

including those from minor parties or those running for obscure offices. No political reporter in the print or broadcast media in Los Angeles is as thorough and fair as Bill. In an age when it is fashionable to be cynical and dismissive about politics, Bill is truly a breath of fresh air.

He brings impeccable credentials to his work. Prior to his arrival at Century Cable, Bill was director of corporate affairs for Westinghouse Broadcasting and Cable. He was also a White House appointee to the State Department, and has participated in many Presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial campaigns.

This year Bill was named by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists as the winner of its 1994 Freedom of Information Award, which honors nonjournalists who helped promote first amendment issues. With his dedication to airing all points of view and for extensive coverage of topics ranging from AIDS to the war in Bosnia, Bill Rosendahl is the perfect choice.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting Bill Rosendahl, who has shown that in the right hands, television can be a marvelous source of news and information about politics and government. He brings honor to his profession.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION CONCERNING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced legislation aimed at addressing a problem that most Americans now recognize as a pressing threat to our way of life and the continued success of our Nation. That problem is illegal immigration and I hope that the package of reforms I propose will—once and for all—help establish firm control over our borders and make it much more difficult for those who enter our country illegally to benefit by breaking the law.

Illegal immigration was first recognized as a drain on public funds and a detriment to public welfare in the border States where it has been most prevalent over the years. In recent years, though, more and more Americans from a much wider geographic area have come to understand the overwhelming burden placed upon law-abiding taxpayers by those who enter this country illegally.

For years, citizens in border States have demanded a Federal response to this problem and, for years, the Federal Government has turned a deaf ear to the plight of those legal residents asked to house, school, treat, and feed those with no legal right to be here. The response has been so dismal, in fact, that over the past year some border States have actually sued the Federal Government in hopes of retrieving some of the billions of dollars spent attending to the needs of illegal immigrants.

But the apex of the public outcry against illegal immigration, I believe, was reached this past November, when nearly 60 percent of California voters supported a statewide initiative aimed at eliminating the benefits awarded to those who break the law when they enter

this country. The overwhelming passage of proposition 187 sends a clear message to those who write the laws governing life in this Nation that—on this issue—the people have had enough and they want something done.

Illegal immigration is perhaps the only situation I know of where those who openly and knowingly break the law not only escape punishment, they are in fact rewarded beyond their wildest dreams. Until we combine tougher border enforcement with the elimination of benefits awarded those who enter this country illegally, we will never be able to end the drain on public resources and to protect opportunities for those legal immigrants who seek to make a life here and to capture their share of the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, illegal immigration is a complex and divisive issue and I recognize that no single legislative package could ever fully address its many facets and implications. I hope, however, that the bills I introduce today will provide a foundation for an appropriate Federal response to this crisis.

As the head of a congressional task force on immigration that you created, I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on this issue and particularly with my good friend Representative LAMAR SMITH, chairman of the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

The time has come for national immigration reform. We in the 104th Congress owe it to those who put us here to recognize this and to take appropriate action, instead of continuing to ignore a crisis that threatens to undermine the very foundation of the society we have worked so hard over so many years to create.

#### INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES: A GROWING ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 18, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about the flourishing economic relationship that is unfolding between the United States and India. Just a few years ago, hardly anyone spoke of the tremendous opportunity for developing strong economic ties between our countries. Today, for a number of important reasons, we are witnessing dramatic change in this domain. We are engaged in an economic relationship with India that is strengthening the ties between our countries.

Just last week, several major American papers published excellent articles on the state of United States-India trade. Each of them describes in detail how the liberalization of the Indian economy, initiated by Prime Minister Rao, has created fertile ground for American businesses to interact with their Indian counterparts abroad, creating new jobs at home while servicing a huge untapped market overseas.

I am inserting into the RECORD today an article from the Wall Street Journal of January 12, 1995, which I commend to my colleagues. Titled, "India Is Elbowing Into China's Limelight: Foreign investors Taking Note of Economic Revival," this article highlights the opportunities for building American business and creating new American jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the enhanced relationship which is now unfolding before us. This is due in no small part to the creativity and determination of American businesses to expand their exports to new, fertile markets. We should also acknowledge, and pay tribute to, the Indo-American community which has taken a particularly keen interest in promoting economic ties between our nations. This community deserves recognition and thanks for helping to forge lasting economic ties that will strengthen mutual friendship between our countries in the months and years ahead.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 12, 1995]

#### INDIA IS ELBOWING INTO CHINA'S LIMELIGHT: FOREIGN INVESTORS TAKING NOTE OF ECONOMIC REVIVAL

(By Urban C. Lehner)

BANGALORE, INDIA.—K. Gopalkrishnan was braced for the worst when Motorola Inc. transferred him from his native Singapore to a new pager factory in this southern Indian city. Although of Indian descent himself, the 35-year-old executive had heard horror stories about India's bureaucrats and workers.

His first nine months in Bangalore have been a pleasant surprise. Clearing a new assembly line through Indian customs was a breeze, he says; the whole process, from packing the line in Singapore to producing the first pager in Bangalore, took only eight days. Indeed, the entire factory was set up in just five months, and it's already operating as efficiently as the Singapore plant. "Contrary to what you hear outside the country, Indians can be among the most efficient people in the world, if properly guided," Mr. Gopalkrishnan says.

But not the most efficient people, at least not yet. Motorola's older, larger factory in Tianjin, China, "has produced some benchmark results that everybody else [within Motorola] is battling" to match, Mr. Gopalkrishnan says. "We hope to be in those shoes soon."

#### HIGH HOPES

Thanks in part to foreign-investment success stories like Motorola's, many Indians hope their economy can soon be in China's shoes, too. It's a tribute to how far India has come that they even dare express the hope. For, until very recently, China was everybody's nominee for most-likely-to-become-an-economic-superpower. India was a chronic underperformer that seemed unable to get its act together.

But India's three-year-old reform program has started to bear fruit just as foreign investors have begun to take a more sober view of China. As a result, many Indians are starting to take their country seriously as a rival to China. "Sooner or later, India's inherent advantage will assert itself," says Manmohan Singh, India's finance minister and the author of the reforms.

Judged on fundamentals, the competition between India and China is still no contest. China's economy is growing twice as fast. China's savings and literacy rates are more than half again higher. Foreign debt and government red ink drag down China's economy far less than India's.

#### WHO'S THE FAIREST?

	India	China
Savings rate <sup>1</sup> .....	24.2%	35.8%
'95 Debt-service ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	29.2%	13.0%
Avg. GDP growth:		
1989-93 .....	5.3%	8.9%
1995-2000 <sup>2</sup> .....	6.0%	7.8%
Population (millions) .....	846.3	1,172.0
"Economic Freedom" ranking (1=most free) .....	86	87

<sup>1</sup> 1993 for India, 1992 for China.