

may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the ranking minority member where the chairman or a staff officer designated by him has not received notification from the ranking minority member or a staff officer designated by him of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this section, the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the members of the Committee. When the Committee or chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the chairman or any other member of the Committee designated by the chairman.

B. *Quorum*: One member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking sworn or unsworn testimony.

C. *Swearing Witnesses*: All witnesses at public or executive hearings who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn. Any Member of the Committee is authorized to administer an oath.

D. *Witness Counsel*: Counsel retained by any witness and accompanying such witness shall be permitted to be present during the testimony of such witness at any public or executive hearing or deposition, and to advise such witness while he is testifying, of his legal rights. Provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Committee chairman may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association, or by counsel representing other witnesses, creates a conflict of interest, and that the witness may only be represented during deposition by Committee staff or consultant or during testimony before the Committee by personal counsel not from the government, corporation, or association, or by personal counsel not representing other witnesses. This rule shall not be construed to excuse a witness from testifying in the event his counsel is ejected for conducting himself in such a manner so as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of the hearings; nor shall this rule be construed as authorizing counsel to coach the witness or answer for the witness. The failure of any witness to secure counsel shall not excuse such witness from complying with a subpoena or deposition notice.

E. *Full Committee depositions*: Depositions may be taken prior to or after a hearing as provided in this section.

(1) Notices for the taking of depositions shall be authorized and issued by the chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the Committee, provided that the chairman may initiate depositions without the approval of the ranking minority member where the chairman or a staff officer designated by him has not received notification from the ranking minority member or a staff officer designated by him of disapproval of the deposition within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the deposition notice. If a deposition notice is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this subsection, the deposition notice may be authorized by a vote of the members of the Committee. Committee deposition notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Committee member(s) or Committee staff member(s) or consultant(s) who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The Committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear or produce unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a Committee subpoena.

(2) Witnesses may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise them of their legal rights, subject to the provisions of Section D.

(3) Oaths at depositions may be administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. Questions shall be propounded orally by Committee member(s) or Committee staff or consultant(s). If a witness objects to a question and refuses to testify, the objection shall be noted for the record and the Committee member(s) or Committee staff or consultant(s) may proceed with the remainder of the deposition.

(4) The Committee shall see that the testimony is transcribed or electronically recorded (which may include audio or audio/video recordings). If it is transcribed, the transcript shall be made available for inspection by the witness or his or her counsel under Committee supervision. The witness shall sign a copy of the transcript and may request changes to it. If the witness fails to sign a copy, the staff shall note that fact on the transcript. The individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn in his presence, the transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall then be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee. The chairman or a staff officer designated by him may stipulate with the witness to changes in the procedure; deviations from this procedure which do not substantially impair the reliability of the record shall not relieve the witness from his or her obligation to testify truthfully.

(5) The Chairman and the ranking minority member, acting jointly, or the Committee may authorize Committee staff or consultants to take testimony orally, by sworn statement, or by deposition. In the case of depositions, both the Chairman and ranking minority member shall have the right to designate Committee staff or consultants to ask questions at the deposition. This section shall only be applicable subsequent to approval by the Senate of authority for the Committee to take depositions by Committee staff or consultants.

F. *Interviews and General Inquiry*: Committee staff or consultants hired by or detailed to the Committee may conduct interviews of potential witnesses and otherwise obtain information related to this Investigation. The Chairman and the ranking minority member, acting jointly, or the Committee shall determine whether information obtained during this Investigation shall be considered secret or confidential under Rule 29.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate and not released to any person or entity other than Committee Members, staff or consultants.

G. *Federal, State, and Local Authorities*: 1. Referral: When it is determined by the chairman and ranking minority member, or by a majority of the Committee, that there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of law may have occurred, the chairman and ranking minority member by letter, or the Committee by resolution, are authorized to report such violation to the proper Federal, State, and/or local authorities. Such letter or report may recite the basis for the determination of reasonable cause. This rule is not authority for release of documents or testimony.

2. Coordination: The Chairman is encouraged to seek the cooperation and coordination of appropriate federal, state, and local authorities, including law enforcement authorities in the conduct of this Investigation.

H. *Conflict of Rules*: To the extent there is conflict between the Rules of Procedure contained herein and the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, the Rules of Procedure contained herein apply, as it relates to the conduct of this Investigation authorized herein.

WILD BLUE THUNDER

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, the city of Louisville and the U.S. Air Force have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that they know how to throw a party. On Saturday, April 20, 44 tons of fireworks were loaded onto barges in the Ohio River and 225 food booths dished up everything from corn dogs to barbecue to Cajun wings. The armed services brought 130 planes, including nearly every type of aircraft owned by the Air Force, helicopters, jets, and vintage planes.

When the party began, as many as 650,000 people were given the performance of a lifetime. Thunder Over Louisville, part of the Kentucky Derby Festival, has already gained a reputation as a one-of-a-kind air show and fireworks display. But I think everyone agreed that this year will be hard to top.

Called Wild Blue Thunder in tribute to the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force, it was the world's largest show of its kind in America, both for the fireworks display and for the air performances.

The fireworks were reported to be larger than the opening and closing of the Atlanta Olympics combined and of the Inaugural fireworks. The impressive show culminated in an 11,000-foot waterfall of fireworks off the Clark Memorial Bridge.

The television and radio commercials for Thunder Over Louisville use the tag line "you haven't seen anything until you've seen everything." The Air Force and other armed services certainly pulled out all the stops with air performances showcasing the "Thunderbirds USAF Aerobatic Team," the F-117A stealth fighter, the B-2 stealth bomber, the SR-71A strategic reconnaissance plane, the B-1B long range strategic bomber, F-14 Tomcat jet fighter, the A-10 Warthog tank killer jet fighter, the F-15 Eagle jet fighter, the T-33 Thunderbird, and Apache and Blackhawk helicopters.

The Louisville Courier Journal reported that the F-117 stealth fighter was a crowd pleaser, along with the Army's impressive helicopter assault demonstration on the two floating bridges in the middle of the Ohio River. And after the 123d's C-130H demonstration, I can assure my colleagues the Pentagon doesn't stand a chance of taking them out of Kentucky.

I want to commend the city of Louisville, the Derby Festival, the U.S. Air Force, and Kentucky's 123d for putting on such an incredible show. Not only were the performances simply spectacular, but despite the magnitude of the crowd, I found the event to be managed with few glitches.

This was truly a day for family. And from parking to crowd control, city, Air Force, and National Guard officials did everything possible to make sure Kentucky families could enjoy themselves safely and without hassles.

Mr. President, let me close by congratulating the Air Force for their 50th

anniversary. Their service to this country is immeasurable as is our gratitude to all our Air Force service men and women. A big thanks also goes to all those involved with Saturday's event. I look forward to going back next year and seeing the festival officials, the city, the armed services, and the National Guard try and top this year's sensational performance.

FAMILY IMMIGRATION, SMALL BUSINESS, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AMERICA

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, over the past 30 years, family immigration has contributed to a virtual renaissance of small business culture in the United States, according to Prof. Jimmy M. Sanders of the University of South Carolina, a witness at a recent hearing of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee. His examination of census data and field research shows that the family is an institution that embodies an important form of social capital that immigrants draw on and that the common self-interests of family members provide financial and labor resources crucial to establishing successful enterprises.

At the hearing we heard testimony from four immigrant entrepreneurs who were sponsored by family members and whose life experiences supported Professor Sanders' findings:

Ilija Letica, an immigrant born in the former Yugoslavia, started Letica Corp. as a family business, and still employs several family members. Today, the manufacturer of plastic and paper packaging products headquartered in Rochester, MI, employs 1,800 people in 10 other States as well—Delaware, Oklahoma, Iowa, Alabama, Nevada, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Tennessee, and Georgia. His daughter Mara Letica testified that her father witnessed the effects of communism: No food, no freedom, no opportunity, and ultimately immigrated to America so he could fulfill his entrepreneurial dreams.

Adrian Gaspar, born in Portugal, employs more than 20 people in Massachusetts at his firm Adrian A. Gaspar and Co., LLP. His company provides tax services to 400 small companies and over 1,400 individuals. He is proud that his office sits in the same building where his mother sewed clothes in the hope that she could make a better future for her son.

Perhaps the most inspiring testimony came from Ovidiu Colea, founder of Colbar Art, Inc., which manufactures sculptures and art reproductions in New York. He dreamed of seeing the Statue of Liberty with his own eyes, when an armed guard captured him

trying to escape to America. Communist authorities imprisoned him for 5 years in a Romanian labor camp. After 15 more years of wait, he finally made it to America, drove a cab, swept floors, and saved his money to buy a factory, which today is the country's largest producer of replicas of the Statue of Liberty.

Finally, we heard from John Tu, president of Fountain Valley, CA-based Kingston Technology, a leading manufacturer of computer memory products for personal computers. Mr. Tu, born in China, immigrated to America after being sponsored by his sister. He and fellow immigrant David Sun employ over 500 people and built the company, started as a family based business operating out of a garage, into a company they sold last year for \$1 billion. Both Mr. Tu and Mr. Sun took the \$1 billion in profits from the sale of the company and gave \$100 million to their employees, most of them native born, resulting in bonuses ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000 per employee. "Only in America," Mr. Tu testified, "could this happen."

Gary MacDonald, a native born employee of Kingston Technology, pointedly noted in his testimony that four of the five high-growth companies that he has worked for in his career were started by immigrant entrepreneurs.

Overall, immigrants are approximately 10 to 20 percent more likely than the native born to start a new business in this country, and more than 1 in 10 legal immigrants own their own businesses. In addition, in 1995, 12 percent of the Inc. 500—a compilation of the fastest growing corporations in America—were companies started by immigrants. It is important to have a discussion about both what is right and wrong with different aspects of U.S. immigration policy. But any balanced debate on legal immigration must take into account the economic and social contributions made by the 1 in 10 legal immigrants who own small and large businesses in this country.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Colea's testimony be printed in the RECORD.

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

TESTIMONY OF OVIDIU COLEA, PRESIDENT, COLBAR ART INCORPORATED—BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. SENATE—APRIL 15, 1997

Good morning Senator ABRAHAM and subcommittee members, good morning ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ovidiu Colea, I am the founder and the president of Colbar Art Inc., manufacturer of sculptures and art reproductions, located on Long Island City, in New York State. It is a great pleasure and honor for me to be invited here. With your

permission, I would like to take some time to testify through my own experience about the positive side and the benefits of the legal immigration in the United States. I would like your permission to use some parts of my life story to better understand why the liberty and freedom from this country can change some lives forever and bring many benefits to this country.

I was born in Bucharest, Romania in 1939, during the beginning of World War II in Europe. That war changed for a long time the lives of people from many countries. After the war ended in 1945, when the paranoia communists came to power in many countries, many people left their home countries, but many could not. One of those people was my own father. When I grew older, I grew up with that missing spirit of liberty and freedom. I spent time together with my father night after night and year after year enjoying the only liberty. For 30 minutes each night, we got together in the house with the lights turned off and listening to our only hope, two radio stations, Voice of America and Free Europe. This was the only freedom we could afford.

When I was 18, I took my way to liberty, hoping to reach my dream. I decided to leave the country in order to come to America. In the summer of 1958, I decided to cross the border to swim over the Danube River on the night. I hid myself in the corn fields for many hours near the river, waiting for the night. When I felt the cold metal of the guard's gun pointing on my head, on that moment, my way to freedom and liberty was closed. I was arrested, then sent to a prison labor camp for the next 5 years. What was my crime? I wanted to be free, to have liberty and to reach America. Five years of starvation, physical punishment, long hours of labor in hot and cold weather, sleeping on the floor, eating the roots of the plants and digging for growing seeds in the soil and being punished for trying to learn a foreign language. Nothing of this changed my determination of trying to come to America. After two decades, I came to America with a visa. When I came to the United States, I was penniless, but this country gave me hope.

My first job in 1978 was working in a casting factory, making \$3.00 an hour. In the night, which was my second job, I drove a taxi in New York City. I also had a third job, which I worked during the weekends for over 3 years. I got married and had two children. After 9 months working for a company, I was laid off. After 1 week of unemployment, I opened a partnership company, Barrett-Colea.

In 1982, my company won a contract from AT&T for an Olympic project to make 65,000 replicas for the Olympic commemorative in Los Angeles, the largest sculpture reproduction ever produced in the United States of America. The company created many jobs for this project. In 1985, my company applied for and won a license from the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation. We gained the right to use the symbol of the Statue of Liberty on our product. The replicas of my company's product, which are made only in the United States, were presented to President Reagan, who sent us a beautiful letter of recognition of our effort on May 12, 1986.

Many jobs were created and through their hard work, the company was able to par-