

citizens' political power could possibly be diluted, resulting in more favorable immigration and trade regulations for Mexico.

The state of California is already on its way to bankruptcy, and the inability to control illegal immigration is doing more than "some damage" to the state's weakening budget (Coleman 1). More than half of the Mexican undocumented workers do not have taxes withheld from their wages, and are able to take advantage of expensive taxpayer-supported government benefits (Izumi 1). The result of this has escalated economic troubles in California creating a "welfare and healthcare state" benefiting non-Californians (Coleman 1). According to the Auditor General, Mexican illegal immigration costs California taxpayers \$3 billion annually (Izumi 2). This cost estimate includes benefits like education, health-care, social services, and criminal justice.

If the United States allows this situation to propagate to other states, the entire country will likely have similar economic misfortunes as California. Evidence of this is already beginning to show. Harvard Professor George Borjas claims illegal immigration costs American taxpayers \$133 billion annually just in wage depression and job loss (Wooldridge 1).

Mexican illegal immigrants have monopolized jobs that don't require skilled labor—through acceptance of low wages and ethnic camaraderie—preventing unemployed Americans from pursuing and acquiring those jobs. Even though U.S. employers hire illegal immigrants for reduced wages, the average American wage still exceeds the average Mexican wage by a factor of ten—thereby creating an incentive for Mexicans to find jobs in the U.S. ("Wages and Poverty" 1). Also, communities of legal immigrants create immigration networks for illegal immigrants so they can conveniently enter the United States, and find jobs and housing easily ("Illegal Immigration" 1). These combined factors result in a situation where job competition prevents Americans from obtaining jobs that don't require skilled labor.

However, this monopoly could be intensified if the Bush administration follows through with the implementation of guest-worker programs. Under these programs, illegal immigrants would be granted a three-year renewable permit allowing them legal rights to work in the United States (Eccleston 2). Guest-worker programs were proposed in response to Vicente Fox's request for legalizing Mexican immigrants in the United States, and the assumed shortage of unskilled workers—especially in agriculture (Briggs 2). However, Mark Krikorian of The Washington Post, believes guest-worker programs cause severe social and economic problems for the U.S., as well as pose a threat to America's agricultural competitiveness. "By artificially inflating the supply of labor, the government's interference in the labor market keeps wages low, resulting in slowed mechanization, and stagnating productivity in fruit and vegetable production" (1). Two reasons why guest-worker programs intensify the monopoly illegal immigrants have on low paying-employment opportunities are: they increase the amount of illegal immigrants to the United States because many of the participants elect to stay in the U.S., and more illegal immigrants are encouraged to come in the hope that amnesty programs will be enacted again in the future (Briggs 2).

Throughout time, legal and illegal immigrants have crossed America's border in search of opportunity. Recently, however, Mexican illegal immigrants are migrating to the United States in increasingly larger numbers in order to take advantage of the opportunities America has to offer. The eco-

nomic, social, and political results of illegal immigration—in particular, the unique issues and problems posed by contemporary Hispanic immigration—are detrimental to the United States.

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TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN AMO HOUGHTON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the gentleman from New York, my colleague in the New York delegation, AMO HOUGHTON. After eighteen years of distinguished service, AMO is leaving the Congress. AMO was widely known as one of the most thoughtful and highly regarded members in the House from both sides of the aisle. He was also a tireless rep-

resentative for his constituents in the western portion of upstate New York.

As the fifth-ranking Republican on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, AMO has been an invaluable member for the entire State of New York. After the tragedy and destruction of September 11, 2001, AMO was instrumental in enacting the Liberty Zone Act, which provided \$5 billion in tax breaks and incentives to help New Yorkers rebuild lower Manhattan.

He has also been a leader in furthering U.S. diplomacy around the world. He is a member of the International Relations Committee where he is Vice Chairman of its Subcommittee on Africa. He was appointed Co-Chairman of the Canada—U.S. Inter-parliamentary Group, serves as Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, and was appointed by President George W. Bush to serve as the Congressional Delegate to the 58th General Assembly of the United Nations. Additionally, he sponsored the Clean Diamond Trade Act, which was signed into law last year. The bill requires that the President ban the import of rough diamonds coming from any country that has not made an effort to control their trade in diamonds in accordance with the internationally negotiated "Kimberley Process."

I would also like to recognize that AMO's service to our country goes all the way back to his youth. At just 18 years old, he volunteered for service in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was trained and deployed as part of a Marine Security Detachment on the cruiser USS *Macon* in the Atlantic theater. HOUGHTON was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps as a Private First Class in 1945.

Mr. Speaker, I think the record is clear that AMO HOUGHTON has been a devoted patriot whose service will be missed by his constituents as well as all of us who had the pleasure of working with him. We wish you all of the best in the future.

IN HONOR OF MR. PETE MANETTO'S SERVICE TO OUR NATION DURING D-DAY 1945

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, Pete Manetto served in 1st Signal Company, 1st Infantry Division, the Big Red One during the D-Day invasion (Red One). He shares his D-Day memories for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

I remember the stormy sea at 0600, as I climbed down the rope ladder of the U.S.S. *Chase*. I struggled with my balance nearly falling into the water, but managed to land in the landing craft. The sight of the armada on that morning was one of the most impressive, that I could recall. I turned and caught the sight of a nervous expression on the face of the coxswain as he pushed away from the beach. Shortly after this the craft was hit with enemy fire.

There we were on the beach with no one in control of us. We were met with the sight of rows of dead GIs; among them was a member of the MP, who I remember being very jovial the night before. There were many who were wounded, and the scene of the beach caused fear to appear on the faces of many of my acquaintances. I cannot remember being fired

upon at this point, but remember one of my company fellows, named Bush, going into the water to retrieve some valuable equipment.

It was around noon when BG Andrews of the 5th Artillery was passing the silent 88mm emplacement. The General was forced to take shelter with a couple of GIs and myself, who were attached to the 36th infantry unit. As the enemy fire rained down on our position, SGT Tate, our wire chief sergeant, spotted us and approached our position. We were lying in front of our fox trench hole, while SGT Tate was providing us with news, encouragement, and instructions. Sergeant Tate was not able to finish, because a tremendous, noisy, whirlwind came upon us. When I was able to recover, I noticed SGT Tate on the ground in agony, after receiving a wound just below the shoulder. We called for medics and in minutes SGT Tate was taken away. This was the last time I saw SGT Tate during the war.

Shortly after this I was ordered to run my assault wire to the Juno or English beach to link up with the infantry. Along my way I encountered more realities of the battle, I saw a wounded pathfinder officer who was comatose, and being cared for by two GIs. I continued to move down the beach. About a mile from the pathfinder officer, I came across two medics who were drained mentally. They requested any information that I could offer them to help. The next time I saw these men was on my return trip after completing my assignment. They were victims of an apparent mortar attack, which I surely would have been part of if I had stayed much longer than I had. When I returned, I learned that headquarters was up a hill. As I climbed the hill, the first line of walking wounded was descending the hill. I saw wounds of all sorts, from wounded arms and legs, to those who suffered serious eye injuries. As I approached the command post two more sights served as educating reminders: two GIs were laid on the ground facing skyward. One of them was missing the middle of his torso, the other was beheaded.

Once I completed the setup of the communication line, I was given the first accumulation of information that was obtained from captured prisoners. After giving this information to the general officer, I was chastised for my lack of protocol for saluting a superior, which was a great hazard, because of possible snipers, and observing enemy intelligence. All that day and night I felt as though I was in a dwarfed position, as we continued to troubleshoot problems with the telecommunication lines. COL Picket's command post was to my left. Colonel Picket was sitting on the ground gathering and relaying information on the failed landing of amphibious vehicles to the high seas. As we sat on the ground working on the gathered information, we heard the sound of oncoming planes. The famous duo of German planes came over the horizon, and began to strafe our position. I hugged the ground as bullets hit the ground near me, but thankfully far enough away. Besides the ammunition from the German aircraft, we were in danger of being hit from our own anti-aircraft ammunition, because we were aiming at the low flying planes.

This was my true baptism of fire. I was a real GI by June 7th 1944. In retrospect, these 24 hours were to make me a mature GI! June 6th 1944, what a memory.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
CARDINAL JAMES A. HICKEY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, we rise today in honor and remembrance of Cardinal James A. Hickey, a humble leader, friend and guide to many, whose spiritual journey focused on civil rights and the struggle of the oppressed and poor. His significant contribution served to uplift the lives of countless individuals and families, here in Cleveland, and far beyond.

Throughout his entire vocation, Cardinal Hickey was a tireless advocate on behalf of those held back by racism and poverty. In 1974, he was named Bishop of the Cleveland Catholic Dioceses. During his six-year tenure here, Cardinal Hickey worked with community leaders and organizations on vital issues such as the peaceful integration of the public schools, and he also worked to stop banks from red-lining urban neighborhoods. He strongly encouraged leaders of neighborhood parishes to become involved with the issues affecting their congregations. Cardinal Hickey led by example, and led with a consistently kind and humble nature. When he was named Archbishop of Washington, DC in 1980, he again worked to establish strong bonds with local community leaders to address the needs of the growing population of citizens struggling with poverty and AIDS. He led the charge to create and implement social programs to address the needs of the poor, with a special focus on children, the elderly and refugee individuals and families. While in Washington, Cardinal Hickey worked closely with Americans of Hispanic heritage, and advocated on behalf of their collective and individual struggles here in America, and in El Salvador as well. His twenty-year tenure in Washington, DC, where he was named Cardinal in 1988, reflected a man who became a powerful representative of the poor and homeless. Throughout the metropolitan area of Washington, Cardinal Hickey directed the efforts that established sixteen parish missions, housing for dependent elderly, housing for independent elderly, and countless educational, legal and medical services for the homeless, individuals suffering from AIDS, refugees, and the poor.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Cardinal James A. Hickey, whose compassion, guidance and good works uplifted the lives of countless individuals—in Michigan where he was first ordained, here in Cleveland, in Washington, DC, and in Latin America. His leadership and advice were consistently sought by national and world leaders, yet he felt most at home when working with the people of the neighborhood parishes and missions. Graceful, humble, committed and articulate, the words and deeds of Cardinal James A. Hickey will live on forever in the hearts of the countless families and individuals whom he so greatly served—reflecting his light of hope and justice, today, and for generations to come.

HONORING DR. DAN COLGAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
SAINT JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Dr. Dan Colgan, Saint Joseph School District Superintendent of Schools. Last Friday, October 8, 2004, Dr. Colgan received the Russell C. Hill Award at the 2004 Learning for Life Conference in Florida. The Russell C. Hill Award is the highest recognition for individuals and organizations making outstanding contributions to character education at the local, State, or national level. The award itself is named after Russell Clinton Hill, a Texas businessman who dedicated himself to the cause of character education.

Learning for Life supports schools and other youth-oriented organizations that strive to prepare young people to take on the complex issues that face our society and nation today. Learning for Life is such a successful program, because it encourages self-confidence, motivation, self-worth, and other positive personal values. A big part of the program's success in the Saint Joseph area is due to the participation of Dr. Colgan and his colleagues on the Pony Express Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a dedicated group of citizens committed to the principles of character development.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Dr. Dan Colgan, recipient of the Russell C. Hill Award. Dr. Colgan truly exemplifies the qualities of dedication and service to northwest Missouri, and I am honored to call him one of my constituents.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
NICHOLAS L. SKORICH

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Nicholas L. Skorich; and

Whereas, Nicholas L. Skorich was a hero to his wife of 56 years, Teresa, and their three children and three grandchildren; and

Whereas, Nicholas L. Skorich was a significant part of the National Football League for fifty years, served in World War II for three years, and was head football coach of Central Catholic High School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was inducted into six Halls of Fame; and

Whereas, Nicholas L. Skorich will certainly be remembered by all those who knew him because of his loving nature towards his family, friends, and community; and

Whereas, the kindness and compassion he showed towards others will stand as a reminder to a truly remarkable person. His life and love gave joy to all who knew him.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of Nicholas L. Skorich.