

the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC, February 21, 1992.

"Solvency as a Condition of Economic Stability." Speech to the Washington Area Economic Forum, Washington, DC, June 19, 1992.

"Defining Deviancy Down." Speech to the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, August 22, 1992.

"Social Policy and Drug Research." The Inaugural Norman E. Zinberg Lecture, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, December 5, 1992.

"The Class of '43 (Toward a New Intolerance)." Speech to the Association for a Better New York (ABNY), New York, NY, April 15, 1993. (Published in *City Journal*, Summer 1993.)

Dedication of the Thurgood Marshall Judiciary Building, Washington, DC, March 11, 1999.

"Return to Legality as an International Norm." The Lionel Trilling Lecture at Columbia University, New York, NY, February 19, 1996.

Remarks at the Secretary's Open Forum (on Secrecy), U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC, March 6, 1996.

Testimony (on Secrecy), U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC, March 27, 1996.

Address at the VENONA Conference. National War College, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC, October 4, 1996.

"Secrecy as a Form of Government Regulation." Georgetown University, Washington, DC, March 3, 1997.

Remarks at the Memorial for Al Shanker. George Washington University, Washington, DC, April 9, 1997.

The Commissioning of the U.S.C. *The Sullivans*. Staten Island, NY, April 19, 1997.

Times Square Symposium on the Homeless. New York, NY, April 21, 1997.

Arts Education Technology Conference. Palisades, NY, May 3, 1997.

Dedication of the Chaim Herzog Center. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Jerusalem, Israel, May 26, 1997.

"Secrecy." National Press Club, Washington, DC, June 13, 1997.

"Government Secrecy in the Information Age." Secretary's Open Forum, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC, July 25, 1997.

Keynote address. Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy Conference, Buffalo, NY, September 20, 1997.

"Fifty Years of 'Meet the Press.'" Al Smith Memorial Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, NY, November 3, 1997.

Joseph Henry Award Presented to Dr. Frederic Seitz. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, November 7, 1997.

"100 Years of Zionism." The Capitol, Washington, DC, November 14, 1997.

"On the Commodification of Medicine." The Cartwright Lecture, Columbia University School of Medicine, New York, NY, December 10, 1998. (Published in *Academic Medicine*, May 1998.)

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are cautioned not to refer to guests in the gallery.

#### 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. WALSH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in the tribute to our good friend and our distinguished Senator from New York, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN; and I congratulate my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), for helping to organize this fitting tribute. It is fitting in many senses, not the least of which is its bipartisanship.

I begin by paraphrasing the great William Shakespeare's play *Julius Caesar*: We have come not to bury the Senator, but to praise him.

New York has great pride in Senator MOYNIHAN and his career. A native son, he began his life in Hell's Kitchen. That crucible of Hell's Kitchen helped to create the character that is now our great Senator.

George Will's column recently was an excellent explanation of his distinguished career, but there are many points that I think all of us have some identity with. Certainly the fact that he spends his summers in Pindar's Corners in upstate New York shows that he is a Senator for the entire State.

In New York State, we have what is commonly referred to as upstate and down state. Now, the people from down state, which we think of as New York City, refer to everything north of the Bronx as upstate, or as everybody from upstate refers to everything in the five bureaus and Long Island as down state.

I would like to think of Senator MOYNIHAN as being from mid-state. He has always defied that upstate-down state divide. There are a couple of songs that sort of sum up New York. Billy Joel wrote and sang a song called *New York State of Mind*. I prefer that to Frank Sinatra's *New York, New York*. *New York, New York* is a little presumptuous. The *New York State of Mind* I think explains perhaps the Senator, not playing the partisan role, not taking upstate versus down state, urban versus rural, or even domestic versus foreign in our policies. He has somehow avoided that trap.

Just as he did with many, many issues, you can describe him as a man for all seasons, a renaissance man; but certainly he has fulfilled many, many roles throughout his successful life.

As ambassador to India, he helped to bridge a gap between the world's two greatest democracies. India, for some reason, never saw itself as a friend of the United States until Senator MOYNIHAN served there with distinction and helped to create that bridge which we saw somewhat fulfilled the other day when Prime Minister Vajpayee spoke here before the United States Congress, a very important role for 2 great peoples. He served in the cabinet in many administrations, as a professor in my hometown at Syracuse University, as United States ambassador. What a tremendous resume.

He was able to take on issues that few others would be willing to enter into the fray. We have a tremendous environmental issue up home in my hometown, Onondaga Lake. He looked

at the factions that divided the cure for that problem and pointed at all of them and said you are all wrong. We need to get to work on this. He helped me as a Republican bring in the Army Corps of Engineers to play a major role.

I remember the first meeting we had with the Army Corps, and he said to the colonel who was going to take over this project, he said, this project can make a general out of you if you do a good job. Well, he is no longer on the job, but the job has begun and the lake is cleaner already. I owe my partner a great deal and the community does too.

The Erie Canal, the legacy of New York State which strung all of the pearls of the upstate cities together along this waterway, we are restoring that. We are recreating it; we are redeveloping it.

He was never shy about pointing out the peccadillos of our leaders, to his credit. He had a knack for reducing complex issues to the nut of the problem. But, on the other hand, he could also philosophize and wax thoughtfully and embellish. There was a saying when MOYNIHAN and D'Amato were the Senators, if you wanted to get the history of immigration in the United States, you saw MOYNIHAN. If you wanted a passport, you saw D'Amato.

That tells you a little bit about the man.

Somehow, he has managed over the years to avoid the slings and arrows of outrageous editorial writers, although I am sure he could point out a time or two when they took them on. I don't think too many of them were smart enough to take him on. He will be remembered for his witness and wisdom, for his devotion to his beloved wife, Liz, for his 6 decades of public service, for his pithy comments, but mostly for his honesty and integrity.

#### 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. LAFALCE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAFALCE. Senator MOYNIHAN, I wanted to thank you because I have gone to you not only for the history, but for the passports also.

I am very pleased to join with all my colleagues today as we honor a true giant of the United States Senate, and really one of the giants of public life within the history of the United States; and the words we express today will really pale in comparison to his accomplishments and the esteem in which he is held.

The breadth of his intellect is revealed in his literary output alone. He has authored 18 books on subjects ranging from poverty and race to education, urban policy, welfare, arms control, the family, government secrecy, international law. But while the