

accord and the settlement of Tuolumne River water rights with Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts. His accomplishments have been widely recognized by his peers, and he has served on numerous California water committees, including a term as Chair of the Association of California Urban Water Agencies.

Mr. President, we do not know what the future holds for Andy Moran, but we do know that his future will be met with continued success. He has been a mainstay of San Francisco's municipal government and will be greatly missed. We owe Andy a tremendous debt of gratitude, and we wish him the very best in his life ahead. Andy Moran is a true public servant. ●

#### A 50TH BIRTHDAY SALUTE TO THE REVEREND ALPHONSE STEPHENSON

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an important event which occurred yesterday, January 25th—the 50th birthday of The Reverend Alphonse Stephenson. Father Stephenson was recently feted by over a hundred family members and friends and his 50th birthday warrants a few moments of the Senate's attention.

Father Alphonse is a native son of New Jersey, but he has shared his varied talents with people of New York City. Priest at the Catholic Actor's Chapel in New York City, musical conductor of "A Chorus Line" on Broadway, and founder and conductor of St. Peter's Orchestra by the Sea, are just a few of the "hats" worn by Father Alphonse.

But Father Alphonse also assists in providing for those less fortunate. The Orchestra of St. Peter's by the Sea, under the baton of Father Alphonse, has raised over two million dollars for various hospitals, such as our own St. Vincent's in New York City; educational facilities, such as Mount Saint Michael in the Bronx; and churches that assist the homeless, such as St. John's near Pennsylvania Station. Additionally, and perhaps most importantly, he has created the Cecilia Foundation which allows young school children to experience the classics and even get a chance to conduct. The Cecilia Foundation provides musical instruments to children who would not get such an opportunity without the generosity of Father Alphonse.

Somehow, Father Alphonse has also found time to create the "Festival of the Atlantic," a series of free concerts at Point Pleasant Beach and the largest outdoor musical endeavor in the State of New Jersey. Crowds of 10,000 and more are not uncommon.

He is also a Major and the Chief Chaplain of the 108th Refueling Wing at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey with another change in rank soon to occur!

An amazing list of accomplishments for one so young. As the Senate begins the 2nd Session of the 106th Congress, I

join family and friends in wishing Father Alphonse a healthy and happy 50th Birthday—one wonders what the next 50 years will bring! ●

#### DEATH OF FLOYD M. RIDDICK, PARLIAMENTARIAN EMERITUS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 245, which was submitted earlier by Senators LOTT, DASCHLE, and others.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 245) relative to the death of Floyd M. Riddick, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, we just received word that Floyd M. Riddick, the Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate, passed away yesterday. As many of our colleagues may recall, Floyd M. Riddick was the Senate Parliamentarian from 1964 to 1974.

He was a parliamentarian of extraordinary depth and value. In 1954, under the supervision of then-Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins, he began working on the first edition of "Senate Procedure." The Senate procedure book that came as a result of his work now bears his name.

I think that says everything about the impact and the remarkable contribution Floyd Riddick has made to the Senate, to the way we continue to legislate, and certainly to the contribution he made in his time in public life.

Floyd Riddick received a Ph.D. from Duke University in 1941. His dissertation was on congressional procedure, and he began work for the Senate in 1947, being the very first to publish a Daily Digest, which we all use every day from the back of the Congressional RECORD.

Doc Riddick, as he was often referred to, was born in Trotville, NC, on July 13, 1908. As Senator BYRD has noted in his foreword to the current edition of "Senate Procedure," he was truly a unique scholar.

His contributions to the Senate will be utilized, as they have been utilized and valued, by future generations of Senators and staff who have not yet even been born.

Floyd Riddick made his mark on the Senate, on Congress, and on history for the publication of "Riddick's Senate Procedure."

I know I speak for all of my colleagues and all of our staff in expressing heartfelt condolences to his wife Margo, to his friends, and his family.

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 245) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 245

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick served the Senate with honor and distinction as its second Parliamentarian from 1965 to 1975;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick created the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record and was its first editor from 1947 to 1951;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick was Assistant Senate Parliamentarian from 1951 to 1964;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick complied thousands of Senate precedents into the official volume whose current edition bears his name;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick served the Senate for more than 40 years;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick upon his retirement as Senate Parliamentarian served as a consultant to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick performed his Senate duties in an impartial and professional manner;

Whereas Floyd M. Riddick was honored by the Senate with the title Parliamentarian Emeritus; Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Floyd M. Riddick, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the United States Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

#### DEATH OF CARL CURTIS, FORMER U.S. SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 246, submitted earlier by Senators LOTT, DASCHLE, and others.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 246) relative to the death of Carl Curtis, former U.S. Senator for the State of Nebraska.

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

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise today to express my sadness at the death of Senator Carl T. Curtis.

Senator Curtis was a lifelong public servant best known for his untiring work on behalf of the people of Nebraska. He began his public career in 1930 when he was elected Kearney County Attorney. After failing to be re-elected as county attorney—the only political defeat he would ever face—he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1938. The people of Nebraska returned Carl Curtis to the House of Representatives for an additional seven terms.

In 1954, he chose to leave the House and to return to private life. But when then-Senator Dwight Griswold died in office, Carl Curtis was coaxed into further public service. He was overwhelmingly elected to the United States Senate and served as a distinguished member of this body until his retirement from public office in 1979.

Mr. President, Senator Curtis brought to the Senate the plain-spoken common sense of rural Nebraska. He understood his roots and he cared deeply for the people he represented. While his style did not lend itself to self-promotion and banner headlines, his influence in Congress was felt on a number of important issues. He was instrumental in shaping tax and agricultural policy, he was a staunch advocate of budgetary discipline, and he was a fervent defender of his political party. Yet, Senator Curtis was most well known for his dedication to the people of Nebraska. As many have noted, Senator Curtis set the standard for constituent service. He often dedicated hours of his personal time to helping individuals and his office was always open to Nebraskans visiting the nation's capital.

As the longest serving Member of Congress in Nebraska history, Senator Curtis established a legacy of service unlikely to be matched. After retiring from Congress, Senator Curtis returned to the practice of law and always remained an active participant in Nebraska politics.

While Nebraska has lost a statesman, the Curtis family has lost a husband, a father, a grandfather, and a great grandfather. I know my colleagues will join with me in expressing our sincerest condolences to the family of Senator Carl T. Curtis.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 246) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 246

*Whereas* Senator Curtis served with honor and distinction, for the State of Nebraska, in the House of Representatives from 1939 until his resignation in 1954 and in the Senate from 1955 to 1979.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis served his country for 40 years.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis stood for fiscal and social conservatism.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis regarded one of his biggest accomplishments as bringing flood control and irrigation to the Midwest.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis served as the Senate Republican Conference Chairman and ranking member on the Finance Committee during his last term in office.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis was admitted to the bar in 1930 and had a private law practice in Minden, Nebraska prior to his service in the House of Representatives.

*Whereas* Senator Curtis served in Congress longer than any other Nebraskan.

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Carl Curtis, former member of the United States Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Carl Curtis.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,  
JANUARY 27, 2000

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 27. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a brief period for morning business to consider a few housekeeping matters prior to the Senate proceeding as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the President's address.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY  
31, 2000

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the President's State of the Union Address, the Senate immediately stand in adjournment until 12 noon on Monday, January 31. I further ask consent that following the approval of the routine opening requests and reservation of the leaders' time, there be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 2 p.m., with the time between 12 noon and 1 p.m. under the control of the Democratic leader, or his designee, and the time from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. under the control of Senator LOTT, or his designee. I further ask consent that at 2 p.m. the Senate resume the bankruptcy reform bill under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in session at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow in order to proceed as a body to the House of Representatives to hear the President's address. Following his remarks, the Senate will adjourn until Monday at 12 noon. At 2 p.m., the Senate will resume the bankruptcy bill. As announced previously, no rollcall votes will occur on Monday. Any Senator who still intends to debate bankruptcy amendments should be available to debate those amendments on Monday. Any votes ordered on those amendments will be postponed to occur on Tuesday, February 1.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the

Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senators DODD, DURBIN, DASCHLE, and REID of Nevada.

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

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

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

SENATOR KERREY'S DECISION TO  
NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, last week, to my regret, my good friend, Senator BOB KERREY, announced that he will be leaving this Senate at the end of this year to return to private life. I'm sure my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will agree that his decision is a loss not only to Nebraskans, and to the Democratic party, but to the entire Senate.

Over the years, Senator KERREY has made us all laugh. More importantly, he has made us all think. He has challenged us to face the big questions of our time and to reach across party lines to find solutions.

It has been said that some people seek public office to be someone; others seek office to do something. Clearly, BOB KERREY is of the "do something" school.

Before he ever came to the Senate, he had achieved more than almost anyone I know. A pharmacist by training, he has also been a Navy SEAL, a decorated war hero, a successful entrepreneur, and a popular governor—all by the time he was 44 years old.

Perhaps even more impressive than his professional accomplishments, however, are his personal achievements.

As we all know much of the story, BOB KERREY was nearly killed 30 years ago in Vietnam. On a moonless night, while he was leading a surprise attack on North Vietnamese snipers, an enemy grenade exploded on the ground beside him, shattering his right leg, badly wounding his right hand, and piercing much of his body with shrapnel. Days later, doctors were focused to amputate his injured leg just below the knee.

For his sacrifice, Lieutenant KERREY was awarded the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the highest award our nation bestows for bravery, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He returned from Vietnam angry and disillusioned. What he endured in Vietnam, and what he saw later at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, where he spent nine months learning how to walk again, shook his faith—both in the war, and in the government that had sent him to it. It forced him to re-