

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

measure cleared a committee it was pretty much in shape for final passage. Times have changed! Thanks to Dr. Riddick's persistence and expertise, the Digest that he established remains virtually intact a half-century later.

Floyd Riddick served as Senate editor from 1947 to 1952, when he moved to the newly created post of Assistant Senate Parliamentarian. He subsequently served as Senate Parliamentarian from 1964 until his formal retirement a decade later. I say "formal," because Dr. Riddick remained with the Senate on an unsalaried basis to prepare a history of the Committee on Rules and Administration and, most importantly, to revise the indispensable volume that now bears the title Riddick's Senate Procedure. Today, Dr. Riddick continues a productive retirement in South Carolina.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of the Daily Digest's Senate editors be inserted in the RECORD following this statement.

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

DAILY DIGEST SENATE EDITORS

Floyd M. Riddick, 1947-1952.

Fred Green, 1952-1969.

Dwight Galt, 1969-1979.

Mary Ann Dubs, 1979-1980.

Jim Timberlake, 1980-1988.

Thomas Pellikaan, 1989-present.

WORLD FLIGHT 1997

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, on March 17, 1937, Amelia Earhart took to the skies in her Lockheed 10E to fulfill her dream to be the first pilot ever to circumnavigate the globe at its longest point—the Equator. Today, she stands as one of our greatest American heroes. Through her vision and spirit, she demonstrated to the world that limits are more often perceived than real.

This morning, 60 years after Ms. Earhart began her journey, Linda Finch took off from Oakland, CA, to re-create and complete Earhart's heroic expedition. Spanning 5 continents and making more than 30 stops in 20 countries, Linda will closely replicate Earhart's route. The flight is expected to take 2½ months, and is the first to re-create Earhart's flight using the same make and model aircraft, a Lockheed Electra 10E, with only a pilot and navigator at the controls. Indeed, the aircraft has been meticulously and accurately restored to replicate Earhart's Electra right down to its rivets.

Linda hopes that her journey, called World Flight 1997, will inspire millions of American children with Earhart's belief that with faith in yourself, anything is possible. As she notes, "World Flight was created to share Amelia Earhart's vision with young people. The heart of the World Flight project is its outreach to inner city and at-risk youth with her message about reaching above and beyond perceived limitations." To spread this message, she has developed an interactive educational

program for students, including an Internet web page that will allow students to track her flight in real time and read messages from Linda and her navigator. Like her, it is my hope that children all over the world will follow her travels, and from them gain the confidence to follow dreams of their own.

As Linda begins her flight, I wish her a safe journey. Like her hero Amelia Earhart, she is an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BILLY LEWIS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Naval officer, Capt. Billy Lewis who has served with distinction for the past 23 months as Director of the Navy's Senate Legislative Liaison Office. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements and commend him for the superb service he has provided to the U.S. Senate and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Pensacola, FL, and a 1969 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Captain Lewis began his naval career as the damage control assistant aboard U.S.S. *Dehaven* (DD 727). His follow-on tours of duty included Naval Headquarters, Saigon, engineer and weapons officer aboard U.S.S. *Talbot* (FFG 4), and he was second in command when U.S.S. *Jack Williams* (FFG 24) was commissioned in 1983. Capt. Billy Lewis has had three tours of duty in command at sea—U.S.S. *Takelma* (ATF 113) from 1977 to 1979, U.S.S. *Robert G. Bradley* (FFG 49) from 1986 to 1988, and U.S.S. *Thomas S. Gates* (CG 51) from 1993 to 1995. As Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Thomas S. Gates*, Capt. Lewis served as Anti-Air Warfare Commander for Joint Task Group *George Washington*.

Captain Lewis' duty ashore has included the Naval Postgraduate School where he earned a master of science degree in management in 1980, and two tours of duty on the Navy staff in Washington, DC. From 1983 to 1985, he served as a program analyst in the Office of General Planning and Programming, and from 1989 to 1991, he served as head of the Program and Budget Development Coordination Branch for the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. Additionally, he attended National Defense University and graduated from the National War College in 1992.

During his tenure as the Navy's Director of Legislative Liaison for the Senate which began in April 1995, Captain Lewis has provided members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, our personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with timely support regarding Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together to preserve the modern, well-trained and well-equipped naval forces upon which our country has come to depend.

Mr. President, Billy Lewis and his family have made many sacrifices during a 28-year Naval career and made a

significant contribution to the outstanding naval forces upon which our country relies so heavily. During his illustrious career, Captain Lewis has been the recipient of many awards and commendations including the Legion of Merit with one gold star. He is a great credit to both the Navy and the country he so proudly serves. As he now departs to take command of Regional Support Group in Mayport, FL, I call upon my colleagues to wish him fair winds, and following seas.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY STATEMENT
BY THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Friends of Ireland is a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives opposed to violence and terrorism in Northern Ireland and dedicated to maintaining a United States policy that promotes a just, lasting, and peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Each year, the Friends of Ireland issues an annual statement of the current situation in Northern Ireland. We believe our colleagues in Congress will find this year's statement of particular interest because of the events of the past year and potential for progress this year. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND, ST.
PATRICK'S DAY, 1997

On this St. Patrick's Day, we the Friends of Ireland renew our call for the IRA to restore its cease-fire, which should be followed by Sinn Fein's immediate entry into the Northern Ireland all-party peace talks when they resume in June.

The Friends of Ireland commend our former colleague, Senator George Mitchell, for his outstanding service as chairman of the talks. The talks offer an historic opportunity to address the three key relationships which must underpin any settlement—those within Northern Ireland, between North and South, and between Ireland and Britain. We fully support this process, and recognize that there is much greater likelihood for success if all parties with an electoral mandate, including Sinn Fein, participate in the talks. Sinn Fein's participation in the talks, however, is properly conditional on the unequivocal restoration of the cease-fire by the IRA.

We also recognize that the IRA maintained a cease-fire for 17 months, from September 1994 to February 1996. It is of deepest concern that, during that long and hopeful period, additional obstacles were laid in the way of bringing all parties to the table. We hope that a renewed IRA cease-fire will on this occasion be met with an appropriate response by the British Government, including the taking of necessary confidence-building measures.

Basic issues of equal justice and human rights are at the heart of the conflict in Northern Ireland and they must be central to any realistic resolution of the conflict. Peace without justice is not sustainable. It is only likely to flourish when all sides feel that their basic rights are respected and protected. Accordingly, we urge prompt action to remedy outstanding miscarriages of justice such as the Casement and Latimer