

in many arenas: in our politics, our voluntary organizations, our churches, our language."

What this esteemed historian saw as peril in 1991 is even more evident today in confronting the question we are, in fact, confronting, the most fundamental question a nation can consider as a matter of national choice and deliberation: what is America? What is America?

This question is not one that has been created by illegal immigration. We would confront this question sooner or later, even without massive illegal immigration into the country. Nor is the question now more urgent because the levels of legal immigration has far surpassed historic levels. The additional numbers of immigrants brought to America by our immigrant policies no doubt exacerbate the problem of national identity, but they have not created the problem.

What has created the problem is the influential ideology of multiculturalism discussed so eloquently by Arthur Schlesinger and accurately described by him as deeply hostile to our historic ideas of assimilation.

Now, remember, Mr. Schlesinger is not a conservative. He is not or he cannot by anybody, I think, be called names like ethnocentric or any of the other epithets that are thrown at people who suggest that there is a problem with multiculturalism. He has lifelong liberal credentials and is a liberal scholar.

On July 4, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson spoke in Philadelphia at a mass naturalization ceremony. On that day, at the President's behest, all members of the cabinet and other prominent members of our society spoke at naturalization ceremonies across the Nation.

As we all know, President Wilson was an idealist in matters of world politics and a liberal reformer in domestic policy. But on that day in 1915, he spoke for all Americans when he told the new citizens assembled to take their oath of citizenship:

"I certainly would not be the one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the Nation of his origin. These things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts. But it is one thing to love the place where you were born, and it is another to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thoroughly Americans. You cannot become thoroughly Americans if you think of yourself in groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American, and a man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is not worthy to live under the Stars and Stripes."

I firmly believe that we desperately need to reaffirm the principles of citizenship and of American identity if we

are to survive as a free people in the 21st century. I believe this is not just a fear of immigration. As a son of immigrants, I welcome and support immigration.

What worries me is that the nation our new immigrants seek to find at the end of their journey may not be the nation of their dreams and grand ambitions. If we are to remain true to our history, we must also remain true to our destiny. It is not that of a vague and confusing collection of ethnic groups or religious sects; our destiny is to continue as the land of freedom and opportunity, a beacon of hope for all the world's oppressed.

To succeed and find that destiny, we must renew the bonds of citizenship and the values and institutions that nourish and sustain those bonds. This ideology of multiculturalism does not understand this. In fact, that movement is at war with the very idea of America as it was understood for 200 years.

But most Americans do understand it and do want to strengthen it; at least I hope that is true. With the help of the good people of this Nation, we will prevail. But we will not prevail unless we are willing to at least confront this issue, no matter how uncomfortable it is for us to talk about, no matter how challenging it is.

It is undeniable that massive immigration combined with a multiculturalism philosophy in this country has ramifications. Some here, some throughout the country, may believe those ramifications are positive; I believe that, for the most part, they are negative.

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I believe that the leadership of this Nation must begin a discussion with America. When I say leadership, I mean it in the way of renewing a commitment to the idea of America on the part of all the people who come here and on the part of all the people who are here. Is Western Civilization, as epitomized by the American experience, is it worth saving? This is the question we must pose. And in order for anybody to answer it accurately, they have to have all information available to them.

We have to teach children about its value along with its warts. It is important that we do not gloss over the inequity, that we do not discard as part of our text any discussion of slavery or any of the issues that we know to be negative in our history. They have to be discussed and understood in order to be overcome. But why is it not equally as important to discuss the factual positive elements of Western Civilization and what it has brought to the world? Why is that so scary to the academic community, to the media, and to the pop culture? Why is it so comfortable for members of the pop culture, the people in television and in movies to stand up and criticize, only to criticize, what it is to be American

when they reap so many of the benefits of Western Civilization themselves? How hypocritical it is for them to do so. But how comfortable it is for them to do so. How easy it is for them to do so.

Is it not intriguing that if anyone were to stand up, especially in the world of Hollywood and such, how difficult it is for anybody to stand up and be patriotic Americans, say things that reflect a true love of the country? I mean, this was not always the way. In the 1940s and the Second World War, Hollywood was looked at as a bastion of patriotism. The movies they put out were patriotic in nature, and it was not looked down upon to express those feelings.

Something has changed dramatically, and now people who do, people who exist in that medium are afraid to actually express those sentiments for fear they will be shunned by their peers. What has happened that has allowed this to occur? Well, I suggest to you that it is time to regenerate a discussion of American principles and ideas; to make everybody, our children and adults, understand the importance of those ideas and ideals; to expect from immigrants coming to this country that they want to be Americans, and to come here for any other reason is not acceptable. To come here simply to achieve economic goals, but to hold allegiance to other countries both politically, ethnically, and linguistically is not acceptable. It is not acceptable because it will sap the strength of America. It will sap our ability to be successful in the clash of civilizations. It will lead to our demise. And that is why I take to the floor as often as I do to talk about this issue, immigration.

It is far, far more significant than just the issue of jobs or low-skilled, low-wage people who have to come to the country and we have to build highways and we have to build schools. And all of those things are true and all of the problems we have with population increases that are as a result of massive immigration, those things are real and they have to be dealt with. But it is even more important than that; it is far more important than that. It is far more important than that. It goes to our very existence.

Massive immigration in this country will determine not just what kind of a Nation we will be, but whether we will be a Nation at all.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. HONDA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 30 on account of personal reasons.

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the

balance of the week on account of personal reasons.

Ms. SLAUGHTER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. RODRIGUEZ) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, April 30, and May 1.

Mr. RAMSTAD, for 5 minutes, April 30.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 145. An act to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

H.R. 258. An act to ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1559. An act making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1770. An act to provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 14, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1505. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2127 Beatties Ford Road in Charlotte, North Carolina, as the "Jim Richardson Post Office".

H.R. 1584. To implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 15, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 145. To designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

H.R. 258. To ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the Citizens coinage Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1559. To making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on April 24, 2003 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1770. To provide benefits and other compensation for certain individuals with injuries resulting from administration of smallpox countermeasures, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 30, 2003, at 10 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1867. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), DC-9-87 (MD-87), and MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-216-AD; Amendment 39-12912; AD 2002-21-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A);

1868. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC); (H. Doc. No. 108—62); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1869. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available funds for the disaster relief program of the Department of Homeland Security; (H. Doc. No. 108—65); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1870. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Eric K. Shinseki, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1871. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7805] received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1872. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): In creased Rates for Flood Coverage (RIN: 1660-AA25) received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1873. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Mortgage Insurance Premiums in Multifamily Housing Programs (Docket No. FR-4679-F-03] (RIN: 2502-AH64) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1874. A letter from the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Exemptions from Classification as Banned

Hazardous Substances; Exemption for Certain Model Rocket Propellant Devices for Use With Rocket-Powered Model Cars — received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1875. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technology Opportunities Program [981203295-3055-08] (RIN: 0660-ZA06) received March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1876. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment — received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1877. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Address; Technical Amendment — received April 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1878. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standards for Business Practices of Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No. RM96-1-024; Order No. 587-R] received March 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1879. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 06-03 which informs of an intent to sign a Second Project Agreement concerning Aegis Combat System Test and Evaluation on U.S. and Spanish Aegis Ships between the United States and Spain, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

1880. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting reports in accordance with Section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

1881. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the bi-monthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question covering the period February 1, 2003 through March 31, 2003, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

1882. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

1883. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report consistent with Public Law 107-243, "Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002"; (H. Doc. No. 108—63); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1884. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—64); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1885. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final