

Recent events dealing with the Microsoft suit certainly support the view I expressed a year ago—that Silicon Valley is suicidal in calling Government in to mediate in the disputes among some of the big companies in the area of Microsoft. The money that has been spent on legal maneuvers would have been much more usefully spent on research in technology. The loss of the time spent in the courts by highly trained and skilled lawyers could certainly have been spent more fruitfully. Overall, the major effect has been a decline in the capital value of the computer industry, Microsoft in particular, but its competitors as well. They must rue the day they set this incredible episode in operation.

One of the biggest tragedies of this case is that it has all been done in the name of consumer benefit. So far, the only real harm to consumers I have seen has come from the resources wasted on the case itself and from the market convulsions that resulted from the mere specter of the Government's punitive relief proposal.

#### DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 504, S. 2370.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2370) to designate the Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, as chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I was very proud to report out just a couple weeks ago a bill to designate the federal building at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse." When I first joined this committee, the chairman's seat was occupied by the Senator from New York. His generosity and kindness in helping me, a freshman Senator from the other side of the aisle, is something I will always remember and for which I will be forever grateful. I have since come to rely on his advice, counsel and wisdom on issues ranging from transportation to Superfund, as have so many of my colleagues.

Our friend, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, is someone who has served this nation with great integrity and true patriotism. He is the only person in our nation's history to serve in four successive administrations as a member of the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet. He served two Republicans and two Democrats—but he would rather tell you that he simply served four Presidents of the United States. He was Ambassador to India, as well as the President of the United Nations Security Council. And since 1977, he has been the cerebral center of the United States Senate.

He is among the most intelligent Senators ever to serve in this body. He has taught at MIT, Harvard, Syracuse, and Cornell, and has been the recipient of over 60 honorary degrees. Few can match his resume and none can surpass his commitment to this nation. He will be sorely missed.

The building to be named for DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN is a magnificent structure in New York City that will be a fitting tribute to the distinguished Senator. Completed in 1994 and built to last 200 years, the courthouse is an extraordinary work of art inside and out. It will serve as an enduring monument to our good friend Senator MOYNIHAN and his 47-year career in public service.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to lend my support for the naming of the Pearl Street courthouse in New York City as humble tribute to our colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, who regrettably announced his retirement from this body at the conclusion of the 106th Congress.

It is only fitting that any recognition of the senior Senator from New York's achievements should first underscore his limitless passion in reflecting the highest ideals befitting the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American government. His singular vision of the role of a United States Senator and his deep desire to live up to that lofty image is only part of what makes my friend and colleague the paragon of public service which he has been for this body, his constituents and the American people for nearly a quarter century.

Since his election to the United States Senate in 1976, Senator MOYNIHAN has imprinted an indelible impression upon our Nation's Capital in so many estimable ways. His virtues extend far beyond my capabilities of statesmanship but, given that the pending matter is the naming of a federal building in his honor, I will limit myself to simply discussing his unique role in shepherding the physical transformation of the federal landscape in Washington, D.C.

During his tenure in Congress, Senator MOYNIHAN has made a consistent commitment to build government buildings well and help achieve the potential L'Enfant envisioned here 200 years ago.

There's a fitting symmetry to Senator MOYNIHAN's career in Washington. He started out nearly four decades ago in the Kennedy Administration, and his service at the White House end of Pennsylvania Avenue continued in the Johnson and Nixon years. Since 1977, he's served on this end in the U.S. Capitol as the Senator from New York.

It fell to him, as one of Kennedy's cadre of New Frontiersmen, to write a prescription for then-failing Pennsylvania Avenue, whose shabbiness had caught the President's eye during the inaugural parade. True to his scholar's training, Senator MOYNIHAN went back to basics to prepare an eloquent appre-

ciation of L'Enfant's conception of Pennsylvania Avenue, "the grand axis of the city, as of the Nation . . . leading from the Capitol to the White House, symbolizing at once the separation of powers and the fundamental unity in the American government."

Little wonder, then, that Senator MOYNIHAN today can look back with satisfaction at what has happened to the avenue. He was there at the beginning.

When news came that President Kennedy had been shot, Senator MOYNIHAN was having lunch with fellow White House aides to arrange a briefing for congressional leaders concerning the new plan for Pennsylvania Avenue.

Senator MOYNIHAN started out, as he once wrote, "at a time of the near-disappearance of the impulse to art" in public building, witnessing a "steady deteriorating in the quality of public buildings and public spaces, and with it a decline in the symbols of public unity and common purpose with which the citizen can identify, of which he can be proud, and by which he can know what he shares with his fellow citizens." He called the new Rayburn House Office Building "perhaps the most alarming and unavoidable sign of the declining vitality of American government that we have yet witnessed."

In his 1962 report which he drafted for President Kennedy, "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," Senator MOYNIHAN outlined three broad principles which still affect federal architecture today: (1) An official style must be avoided; (2) Government projects should embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought; and (3) Federal buildings should reflect the regional architectural traditions of their specific locations.

Senator MOYNIHAN's deep rooted passion for public architecture has abated not an iota in the years since he wrote that document. In an interview he gave as a freshman Senator newly assigned to the Environment and Public Works Committee, he was quoted as saying, "I like buildings, I like things," he explained simply, "and the government builds things." Later as chairman, he used his vantage point to become one of the capital's most persuasive, powerful voices for rationality and beauty in the things our government builds.

Recently, he was asked about the capital's esthetic transformation, to which he asked a rhetorical question: "Do we realize we look up and we have the most beautiful capital on earth?"

I thank Senator MOYNIHAN. I have been privileged to serve with you to help transform Pennsylvania Avenue into the great thoroughfare of the city of Washington, DC.

His 1962 vision is Y2K's reality. I sincerely hope that the courthouse we name in his honor reflects the legacy of federal architecture he leaves and the great vision of this Nation he always espoused.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of S. 2370. S. 2370 names

the new Foley Square Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street, New York City, after Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN. But even more, I wish to pay tribute to a colleague, a mentor, and a friend.

When Senator MOYNIHAN retires from the Senate at the end of this year, he will be deeply and perhaps uniquely missed because he has contributed so much to our debates and, in fact, to our lives. There will be plenty of time for extended tributes later.

Each Senator will stand up and explain in his own words the work and wonder of Senator MOYNIHAN, particularly as the session draws to a close, and I hope to participate in those tributes at that time.

The bill we are considering today is also a fitting tribute for two reasons: First, one of the many special contributions that PAT MOYNIHAN has made to our Nation is the contribution to our public architecture.

Thomas Jefferson said:

Design activity and political thought are indivisible.

In keeping with this, PAT MOYNIHAN has sought to improve our public places so they reflect and uplift our civic culture.

Senator MOYNIHAN, himself, said it well back in 1961. We all know he has held many important positions in Government, in fact, so many I don't think any of us can remember them all. But only recently did I learn that he once was the staff director of something called the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space.

That is right. He was. In addition to everything else, he once wrote a document called the "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture" back in 1961. And that remains in effect today. It is one page long. It says that public buildings should not only be efficient and economical but also should "provide visual testimony to the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American Government."

For many years, he has worked with energy and vision to put the goals expressed in the guidelines into practice.

As an assistant to President Kennedy, he was one of the driving forces behind the effort to renovate Pennsylvania Avenue, to finally achieve Pierre L'Enfant's vision.

He followed through. There is the Navy Memorial, Pershing Park, the Ronald Reagan Building, and Ariel Rios. And there are other projects. Along with John Chafee, he had the vision to restore Union Station—a magnificent building—and then to complement it with the beautiful Thurgood Marshall Judiciary Building.

It is absolutely remarkable, leaving a lasting mark on our public places that bring us together as American citizens.

In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN has had a greater positive impact on American public architecture than any statesman since Thomas Jefferson.

That brings me to my second point. The new courthouse in Foley Square

bears PAT MOYNIHAN's mark. It is the Nation's largest courthouse, for the Nation's oldest Federal court.

Senator MOYNIHAN was the principal sponsor of the bill authorizing its construction back in 1987. And characteristically, he followed through, paying close attention to details.

At times, the courthouse has been controversial. But no one can deny its grandeur. It preserves history, uses space to great effect, and it features a graceful sculpture in the form of a fountain designed by Maya Lin, who also designed the Vietnam War Memorial.

The building itself is designed by a very distinguished American firm, Kohn Pederson Fox, and it was designed, as Senator MOYNIHAN himself has said, "with dignity and presence."

I am sure Senator MOYNIHAN will correct me later if I am wrong, but I believe in St. Paul's Cathedral in London there is an inscription memorializing the architect of the cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren. It reads:

If you would see his memorial, look about you.

If, years from now, you stand outside the Capitol and look west, down Pennsylvania Avenue, or you stand on the steps of the Jacob Javits Federal Building in New York City and look east at the courthouse that will bear his name, you can say the same about Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN:

If you would see his memorial, look about you.

Mr. President, this bill is a fitting tribute to a distinguished scholar, an outstanding Senator, and a great American. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. May I rise just to say I have no words at this moment for what my beloved colleague said. We have been 22 years together on the Committee on the Environment and Public Works and on the Finance Committee. He will succeed me soon, I hope, as chairman of the Finance Committee. He has my profound and lasting gratitude for what he has just said. I am sure he will continue in that mode.

I thank my dear colleague.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud my colleagues for their unanimous support of S. 2370, a bill to name the stunning Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street in Manhattan after Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, the champion of this project and an esteemed Member of this body. I also rise to honor Senator MOYNIHAN, who against the wishes of his fellow New Yorkers, myself included, plans to retire at the end of this year. I honor PAT MOYNIHAN for all he has accomplished throughout his 47-year career in public service as legislator, scholar, reformer, teacher, and last, but definitely not least, builder.

It is especially for his role as builder that we honor him today. The Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street embodies the same spirit as Senator MOY-

NIHAN's previous architectural endeavors—an extraordinary work of art, inside and out. Completed in 1994, the Courthouse was designed by the distinguished architectural firm of Kohn Pederson Fox with a dignity worthy of the weighty judicial matters considered within its walls. It is a magnificent structure of solid granite, marble, and sturdy oak, built to last 200 years, adorned with public art from notable contemporary artists Ray Kaskey and Maya Lin.

Senator MOYNIHAN has always been an important force for architecture in New York. He was responsible for the restoration of the spectacular Beaux-Arts Custom House at Bowling Green in Lower Manhattan and beloved in Buffalo for reawakening that city's appreciation for its architectural heritage, which includes Frank Lloyd Wright houses and the Prudential Building, one of the best-known early American skyscrapers by the architect Louis H. Sullivan—a building which MOYNIHAN helped restore and then chose as his Buffalo office. MOYNIHAN has also spurred a powerful popular movement in Buffalo to build a new signature Peace Bridge over the Niagara River.

But the project for which he is best known is his beloved Pennsylvania Station. In 1963, PAT MOYNIHAN was one of a group of prescient New Yorkers who protested the tragic razing of our City's spectacular Penn Station—a glorious public building designed by the nation's premier architectural firm of the time, McKim, Mead & White.

It was PAT MOYNIHAN who recognized years ago that across the street from what is now a dingy basement terminal that functions—barely—as New York City's train station, sits the James A. Farley Post Office Building, built by the same architects, in much the same grand design, as the old Penn Station. MOYNIHAN recognized that we could use the Farley Building to once again create a train station worthy of our great City. I had offered a bill last year to name that new train station after him, but Senator MOYNIHAN, with characteristic modesty, asked that the station keep the Farley name. And I, with characteristic persistence, introduced another bill to name the new Federal Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street after him.

Not coincidentally, the Courthouse's presence and elegance befit Senator MOYNIHAN, who was most responsible for its creation. Senator MOYNIHAN toiled for nearly a decade prodding the Congress, General Services Administration, three New York City mayors, and anyone else he needed, to see this spectacular Courthouse built. The Courthouse at 500 Pearl Street will serve as a fitting tribute and provide an enduring monument in the heart of the City that PAT MOYNIHAN and I both love so dearly, a monument for the millions of New Yorkers and their fellow Americans who love and admire Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any additional statements relating to the bill be printed the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2370) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2370

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.**

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse.

**E. ROSS ADAIR FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE**

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 505, H.R. 2412.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2412) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 South Harrison Street in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2412) was read a third time and passed.

**NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK**

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 248, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 248) to designate the week of May 7, 2000, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 248) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 248

Whereas the operation of correctional facilities represents a crucial component of our criminal justice system;

Whereas correctional personnel play a vital role in protecting the rights of the public to be safeguarded from criminal activity;

Whereas correctional personnel are responsible for the care, custody, and dignity of the human beings charged to their care; and

Whereas correctional personnel work under demanding circumstances and face danger in their daily work lives; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates the week of May 7, 2000, as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

**HONORING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES**

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 103, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103) honoring the members of the Armed Forces and Federal civilian employees who served the Nation during the Vietnam era and the families of those individuals who lost their lives or remain unaccounted for or were injured during that era in Southeast Asia or elsewhere in the world in defense of United States security interests.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements in relation to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 103

Whereas the United States Armed Forces conducted military operations in Southeast Asia during the period (known as the "Vietnam era") from February 28, 1961, to May 7, 1975;

Whereas during the Vietnam era more than 3,403,000 American military personnel served in the Republic of Vietnam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia in support of United States military operations in Vietnam, while millions more provided for the Nation's defense in other parts of the world;

Whereas during the Vietnam era untold numbers of civilian personnel of the United States Government also served in support of United States operations in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world;

Whereas May 7, 2000, marks the 25th anniversary of the closing of the period known as the Vietnam era; and

Whereas that date would be an appropriate occasion to recognize and express appreciation for the individuals who served the Nation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world during the Vietnam era: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) honors the service and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and Federal civilian employees who during the Vietnam era served the Nation in the Republic of Vietnam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia or otherwise served in support of United States operations in Vietnam and in support of United States national security interests throughout the world;

(2) recognizes and honors the sacrifice of the families of those individuals referred to in paragraph (1) who lost their lives or remain unaccounted for or were injured during that era, in Southeast Asia or elsewhere in the world, in defense of United States national security interests; and

(3) encourages the American people, through appropriate ceremonies and activities, to recognize the service and sacrifice of those individuals.

**NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK**

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 108 submitted earlier by Senators LIEBERMAN and GREGG.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 108) designating the week beginning on April 30, 2000, and ending on May 6, 2000, as "National Charter Schools Week."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 108) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 108

Whereas charter schools are public schools authorized by a designated public body and operating on the principles of accountability, parent flexibility, choice, and autonomy;