SENATE AGREES TO CURB IMMIGRANT ASSISTANCE< THE MEASURE WOULD PROHIBIT PUBLIC AID TO< THOSE WHOSE SPONSORS CAN AFFORD TO SUPPORT THEM.

The Philadelphia Inquirer MAY 1, 1996 Wednesday SF EDITION

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The Philadelphia Inquirer

Found on Philly . com

Section: NATIONAL; Pg. A09

Length: 785 words

Byline: Carolyn Skorneck, ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dateline: WASHINGTON

Body

The <u>Senate</u> yesterday <u>agreed to</u> bar <u>immigrants</u> from <u>public</u> <u>assistance</u> programs if the person <u>sponsoring</u> their move <u>to</u> the United States <u>can support them</u>.

"There are two choices," said Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R., Wyo.), the immigration bill's chief author. "Either a **sponsor** pays for a legal **immigrant**, or the taxpayers do."

The <u>Senate</u> bill says a <u>sponsor</u>'s income would be deemed <u>to</u> be part of the <u>immigrant</u>'s income if the <u>immigrant</u>'s seeks <u>public</u> <u>assistance</u>. The amendment by Sen. Bob Graham (D., Fla.) would have made poor <u>immigrants</u>, regardless of their <u>sponsor</u>'s income, eligible for all but four types of <u>aid</u>. It was defeated, 62-37.

Also rejected, 54-45, were amendments by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) <u>to</u> guarantee legal <u>immigrants</u> access <u>to</u> government benefits such as emergency medical services, emergency relief, Head Start, immunizations and treatment of communicable diseases regardless of their <u>sponsors</u>' income.

"The *public* health is at stake, not just *immigrants*' health," he said.

School lunch programs were exempted under an amendment approved Monday.

The bill's emphasis is cracking down on illegal <u>immigrants</u>. It would nearly double the number of border patrol guards, authorize pilot projects for employers <u>to</u> easily verify a job applicant's eligibility, increase penalties for document fraud and <u>immigrant</u> smuggling, and deny welfare and other government benefits <u>to</u> illegal <u>immigrants</u>.

Graham won a 63-36 vote on his amendment <u>to</u> maintain the Cuban Adjustment Act, which allows Cuban <u>immigrants</u> <u>to</u> become permanent legal residents one year after <u>they</u> arrive here, legally or illegally.

VETO OVERRIDE. The House failed yesterday <u>to</u> override President Clinton's veto of a foreign-policy bill that the President rejected as intruding on his authority and harmful <u>to</u> U.S. security interests.

The 234-188 vote to override fell 48 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed.

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The bill would have authorized \$13 billion over fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the State Department and related agencies, a cut of \$500 million from present levels.

More than the cuts, the administration objected \underline{to} a directive \underline{to} abolish one of three agencies - the Agency for International Development, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency or the U.S. Information Agency.

Clinton also opposed what he said was language that would have restricted his ability **to** conduct foreign affairs and efforts by Congress **to** micromanage foreign policy, particularly in regard **to** China.

LIMITING LAWSUITS. Attacking President Clinton as beholden <u>to</u> trial lawyers, <u>Senate</u> Majority Leader Bob Dole and House Speaker Newt Gingrich sent him legislation yesterday limiting damages in product-liability lawsuits.

In a ceremony staged for television cameras, Dole (R., Kan.) said the bill would reform a legal system that destroys jobs, raises prices, and discourages development of innovative and lifesaving devices.

Clinton promised <u>to</u> veto the bill, which limits punitive damages in federal and state courts <u>to</u> \$250,000 or two times the damages, whichever is greater. Opponents say it would trample states' rights and deprive consumers of legal redress against manufacturers of unsafe products.

Dole cited a study by the Center for Responsive Politics showing lawyers and law firms contributed \$2.5 million <u>to</u> Clinton's reelection campaign during the first nine months of 1995.

The consumer group Citizen Action said corporations and organizations favoring the bill gave \$5.9 million <u>to</u> members of Congress in 1995.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. The Clinton administration urged Congress yesterday <u>to</u> reject legislation <u>sponsored</u> by Sen. Bob Dole that would restrict U.S. affirmative-action programs, saying it was "blunt and extreme."

The bill, **sponsored** in the House by Rep. Charles T. Canady (R., Fla.), would end the use of race and gender preferences by the federal government in employment, contracting and running programs.

It would allow affirmative action such as trying <u>to</u> increase minority or female applicants for jobs or contracts, as long as the final selection decision is nondiscriminatory.

The bill, Canady told the <u>Senate</u> Labor and Human Resources Committee, recognizes that a system of preferences "denies opportunities <u>to</u> those who have been guilty of no wrongdoing, simply because of their race or gender, while granting benefits <u>to</u> individuals who are not victims of discriminatory conduct."

But Deval Patrick, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said it was "such a blunt and extreme <u>measure</u> that it would work substantial harm." If the bill passes Congress, Patrick said, the Justice Department would urge President Clinton *to* veto it.

Classification

Language: ENGLISH

Subject: IMMIGRATION (91%); ILLEGAL <u>IMMIGRANTS</u> (90%); INCOME <u>ASSISTANCE</u> (90%); LEGISLATIVE BODIES (90%); FOREIGN RELATIONS (89%); LEGISLATION (89%); VETO (89%); SUITS & CLAIMS (87%); LITIGATION (87%); US STATE IMMIGRATION LAW (78%); WELFARE BENEFITS (78%); SMUGGLING (78%); PRICES (77%); <u>PUBLIC</u> HEALTH (75%); DAMAGES (75%); INFECTIOUS DISEASE (74%); POLITICAL PARTIES (73%); <u>PUBLIC</u> HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (73%); DISEASES & DISORDERS (73%); TERRITORIAL & NATIONAL BORDERS (73%); LAWYERS (73%); BORDER CONTROL (71%); LAW ENFORCEMENT (71%); BUSINESS TORTS (70%); FOREIGN POLICY (67%); STATE DEPARTMENTS & FOREIGN SERVICES (67%);

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EMPLOYMENT SEARCH (65%); PRICE INCREASES (65%); US PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES 2012 (64%); PRODUCT LIABILITY (62%); PUNITIVE DAMAGES (62%); INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (61%); INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS (60%); INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (60%); ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT (50%)

Industry: LAWYERS (73%); PRICE INCREASES (65%)

Person: BILL CLINTON (90%); TED KENNEDY (58%); NEWT GINGRICH (58%)

Geographic: UNITED STATES (92%); CHINA (79%)

Load-Date: October 28, 2002

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