

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

have it make some difference that you lived at all."

When I think of my great friend and how he described what life meant to him, I am reminded of the Ralph Waldo Emerson verse, "Success." It goes:

SUCCESS

To laugh often and much;  
To win the respect of intelligent people and  
affection of children  
To earn the appreciation of honest critics  
...  
To appreciate beauty, to find the best in others;  
To leave the world a bit better, whether by  
a healthy child,  
a garden patch or a redeemed social condition;  
To know even one life has breathed easier because you have lived;  
This is to have succeeded.

If Emerson was correct about the definition of success, then Ed Friend, Jr., succeeded enough for many, many lifetimes. In knowing Ed, I was always struck by how his simple but eloquent family name—"Friend"—so defined who he was and how he lived. No other epitaph would be needed than simply his name—Friend. He was a friend to his community, State, country, profession, and to the many, many individuals fortunate enough to have known him over the years.

I extend my sincerest condolences to Ed's wife, Hermione, and to their children Frances Ellen and Edward M. III in the wake of this tremendous loss, and ask unanimous consent that a copy of the June 6, 1995, Birmingham News tribute to Ed be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objections, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL FRIEND

"He left his imprint on all segments of our society. He was selfless."

Those two short lines from Birmingham-Southern College President Neal Berte sum up well the life of longtime civic activist Edward M. Friend Jr., who was passed away Monday at the age of 83.

You'd be hard pressed to discover something Gen. Friend attempted that he did not excel in.

As a soldier, he received numerous battlefield decorations for his efforts in the Normandy invasion and in the Battle of the Bulge—including the Bronze Star with Cluster, the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the Legion of Merit. Later he was named a brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Over this past weekend Gov. Fob James appointed him a major general in the Alabama National Guard.

As an attorney, he came back to Birmingham after World War II to help form what would become one of the state's largest law firms.

But as a community leader, he was unbelievable. Among the civic organizations he served as chairman or president of at some point were: the Rotary Club, the Birmingham Bar Association, the United Way, the Birmingham Legal Aid Society, the Birmingham Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the Family Counseling Association, the Metropolitan Arts Council, the University of Alabama President's Cabinet and Temple Emanu-El.

In his spare time, he even occasionally penned a letter to the editor about some community problem or effort.

During the recent Memorial Day holiday an aging soldier interviewed about his war service responded that it changed his whole life. Thereafter, he said, he worked hard to always show that he was worthy to have been one of the survivors.

Who knows if that same sort of experience colored Gen. Friend's life?

To say that his was a worthy one for Birmingham is an understatement.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?  
THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, more than 3 years ago I began these daily reports to the Senate to make a matter of record the exact Federal debt as of close of business the previous day. On Mondays, of course, my reports are always as of the previous Friday.

As of the close of business Friday, June 9, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$4,899,367,488,389.95. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,598.08 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

It is important to recall, Mr. President, that the Senate this year missed an opportunity to implement a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Regrettably, the Senate failed by one vote in that first attempt to bring the Federal debt under control.

There will be another opportunity in the months ahead to approve such a constitutional amendment.

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, yesterday at Union College in Schenectady, NY, I was privileged to deliver the commencement address on the occasion of the bicentennial anniversary of that institution's charter. The elements, however, did not cooperate. As the thunder began to rumble, I cut my address short. But as this morning's Albany Times Union noted, my parting promise to the gathered was: "I'll put the rest in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of my address be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS  
(By Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan)

In a world made up of some 192 nations, of which a scant 51 existed a half century ago, and of these only eight having existed for a whole century without having their form of government changed by violence, it is a rare experience to graduate from a college founded a full two centuries ago in a new and novel nation with tiny resources and doubtful prospects which not only endures to this day, but stands now pre-eminent among the nations of the world.

It is a matter worth reflection. And a setting designed for just that, by an architect trained at the court of Louis XVI. Union College was, of course, the first educational institution chartered by New York State. It promptly broke with the past creating, as Roger G. Kennedy has written, "a scientific,

almost polytechnical course, in defiance of the classical curriculum then almost universal in America." This was so very much in the spirit of the new republic, evoked in The Federalist papers published up and down the Hudson Valley, not a dozen years earlier.

We do well to consult those incomparable essays from time to time, and not simply because the new Speaker of the House of Representatives admonishes that we ought. The first thing to note, or so it seems to me, is the conscious, proclaimed assertion of the Founders that they had discovered what Madison termed "a new science of politics" based upon principles—uniformities—in human behavior which made possible the re-introduction of republican government nearly two millennia after Caesar had ended the experiment. Given what Madison termed "the fugitive and turbulent existence of ancient republics," who could dare to suggest that a modern republic could fare better? Well, Madison could. And why? Because careful study had produced new knowledge. To cite Martin Diamond:

"This great new claim rested upon a new and aggressively more 'realistic' idea of human nature. Ancient and medieval thought and practice were said to have failed disastrously by clinging to illusions regarding how men ought to be. Instead, the new science would take man as he actually is, would accept as primary in his nature the self-interestedness and passion displayed by all men everywhere and, precisely on that basis, would work out decent political solutions."

Until that time, with but a few exceptions, the whole of political thought turned on ways to inculcate virtue in a small class that governed. But, wrote Madison, "if men were angels, no government would be necessary." We would have to work with the material at hand. Not pretty, but something far more important: predictable. Thus, men could be relied upon to be selfish; nay, rapacious. Very well. "Ambition must be made to counteract ambition." Whereupon we derive the central principle of the Constitution, the various devices which in Madison's formulation, offset "by opposite and rival interests, the defect of better motives." (See Daniel Patrick Moynihan, "Came The Revolution", Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1988, pgs. 302-303.)

The American revolution and the new nation emerged from a crisis of legitimacy in the old European order. The Founders genius was to adapt to that order rather than seeking to abolish all traces of it. As, for example, the French revolutionaries did when they changed the names of the days of the week and declared 1792 to be L'annee Une. Year One.

There is a striking parallel between these political revolutions of the late 18th century and the economic revolutions of our time. In the course of the past half-century the United States essentially has learned to manage an industrial economy. This learning followed a crisis of legitimacy in the old economic order which unlike the Soviet Union, for example, we did not abolish but did, in fact, transform.

1945 was, of course, the 150th anniversary of the founding of Union College. It was also the year that World War II came to an end. V-J Day was September 2; Union celebrated its Sesquicentennial two weeks later. I was in the Navy then, (as was Joseph Hinchey) and remember those days. The great question here at home was whether the end of the war would mean the resumption of the Great Depression of the 1930s, and generally speaking, the crisis of capitalism which had brought on the war, or was widely held to have done.