

the Senate will be considering very shortly. As other Senators may know—and I hope that they all know—I have long had an interest in curtailing Federal benefits to illegal aliens as a matter of both sound immigration policy and sound fiscal policy. I have introduced that measure as either a stand-alone bill or an amendment in every Congress since 1989, long before measures like California's proposition 187 arrived on the scene.

In 1993, when we debated the comprehensive crime bill, the Senate overwhelmingly accepted my amendment to restrict the benefits, but unfortunately those provisions were dropped in conference with the House of Representatives. That happens all too often.

I need not remind the Senate of the growing concern for what the public considers a runaway immigration policy and porous borders. It is true that many Federal programs specifically exclude illegal aliens and their criteria for eligibility. But we now have the sorry condition of the money flowing out just the same due to expansive and misguided agency regulation and court interpretations.

We also now have large border States filing lawsuits against the Federal Government as a result of failures in our Federal immigration policy, with other States threatening to follow suit.

It should be noted that the long-awaited report from the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, headed by respected former Representative Barbara Jordan, has generally recommended that illegal aliens not—receive publicly funded services or assistance. I agree wholeheartedly with that recommendation.

I am hopeful that we will soon make significant progress in immigration reform and welfare reform. I am concerned, however, that meaningful measures to restrict Federal welfare benefits to only citizens and legal aliens will be lost in the shuffle.

I submit, that when we turn to welfare reform, we have a golden opportunity to create a new and more coherent policy and stop, once and for all, paying benefits to illegal aliens.

The Senate appears ready to give States more funding flexibility and responsibility to oversee our welfare programs. I think it is only fair that, in exchange for that high degree of flexibility, the Federal Government asks the States to stand with us in verifying immigrant status and identifying illegal aliens for speedy deportation. With the assistance of the States in the verification process, fewer illegal aliens will receive benefits and both Federal and State budgets will reflect those savings. It is a simple fact that a deported alien will not continue to collect welfare benefits for months and even years.

To this point, the Federal Government and the States have essentially been working at cross-purposes in enforcing the immigration law. The

States have decried the inability of the Federal Government to police its borders. But when Congress considers dropping benefits to illegal aliens, the States complain that they will be saddled with the full cost of providing these services. But aside from just a few exceptions, the point remains, and the point is this: Neither the Federal Government nor the States should be paying for those benefits to those here illegally.

Illegal alien means just that, illegal. That is why I believe the State agencies must help us identify illegal aliens so that they may be deported before they sap either the State or Federal budgets.

It is time for a whole new way of thinking about this subject. We must initiate a joint new State-Federal resolve—a new compact, if you will—to put an end to these abuses.

Call it a fully funded mandate, and a cost saver as well. I think it is only reasonable to require States to verify the status of applicants, provided we help them give the resources that they need to do the job. It is my opinion that this change in the compact between the States and the Federal Government would yield benefits for both. And this principle should apply to whatever welfare reform compromise eventually passes.

Believe me, Mr. President, I feel that we also need to do more spadework on immigration reform itself. I feel strongly that deportation proceedings should be expedited. I also feel that there needs to be greater enforcement in those many cases where holders of temporary visas intentionally overstay their visas. And I feel that there needs to be stricter enforcement of the sponsor affidavits, aimed at ensuring that immigrants will not be a burden on the taxpayers.

Efforts to provide better border patrol and to attack asylum abuse are also needed. The President has made tough, new proposals in this regard, and I also applied the results of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Operation Hold the Line at El Paso.

The passage of a welfare reform bill this year is the perfect opportunity to take a step back to look at what has gone wrong in the past and to stop the robbery of the American taxpayers by illegal aliens.

America has a rich history of diversity. Most of our forebears came from abroad, but I do not know how anyone can justify payment of Federal benefits to illegal aliens.

So I put my colleagues on notice. I intend to pursue this matter to the end beginning anew on this year's welfare reform bill. We need teeth to back up our laws, not watered-down compromises. The time for action is now.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND DEREGULATION ACT

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, today, and very probably tomorrow, almost definitely we will be back into debating a very important part, if not a critical part, of the rewrite of the telecommunications laws of our country. They obviously need rewriting because we have not done anything about it since 1934, and we all know what has happened to communications and the distribution of information since that time.

In the mind of this Senator from Nebraska, who has been involved in telecommunications and distributions of information for 17 years on the Commerce Committee, and before that in other pursuits, a very important part of that legislation, as reported out of the Commerce Committee, dealt directly with something that is sweeping this country, and that is pornography, directed at children primarily, on the information superhighway, generally called the Internet. Too many people are sweeping this aside and saying everything is constitutionally guaranteed, and there is nothing we can do without violating the Constitution. That is nonsense, Mr. President.

I am up this morning just briefly to address this matter and alert every Member of the U.S. Senate, all 100 Senators, to this growing peril in America that needs the direct attention and action, in a constitutional manner, by the U.S. Senate.

A measure cosponsored by Senator GORTON and myself was unanimously adopted in the committee and incorporated in the telecommunications bill before the body. At the time of that action, I said this was not a perfect piece of legislation. I felt it had to be very carefully drafted in great detail to make certain that we did not pass a piece of legislation that would almost immediately be ruled unconstitutional by the courts.

I had amendments to that measure that I was principal sponsor of, along with the Senator from Washington State, in the committee that will further clarify, further define, and further alleviate any legitimate concern for anyone about trampling on the Constitution.

I would simply recite once again the statement of presentation made at some point on this floor on Friday last. It is printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, June 9, 1995, starting on page S8089 and running through page S8092. I would like my colleagues that are not on the floor at this particular moment, or their staffs, to take

a look at that presentation and bring themselves up to date on what is going on on this very important matter, and have an independent judgment made by every U.S. Senator as to what is right and what is wrong in this area.

I was especially taken, Mr. President, by the prayer of the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate that was offered this morning as we began our deliberations. The Chaplain prayed for guidance and prayed for action on this matter that he and others see as a very, very, serious threat, especially to our youngsters.

Therefore, I say, Mr. President, I hope that there will be some study given to this. I hope that my colleagues and their staffs will listen to this Senator and others, who try and make our case for doing something constructive about this menace that is engulfing the Internet; statements to the contrary by those who do not agree, notwithstanding.

I simply say, Mr. President, that this is something that needs our definite attention. It is something that needs some study. I would hope that my colleagues and their staffs would do some study and make certain individual judgments on this matter, because I am sure that whether they agree completely with this Senator or not, they cannot help but be concerned about this very real threat that is out there today that I happen to feel is the greatest polluter of the minds of our children and grandchildren, that must have some rules and regulations.

In short, Mr. President, what this Senator from Nebraska is attempting to do is to merely copy the legislation that we have had on the books for a long, long time with regard to the spread of pornography and obscenity, especially addressing the many court decisions that have said that the community standard rules, and basically rules in law have been recognized for a long time, that we have the right, and I think the responsibility, to make sure that our children do not have instant access to material on the Internet. That we prohibit them by law and constitutionally to see or read or view on our magazine stands, even in our motion pictures, certainly in our sex shops around the country.

The law that we have in place now that I am attempting to get into the legislation with regard to the Internet basically says that we should have the same laws in place with regard to pornography and obscenity that we have had for a long, long time, that everyone seems to generally agree with.

We have laws at the present time to prevent pornography and obscenity in our telephone system. We have laws on our books to prohibit the mailing, through the U.S. mails, of pornography and obscenity. I do not mean that those laws have eliminated any and all type of material, of the type that I am suggesting, of getting through.

I simply say, Mr. President, that without those laws, there would be

much more of it, and particularly our children would be placed in harm's way from all of this sex sickness that is rampant on the Internet today.

I will have more to say about this in some more detail as the debate moves forward.

Once again, I would like to reference pages in last Friday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that I hope might be of interest to my colleagues and members of their staff. I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

#### TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. EDWARD M. FRIEND, JR.

Mr. HEFLIN. With the recent celebration of Memorial Day, we paused to remember all those who gave their lives in service to their country. This Memorial Day has been especially heartfelt because of the recent anniversary of the end of World War II. Brig. Gen. Edward M. Friend, Jr., gave his life in service to his country, not by losing his life on the battlefield, but by surviving the misery and horrors of war, and returning home to live a life aimed at improving, and bettering his community, State, and Nation. He devoted his time, efforts, and considerable energy to achieving these goals, living up to a longstanding commitment he had to serve others.

General Friend was a highly decorated World War II veteran, having fought in the Normandy and Sicily invasions and the Battle of the Bulge, the last attempt by the Third Reich to break through the Allied lines moving toward victory in Europe. Those with whom he served recognized his bravery and skill. He received the Legion of Merit with Cluster, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, the European Campaign Ribbon with seven battle stars and the bronze arrowhead for landing in the Normandy invasion, and the Outstanding Civilian Service Medal.

General Friend's many accomplishments did not end with his outstanding military service. After the war, he returned home to Birmingham, AL, to help found the successful law firm of Sirote and Permutt, having already graduated from the University of Alabama Law School prior to the war. Sirote and Permutt eventually became one of the largest and most prestigious law firms in Alabama.

For General Friend, service to the community meant serving as president of the Rotary Club, United Way, the Birmingham Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Family Counseling Association, and the Metropolitan Arts Council. His organizational and leadership skills were recognized by the Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham, which named him citizen of the year in 1982 for his accomplishments as chair of the United Way Campaign. It is not in any way an exaggeration to say that he excelled at everything he undertook.

The many awards General Friend received during his long life are testa-

ments to his hard work and achievements. He was the recipient of the Alabama Arthritis Foundation Humanitarian Award and received honorary doctor of laws degrees from Birmingham-Southern College and the University of Alabama. He was the Birmingham Bar Association Lawyer of the Year in 1980, received the Educational Advocate Award from the Birmingham Public School System, and was inducted into the Alabama Academy of Honor, and Who's Who in America.

While Ed Friend led a life defined by many varied interests and accomplishments, he had a true passion for the law. He was one of the Nation's great lawyers, specializing in the field of tax law. One of America's great trial lawyers, Frances H. Hare, Sr., once told me that Ed, who was his personal tax lawyer, was the best tax practitioner he knew.

E.M., as he was known to a great number of his friends, was vitally interested in legal education and the improvement of his profession. His service as president of the University of Alabama Law School Foundation sparked an awareness and the beginning of substantial financial assistance to the law school. His tenure as president of the Birmingham Bar Association likewise initiated many years of improvements in the legal profession. His leadership and participation in the judicial reform movement in Alabama during the 1970's resulted in a vastly improved State court system. His concern and achievements in providing legal assistance for the indigent resulted in his founding of the Birmingham Legal Aid Society and serving as its first president. He was also on the board of directors of the National Legal Aid and Defendant Association. At a relatively early stage of his career, Ed Friend joined the cause of improving race relations in Alabama, and throughout his life, did a great deal to better those relations.

He was a great family man. He and his delightful, beautiful wife Hermione were constantly sought out by friends for their company and companionship. Throughout Herme's period of prolonged illness, her husband proved to be a devoted companion. This devotion was true of the entire Friend family, as their children Eddie and Ellen at all times displayed great loyalty to their mother and father.

General Friend gave of himself tirelessly and selflessly in ways that are difficult to describe in words. The impact of his work has been felt by those who knew him, worked with him, served with him, and benefited from his generosity. He will long be remembered for the basic good he did—and the dignity with which he did it—as it continues to touch the lives of others in the Birmingham area and throughout the State. He once said during an interview, "Everyone should strive to make the world a better place. The purpose of life is not to be happy. The purpose of life is to matter, to be productive, to