

Senator from Kansas, NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, announced late last year that she would not run for reelection this time. She and I arrived in the Senate together after being elected in 1978, and it has been honor to serve here with her. Now, we will be leaving together when our terms expire at the end of this Congress.

Senator KASSEBAUM is someone who is thoughtful and deliberative, and her colleagues truly listen to her. She also has a willful determination which not only commands but earns the respect of others. She comes from a well-known political legacy as the daughter of the 1936 Republican nominee for President Alf Landon, who lived to be 100 years of age. She has consistently demonstrated shrewdness, intelligence, and prudence in her approach to the issues since she has been in office.

Senator KASSEBAUM is perhaps best known for her leadership as ranking member and chair of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, working there for bipartisan agreements on the many contentious issues which confront that committee. She is also known for her role in foreign affairs, having worked for many years on the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee. She was a major force behind the establishment of sanctions against South Africa and was key in deciding the conditions under which they should be eased before apartheid finally ended. Her background in education and the humanities has made her a strong leader on these issues as well.

The people of Kansas and the Nation have benefited greatly from the service of NANCY KASSEBAUM in the U.S. Senate. She has led by example, and this body will be a decidedly lesser place after she leaves. I commend her and wish her well as she moves on to a new phase of her life.

TRIBUTE TO UYLESS WARDELL WHITE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a tribute written by Christopher Lee McCall to his uncle, the late Uyless Wardell White, of my hometown, Tuscumbia, AL. The Whites are known as a pioneer family in northwest Alabama. They are well-known in the Muscle Shoals area for Christian fellowship, civil responsibility, excellence in education, and total family devotion.

This fitting tribute written by Christopher McCall to his uncle invokes the memory of the love of Ruth for Naomi found in the Bible in the First Chapter of the Book of Ruth, verses 16 and 17:

... entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: The Lord do so to me, and more also, if I ought but death part thee and me.

Mr. President, U.W. "Cush" White was a model for his nephew, Christopher, to emulate. I ask unanimous consent that this tribute to U.W. White be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following my remarks.

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

(By Christopher Lee McCall—In loving memory of my uncle, Uyless Wardell White)

SOMEDAY

Someday we'll see you again,
Although we know not when:
We all loved you so very much.
But now we're out of touch.
Your face will be with us always;
We'll think of you everyday,
Never to forget what you gave us;
You brought us all such happiness.
Uncle Cush, we'll miss you,
With all our hearts and souls,
But to know you're somewhere safe
Away from this terrible place
Will help us to overcome
The sorrow we feel inside.

Though it will never cease,
This hollow feeling that we feel,
We know that someday soon,
We'll see you again!

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DAVID PRYOR

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, when I learned that Senator DAVID PRYOR was not planning on seeking reelection this year, I realized that few Members of this body have meant so much to the Nation while at the same time serving the people of their State.

Back in 1951, at the age of 16, young DAVID PRYOR served as a page here in the Senate. Looking back, he summed it up this way: "It was the first time I'd seen Washington, the first time I'd seen the Capitol, the first time I'd seen the Senate, and the first time I'd been in a taxicab."

Times have changed since 1951. Most of the faces that DAVID PRYOR saw during that initial visit are long gone. Some of the problems facing the Nation have been solved. New ones have arisen. But, since his election by the people of Arkansas in 1978, the same year I was first elected, Senator DAVID PRYOR has worked for this Nation's betterment. He is perhaps best known for his excellent work on behalf of the Nation's elderly citizens through the Senate Aging Committee, which he chaired for several years.

The State of Arkansas has benefitted immeasurably from his service. Alongside men like Senators J. William Fulbright and DALE BUMPERS, Senator PRYOR has been an outstanding standard bearer of the legacy and tradition of those who have served Arkansas in the Senate.

"Smart as heck" was how he described Senator Fulbright in 1951. It will be no surprise to read similar comments written by those pages who have encountered Senator PRYOR during their service. He is also a true gentleman, and always treats others with

respect and courtesy, traits that are all-too-often missing in today's harsh political climate.

He is a man with deep ties to his State. He started his own newspaper in his home town after graduating from the University of Arkansas. He spent years as a country lawyer, serving everyone who walked in the door. In fact, as a lawyer, he participated in the famous coon case—an ownership dispute over a dog in which the judge allowed the dog to choose its own owner.

The Senate itself has benefitted from the efforts of DAVID PRYOR. He has worked to maintain its dignity and unique style of debate and policy-making. He has served in the Senate for nearly 18 years. We came here together, and will leave together.

Senator PRYOR has made many contributions to both his constituents and his colleagues. We will wish him well as he leaves to enter a new phase of his life.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JIM EXON

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, along with many of our colleagues, the senior Senator from Nebraska has announced that he will retire at the end of this Congress. When JIM EXON leaves, the Senate will have lost one of its most loyal and dedicated Members. The business of governing often comes down to being a team player. While he has not been reluctant to stand his ground when his conscience required him to do so, JIM EXON has also stuck by his team on the toughest votes that help to define our two parties.

Senator EXON has gained our deep respect because of the wisdom of the measures he has advocated. He wrote the law that prevents the foreign takeover of American corporations which threatens our national security. Also, he increased the penalty for drug sales near truck stops to make America's highways even safer. These are just two of the numerous legislative initiatives JIM EXON accomplished during his successful tenure in the Senate.

He has been quick to recognize and adapt to the dramatic global changes which have occurred over the last 6 years. His foresight in advocating the establishment of barter arrangements with the former Soviet Republics will become even more apparent as those nations become more fully integrated into the world economy.

Senator EXON has not been afraid to stand by his beliefs. While we were not always on the same sides of a given issue, there has never been a doubt in my mind that he based his decisions and votes on what he believed to be in his State's and the country's best interest. He has been an outstanding leader on defense and national security issues.

Senator JIM EXON has demonstrated in his 18 years in the Senate that he is valuable both for his inclination to be a team player and his willingness to stick to his position in the face of stiff

opposition. We were elected the same year, and will be leaving together when our terms expire early in 1997, and I wish him well. The people of Nebraska have had a true friend in Senator JIM EXON.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL SIMON

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, 2 years ago, we in the Senate—and the Nation—were saddened to hear that our colleague PAUL SIMON would not seek reelection this year. As a national figure who truly embodies integrity, respectability, and character, Senator SIMON will certainly be missed here.

PAUL SIMON was one of the first politicians to disclose his personal finances so that they would be open to scrutiny by the public. He has firmly supported a balanced budget amendment in order to prevent the Government from continuing to spend itself into greater debt. He has been the Democratic standard bearer on the balanced budget amendment legislation, and I am still hopeful that we see it become a reality before we both leave in early 1997. In the same vein, he has supported a line-item veto for the President to allow the Chief Executive to trim fat from the budget. Senator SIMON recognizes that the Founding Fathers did not intend for the Government to operate in the red.

I think that Senator SIMON's strong commitment to integrity in Government can be traced to his roots in the newspaper business. At the age of 19, he bought his own newspaper, the Troy Tribune. As its publisher, he crusaded against local gangsters who had subverted local law and order. His success in running his own newspaper no doubt influenced his belief in the ability of the Government to operate in a thrifty and effective manner while maintaining the same honesty that he had shown in running his paper.

The business flourished, expanding to 14 papers. Then he decided to sell his interest so that he could devote himself full time to serving his country through Government service. We will always remember the candor, wit, and knowledge he brought to the 1988 Presidential race.

It has been my personal privilege and pleasure to have served on the Senate Judiciary Committee with him. He is not a lawyer, but his keen insight into the legal issues that affect real people is enlightening and instructive. He is an outstanding member of that committee.

This body will be a decidedly lesser place without PAUL SIMON. We congratulate him and will wish him well after he leaves.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak up to 10 minutes in morning business.

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

IMMIGRATION EDUCATION

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, in a few moments the House and Senate conference committee on the immigration bill will meet, and I believe we will approve far-reaching reform on immigration by striking out the so-called Gallegly amendment, which allows the States to deny public education to children who are not legally present in the United States.

The Gallegly amendment, Mr. President, is fundamentally unfair because it is directed at children. It is my view that the children ought to have an opportunity for education for many reasons. One reason is that if they are to be self-supporting adults, if they are to have an acceptable quality of life and become good citizens or residents of the United States of America, they need an education. Second, if they are not in school, they are going to be on the street, and there will be problems of delinquency, there will be problems of juvenile crime.

The answer is not to exclude illegal alien children from having an education, but instead to tighten up the restrictions on illegal immigration and to protect our borders. The immigration bill which is now pending in the House-Senate conference will be a significant step forward in reform, to reform the immigration laws, to protect U.S. borders, to provide for expeditious treatment of immigrants who are illegally in the United States, to deport those immigrants in accordance with our laws.

It is said that the education of illegal alien children is a magnet to draw illegal immigrants into the United States. The answer is not to exclude those children from education, but the answer is to protect American borders so that the illegal immigrants do not gain access to the United States, do not enter the United States, and that children are not here, posing a significant problem in terms of their conduct on delinquency and crime and in terms of their conduct when they grow to adults, assuming they stay in the United States.

There have been those who say that it ought to be the financial responsibility of the Federal Government to pay the cost of education, and I am in agreement with that principle, Mr. President. It has been a failure of the Federal Government to protect U.S. borders. I think it is fair to respond that it ought to be the obligation of the Federal Government to pay to educate the illegal alien children that it has allowed to enter. However, the answer is not to deny those children education while they are in the United States.

Mr. President, I believe it is very important to make sharp distinctions as to how we treat children of illegal immigrants from how we deal with the problem of illegal immigration generally. The way to deal with the problem of illegal immigration is to protect our borders. It is not to deny education

to children once they are in the United States. Neither is it sound, sensible, or fair to deny citizenship to children who are born in the United States to immigrants who have illegal status. The hallmark of America, the hallmark of the Statue of Liberty, and the hallmark of the melting pot is to respect the status of American citizenship of any child born in the United States.

That is a matter, Mr. President, that I feel particularly strong about since both of my parents were immigrants. They both came to the United States legally; that is, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief they came legally. My father came from Ukraine in 1911—literally walked across Europe, sailed at the bottom of the boat, in steerage, to come to America to find an opportunity for himself and his children. Harry Specter, my father, didn't know that he had a round-trip ticket when he came here—not back to Ukraine but to France, and not back to Paris and the Folies Bergere, but to the Argonne Forest, where he served in the American expedition forces to make the world safe for democracy, with shrapnel in his legs until the day he died.

My mother came with her family as a child of 5 from a small town on the Russian-Polish border, I believe with legal immigrant status, although I would be hard pressed to prove that my parents were legal immigrants if someone were to challenge the status of ARLEN SPECTER as a citizen of the United States.

But when we deal with the problem of illegal immigration, or legal immigration, we have to have a very, very sharp focus on what is appropriate public policy. The bill in its final form, in my judgment, is somewhat too harsh in taking away benefits from legal immigrants and denying some benefits to other immigrants. But I think reform is necessary, and the compromise that has been worked out is a reasonably good compromise, and if we find problems, we can correct them at a later date.

But I want to repeat that it is obnoxious, unfair, and un-American to deny U.S. citizenship to anyone born in this country, no matter what their status. I am glad that the bill before us does not incorporate this proposal.

The conference report has been held up for a very protracted period of time over the Gallegly amendment because there is so much sentiment in the Congress that we ought not to deny education to children regardless of their immigration status. There has been the threat of a veto from the White House. But I think it is highly unlikely that the conference report could pass the Senate with the Gallegly amendment in it.

There has been an effort by a variety of amendments to grandfather children so that once they are in school, they can complete the 6th grade and elementary school or complete high school. There was an amendment which