

**HONORING THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTION OF LIEUTENANT MICHAEL MURPHY**

(Mr. BISHOP of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fallen hero from my district who gave his life for our Nation. Lieutenant Michael P. Murphy, a U.S. Navy SEAL, age 29, was killed in action last week when he and three other SEALs were ambushed by terrorists during a reconnaissance mission in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Murphy was from Patchogue, a town on Long Island which will never forget the ultimate sacrifice of one of its favorite sons. A common thread ran through Lieutenant Murphy's life, his selfless and steadfast dedication to others.

Growing up as a life guard, he watched out for local residents in the town of Brookhaven. After he graduated from Penn State, he chose his country first. He turned down acceptance to two law schools to pursue his dream of defending this country as a highly trained member of the special forces.

But Lieutenant Murphy's dedication would not have stopped there. He planned on joining the FBI's counterterrorist unit after he left the Navy. Lieutenant Murphy died doing what he loved, as he once described military service to his father.

It is fitting that he be awarded the Silver Star posthumously for his valor and sacrifice. Mr. Speaker, our thoughts and prayers remain with Lieutenant Murphy's family and his fiancée. We owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

**LACK OF SUPPORT FOR CAFTA**

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Central American Free Trade Agreement will likely be brought up for a vote this month. The opposition to CAFTA is broad and deep. Dozens of Republicans and Democrats in this body oppose the Central American Free Trade Agreement.

Small manufacturers and organized labor oppose the Central American Free Trade Agreement. Family farmers and small ranchers and environmentalists oppose the Central American Free Trade Agreement.

Catholic bishops in Central America, in fact the cardinal from Central America is visiting this Chamber, this House this week, and Lutheran and Presbyterian and Jewish leaders in the United States are opposing the Central American Free Trade Agreement.

The reason there is this broad and deep opposition is because the Central American Free Trade Agreement was negotiated by a select few for a select few. We do not oppose trade; we sup-

port fair trade. Renegotiate the Central American Free Trade Agreement. Defeat this CAFTA. Bring forward a CAFTA that can get the broad support of farmers and ranchers and businesses and labor.

**FREEDOM OF WORSHIP**

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, it was my great pleasure to attend services earlier this month at Arlington First Baptist Church in Jonesville, North Carolina, at the invitation of Pastor Jerry Fugate and my dear friends Ray and Betty Shore.

Area elected officials were invited to worship that day and to celebrate our country's independence. On the front of the bulletin was Romans 13:4: "For government is God's servant for good."

On the back of the bulletin was this message: "The first part of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution says, 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' Yet today we see a constant barrage of individuals and organizations who prattle on and on about the separation of church and State, a concept nowhere to be found in the Constitution or its amendments."

I thank Pastor Fugate for the focus on the first amendment of the Constitution. I urge other churches to do all they can to help our citizens know what our Constitution says so they can be protected by it and help preserve it.

**REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2567**

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 2567.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.) Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

**SPECIAL ORDERS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

**THE COST OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the issue of illegal immigration that is perhaps the most important concern to my Texas constituents.

I want to address just one matter, the cost. Government and academic es-

timates indicate there are 9 to 11 million illegal people living in the United States. Immigration officials estimate that the illegal population grows by as many as 500,000 a year; some say 4,000 a day cross into Texas from their southern border.

Someone pays for this illegal activity, and that somebody is the American public, not the illegal immigrants. There is a tremendous strain on local and State communities because of unrestricted illegal immigration throughout Texas and the entire United States.

While it is the Federal Government's responsibility to control immigration, it is the people of the States and local communities that pay the cost. They are the victims of illegal immigration. Those Americans spend millions of tax dollars on education, health care, and criminal justice for those that are here illegally.

Donald Huddle, a Rice University economics professor, has done a study that estimated the cost that we pay for illegals in this country. This chart here shows that the American public pays approximately \$32 billion a year for the cost of illegal immigrants, such as public education. It is about \$5 billion Americans pay.

Social security, \$3 billion. Medicaid, \$3 billion. Total cost to American taxpayers, about \$32 billion a year we pay the cost of illegal immigration. When this study was done, the population of illegals in the United States was about 5 million. Now the population has doubled, and the costs have more than doubled.

Besides these stunning costs, Americans have to pay for their own health care and their own education of their own kids. Many Americans cannot afford these costs for their own families, but they are made to pay the same costs for illegals.

Mr. Speaker, education, public safety and basic health care are the roles provided primarily by our States and local communities. U.S. taxpayer dollars on the local level are used to pay for these services. Yet these communities are continuing to absorb more and more demand for these services while the resources to provide them cannot keep up.

I would like to specifically point out some of the costs that citizens must provide: one, health care. Emergency rooms, the most expensive health care system, are used by illegal immigrants because of the compassion of Americans. We do not turn people down at these hospitals. If the immigrants do not pay, Americans pay.

Some trauma centers in urban areas have closed because they cannot absorb the costs to pay. People are in the system who do not contribute to it financially.

In Michigan, 23 criminal cases were filed alleging that pregnant women from Syria, Lebanon and Yemen flew into the United States, falsified information on Medicaid forms to cover those costs of delivering their babies,

and then returned to their native countries within a few months. Americans paid for all of this criminal activity. Also, the quality of health care will diminish because those in the system are not paying their way.

Second, education. The Supreme Court ruled in 1982 that all kids in the United States would be provided a free education. This cost continues to rise due to the fact that Americans are paying for and educating kids illegally in the United States.

Local property taxes continue to rise. And the quality of education will suffer. Why? Because there are people receiving from the education system, but are not contributing to it financially. Those are people that are here illegally.

Just last year, California spent over \$7 billion a year educating illegal immigrant children. Once again, our compassion for others is to the detriment of our own kids.

In the criminal justice system, where I was a judge in Harris County, over 20 percent of the people in jail were illegally in the United States. Americans provided those individuals a defense attorney, a court system, a trial, and they paid for the incarceration if those individuals were convicted.

Who pays for this? Americans. Americans always pay. Mr. Speaker, everybody wants to live in the United States, but not everybody can live here. We need rules that are fair, and people must respect our rule of law and our borders.

American taxpayers cannot afford to pay for those here illegally who use our health care facilities, our education systems, and go through the criminal justice system.

The failure of this Congress to act on correcting our broken immigration system trickles down to the communities which we all represent, especially those of us who represent border States. The American taxpayer is funding illegals, and we must put a stop to the problem sooner rather than later.

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If we continue to offer free education, health care services and provide a criminal justice system, are we not encouraging more illegals to come to the United States?

This just ought not to be.

1996 COSTS TABLE FROM THE HUDDLE STUDY PROGRAMS

Public Education K-12 .....	\$5,850,000,000
Public Higher Education .....	710,000,000
ESL and Bilingual Education .....	1,220,000,000
Food Stamps .....	850,000,000
AFDC .....	500,000,000
Housing .....	610,000,000
Social Security .....	3,610,000,000
Earned Income Tax Credit .....	680,000,000
Medicaid .....	3,120,000,000
Medicare A and B .....	58,000,000
Criminal Justice and Corrections .....	76,000,000
Local Government .....	5,000,000,000
Other Programs .....	9,250,000,000
<b>Total Costs .....</b>	<b>\$32,740,000,000</b>

HONORING JUDGE MEYER M. CARDIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 2 days from today, July 14 of this year, Meyer M. Cardin would have turned 98 years of age. Meyer M. Cardin was a beloved member of the Maryland community. Meyer M. Cardin was the father of our colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN).

Judge Meyer Cardin was not only a wonderful human being, Mr. Speaker, but also a respected jurist, a committed public servant and a patriotic American. He was born in Baltimore on July 7, 1907, and then educated in the public schools of Baltimore City. He also attended the Army and Navy Prep School.

He received his law degree from the University of Maryland Law School and was admitted to practice law in 1929, 10 years before I was born. Six years later in 1935 at the age of 27, Judge Cardin was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates and served in that body for 2 terms, 8 years. At the time of his death, Mr. Speaker, he was the oldest surviving former member of the Maryland General Assembly.

In 1955, Meyer Cardin became Chief Police Magistrate for Baltimore City and served in that post for 2 years. He then served as the Chief Judge of the traffic court in Baltimore City before becoming the Chairman of the Workmans Compensation Commission in 1958. Judge Cardin was then appointed as an Associate Judge of the Baltimore City Circuit Court by former Governor J. Millard Tawes in 1961 and served in that capacity until his retirement on his birthday July 14, 1977.

Mr. Speaker, the true measure of a successful man or woman is not simply the personal accomplishments that I have articulated or something that they have achieved in terms of honors throughout the course of their life or in their professional career.

No, Mr. Speaker, the true measure of a successful person is also whether they have made their community, their State, their church, in this case their synagogue, their Nation a better place and whether they have done their best to ensure that their children and the members of their family are contributing, productive members of our society. By this measure, Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubt that Meyer M. Cardin was an enormously successful human being.

For some eight decades, the Cardin name has been synonymous with public service and civic-mindedness. That is due in large measure to the work of Meyer; his brother, Maurice, who practiced law at the family law firm and also served in the House of Delegates; his son, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) who is well known to us here for his intellect and commitment

to public service; his son, Howard, who is a successful lawyer; and now, Mr. Speaker, his grandson, of whom he was extraordinarily proud, as he was proud of all of his grandchildren, John, who now serves in the House of Delegates.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, I want to offer my condolences and the condolences of all my colleagues to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN); to his brother, Howard; and to all of their family, to all of the friends of Judge Cardin.

Meyer Cardin lived a long prosperous and productive life, but more importantly, he has set a strong example and created a legacy that will long endure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Democratic leader, a daughter of Baltimore, whose father was a very close friend of Meyer Cardin.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I know the time is short so I wish to associate myself with the gentleman's magnificent and eloquent remarks about Meyer Cardin.

I knew him when I was a little girl growing up in Baltimore. He was a friend of my father's, as the gentleman has said. What was wonderful about Meyer Cardin was not only the magnificent contribution he made to the community, to the civic life of Baltimore but the joy that he did take in his family. I will never, I will absolutely never forget his coming over here for the gentleman from Maryland's (Mr. CARDIN) swearing in time and again, and the pride he took and the youthfulness up into his nineties that he always had.

My condolences as well to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and Myrna and also to Howard. And the pride they take in John running for office, this is not an easy task, although the Cardin name is a legendary one in Maryland. It is with great pride that we look to the service of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) in the House of Representatives, because when I was born, my father served in that same seat. It was configured differently all those many years ago, but nonetheless, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) still represents that part of Baltimore City and beyond.

Again, the Cardin name is legendary, as the gentleman said, for eight decades. A gentle man, a lovely person, a sense of humor, a sense of history, a sense of community, a devoted family person. I hope that it is a comfort to the entire family that so many people mourn their loss and are praying for them at this sad time. But what a triumph to live such a respected life, such a fulfilled life well into his nineties.

I think that God has rewarded him with what we all pray for, a long and happy life.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Mr. Speaker, I know you are being kind on the timing.

In closing, let me say this, Meyer M. Cardin was a good and decent human