

- 38. John Pettit—2 Years 2 Months—(1853-1855)
- 39. Joseph Wright—11 Months—(1862-1863)
- 40. Samuel Jackson—10 Months—(1944)
- 41. Thomas Taggart—7 Months—(1916)
- 42. Robert Hanna—4 Months—(1831-1832)
- 43. Charles Cathcart—2 Months—(1852-1853)

SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR—A
MAN OF CHARACTER

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, Henry Clay, one of the most eloquent men to serve in the U.S. Senate, once said, "Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as character."

I know I speak for my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in saying that Senator RICHARD LUGAR is truly a man of character. And I join today in saluting Senator LUGAR as he becomes the longest serving Senator in Indiana history.

Today marks Senator LUGAR's 7,059th day in this Chamber. They have been days spent making a difference in nearly every issue that has come before this body, including agriculture, trade, the budget, foreign policy, and nuclear security.

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator LUGAR played a key role in bringing freedom to the Philippines. And as chairman of the Agriculture Committee, he produced legislation which will bring freedom to America's farmers.

DICK LUGAR's service to his State and his country are not limited to the time he has served in the Senate.

It was Naval Officer LUGAR who prepared intelligence briefings for the Chief of Naval Operations and President Eisenhower.

It was Mayor LUGAR who led the city of Indianapolis for 8 years, earning a reputation as one of the Nation's most innovative and successful mayors.

And it is husband and father DICK LUGAR who stands as a role model for countless young Americans.

Mr. President, over the last few years, Senator LUGAR has asked summer interns in his Washington office to research an Indiana Senator of their choice.

I am confident that in decades yet to come, when young Indiana students research those who have served their State, they will conclude that not only did RICHARD LUGAR set a standard in terms of longevity, he also set a standard in terms of integrity.

COMMENDING SENATOR RICHARD
LUGAR

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate my friend and colleague, Senator RICHARD LUGAR, on his remarkable achievement and extraordinary service to the people of Indiana. He has had the privilege of representing Hoosiers in the U.S. Senate longer than any other Senator in Indiana history. His tenure has been distinguished and well deserved.

In Indiana, we are proud of DICK LUGAR and his leadership. Both in the Senate and on the campaign trail, he has consistently raised issues our Nation cannot afford to ignore. His thoughtful and skillful approach to policy has made our Nation safer and America's influence in the world more secure.

We are proud of his long record of accomplishments: fighting for freedom in the Philippines, enhancing the world's nuclear security, working for American farmers.

But DICK LUGAR brings more to the Senate than his skills as a legislator. His politics are informed by character. DICK LUGAR understands that values count and that principle is worth defending. He represents the best of Hoosier values—honesty, integrity, determination.

On behalf of the people of Indiana, I thank RICHARD LUGAR for his service to our State and to our Nation. It is my privilege to serve with them in the U.S. Senate.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING
BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 1664, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1664) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase control over immigration to the United States by increasing border patrol and investigative personnel and detention facilities, improving the system used by employers to verify citizenship or work-authorized alien status, increasing penalties for alien smuggling and document fraud, and reforming asylum, exclusion, and deportation law and procedures; to reduce the use of welfare by aliens; and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole (for Simpson) amendment No. 3743, of a perfecting nature.

Simpson amendment No. 3853 (to amendment No. 3743), relating to pilot projects on systems to verify eligibility for employment in the United States and to verify immigration status for purposes of eligibility for public assistance or certain other government benefits.

Simpson amendment No. 3854 (to amendment No. 3743), to define "regional project" to mean a project conducted in an area which includes more than a single locality but which is smaller than an entire State.

Simon amendment No. 3810 (to amendment No. 3743), to exempt from deeming requirements immigrants who are disabled after entering the United States.

Feinstein/Boxer amendment No. 3777 (to amendment No. 3743), to provide funds for the construction and expansion of physical barriers and improvements to roads in the border area near San Diego, California.

Reid amendment No. 3865 (to amendment No. 3743), to authorize asylum or refugee status, or the withholding of deportation, for individuals who have been threatened with an act of female genital mutilation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues. I thank the ranking member, Senator KENNEDY. I think we are in a position, now, to perhaps conclude this measure, at least on the so-called Simpson amendment, today.

We had some 156 amendments proposed a day ago. We are down to about 30 today. Some are known in the trade as place holders—pot holders or whatever might be appropriate, some of them. Nevertheless we will proceed today. The debate will take its most important turn, and that is the issue of verification; that is the issue of the birth certificate and the driver's license, changes that were made yesterday and adopted unanimously by voice vote in this Chamber. We will deal with that issue.

But one thing has to be clearly said because I am absolutely startled at some of the misinformation that one hears in the well from the proponents and opponents of various aspects of immigration reform. It was said yesterday, by a colleague unnamed because I have the greatest respect for this person, that tomorrow to be prepared to be sure that we do not put any burden on employers by making employers ask an employee for documents.

That has been on the books since 1986. I could not believe my ears. Someone else was listening to it with great attention. I hope we at least are beyond that point. Today the American employer has to ask their employee, the person seeking a job, new hire, for documentation. There are 29 documents to establish either worker authorization or identification. And then, also, an I-9 form which has been required since that date, too. In other words, yes, you do have to furnish a document to an employer, a one-page form indicating that you are a citizen of the United States of America or authorized to work. That has been on the books, now, for nearly 10 years. If we cannot get any further in the debate than that, then someone is seriously distorting a national issue. Not only that, but someone is feeding them enough to see that it remains distorted.

So when we are going to hear the argument the employer should not be the watchdog of the world, what this bill does is take the heat off of the employer. Instead of digging around through 29 documents they are going to have to look at 6. If the pilot program works, and we find it is doing well, and is authentic and accurate, then the I-9 form is not going to be required. That is part of this.

Then yesterday you took the real burden off of the employer, and I think it was a very apt move. We said, now, that if the employers are in good faith