

his work as a public intellectual. I fished out only two of the many books he has written from my bookcase this morning. How he has managed to write books and be a Senator, this academic still does not understand.

The lasting monument of this great man, I must say to you, for this city and the country, is surely his work in resurrecting Pennsylvania Avenue. From the Capitol to the White House, instead of a slum, the American people now see an avenue the equivalent of the Champs Elysee. It would not have been that way were it not for the determination and the sheer persistence of DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

We will not have to rename The Avenue for you, Senator, in order to remember you. We will remember your work on Pennsylvania Avenue by our ongoing work and by your remarks in your Jefferson lecture at the University of Virginia in April, where you said, "In all a reassuring tale. An urban design, indivisible from a political-constitutional purpose, endured during two centuries and has now substantially prevailed. Pennsylvania Avenue lively, friendly and inviting. Yet of a sudden closed. Just so. In 1995, blockades went up at 14th Street and at 16th Street in front of the White House. Blockades and block houses. Armed Guards."

We will open The Avenue for you, Senator.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized during morning hour debates for 3 minutes.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN has been valued and will continue to be valued for his wisdom on a kaleidoscopic range of subjects, for his prescient and nuanced analysis of social problems, his persistent and eloquent defense of government support for the poor and the disadvantaged, long after that position had become unfashionable; for his role in international affairs, as a participant and observer; as a courtly diplomat and passionate defender of democracy. His example, his independence of mind, his indifference to fashion, his rejection of cant and conventional wisdom, is perhaps the best demonstration of why his favorite cause, the dignity of the free individual soul, matters so much.

Perhaps the proudest achievement of our country and our democratic system is that we allow people like DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN to speak their minds and rise to power.

His particular legacy to New York lies in his understanding that the lives of free individuals can be enhanced by the beauty and grandeur of all that surrounds them: the landscape, the streetscape, and the history that

underlies them. So he made it his mission to see that our home, New York, would retain its distinguished features and add to its beauty and eloquence.

He committed himself to enhancing everyday life and to landmarks that spoke of the dignity of ordinary people, the efforts of the forgotten, and the conviction that every person matters. So throughout his Senate career, he worked to protect the landmarks of the women's rights movement in Seneca Falls, because he knew that the more celebrated proclamations of liberty in Philadelphia rang a little hollow for more than half the American people.

He worked equally hard to give Federal recognition to the Erie and Champlain Canals in New York, because he knows that the working folk who dug the ditches and piloted the boats, whose names we have forgotten, were more responsible for the westward expansion of our country and the opportunities it opened than the more celebrated frontier explorers.

He is working now to protect Governors Island in New York Harbor, the island most people ignored because its work was the daily grind of protecting the harbor, the overlooked work that sustains us. He has directed Federal funds to the protection of an ordinary businessman's house in Buffalo, because that little known man, Darwin Martin, had the daring and foresight to build a place of no pretension, but great beauty, by hiring an unregarded architect named Frank Lloyd Wright.

PAT MOYNIHAN insisted that public spaces where ordinary people pass daily and conduct their mundane business should remind them of their dignity and the soaring ideals of the American endeavor. So he insisted that the New York courthouses should be fine, even grand places, and he devoted himself to the rebirth of Pennsylvania Station as a place of splendor, a worthy replacement for the building we lost when people believed that public places should be drab and functional.

Of course, here in Washington, we know that it was PAT MOYNIHAN more than any other person who saw to it that Pennsylvania Avenue was also reborn, and again became a place of eloquence and beauty, appropriate to its place as the main boulevard of our Capital.

PAT MOYNIHAN made his home in New York, appropriately at the crossroads of the ordinary and the ideal, a tiny rural settlement named in honor of a classical poet, the Hamlet of Pindar's Corners. His home there at the same time was a modest rural farmhouse and a Greek temple, a common 19th century architectural style in upstate New York, but one rarely seen today.

His blending of the common, the human, the mundane, and of the highest ideals and greatest dignity, is a reflection of America at its best, what this country is all about. Nothing could be more appropriate for the man who best reflects that same vision, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Mr. Speaker, PAT MOYNIHAN has always appeared larger than life. From the day he arrived in the Senate as a freshman in 1977, he was not just another Senator. He has always stood apart. He is one of the few Senators of whom it can be said that his name is just as powerful, just as important, whether the title "Senator" is attached or not. After most of us leave Congress, the world has much less interest in what we have to say. But that will not be the case with PAT. When he speaks—whether he is Senator MOYNIHAN, Professor MOYNIHAN, or just DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN—the world listens.

He has been valued, and will continue to be valued, for his wisdom on a kaleidoscopic range of subjects—for his prescient and nuanced analysis of social problems, his persistent and eloquent defense of government support for the poor and disadvantaged, long after that position had become unfashionable, for his role in international affairs as participant and observer, as courtly diplomat and passionate defender of democracy and freedom. His own example—his independence of mind, his indifference to fashion, his rejection of cant and conventional wisdom—is perhaps the best demonstration of why his favorite cause—the dignity of the free individual soul—matters so much. Perhaps the proudest achievement of our country and our democratic system is that we allow people like DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN to speak their minds, and rise to power.

Any list of his achievements will be long. But we New Yorkers have some more particular and parochial reasons to thank him and to honor him, and reasons to be proud that we sent him to the Senate. He was born in Oklahoma, of course, and spent much of his professional life before he came to the Senate in Massachusetts. But we New Yorkers embraced him as he embraced us, and we will always be proud to count him as one of us.

His particular legacy to New York lies in his understanding that the lives of free individuals can be enhanced by the beauty and grandeur of all that surrounds them—the landscape, the streetscape, and the history that underlies them. So he made it his mission to see that our home, New York, would retain its distinguished features and add to its beauty and elegance.

It is telling that PAT MOYNIHAN did not put his greatest efforts into the more obvious treasures of the State, or into monuments to the great and famous. Instead, he committed himself to enhancing everyday life, and into landmarks that spoke of the dignity of ordinary people, the efforts of the forgotten, and the conviction that every person matters. So throughout his Senate career he worked to protect the landmarks of the women's rights movement in Seneca Falls, because he knew that the more celebrated proclamations of liberty in Philadelphia rang a little hollow for more than half the American people. He has worked equally hard to give federal recognition to the Erie and Champlain Canals in New York, because he knows that the working folk who dug the ditches and piloted the boats whose names we have forgotten were more responsible for the westward expansion of our country and the opportunities it opened than the more celebrated frontier explorers. He is working now to protect Governors Island in New York Harbor—the island most people ignored because its work was the daily grind of

protecting the harbor, the overlooked work that sustains us. He has directed federal funds to the protection of an ordinary businessman's house in Buffalo because that little known man, Darwin Martin, had the daring and foresight to build a place of no pretension but great beauty by hiring an unregarded architect named Frank Lloyd Wright.

PAT MOYNIHAN has not just looked to protect our history, however. In a time when public buildings and public spaces were given little regard, and their design was contracted to the low bidder PAT MOYNIHAN insisted that public spaces where ordinary people pass daily and conduct their mundane business should remind them of their dignity and the soaring ideals of the American endeavor. So he insisted that the new courthouses in New York should be fine, even grand places, and he devoted himself to the rebirth of Pennsylvania Station as a place of splendor, a worthy replacement for the building we lost when people believed that public spaces should be drab and functional. Of course here in Washington we know that it was PAT MOYNIHAN, more than any other person, who saw to it that Pennsylvania Avenue was also reborn, and again became a place of elegance and beauty appropriate to its place as the main boulevard of our Capital. I believe that New Yorkers and the Nation will thank him for his work on restoring aesthetics to community life for a long time to come.

Typically, though, PAT MOYNIHAN did not focus on just a few great buildings and monumental spaces. One of his finest achievements, in my view, was his imaginative and inventive idea for financing what he called "enhancements" with highway money—parks, gardens, beautification, historic restoration, and other improvements of the landscape and the community, available to every place touched by a federally funded highway. Most of these enhancements are small changes in ordinary communities, changes that touch the life and lift the spirits of all those who see them and use them. Most people don't know that PAT MOYNIHAN had anything to do with them, but they may be one of his most lasting legacies to our Nation.

PAT MOYNIHAN made his home in New York, appropriately at the crossroads of the ordinary and the ideal—a tiny rural settlement named in honor of a classical poet, the Hamlet of Pindar's Corners. His home there was at the same time a modest rural farmhouse and a Greek temple, a common nineteenth century architectural style in upstate New York, but one rarely seen today. This blending of the common, the human, the mundane, and of the highest ideals and greatest dignity is a reflection of America at its best, what this country is all about. Nothing could be more appropriate for the man who best reflects that same vision, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, we are here this morning to honor Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, who will soon be concluding a distinguished career of public service. Senator MOYNIHAN's curriculum vitae extends over 44 pages. As one reads, one can not but be astounded that a single person could achieve so much, in so many areas.

During World War II, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN left college after one year to serve his country as a Naval officer. Returning to the United States after the war, he went on to become the sole person to ever serve 4 succes-

sive administrations at the Cabinet or Sub-Cabinet level. He served Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford in such roles as Cabinet Assistant Secretary, Counselor to the President, Assistant to the President, Ambassador and President of the U.N. Security Council. In 1977 he was elected to the United States Senate, a post that he has held until today. Throughout the course of his career, Senator MOYNIHAN has been the recipient of countless honors, ranging from honorary degrees from universities throughout the world, to awards from a variety of groups far too numerous to mention.

Yet, as outstanding as his record of achievement has been, what has always impressed me is the independence of mind that has consistently characterized DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN's views, statements and policy positions. During the early 1970s, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN incurred the wrath of many critics when he came out with a report on the social crisis posed by the explosion in out-of-wedlock births that was as prescient as it was controversial. Serving as our Ambassador to the United Nations, he spoke eloquently and forcefully in defense of Israel, when the infamous "Zionism equals Racism" resolution was passed in that body.

As a United States Senator, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN's willingness to take on the unpopular, yet necessary issues has remained intact. For years, when the conventional political wisdom was that Social Security reform was the "third rail of politics," DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN talked of the impending crisis of solvency for Social Security. He has similarly been willing to buck the tide of political convention and correctness.

To put it quite simply, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN is one of the most honorable public servants I have ever met. His presence in the United States Senate will be sorely missed. He is a New Yorker, through the through, and has been a truly eloquent voice in Washington for all of us in the Empire State. I would be deeply honored to serve as his successor.

As he embarks upon a new chapter of his life, I would like to wish him Godspeed, secure in the knowledge that whatever new challenge DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN next chooses to address will be met with the same courage, determination and raw talent that has brought him success throughout his long and distinguished career.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks relating to this tribute to Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LINDER) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Fulfilling Hebrew psalms and Christian exhortations, may all in this House and in this Nation be of one mind, sympathetic, loving one another, compassionate and humble.

Let no one return evil for evil, or insult for insult. On the contrary, make us a blessing for others, for this is our calling.

As God's children, we will inherit a blessing so far surpassing the momentary trouble we face and the inscrutable behavior we suffer.

God, Your blessing does not rest only on us. God's blessing, once revealed, so penetrates our being and all our relationships that we become a blessing for all our brothers and sisters in the human family, now and in the future, and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

CELEBRATING THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Over 20 years ago, several Members of this House, along with Members from the other body, worked tirelessly and in a bipartisan fashion to advance the interests of small businesses caught in the endless stream of new regulations pouring out of the Federal government. Regulatory agencies and executive departments were constantly advancing new regulations with a one-size-fits-all