

SENATE—Saturday, October 28, 2000*(Legislative day of Friday, September 22, 2000)*

The Senate met at 9:31 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we thank You for a different kind of continuing resolution. You resolve to continue to be with us, to bless us with Your grace and Your goodness. You have promised Your continued providential care for us as a beloved Nation. You have guided us through the years. We resolve to trust You to help us now when we need to overcome our differences and unite to lead the Nation. So our real continuing resolution is to call on You, seek Your solutions, end the power struggle, and complete the business of this Congress. So I sense that Republicans and Democrats would express their yeas and nays to a continuing resolution to praise You for being sovereign of our beloved Nation. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable CHUCK HAGEL, a Senator from the State of Nebraska, 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The acting Senate majority leader.

SCHEDULE

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote on a continuing resolution that funds Government through tomorrow. I understand that the House will be voting on that resolution at approximately 10 or 10:30. However, it was our hope that we would have the Senate vote on the joint resolution immediately this morning. We will be unable to reach an agreement to allow that to occur earlier. Therefore, the Senate will vote as soon as the continuing resolution is received from the House.

The Senate will also convene on Sunday at 4 p.m. to consider another continuing resolution with a vote scheduled to occur at 7 p.m. A vote will also occur on Monday to continue Government funding and the vote will occur at a time to be determined. Senators will be notified as Monday votes are scheduled.

I thank my colleagues for their consideration as we work these different issues out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The assistant minority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the House is right now voting on approval of the Journal. They should vote on the CR momentarily. We should have that shortly. I know a number of people have asked when we will complete that.

On Sunday, they are supposed to vote on their CR at 6 o'clock that night. I hope that is the case. Senator STEVENS and a number of the members of the Appropriations Committee are meeting. They met yesterday, hoping to wind up negotiations on Labor-HHS, which will be the last train moving out of the station. With the compromise that is in the air, I hope we can wrap up the tax package and the Labor-HHS bill maybe as early as Monday and Tuesday at the latest. I hope that is the case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The acting majority leader.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, we had put the continuing resolution on the desk hoping we could get agreement with the other side to move immediately to accommodate Senators' schedules. That is not going to happen. As I have said, we will wait for the House to vote.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now be in a period of morning business until 10 a.m. and the time be divided in the usual form.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, if the CR gets here sooner than that, would the Senator agree that we should begin the vote before 10, because there are people who have come to me indicating they have schedules to meet. I am sure he has the same on his side.

Mr. CRAIG. I see no objection to that. I think we are here purely dependent on the House's ability to act as quickly as they can. When it arrives at the desk, my guess is there is going

to be a large number on our side who would wish the same consideration.

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

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the session is winding down. We are at a point where we are doing pro forma things.

I have neglected to do something I think is important to do and that I have wanted to do. I will take the time available to us at the moment to fulfill my obligation.

I wish to pay appropriate tribute to the senior Senator from New York, Mr. MOYNIHAN, on the occasion of his retirement. I have already done this within the committee on which we jointly sit, but I think at a more formal setting it is also appropriate.

I first met PAT MOYNIHAN when I was serving in the Nixon administration. He was then a member of the White House staff. I was serving in the Department of Transportation. He was the President's primary enforcer, if you will, of improvements and efficiencies in the executive branch, particularly in domestic departments. We at the Department of Transportation were a little bit in awe, if not in terror, of the thought of PAT MOYNIHAN showing up and checking on us to make sure we were doing things right.

I remember one meeting in the White House where we were outlining what we wanted to do, that which I considered to be fairly bold, and listening to MOYNIHAN saying: Well, in a Republican administration, this is probably about the best you could expect. He wanted us to be considerably bolder than we were. He wanted to go into directions of new initiatives that would have been very good for the country.

In addition to this, he was one of the architects of Nixon's program of family maintenance which, had it been enacted over the objections of the Democrats, probably would have solved many of our welfare problems.