

Alive Infants Protection Act. Jill is a nurse that worked in a hospital in Oak Lawn, Illinois. Her hospital, which, I am embarrassed to say, is called Christ Hospital, performs abortions for women even in their second and third trimester.

Jill says that babies at that hospital sometimes survive the abortion procedure. These babies want to live, but the hospital lets them die anyway. Here is a little bit of her story.

"In the event that a baby is aborted alive, he or she receives no medical assessments or care but is only given what my hospital calls 'comfort care.' 'Comfort care' is defined as keeping the baby warm in a blanket until he or she dies, although even this minimal compassion is not always provided. It is not required that these babies be held during their short lives.

"One night, a nursing coworker was taking an aborted Down's syndrome baby who was born alive to our Soiled Utility Room because his parents did not want to hold him, and she did not have time to hold him. I could not bear the thought of this suffering child dying alone in a Soiled Utility Room, so I cradled and rocked him for the 45 minutes that he lived. He was 21 to 22 weeks old, weighed a half pound, and was about 10 inches long. He was too weak to move very much, expending any energy he had trying to breathe. Toward the end he was so quiet that I could not tell if he was still alive unless I held him up to the light to see if his heart was still beating through his chest wall. After he was pronounced dead, we folded his little arms across his chest, wrapped him in a tiny shroud, carried him to the hospital morgue where all of our dead patients are taken.

"Other co-workers have told me many upsetting stories about live aborted babies whom they have cared for."

And there is much more.

Jill's story should horrify every American. We must decide are we a civilized nation or will barbaric practices like this continue.

I urge my colleagues to support the Born Alive Victims Protection Act. Let the American people know that we still know what decency means.

CARIBBEAN AMNESTY AND RELIEF ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to announce that I have introduced H.R. 5032, which is the Caribbean Amnesty and Relief Act.

The act originally applied to people from the English-speaking Caribbean nations, but we have now expanded it to apply to people from all nations in the Caribbean.

Because of the close proximity of the Caribbean to the United States, there

really is indeed a special relationship between our country and the Caribbean. And we have many, many people who have come to our shores and who want to come to our shores who immigrate to this country for the same reasons that my grandparents immigrated at the turn of the last century many, many years ago, wanting a better life for themselves and wanting a better life for their families; and, in doing so, they create a better life for all Americans.

Let us look at the kind of American who immigrates to this country. It is not a lazy person. It is not someone who wants something for nothing. It is an industrious person, someone who leaves behind the old country, family, friends, culture, and comes to this country. It is a special person. Indeed we are by and large a nation of immigrants, and the reason why our country has grown and flourished and prospered is because of the industriousness of our immigrants.

And so, I believe that immigration is a good thing for this country. Some may disagree. I think they are wrong. I think immigration is good for this country and it is certainly the right thing to do in terms of helping industrious people become new Americans.

We have a problem, however. It is a problem in my district. It is a problem in other districts in that we have families who are stuck. Some of the families are stuck in the old country. Some of the families are in this country.

What my bill, H.R. 5032, attempts to do is to have family reunification as its core. Mothers and fathers and sons and daughters and sisters and brothers ought to be able to live together.

I can tell my colleagues that in my district I have heard horror stories where families are stuck in the Caribbean, some are in this country, and it is impossible to get them over here.

Now, some may use the term "illegal." And we have to have a cohesive policy with immigration. But I use the term "undocumented" because sometimes the difference between people who are undocumented and documented in this country is very capricious and arbitrary. And I can tell my colleagues stories of suffering of families again who only want the best.

So my bill would help families. What my bill would do is it would be an adjustment to permanent resident alien status, in other words, allow people to get green cards if they have been in this country since 1996 and ultimately, after a certain amount of years, allow them to become citizens of this country.

It would also allow them to have work authorization while their application is pending and would also create a visa fairness commission to collect data on economic and racial profiling. Because, again, I have heard many, many horror stories of arbitrary decisions involving immigration.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this bill. I think

that this bill ought to be a crusade, and it will be a crusade of mine. I think people of all goodwill want to do what is best for this country and what is best for people. We are not talking about names that have no significance. We are talking about people's lives. And this affects people's lives. There is no reason again why if people want to come to this country why we should not have a cohesive policy of immigration in this country, one that would help families and not divide them.

So, again, the people of the Caribbean Basin have always been loyal friends of the United States. At the height of the Cold War, the United States looked to the Caribbean nations. And, as a result, a lot of the Caribbean countries have suffered political upheaval.

So let us talk about family reunification. Let us talk about doing what is right. Let us talk about a cohesive immigration policy that does not penalize people. Let us upgrade the very special relationship that this country ought to have with the nations of the Caribbean. But most importantly, let us have family reunification. Let us do what is right for those families. And let us do what is right for America.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to spend a little time this afternoon on a subject that we hear across all the airways and we read in all the newspapers and it is what all the politicians in the country are running around talking about. It is called prescription drug plans.

It is amazing how interested we are in this now that we have gotten into an election year. But the problem has been occurring for the last 3 years essentially.

There is no question in this country that, as the percentage of health care costs rise, an increasing proportion of that is prescription drugs. And there is no question that in our country, all of us, seniors, people in insured plans, people with no insurance, people on Medicaid, are having a more and more difficult time accessing the pharmaceuticals that we need to both succeed in treating the illnesses that we face and prevent illnesses that we could face.

My experience is I have been a physician for almost 20 years. I continue to practice on the weekends and on Fridays when we are not in session and on Monday mornings.

What I want to spend time today talking about is the direction of the Congress with this issue. I want to compare what we have heard President Clinton say and Vice President GORE say about their solution for this problem.