

can verify that their sponsor does not have outstanding payments due to the government for services rendered. This provision was added as part of making affidavits of support enforceable.

While there is no opposition to making affidavits of support enforceable, this provision places barriers on something as important as naturalization. Naturalization applicants should not be penalized for their sponsors' violation of the law. In addition, this provision does not discern between sponsors who fully intend to settle any outstanding obligation and "dead beat" sponsors.

U.S. citizen children of immigrants denied equal benefits: "Ineligible" immigrants would be precluded from collecting benefits on behalf of eligible family members. Thus, a U.S. citizen child or disabled person would be precluded from obtaining needed assistance unless that person's mother or father could prove eligible status, or unless the agency would undertake the administrative paperwork and expense of appointing a representative payee who could accept the benefit on behalf of the child.

Denying benefits to U.S. citizen kids because of the immigration status of their parents is a violation of the constitutional right to equal protection. This provision would force counties to find and monitor administrative payees to collect the benefits and distribute them to the children. This would be enormously costly and subject to abuse by unscrupulous payees.

Only affluent Americans allowed to sponsor family members: To sponsor a family member, an American would be required to earn more than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Sponsors must demonstrate that they have an income above 200% of the poverty level for their family plus the immigrant(s) they seek to sponsor.

This is an anti-family provision that would affect one hundred million Americans. Family reunification would be unattainable for less affluent Americans who would be prevented from sponsoring their spouses and children.

Proposition 187 requirements and INS reporting: With few exceptions, schools, hospitals and others would have an added responsibility of verifying citizenship status of all program participants. *All public, non-profit, and charitable entities* who administer any government funded, means-tested programs would have this responsibility. In addition to needs-based programs, contracts, business loans, and commercial and professional licenses would be subject to the verification requirement. Public hospitals would also have to report the identity of any undocumented immigrant who receives emergency services, and have that status verified by the INS, to obtain reimbursement. In addition, provisions would allow federal, state, and local agencies to report to the INS the immigration status of individuals. Current law prohibits public agencies from exchanging immigration information with INS in order to ensure the integrity of such entities. For example, current law is in place to assure the protection of witnesses who are cooperating with a police or federal investigation.

This provision may discourage private-public partnerships at a time when these partnerships are growing. Charitable entities which feel these requirements are overburdensome may be discouraged from administering community-based programs.

Mandating localities to verify citizenship status and other requirements are federal, unfunded mandates, according to the National Governor's Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National Association of Counties, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National League of Cities. Enforcing immigration laws is a federal respon-

sibility. To comply with these federal regulations, state and local agencies would become *de facto* INS offices.

Primary education Gallegly amendment to Title VI: Rep. Gallegly plans to introduce an amendment on the House floor to allow states to deny primary education to undocumented children. This amendment would attempt to repeal the Supreme Court decision in *Plyler v. Doe* which ruled that undocumented children cannot be denied a public education. This amendment, if enacted, would be unconstitutional in our country's schools.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD D. LEWIS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, when the opposition likes someone, you know he's a pretty good fellow. Ed Lewis was a strong Democrat, but he was so interesting, so nice, so friendly that very few Republicans in Indiana did less than like him too. He leaves an empty place in the Hoosier State.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Mar. 28, 1996]

EDWARD D. LEWIS WAS ATTORNEY WHO
WIELDED POLITICAL CLOUT IN STATE

Edward D. Lewis, 73, Morgantown, an attorney known for his vast political influence in Indiana, died March 26.

He was the confidant and political mentor of Gov. Evan Bayh, was instrumental in appointments and recommendations for offices such as U.S. attorney and the Indiana Gaming Commission, and affected a myriad of other decisions on state business. His reputation included the title "godfather of judges."

Mr. Lewis, whose Downtown Indianapolis law office at 501 Indiana Ave. was dubbed the "Statehouse on the Canal," was an attorney for 40 years and a partner in the Lewis and Wagner law firm.

Bayh said in a statement: "Ed was much more than a friend to me; he was a trusted adviser, a man of great experience and wisdom and someone who I loved."

"His Hoosier roots were deep, his common sense was extraordinary and his loyalty and devotion to the people of our state was unmatched."

After losing races for Congress and a judgeship in the 1950s, Mr. Lewis confined his political career to being an insider, primarily in Democratic circles. He was closely aligned with former U.S. Sen. R. Vance Hartke, D-Ind.

He held no public or civic positions, and was described in a newspaper article as "probably the most influential person in state government about whom the least is known." And the Butler University journalism graduate did not talk to reporters.

Indiana Senate Finance Chairman Lawrence M. Borst, a Republican, said Mr. Lewis was "a special friend." We did a lot of traveling together and just had a good time.

"He was kind of like a hunk of glue. He had so many people he kept together. He liked people, he loved politics, he loved horses. We have one together now. He probably had as many friends as anybody I've ever known in my life."

Borst said Mr. Lewis dated to an era when political patronage was a young lawyer's key to survival. Mr. Lewis' first job, while in law school, was as a publicist for the Indiana Highway Department. Later, Borst said, law school friendships with people such as future Marion County Prosecutor Noble Pearcy and

others got his legal and political career started.

One of Mr. Lewis' earliest political associations was with Hartke, of whom Borst said. "When Hartke wanted a new post office or other building in Indiana, he went through Ed Lewis," Borst said he and Mr. Lewis were on a western trip when Bayh ran for his first term as governor in 1988, "he would stop twice a day to call back."

Another close friend was former Indiana GOP Chairman Rex Early.

"We had common interests, not only in politics. He was a man's man, a veteran of the Second World War and a great storyteller," Early recalled. "His maturity, experience and good political instincts played an important role in a lot of administrations."

Mr. Lewis, Early said, "believed in his party and was respected by his party."

Mr. Lewis was a Navy veteran of World War II, a 1949 graduate of Butler and a 1956 graduate of Indiana University School of Law.

Memorial contributions may be made to Big Brothers & Big Sisters of Brown County, Nashville, or the Harmony School, Bloomington.

Memorial services: pending. Calling: none. G.H. Herrmann Madison Avenue Funeral Home is handling arrangements.

Survivors: wife Dorothy M. Pitt Lewis; children Lance L., Linda L., Lora Lynn Lewis; stepdaughter Paula Lawrence; brother Donald I. Lewis; five grandchildren.

A TRIBUTE TO SEDALIA MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding educational institution in my district. Sedalia Middle School has been chosen as one of 266 1994-96 Blue Ribbon Schools. After a rigorous and lengthy selection process Sedalia Middle School was selected as one of the most outstanding schools in the country. The award will be presented at a ceremony to be held in Washington, DC, in May. I ask my colleagues to join me in a salute to all of the teachers, parents, and students who worked so hard to achieve this extraordinary accomplishment.

RETIREMENT OF EMIL P. MOSCHELLA FROM THE FBI

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this brief opportunity to recognize 28 years of dedicated Federal service by my constituent Mr. Emil P. Moschella from Vienna, VA. Today is Mr. Moschella's last day of work as a special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. He has dedicated a lifetime career to keeping America safe from crime and has done so in exemplary fashion. He will be dearly missed by his colleagues at the Bureau, and I commend him for a job well done.

Whether he was working the streets of Chicago, touring the country on the inspection and audits staff, working in the Bureau's congressional affairs office, representing the Federal Government in Leon, France, before a