

TRIBUTE TO PUBLISHER W.M.
"BILL" STEWART

Mr. HEFLIN. Madam President, publisher William Mathews "Bill" Stewart passed away on January 21 at the age of 74. A noted newspaperman in the State of Alabama for many years, Bill had been the owner of the Monroe Journal and a Monroeville, AL radio station.

Bill bought the Journal in 1947, and in 1952 started radio station WMFC. He also established WBCA radio in Bay Minette, AL. Since 1958, he and his family owned the paper and the radio station. He remained editor of the paper until 1989 and was active in its management until very recently. He also owned papers in Bay Minette, Brewton, Camden, and Jackson, AL.

A native of Autaugaville, Bill was a former president of the Alabama Press Association and the American Newspaper Representatives, an advertising agency. He earned his degree in journalism at the University of Alabama, was a reporter at the Huntsville Times, and served in the Army during World War II.

Bill was also active in his local community. He was a past president of the Monroeville Chamber of Commerce and the Monroeville Kiwanis Club, and an organizer of the Monroe Country United Way. He was also a Sunday school teacher. The Kiwanis Club named him "Man of the Year" in 1996 and "Citizen of the Year" in 1990. He devoted most of life to bringing information to the people in his region of the State.

Bill Stewart was totally committed to his profession and to serving his community through the written and spoken word. He truly understood the power of information and the importance of communication. He was known in the community as a leader dedicated to making his hometown the best place in the world in which to live. He was warm and friendly, and the depth of his compassion for people was reflected through his employment of the disabled. His demeanor was always that of a true gentleman.

Bill's quiet and calm leadership helped lead Monroeville through the social changes of the last 35 years. It is never easy being the publisher of a small-town newspaper, but he was more willing than most to sacrifice popularity for his conscience. He was referred to by his minister as a "tower of righteousness and integrity."

Bill Stewart will be greatly missed by all those who had the pleasure of knowing him over the years. I extend my deepest condolences to his wife, Carolyn Hall Stewart, and her entire family in the wake of this tremendous loss.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Mobile Register commenting on the life and career of Bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Mobile Register, Jan. 24, 1995]

BILL STEWART: EDITOR, LEADER

William M. "Bill" Stewart made his money and his reputation the old-fashioned way. He earned them.

When his family and friends said farewell to the long-time newspaperman Monday in a Monroeville cemetery, they saluted the former publisher of the Monroeville Journal for his contributions to the newspaper profession—contributions that began at the University of Alabama, where he earned his journalism degree. From an early stint in daily journalism at the Huntsville Times, he went on to discover his real love: community newspapers.

Bill Stewart's ensuing achievements were many. He was a former president of the Alabama Press Association, where he championed the rights of the state's newspapers large and small. For a time, he also headed the American Newspaper Representatives, a national advertising service. He had owned or been a partner in newspapers in Bay Minette, Jackson, Camden and Brewton, and he helped found two radio stations, including WMFC in Monroeville, which his family continues to own.

But it was his ownership of the Monroe Journal for which Bill Stewart was best known. He bought the paper in 1947 with a partner from Bay Minette, Jimmy Faulkner, and acquired sole ownership of it 11 years later. Devotion to reporting the news of Monroeville and its surrounding rural communities was his hallmark.

One notable writer who passed through the Journal's newsroom was syndicated columnist Rheta Grimsley Johnson, who now writes for the Atlanta Constitution and United Feature Syndicates. She worked in Monroeville in 1975, by which time Mr. Stewart's son and daughter-in-law were operating the newspaper. Ms. Johnson, who occasionally writes about her days as a young reporter in South Alabama, recently remembered the paper as "a model weekly" that was devoted to and in touch with its readers.

"And that doesn't come easy," Ms. Johnson said. "It's certainly the cleanest newspaper. There's never a typo in the Monroe Journal; if there is, heads will roll."

Today, Bill Stewart's sons Steve and David own and operate the newspaper and radio station. Until their father's death from complications of Parkinson's disease, however, he had maintained a vigorous interest in the family's businesses.

It is doubtlessly safe to predict that residents of Monroe County can count on the sons, who have won journalistic accolades in their own right, to carry on the senior Mr. Stewart's commitment to community journalism.

BASEBALL

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I will just take a second. I need to testify on another matter, but I want to say a word about baseball.

Mr. BRADLEY. Baseball?

Mr. DOLE. Not basketball, baseball. I note the distinguished Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam President, will the majority leader yield? He said he wanted to make a statement about baseball?

Mr. DOLE. Baseball.

Mr. BRADLEY. Not basketball.

Mr. DOLE. I would be happy to make a statement about basketball, football, hockey—

Mr. BRADLEY. The national sport.

Mr. DOLE. I thank my colleague from New Jersey, one of the great players of all time.

Madam President, for nearly 6 months now, baseball fans all across America have patiently stood by watching the transformation of our Nation's pastime into a crass tug-of-war over money.

Multimillion-dollar players and multimillion-dollar owners have argued, haggled, argued some more, and ultimately deprived the American people of one of the most exciting seasons in recent memory.

After 179 days of confrontation, the players and the owners must now put aside their differences and find common ground. Not tomorrow. Not 2 weeks from now. But today: Tuesday, February 7. There is simply no more sand left in the negotiating hourglass. The integrity of the institution of baseball is far more important than anyone's bottom line.

With that said, let me be crystal clear on one important point: Neither party—player nor owner—should be looking to Congress for any magic solutions. The magic solution can only be found at the bargaining table.

If, for some reason, the players and owners cannot reach an agreement today, then they should do the next best thing—which is to voluntarily accept whatever settlement special mediator Bill Usery may propose. If it is good enough for Bill Usery, I am confident it is good enough for baseball.

Here is a man who has had long experience, he has worked tirelessly on this matter as he has done successfully in many other areas. He said this is the toughest he has ever negotiated.

But I would just say again, today is the day. We do not have any magic wand up here. Congress cannot solve these things if they cannot be solved in negotiations. So if everything else fails, my advice would be, before 3 p.m. today, they accept the efforts of the negotiator, Bill Usery.

I thank my colleagues and I yield the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I appreciate the remarks of our distinguished majority leader. I hope his remarks are taken very seriously by all concerned. We need to resolve this matter very much.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S IMMIGRATION INITIATIVE

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, today, President Clinton announced an important and innovative new \$1 billion immigration initiative to address the problems of illegal immigration. This initiative represents a coordinated new approach by the Immigration Service, the Customs Service, and the Labor Department to confront this problem head-on, and to do so in ways which protect the rights of law-abiding Americans and legal immigrants.

This initiative comes on top of already substantial accomplishments by the Clinton administration in the enforcement of the immigration laws. This administration, more than any other, has enhanced border enforcement by increasing the ranks of the Border Patrol and applying modern enforcement tools. It has sought—and received—the largest budget increases in the history of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It has expanded efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens from the country. And it has provided specific assistance to States which bear the brunt of the costs of illegal immigration.

It is clear that effective control of illegal immigration requires not only strong border enforcement, but also removal of the magnet of employment that attracts illegal aliens to the United States.

For the past 2 years, the administration has focused unprecedented new resources on the problem of illegal border crossers. The administration's fiscal year 1996 plan will add 700 new Border Patrol officers this year, and bring the total officers added during this administration to 1,750. It will give these Border Patrol officers the backup support they need to do their jobs, by adding 140 support staff and by providing additional sophisticated border technology such as surveillance cameras and motion sensors.

Millions of people enter the United States for business and tourism each year. The administration's goal is to ensure that legitimate border crossers are assisted in entering as rapidly and efficiently as possible, and that potential law-breakers are identified and kept out.

The administration's proposal will provide 680 new INS inspectors and 375 new Customs inspectors to facilitate legal entries and to prevent smuggling of aliens, drugs, and other contraband. The plan will provide these inspectors with upgraded lookout systems and other computer facilities for rapid detection of those unqualified for entry. Since legitimate border crossers benefit most by these enforcement activities, the administration is seeking authorization to charge a nominal border crossing fee, for use exclusively in upgrading ports of entry and in border enforcement.

Aliens enter the United States illegally, or overstay legitimate visitor visas, principally because to many employers are willing to violate the law to hire them. The second aspect of the administration's proposal will invest an additional \$93 million in workplace-related enforcement. The administration will add 365 new INS investigators and 202 Department of Labor wage and hour investigators to target geographical locations and industries where illegal aliens most commonly find employment.

The majority of American employers want to comply with the law. But many find it difficult to determine which aliens are eligible to work. To

address this problem, the Commission on Immigration Reform has called for establishment of a nationwide database of INS and Social Security data that employers can use to verify the work-authorized status of job applicants.

The Commission's recommendation has significant support, but a number of critics have raised important questions about the wisdom of a nationwide database. Experts in computer privacy and civil liberties have questioned it, and others have suggested that the cost of such a database may be prohibitive.

The administration's plan is a step-by-step approach to test the feasibility and desirability of the Commission's proposal, and to explore other methods of verifying eligibility for employment. This approach will permit us to evaluate the potential benefits and costs of such reforms. While making real improvements in existing systems now.

The third major portion of the administration's plan provides \$178 million in additional funding for the deportation of criminal and other deportable aliens, including a major enhancement of an existing program that permits INS to deport criminal aliens immediately after they have finished serving their criminal sentences. The administration will also concentrate greater resources on locating and deporting noncriminal aliens who have been ordered deported in the past but have failed to leave the country.

Madam President, I commend the Administration for its proposal. I look forward to hearings and action by Congress on this critical issue, and I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the administration's proposed may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY—THE PRESIDENT'S 1996
IMMIGRATION INITIATIVE

STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S IMMIGRATION
SYSTEM

After two years of unprecedented efforts, the President's FY 1996 budget includes an additional \$1 billion to further strengthen the Administration's commitment to border security and to its comprehensive strategy "that addresses job security through work-site enforcement, community security through removal of criminal aliens, and economic security through assistance to states."

Strengthen board enforcement and management

With a record infusion of new resources in 1994 and 1995, this Administration is taking control of the border. The FY 1996 budget provides an additional \$369 million to strategically reinforce our border strategy and to build on successes. This strategy includes:

700 new border patrol agents, 680 new INS inspectors, and 165 new support staff, bringing the number of INS personnel devoted to nationwide border control to nearly 9,000, a 51 percent increase over 1993. On the Southwest border alone, we will have increased border control staffing (agents, inspectors, and support) by 60 percent by the end of FY 1996.

Over 1,000 new INS and Customs inspectors for land ports of entry to complement border enforcement activities and facilitate commercial vehicular and pedestrian traffic;

Continued technological improvements, including surveillance cameras, fingerprint technology, encrypted radios, and sensors to augment agent effectiveness;

Automated lookout systems and case tracking systems to facilitate traffic and inspections processes and provide electronic information exchanges between overseas Consular offices and the domestic inspection process;

Enhanced domestic and overseas enforcement and intelligence enforcement resources to deter alien smuggling and the use of fraudulent documents; and

A new Border Services User Fee program at land border ports of entry to pay for improvements that will ease traffic congestion, expedite the issuance of Border Crossing Cards and detect fraudulent documents.

Expand and improve worksite enforcement and verification

The President's budget includes \$93 million to reserve years of inattention to enforcement of labor standards and employer sanctions. The Administration also has firmly endorsed the recommendations of the Jordan Commission to conduct pilots to test various techniques for improving verification of employment authorization and is now seeking substantial funding to implement these pilots. The worksite initiatives will help to ensure that jobs are available only to those who are authorized to work in the United States. The budget enhancement provides:

365 new INS investigators—an 85 percent increase over 1993—for a targeted enforcement effort in the seven states with the largest number of illegal immigrants and against industries that have historically exploited illegal workers;

202 new Department of Labor Wage and Hour investigators and other enforcement personnel to maintain fair and lawful labor practices; and

\$28 million for several verification pilots, including expanding the INS Telephone Verification System for employers. We also will significantly improve the quality of INS records and make additions to Social Security Administration databases that contain information related to work eligibility.

Triple the number of illegal aliens deported since 1993 and increase detention

The Administration's immigration strategy will ensure that more aliens who have been ordered deported or excluded actually depart from the United States. The Administration's FY 1996 budget requests \$178 million to expand the capacity to detain and remove both criminal aliens and other deportable aliens. With these resources, the Administration will:

Triple the deportation of both criminal and non-criminal aliens from 37,000 in 1993 to more than 110,000 in 1996, based on current projections. Next year, we expect to deport more than 58,000 criminal aliens, more than double the number of criminal aliens we plan to deport in 1995;

Increase detention of deportable aliens by adding more than 2,800 beds to detention facilities, an increase of 46 percent over 1993;

Implement streamlined administrative procedures authorized in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to deport aggravated felons, saving costs related to the judicial process; and

Ensure that those denied asylum are deported from the United States.

Expand assistance to States

Deterring illegal immigration is the best way to contain the associated costs to states. Beyond this clear federal responsibility to support states by deterring illegal immigration and removing illegal aliens, the

Administration is requesting a total of \$563 million for direct assistance to states and improved services, including \$550 million to offset the states' costs associated with illegal immigrants. Of the total \$563 million budget request for assistance and services, \$383.4 million represents the increase from FY 1995. See funding summary attached. The resources requested will:

Fund the commitment established in 1986 by Congress to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens. The \$300 million in resources requested for incarceration costs represents the full amount authorized and exceeds reimbursements in 1995 by \$170 million;

Provide \$100 million for grants to school districts that enroll large numbers of recent immigrant students—double the amount provided for FY 1995; and

Provide \$150 million for a new discretionary grant program to help states cover the costs of providing emergency and certain other medical services.

Expand the current Law Enforcement Support Center pilot, which assists local law enforcement agencies in determining whether criminals arrested for felonies are non-citizens.

Fund a high quality Center for Immigration Statistics to collect, evaluate, and disseminate accurate and timely immigration data to Congress, state and local governments, and the public.

Deny public benefits to undocumented migrants

Undocumented migrants should not be eligible for public services or benefits, with very limited exceptions. These exceptions include emergency medical services, children's right to an education, temporary emergency or humanitarian disaster assistance, and services necessary for the protection of public health and safety interests (e.g., immunization programs).

The Administration will work to improve benefit eligibility verification to protect the integrity of these programs from eligibility fraud by undocumented migrants.

Summary of \$1 billion immigration budget enhancement

[In millions]

Border enforcement and management:	
Border control between ports of entry	\$81.0
Facilitation/enforcement at ports of entry	260.1
Enhance anti-smuggling, intelligence, and overseas deterrence	28.2
Subtotal	369.3
Worksite enforcement and verification:	
Department of Justice	53.7
Department of Labor	11.0
Verification information systems pilots	28.3
Subtotal	93.0
Detention and removal of criminal and deportable aliens	178.0
Assistance to States:	
Incarceration of criminal aliens	¹ 170.0
Medicaid/emergency medical services	150.0
Immigrant education	¹ 50.0
Law enforcement support center	3.4

Center for quality immigration statistics	10.0
Subtotal	¹ 383.4
Total increase required:	
Financed through fees	\$219.0
New appropriations (budget authority) needed	804.7
¹ Amounts represent increases from FY 1995 to FY 1996.	
<i>Total 1996 assistance to States</i>	
[In millions]	
Assistance to States:	
Incarceration of criminal aliens	\$300.0
Medicaid/emergency medical services	150.0
Immigrant education	100.0
Law enforcement support center	3.4
Center for quality immigration statistics	10.0
Subtotal	¹ 563.4

¹Includes \$550M for incarceration/medical/education.

Immigration and Naturalization Service's budget increases by over 70 percent since 1993 and a 24-percent increase over 1995:

	<i>Billion</i>
1993	\$1.5
1994	1.6
1995	2.1
1996	2.6

SENATE QUARTERLY MAIL COSTS

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 as amended by Public Law 103-283, I am submitting the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriation for official mail expenses and a summary tabulations of Senate mass mail costs for the first quarter of fiscal year 1995 to be printed in the RECORD. The first quarter of fiscal year 1995 covers the period of October 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994. The official mail allocations are available for frank mail costs, as stipulated in Public Law 103-283, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1995.

There being no objection, the allocations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING, DEC. 31, 1994

Senators	Total piece	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	FY 1995 official mail allocation
Abraham	0	0	0.00	0	\$140,289
Akaka	0	0	0.00	0	29,867
Ashcroft	0	0	0.00	0	83,043
Baucus	0	0	0.00	0	34,694
Bennett	0	0	0.00	0	30,689
Biden	0	0	0.00	0	28,591
Bingaman	0	0	0.00	0	30,834
Bond	0	0	0.00	0	108,312
Boren	0	0	0.00	0	18,822
Boxer	0	0	0.00	0	582,722
Bradley	0	0	0.00	0	151,392
Breaux	0	0	0.00	0	82,088
Brown	0	0	0.00	0	74,406
Bryan	0	0	0.00	0	45,030
Bumpers	0	0	0.00	0	48,743
Burns	0	0	0.00	0	34,694
Byrd	0	0	0.00	0	34,593
Campbell	0	0	0.00	0	74,406
Chafee	0	0	0.00	0	30,524
Coats	0	0	0.00	0	111,738
Cochran	0	0	0.00	0	48,596
Cohen	1,786	0.00145	\$368.04	\$0.00030	37,937
Conrad	0	0	0.00	0	25,438
Coverdell	0	0	0.00	0	137,674
Craig	12,795	0.01199	\$2,650.73	0.00248	31,846
D'Amato	0	0	0.00	0	335,341
Danforth	0	0	0.00	0	29,786

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING, DEC. 31, 1994—Continued

Senators	Total piece	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	FY 1995 official mail allocation
Daschle	3,300	0.00464	1,069.20	0.00150	27,650
DeConcini	0	0	0.00	0	22,805
DeWine	0	0	0.00	0	168,128
Dodd	949	0.00029	183.34	0.00006	66,615
Dole	0	0	0.00	0	51,907
Domenici	0	0	0.00	0	30,834
Dorgan	0	0	0.00	0	25,438
Durenberger	0	0	0.00	0	24,183
Exon	0	0	0.00	0	32,516
Faircloth	111,300	0.01626	20,088.20	0.00294	140,612
Feingold	0	0	0.00	0	97,556
Feinstein	0	0	0.00	0	582,722
Ford	0	0	0.00	0	74,054
Frist	0	0	0.00	0	78,686
Glenn	0	0	0.00	0	219,288
Gorton	0	0	0.00	0	106,532
Graham	0	0	0.00	0	323,488
Gramm	22,000	0.00125	4,696.47	0.00027	352,339
Grams	0	0	0.00	0	67,423
Grassley	0	0	0.00	0	56,381
Gregg	0	0	0.00	0	34,552
Harkin	0	0	0.00	0	56,381
Hatch	0	0	0.00	0	30,689
Hatfield	0	0	0.00	0	62,019
Heflin	0	0	0.00	0	81,113
Helms	0	0	0.00	0	140,612
Hollings	0	0	0.00	0	72,302
Hutchison	0	0	0.00	0	352,339
Inhofe	0	0	0.00	0	52,475
Inouye	0	0	0.00	0	29,867
Jeffords	0	0	0.00	0	23,830
Johnston	0	0	0.00	0	82,088
Kassebaum	0	0	0.00	0	51,907
Kempthorne	0	0	0.00	0	31,846
Kennedy	0	0	0.00	0	121,391
Kerrey	0	0	0.00	0	32,516
Kerry	0	0	0.00	0	121,391
Kohl	0	0	0.00	0	97,556
Kyl	0	0	0.00	0	63,581
Lautenberg	0	0	0.00	0	151,392
Leahy	975	0.00171	203.21	0.00036	23,830
Levin	0	0	0.00	0	182,978
Lieberman	0	0	0.00	0	66,615
Lott	0	0	0.00	0	48,596
Lugar	0	0	0.00	0	111,738
Mack	0	0	0.00	0	323,488
Mathews	0	0	0.00	0	11,084
McCain	0	0	0.00	0	82,928
McConnell	0	0	0.00	0	74,054
Metzenbaum	0	0	0.00	0	60,304
Mikulski	0	0	0.00	0	91,956
Mitchell	0	0	0.00	0	10,433
Moseley-					
Braun	0	0	0.00	0	216,454
Moynihan	0	0	0.00	0	335,341
Murkowski	0	0	0.00	0	23,179
Murray	3,900	0.00076	825.18	0.00016	106,532
Nickles	0	0	0.00	0	68,442
Nunn	0	0	0.00	0	137,674
Packwood	0	0	0.00	0	62,019
Pell	0	0	0.00	0	30,524
Pressler	0	0	0.00	0	27,650
Pryor	0	0	0.00	0	48,743
Reid	0	0	0.00	0	45,030
Riegle	0	0	0.00	0	50,319
Robb	0	0	0.00	0	124,766
Rockefeller	0	0	0.00	0	34,593
Roth	0	0	0.00	0	28,591
Santorum	0	0	0.00	0	182,834
Sarbanes	0	0	0.00	0	91,956
Sasser	0	0	0.00	0	28,223
Shelby	0	0	0.00	0	81,113
Simon	0	0	0.00	0	216,454
Simpson	0	0	0.00	0	19,826
Smith	0	0	0.00	0	34,522
Snowe	0	0	0.00	0	29,086
Specter	0	0	0.00	0	238,468
Stevens	0	0	0.00	0	23,179
Thomas	0	0	0.00	0	15,200
Thompson	0	0	0.00	0	94,111
Thurmond	0	0	0.00	0	72,302
Wallop	0	0	0.00	0	5,452
Warner	0	0	0.00	0	124,766
Wellstone	0	0	0.00	0	87,939
Wofford	0	0	0.00	0	65,579

	Total Pieces	Total Cost
The Vice President	0	0.00
The President Pro-Tempore	0	0.00
The majority leader	0	0.00
The minority leader	0	0.00
The assistant majority leader	0	0.00
The assistant minority leader	0	0.00
Sec of Majority Conference	0	0.00
Sec of Minority Conference	0	0.00
Agriculture Committee	0	0.00
Appropriations Committee	0	0.00
Armed Services Committee	0	0.00
Banking Committee	0	0.00
Budget Committee	0	0.00
Commerce Committee	0	0.00
Energy Committee	0	0.00
Environment Committee	0	0.00
Finance Committee	0	0.00
Foreign Relations Committee	0	0.00