unless the families pay for care. This was not just dreamed up. If you read the Washington Post and other major newspapers, that came out yesterday, and that is what the story says. Families are going to have to start paying.

Mr. President, I have a lot more to say. I am only going to say that we have a lot of problems with the deficit that comes every year. We have a bigger problem with the debt that is accumulating. That was not done with the Democratic administrations. We have $5 trillion in debt. I hope that we will not only talk about balancing the budget on a yearly basis but we talk about doing something with the underlying debt. I hope that is something that is addressed in the immediate future. Not only should we be concerned about the annual deficits, but the underlying $5 trillion in debt is something we must address.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

1995 YEAR END REPORT

The mailing and filing date of the 1995 year end report required by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, is Wednesday, January 31, 1996. Principal campaign committees supporting Senate candidates file their reports with the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510–7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. In general, reports will be available the day after receipt. For further information, please contact the Public Records Office on (202) 224–0322.

REGISTRATION OF MASS MAILINGS

The filing date for 1995 fourth quarter mass mailings is January 25, 1996. If your office did no mass mailings during this period, please submit a form that states ''none.''

Mass mailing registrations, or negative reports, should be submitted to the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510–7116.

The Public Records office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept these filings. For further information, please contact the Public Records Office on (202) 224–0322.

TRIBUTE TO REV. RICHARD C. HALVERSON

Mr. MACK. I rise today to extend my heartfelt condolences to the family of Rev. Richard Halverson. In his position as the U.S. Senate Chaplain for the past 14 years, Reverend Halverson acted as spiritual leader to me personally, as well as to the entire Senate. His unwavering devotion, knowledge, and guidance have been a powerful example of living by one's convictions. It is an example from which we should derive inspiration as we search for the true meaning in our lives. I will keep the family of Reverend Halverson in my thoughts and prayers during their time of grief.

THE IMMIGRATION REFORM DEBATE

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I would like to set forth my general concerns about S. 1394, a bill passed out of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration a few weeks ago. In general, this bill would combine measures aimed at reducing illegal immigration with dramatic reductions in legal immigration. In my view, illegal and legal immigration are very different issues. Illegal immigration is a significant national problem, one that we should address by discussing ways to deal with people who cross our borders unlawfully. In contrast, legal immigrants are overwhelmingly law-abiding and hardworking people who contribute to our economy and our society. We should deal with the real problem of illegal immigration without retreating from America's historic commitment to legal immigration.

Mr. President, I would like to make an obvious point: America is a land of immigrants. For most of our history we have welcomed anyone with the desire and fortitude necessary to come here in search of a better life.

Lady Liberty has held our door open to the teeming masses of the world, not out of pity, but out of respect for our Nation's immigrant roots, and in the knowledge that immigrants made this country strong and prosperous, and will continue to do so, so long as we let them.

We as a people will remain a vibrant, shining example to the world, so long as we continue to look out to that world, welcoming those who would join us in building a free and open society.

We have every right and even responsibility to expect those who come to our land to live up to our standards of decency and responsibility. We can and should expect able-bodied immigrants to work. We can and should expect them to forego the often debilitating effects of welfare.

But we should not slam the door shut to people yearning to be free, and to build a better life for themselves and their families.

My grandparents were all immigrants. They came to this country from Lebanon about a century ago in search of freedom. None of the four could speak English. And they had few material resources to speak of. But they came to America because they wanted to live in a country that was free and they wanted their children and their grandchildren to live in a nation that was free. My grandparents did not come here pursuing government benefits. They believed in their own capacity to do things, and they wanted a place where they would have a chance to enjoy the freedom to do the things they wanted.

My parents did better in America than their parents. My parents were very hard-working folks. Neither of them had a college education. My dad worked almost 20 years as a UAW member on an assembly line in an Oldsmobile factory in Lansing, MI. After that, he and my mom started a small business. They worked hard; 6 sometimes 7 days a week in order to give me and my sisters a chance to share in the American Dream—to have more freedom and opportunity than they did. Their hard work has allowed me to succeed in turn; I was the first child in our family to go to college.

Unfortunately, I believe that this bill will make it more difficult for people like my grandparents to come to America.

Specifically, S. 1394 would significantly reduce the quotas for legal immigration, restrict immigration as a means to re-unite separated families, and eliminate whole categories of legal immigration.

I believe these measures will cause real harm to our economy and to our Nation as a whole. Most damaging, they will keep us from benefiting from the hard work, experience and expertise of legal immigrants.

Immigrants are the ultimate entrepreneurs. They are people willing to risk it all in a new and different land. They are self-selected and seek to make a better life for themselves and their families.

As economist Thomas Sowell writes in his Ethnic America: A History:

> The fact that immigrants not only equal, but eventually surpass, their native-born counterparts suggests that they brought some advantage in terms of human capital, that migration is a selective process, bringing the more ambitious or venturesome or able elements of a population.

Mr. President, these are the kind of people we want to become Americans. These are the kind of people who sacrifice so their children can rise to the top of their class.

Immigrants also create a brain gain for the United States. One in three people who have graduated from college in engineering in this country is an immigrant, according to the National Research Center.

Immigrant expertise is widespread and impressive. In the 20th century between 20 and 50 percent of all Nobel Prize winners, depending on the discipline involved, have been immigrants to the United States. As of 1988 there were more Russian Nobel Prize winners living in the United States than living in Russia.