on guns, our laws should focus on keeping behind bars the small percentage of criminals who are responsible for committing the vast majority of crimes in the United States. Law abiding gun owners are not a threat to peace in America, rather criminals threaten the peace and security of our families.

We must demonstrate to Americans that we are resolved to protecting this right by supporting this resolution to reaffirm the second amendment and the right of individuals to keep and bear arms, and I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this resolution.

MARIAN ANDERSON—100TH  
BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 1997*

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 100th birthday of the great American opera singer, Marian Anderson, Carnegie Hall will resound with a tribute in her honor. On Thursday, February 27, 1997, Robert Shaw will conduct the orchestra of St. Luke's and the Morgan State University choir in the Marian Anderson 100th Birthday Tribute. The program will feature a range of music from operatic arias to spirituals reflecting the broad artistic reach of Ms. Anderson's repertoire. Celebrated guests, friend, and family will gather to remember this amazing woman with song, photographs, letters, and personal reminiscences. From her first performance at Carnegie Hall in 1920 until her last in 1989, Ms. Anderson performed over 50 times on the Carnegie Hall stage—more than any other venue in her career.

Born to Anna and John Anderson on February 27, 1897, in Philadelphia, PA, Marian Anderson became an internationally renowned contralto and an aspiring symbol to all who strive to achieve against tremendous odds. Ms. Anderson began her singing career like so many African-Americans, by singing in the church choir of Union Baptist Church where funds were raised to help pay for her voice lessons.

In 1925, she won first prize at a contest held by the New York Philharmonic at Lewisohn Stadium. In 1930, she toured Europe, winning from Toscanini the tribute, "the voice that comes once in a 100 years." In 1939, Ms. Anderson became the center of national attention when the Daughters of the American Revolution [DAR], barred her from singing at Constitution Hall in Washington, DC and the subsequent refusal of the Washington, DC School Board to grant her use of Central High School's auditorium. Resulting publicity and DAR's public snub of Ms. Anderson, led the

First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt to resign from DAR and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to invite Ms. Anderson to sing at the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday, April 9, 1939, which she did, to a huge crowd of supporters.

In 1955, Ms. Anderson became the first African-American artist to perform at the Metropolitan Opera and was named as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations by President Eisenhower. She earned many distinctions during her lifetime which included more than 24 honorary degrees from various colleges and universities, medals from the Governments of Sweden, Finland, and Japan, America's 1986 National Medal of Arts and the first recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

It is fitting, Mr. Speaker that we pause to create an official record in the annals of Congress in honor of this great American.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

HON. ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 1997*

Mr. EHRLICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization in my district celebrating its 60th anniversary this year. The Republican Women of Anne Arundel County was formed in 1937 as the Federation of Republican Women of Anne Arundel County. Its founder was Edna Payne of Annapolis.

It is the oldest and largest Republican organization in Anne Arundel County and the fourth largest in Maryland. Its current membership stands over 130 members and increases—both men and women—yearly.

This group of civic-minded people is much more than a partisan organization. It is a compassionate group which contributes countless hours and energy toward serving the people of Anne Arundel County. It is a prime supporter for a local domestic abuse shelter, makes contributions to the Salvation Army, the local food bank, and other important charities.

Mr. Speaker, this organization is a living example of the spirit of citizenship envisioned by the founders of this great Nation. Political and charitable participation are the duties of everyone in a true democracy. The Republican Women of Anne Arundel County regularly prove that actions speak louder than words. I want to congratulate them on reaching this 60th anniversary milestone.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 1996 HAMPTON HIGH CRABBERS FOOTBALL TEAM—VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 1997*

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman HERB BATEMAN and myself, it is with honor and great pride that I rise today to recognize a group of young men from my district

who have distinguished themselves, their school, their community and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Hampton High School Crabbers Football team had an awesome season this past year and I believe that the Crabbers deserve formal recognition for their accomplishments. They are the 1996 group AAA Virginia State Champions with a remarkable 14–0 record.

The Hampton Crabbers have now won a total of 14 State championships and 5 over the last 11 years.

And when the Crabbers win, they don't just win. This year, they set a national record by outscoring their opponents 819 to 83. This year's team won their 14th State championship game by final score of 51–0.

The Hampton Crabbers also broke the record for most touchdown passes in a season—36—breaking the old record of 30; and most touchdowns scored in a season—40—breaking the old record of 36. The team just didn't make headlines in the Tidewater area. This season the team was ranked No. 2 in the Nation by USA Today; and ranked No. 1 by the Sporting News, The Dick Butkus Football Network, The National Prep Football Poll and the National Sporting News Service and the National High School Athletic Coaches Association.

Over the last 26 seasons, the Hampton High Crabbers, led by Coach Mike Smith, have amassed a record of 271 wins, 41 losses and 2 ties. During that period the Crabbers have broken several State and national records. In recognition of this remarkable season, Coach Smith has been named coach of the year by the National Sports News Service and the National High School Athletic Coaches Association.

OHIO STATE TREASURER KEN BLACKWELL MAKES THE CASE FOR A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 1997*

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I want to insert into the RECORD today an excellent article written by my friend, Ohio State Treasurer Ken Blackwell. Ken has become one of the Nation's leading voices for tax and budgetary reform, community empowerment and economic growth—positions he articulated as a colleague of mine on the Cincinnati City Council, later as Assistant Secretary at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and now as Ohio treasurer.

Earlier this week, I had an opportunity to participate in a Cincinnati event with Treasurer Blackwell in which he made a very strong case for immediate adoption of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He elaborates on that message in his excellent op-ed piece, published recently in the Washington Times. I agree with him wholeheartedly and I commend the column to my colleagues.

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 21, 1997]

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TIMING  
(By Kenneth Blackwell)

Every generation or so, an idea that requires amendment or reinterpretation of the Constitution comes along.

Just over 200 years ago, the idea was the Bill of Rights, adopted to make sure American citizens would never be subject to arbitrary federal intrusions on their liberty.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the idea was embodied in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments abolishing slavery, conferring citizenship and extending voting rights to a sizable and productive segment of our society.

In the first two decades of the 20th century, the idea was women's suffrage. In the middle decades, the idea was fulfilling the promise of the 13th through 15th amendments.

The idea now is the Balanced Budget Amendment.

In "My American Journey," Colin Powell says correctly the "great domestic challenge of our time is to reconcile the necessity for fiscal responsibility with the explosive growth in entitlement programs," and that we have to face up to reducing the entitlement system or raise taxes to pay for it—we cannot continue to pass on to "your children and grandchildren the crushing debt that we are currently amassing as their inheritance."

Nobody these days is expressing much disagreement with the general's point. Eliminating the deficit is the motherhood issue of the '90s. Everybody is in favor of it. The question I ask opponents of a Balanced Budget Amendment is: If they are so in favor of motherhood, what do they have against marriage? Why should we not solemnize with a constitutional contract our commitment to do what they agree must be done about our spending?

Two of William F. Buckley's current "Firing Line" series feature the Balanced Budget Amendment. I was part of the team supporting it; the other side was led by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan. I think most observers would agree that nobody opposing the amendment is likely to grasp and articulate the arguments more effectively than he, so it follows for me that if his points can be addressed, the case for the amendment is made.

The senator asserts that we should not try to solve every political problem by tinkering with the Constitution. True, but if it were not for some tinkering in 1913, the senator would now occupy his office only if he were able to campaign as effectively among members of the upper house of the New York legislature as he does among the state's registered voters.

We have been trying to fix the deficit problem with legislative action for more than 20 years, but our legislative and executive branches have lacked the political will to get it done. Some political problems can be solved only by amendment. The 17th Amendment was not tinkering, and neither is the Balanced Budget Amendment.

The senator noted that states have become dependent on federal monies, and he asked what the impact of the amendment would be on Ohio. The answer is it will be a \$2.4 billion hit or about 8 percent of the state's budget. Cutting spending enough to make up for this loss will not be fun, but we are already making plans to do it, and other states can do the same.

Opponents say the federal budget is too complex, that a workable amendment simply cannot be drafted. If they really believed that, we would not be having this debate. The opponents would pass it, watch it fall of its own weight, spend around the wreckage, and blame proponents for a dumb plan. Forty-eight states have a working balanced budget requirement. It is precisely because it can be made to work at the federal level that they are so against it.

Opponents say an ironclad amendment would leave us unable to come up with funds

to fight wars or recessions. One sentence from the 14th Amendment will dispose of this objection: "Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such a disability." And if two-thirds of each house cannot be persuaded to agree, then maybe the bills for such wars or economic problems are not ones we should leave for our grandchildren.

The historian Henry Brooks Adams wrote in 1907 in "The Education of Henry Adams" that "Practical politics consists in ignoring facts."

With the amendment, our elected representatives at the federal level will have to choose between offending taxpayers by paying for programs as we go or offending important constituencies by facing the fact that we cannot afford their programs. With no amendment, our politicians can meet the Adams test of practicality by continuing to ignore the fact that their programs are affordable only if we stick generations to come with the tab.

The only salient questions about a Balanced Budget Amendment have been asked before in the context of all the other amendments.

If not us, who? If not now, when?

The questions are unanswerable for opponents of the amendment. For proponents, the answers are clear.

The who is us. And the time is now.

#### STEMMING THE RISING TIDE OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION: THE NEXT STEPS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 27, 1997*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] recently announced that the estimated population of illegal aliens living in the United States increased by well over 1 million people to a total of 5 million in the last 4 years. This revelation should act as a call to action for all who serve the best interests of our Nation. The integrity and well-being of the United States continues to be under siege from a rising tide of individuals who, by entering the U.S. illegally and exploiting the rights and privileges accorded to legal residents, demonstrate a fundamental lack of respect for this country's laws and the rights and commitments of American citizens who honor and abide by them.

Mr. Speaker, illegal immigration continues to have a profound negative impact on our job market and workforce, our public assistance programs, our educational institutions, and our health care system. Moreover, massive illegal immigration places a tremendous strain on the social fabric of this Nation and our society's capacity to continue to welcome generous numbers of legal immigrants to America. The negative impact of illegal immigration is being felt by not just one or a few regions of the country in particular; it is being felt throughout the Nation—from the rural communities of Nebraska and Iowa to the metropolitan areas of New York and California.

Last year, the 104th Congress took a major step toward stemming the tide of illegal immigration when it passed the most sweeping immigration reform legislation introduced in recent history, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. However, it is clear that further steps need to

be taken. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial written by the Norfolk Daily News in Norfolk, NE. It touches upon some of the areas in which the U.S. Government can take additional positive steps in the effort to stop illegal immigration. If we as a nation are to stop illegal immigration, we must stop illegal aliens from using fraudulent documentation and acquire jobs and other benefits accorded to legal residents, and we must improve upon recent efforts to stop aliens from gaining long-term illegal residence in the United States by overstaying their visas.

In implementing voluntary worksite enforcement and pilot programs in employment eligibility verification, reducing the number of work authorization documents, and making border crossing identification cards tamper-resistant, Congress and the administration has taken some necessary initial steps toward hindering the ability of aliens to illegally enter the U.S. for employment or other purposes. It is imperative that the establishment of tamper-resistant Social Security cards and the implementation of tested, effective, mandatory employment eligibility verification programs be among some of the next steps that this country takes in addressing the problem of illegal immigration. In this Congress, the Gentleman from the 8th Congressional District of Florida, Mr. McCollum, has introduced legislation of which this Member is proud to be an original cosponsor. This legislation would improve the integrity of the Social Security card and system and provide criminal penalties for fraud and related activity involving work authorization documents.

Mr. Speaker, more time is needed to adequately measure the beneficial effects of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. It is clear to this Member that the 105th Congress and the administration must work together and propose additional tough measures that will assist in closing the door to massive numbers of illegal aliens. A country that cannot effectively control its borders against illegal immigration is failing a basic responsibility of a sovereign nation.

[From the Daily News, Feb. 19, 1997]

#### MORE ILLEGALS DESPITE REFORM—NUMBERS MUCH THE SAME AS IN 1986 WHEN NEW LEGISLATION WAS ADOPTED

There are 5 million illegal immigrants in America, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is an estimate only. That means the problem is the approximate equivalent of that which prompted the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Under that act, 3 million long-termers were legalized and subsequent steps were taken to limit new illegal arrivals.

Obviously, and despite strengthening border patrols and creating additional physical barriers, the flow continues. Many (41 percent by INS estimates) of the illegals are people who entered the United States legally but have simply remained in the country after their visas expired.

A stab at immigration reform last year, which increased the enforcement manpower levels to create tighter border control, does not appear to have had much effect.

Members of Congress continue to reject the idea of a mandatory identification card for workers. But with such a system, fake documents might not be quite so easy to obtain. Employers could be expected to exercise more control in hiring.

Americans already carry driver's licenses; photo IDs are required for air travel these