

to argue, and to participate in the world's oldest constitutional democracy.

Again, I sincerely commend my friend and colleague, Senator HOLLINGS, for his effort and commitment to campaign finance reform, but I wish he would reconsider, as I have, his commitment to change the first amendment. I think it would be a mistake now. I yield the floor.

Mr. WYDEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I yield myself 15 minutes of the time taken by the minority leader, Mr. DASCHLE.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, my home State of Oregon has long been known for being innovative in a variety of important public policy areas. The Oregon Health Plan, for example, is a pioneering effort. We were the first State to protect our beaches, to go forward with recycling, to look at innovative ways to protect our land, air and water, and we are clearly out in front in terms of welfare reform, a key issue to our citizens at this time.

Today, I take the floor to talk about how Oregon would like to lead the country once more, this time in the critical area of juvenile justice. It is very appropriate that this matter be pursued at this time because, according to the National Center on Juvenile Justice, 47 out of 50 States have legislation in their State legislatures that would literally wipe out the State juvenile court system. It is not hard to be surprised about why these kinds of things are happening, because we know that our citizens are angry about the juvenile justice system in our country.

For example, there are many who come to my townhall meetings and say, "Ron, 20 years ago we left our car doors unlocked, we left our windows open, and we were safe. But today, it's not that way any longer. I'm an older person, and I'm concerned about going out after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I'm frightened. I'm frightened by what the thugs in my neighborhood might do to me."

These citizens are not going to sit around and have debates about diversion programs, which is one approach for juvenile justice, or probation programs. They just want to make sure that they are protected, that they and their families are secure in their homes, and that their right to be free, their civil right, if you will, to be free from crime in their neighborhood is protected. It is not hard to see why State legislatures around this country are proposing bills to get rid of the juvenile justice system altogether.

So I come to the floor today to talk about an effort that is underway in Oregon to literally turn the juvenile justice system on its head and make it vibrant again. What we are seeking to do—and it is an effort that is being pio-

neered in central Oregon and Deschutes County, specifically—is to turn the juvenile justice system on its head and move from a model that was based on prevention and treatment to one that is based on accountability. We call this model community justice.

It is community justice because we feel that when a crime is committed, our community loses something. A person is harmed economically, physically, or emotionally, but also the community is harmed. Our community loses a sense of security. It loses funds that are needed for police work, and funds that are involved in incarceration and in probation. All our community suffers.

We believe it is first the responsibility of the system to avoid crimes being committed in the first place, but it also is critically important that if a crime is committed, the offender must be held accountable for making the community whole—the offender must earn their way back into the community. Prosecutors and police, and others, in Deschutes County, OR, have begun a new system built around accountability so that if, for example, you have a first-time offender, a non-violent first-time offender, who has robbed the home of a senior citizen, what you are going to see is that this young offender is going to be required to pay back the community. My sense is that this notion of accountability, accountability for juvenile offenders so that there are consequences every time a juvenile offender commits a crime, is the direction that we ought to be going.

In Deschutes County, we look at this as part of what we have come to call the Oregon option. The Oregon option has been an approach that we pioneered with the Federal Government which stipulates that when local government is freed from some of the bureaucratic redtape, in return, we will make sure there are actual results; in other words, that we can prove that in return for relief from some of the bureaucratic constraints, we can meet the requirements of a particular community service program.

What we are saying in Oregon is that when there are dollars that are now earmarked for, say, prison beds for young offenders, we will commit, under the community justice kind of approach, to making sure those young offenders are held accountable and repay the community. And if, in fact, we can't do it, then the community is going to make sure, with community resources, that the goals of the juvenile justice system, and holding youthful offenders accountable, is met through buying back the prison beds.

My view is that this model of community justice is the kind of approach that the Congress should look at this year when we consider the juvenile justice statute, which is up again for reauthorization. We ought to say, as part of that law, that any juvenile justice system should require young offenders to

complete accountability contracts to ensure that they make amends for their offense. We ought to make sure that, as part of the reauthorization of the juvenile justice system, local programs receive high marks from victims—and here the Chair has done yeoman work, in my view—that victims become the central customer of the criminal justice system.

I believe that using these kinds of principles, principles of accountability, principles of community involvement, principles of ensuring that victims become the customer of the system, we can build a new system.

Not long ago, I went to Deschutes County to learn about their community justice program. What I saw was a coalition of police officers, district attorneys, those who work in the juvenile justice system, Democrats, Republicans, all at a table saying, "We believe that this new approach for community justice is the kind of approach that the Federal Government should support as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act reauthorization."

Mr. President, I would say that if we can hold youthful offenders accountable, if we can ensure that there are consequences each time an offense is committed, if the Congress and local communities redesign these programs so as to work with families, we can have a new set of principles that would define juvenile justice for the 21st century—a set of principles that puts the community's needs first and makes the victim the principal customer.

I submit, Mr. President, that as the Congress goes forward with hearings on the juvenile justice system and the consideration of the juvenile justice statute, eyes should focus on what is being done with community justice in Deschutes County, OR, because I believe those kinds of principles, the principles that represent our community values, is what we should build the juvenile justice system around for the 21st century.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I may speak for not to exceed 15 minutes, and that the time for morning business be extended accordingly.

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

The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SENATOR MOYNIHAN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this is a most felicitous time. The ides of

March, so dark with shadows of Caesar's doom some 2,041 years ago, is safely past, and that welcome harbinger of the season's turn, the vernal equinox, is close at hand. On March 15, 44 B.C., Julius Caesar was slain in the Senate of Rome by a group of conspirators led by Marcus Junius Brutus. On the following day, March 16, 2,041 years ago, Brutus went to the Forum to speak to the people of Rome, but he was forced to retire to the Capitol after threats were made against the conspirators. On March 17, today, 2,041 years ago, Antony, after negotiating with the conspirators, convened the Senate in the temple of Tellus. In that meeting, a decree was passed that no inquiry would be made into the murder of Caesar, and that all of his enactments and dispositions should remain valid for the welfare of the Republic. And that is what the Senate of Rome was occupied with on this day.

But today in 1997, the daffodils are blooming, the grass is greening, the crocuses are peeping from the soil, and it is a time to celebrate the birth of a new season. On March 16, seven decades ago, 1,971 years after Brutus spoke to the people of Rome, one of our most sage and respected Senators was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma. And today, March 17, instead of meeting to speak on the death of Caesar, I am here in the Senate to honor the life of my colleague from Pindars Corners. Pindar, as I am sure my learned friend, the distinguished Senator from New York, knows well, was a Greek poet who lived from circa 522 to circa 438 B.C. Young DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN soon moved to New York with his family, and, after a wartime tour aboard the U.S.S. *Quirinus*, he, PATRICK MOYNIHAN, launched his own illustrious academic and public service career.

Now, the U.S.S. *Quirinus* was named after the Sabine God of War and was identified with the deity of Romulus.

Senator MOYNIHAN brings a wide-ranging background to his duties as the senior Senator from New York. He has served in the cabinets of four Presidents—Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. He has served as ambassador to Indian, and U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations. He has received 60 honorary degrees from colleges and universities—60! His talents have enhanced organizations from the National Commission to Reform Social Security to the President's Science Advisory Committee.

As an academic and as a public servant, Senator MOYNIHAN has turned his inquisitive and incisive intellect to some of the most pressing and enduring problems of our society. His thorough and humane understanding of poverty in America and of the Social Security system enlightens and informs our discourse. The books that he has published over the years on these and other subjects are remarkable for their prescience. I know that his statements on the floor are followed closely by Members, staff, and the public, and

that they never fail to bring into sharp focus the difficult core of the current debate. To hearken back to the poet Pindar, I note that he observed in his "Olympian Odes," "Vocal to the wise; but for the crowd they need interpreters." Senator MOYNIHAN is the Senate's interpreter on many of the important issues facing the country today.

And so, Mr. President, as a septuagenarian and one who is soon to become an octogenarian, I welcome Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN to the club of septuagenarians.

The Psalmist says, "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

The Lord has blessed Senator MOYNIHAN with the gift of having reached that seventieth year. I was 10 years old when PAT MOYNIHAN was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in that year of 1927. That was the year in which Charles Lindbergh took off on the morning of May 20, in his plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis*, and flew from New York City to Paris, with five sandwiches—he ate half of one. At times, he flew ten feet above the water and, at times, 10,000 feet above the water. I remember the newspaper headlines speaking of Lindbergh's flight, saying that he flew over Newfoundland at the "great speed" of 100 miles an hour. And then that was the year when, on September 22, Dempsey fought Gene Tunney. Jack Dempsey was a former coal miner from Logan County, West Virginia. Of course, the coal miners were rooting for Dempsey. And as a boy 10 years of age, I was rooting for Dempsey, also. My coal miner dad told me that we would listen to the fight on the radio, which was that marvelous invention that everybody was talking about. That was the first radio I ever saw when we gathered in the community recreation facility in that coal mining community 70 years ago. I was disappointed that evening because Dempsey did not regain the title, nor did I get to hear the fight, because there was only one set of earphones. And then a few days later, on September 30, Babe Ruth batted his 60th home run and exceeded his own record of 59 home runs. It was also in that year that Henry Ford brought out his new Model A Ford. Hundreds of thousands of people tried to get into Ford headquarters in New York to see it in December 1927.

So, Mr. President, I offer my best wishes to Senator MOYNIHAN on the occasion of his birthday. I thank him for all that he has contributed to his country and to the Senate. I hope that he and his charming wife Liz—and my wife Erma joins me in this—will share his day of celebration with their children, knowing that the respect of his fellow Senators and his fellow countrymen are theirs. James I said, "I can make a lord, but only God Almighty can make a gentleman."

Only God Almighty could make a DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DAILY DIGEST TURNS FIFTY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today, we reach another milestone in the Senate's continually unfolding history. Let us pause for a minute to reflect on a fiftieth anniversary of great institutional significance.

On March 17, 1947, for the first time, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD carried a section under the modest heading "Daily Digest."

Fiftieth anniversary? Has not the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD been in existence since March 4, 1873? By my reckoning, that adds up to 124 years, not fifty! Is it possible that there was ever a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD without a Daily Digest? Those of us who pick up the RECORD each morning and instinctively turn to the Daily Digest might find that difficult to believe. No one who regularly consults the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD could reasonably doubt the Daily Digest's value as the indispensable point of entry for a bulky compendium that often runs to hundreds and hundreds of closely printed, three-columned pages.

By the mid-1940's the RECORD had become so thick that without some sort of daily finding aid, it was becoming practically unusable. Several commercial firms sought to remedy the situation. In 1943 the U.S. Chamber of Commerce hired Dr. Floyd Riddick, a highly regarded specialist in congressional procedure, to edit a new publication entitled *Legislative Daily*. The *Daily's* instant popularity caught the attention of congressional reformers in the final months of World War II. Desiring to expand public access to the record of Senate and House deliberations, they included in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 a provision for a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Daily Digest. This new section would outline chamber and committee activities for the previous day and present a schedule of the current day's legislative program, including a list of committee meetings and hearings. The statute directed the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House to oversee Digest preparation for their respective chambers.

Fortunately for the Senate, Dr. Riddick agreed to serve as Senate Digest editor. Starting the Digest was no easy task. Overburdened committee clerks initially resisted taking the additional notes for Digest citations. Getting accurate information at the committee level was particularly important, for in those distant days, once a