

by natural-born Americans, people that have birthright citizenship here, those who are born to a mother and a father who are both citizens. Traditional Americans are doing every single kind of work there is in this country.

We have a 30 percent dropout rate in our high schools in this country. Those young people who don't have a continuing education, that don't have a high school education, they need the lower-skilled jobs. Some of them, that is what they want out of life, but their opportunities are being taken from them by the price being undercut of money going to illegal workers in this country by the millions.

The 30 percent of the dropouts then end up on welfare, on crime. They end up not being the quality of citizens that they could be, not realizing their potential, because the entry-level jobs and the kind of jobs that they haven't access to because of their limited education are being taken away by illegals. That is point number one on that issue.

Then there is the argument of we don't have enough people to do this work. That is another falsehood, Mr. Speaker. And I would submit the response to it this way, that is, if you are a corporation and you are looking to move into a city or a town, a region, or community to establish a new production facility of some kind, and you need to know what the available labor supply is to evaluate that location versus perhaps several other locations, Mr. Speaker, what you would do is you would send a little team in there to evaluate the area, and you would meet with the mayor, the chamber of commerce, the development corporation, maybe meet with the law enforcement people to get a sense of what the crime rate was, and you would meet with the educational people and get a feel for that whole community.

And to evaluate whether there is enough labor supply there, you wouldn't do what the advocates for amnesty are saying. They are saying, well, there is only a 4.7 percent unemployment rate, which means that is a full employment economy. Well, first of all, it is not, Mr. Speaker. During World War II, we had a 1.2 percent unemployment rate, and that still wasn't a full employment economy, but as close as it has been in the last century. So I submit that as a number to measure that is a lot closer to full employment than 4.7 percent.

Just the same, there are 7.3 million people in the United States that are on unemployment. That is not the only number you would look at if you are a corporation looking to place a facility in a location. You would go in there and do a study and say, not how many are on unemployment, yes give me that number, but your question would be, what is the available labor supply? And what is the educational level of these workers? And what is the wage scale here? And what are we going to have to provide for benefits to compete for

these employees? You would ask those questions and you would get your answer. And for the United States of America, Mr. Speaker, it works out this way, the available labor supply is this:

We have 143 million people working. We have 7.3 million people that are unemployed. But we have not in the workforce between the ages of 16 and 69, 61,375,000. Pardon me, that is to the age of 74. Wal-Mart hires people to be greeters there and they enjoy their days. So that is 61,375,000. You add to that the unemployment rate, and I look at this number on this chart, 7,591,000, the most current number that I have. It takes me up to 69 million nonworking Americans.

So if you would like to reduce that smaller number there, that is about 7 million or so between the ages of 70 and 74, fine, you can take this number down to 61 or 62 million people.

But we have maybe, maybe 7 million working illegals in America and maybe 70 million nonworking Americans. So what kind of a rational policy would not hire one out of 10 of the nonworking Americans rather than bring in tens of millions of people here, 66 million people by a significant number of analysis of the Senate version of the bill, match the total number of all Americans naturalized in all of our history, double that, 66 million from 1820 until the year 2000 and another 66 million, and employ about 60 percent of them and end up with having to support the deficiencies in health care and a burden on the infrastructure when you have got 70 million people in America that are not in the workforce today that are of working age.

Mr. Speaker, this approach often defies logic. The people that have a vested interest are the ones that are driving this debate. The libertarian powerful business interests on the other side, they are making money on this deal and they are using that money to advance an illogical approach that does not take into consideration the long-term best interests of the United States of America. And the liberals on the other side see political power, so open the borders. And that is why they are hollering and calling for what they call a comprehensive immigration plan, which is an amnesty plan that would bring in 66 million new people.

And what we know about them is when they come into a place, they will assimilate into the politics of the locale where they arrive. And that means they aren't going to be bipartisan split down the middle. If you can get them to go into a Democrat enclave, that is what they are going to be. If you could get them to go into a Republican enclave, that is what they are going to be. If anybody doubts that, just ask yourselves, how many Irish Catholic Bostonian Republicans do you know? I understand there are two. I know one. They have not assimilated into the politics of the rest of America; they stay in their political enclave. That is what

will happen with the newly arriving immigrants into this country as well, just to add another point to all this, Mr. Speaker.

So I submit we need to establish an immigration policy that is designed to enhance the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of the United States of America and use those considerations and no other. If we do anything otherwise, we are opening up our borders to be the relief valve for poverty, and we know that there are at least 4.5 billion people on the planet that have a lower standard of living than the average citizen in Mexico. And so we cannot be the relief valve for poverty unless we are willing to accept a population in the United States that would exceed, say, 5 billion people or more.

What should the population of the United States be 50 years from now, 100 years from now? A significant question. What is our future? What is our destiny? This is a long-term issue, and it is one that needs to have serious consideration. But enforcement, seal the border, and birthright citizenship, shut off the jobs magnet is what we will do, and we will build a fence and we will start it this year.

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 Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.
 Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.
 Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. ALLEN, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, September 25, 26, and 27.
 Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, September 25, 26, 27, and 28.
 Mr. SIMPSON, for 5 minutes, September 26.
 Mr. MACK, for 5 minutes, today.
 Mr. HULSHOF, for 5 minutes, September 25.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of