

WITHDRAWAL OF NOMINATION OF  
FREDERICA MASSIAH-JACKSON

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, back to the withdrawal of the nomination of Frederica Massiah-Jackson, I note that this is at her request in writing, and the President has, therefore, officially withdrawn her nomination. I think it is the right decision on the part of the nominee, and I think certainly it is the right decision for the President to accept that withdrawal and notify the Senate. This nominee had been given a considerable amount of time to clarify the record with regard to the objections that have been heard by the district attorney in the Philadelphia region in which this judge would have resided, and also from the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association. Clearly, this nomination was in jeopardy. It probably would have been defeated. I think that would have been the right vote. All concerned have been spared further problems by this withdrawal. So, I am pleased that the nomination has been withdrawn.

EXTENSION OF MORNING  
BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for the transaction of morning business be extended under the same terms as previously ordered.

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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—NOMINATION OF SUSAN GRABER

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that at 5:20 p.m. today, the Senate proceed to executive session, with 10 minutes of time to be equally divided between the chairman and the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, and an immediate vote then occur after that time on the confirmation of the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 530, which is Susan Graber, of Oregon, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. I further ask unanimous consent that following the vote, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at this time to ask for the yeas and nays on the nomination, and I therefore ask for the yeas and nays.

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

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, is the Senate in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in morning business. Each Senator will be recognized for up to 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent I may proceed in an uninterrupted manner through the completion of my remarks which will last no longer than 20 minutes.

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

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

SENATOR WENDELL FORD: THE  
LONGEST-SERVING KENTUCKIAN  
IN THE HISTORY OF THE SENATE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Commonwealth of Kentucky has provided the United States Senate with some of its finer members. Take John Breckinridge, who in the early 1800's became his party's most effective spokesman and legislative leader during his first term in the Senate, and who would doubtless have achieved further greatness had he not succumbed to typhus fever at the age of 46. Despite this early death, Breckinridge did achieve a form of posthumous success when his son, John C. Breckinridge was elected first Senator and then vice-President. (It was, incidentally, the younger Breckinridge who, in 1859, provided such a moving tribute to the "consecrated character" of the old Senate chamber, before leading the Senators in procession to their new, and current home.)

Or consider the great Henry Clay, who promoted the American system, whose powerful oratory and forceful personality made him one of the dominant figures during the Senate's golden age of the 1830's, 1840's and 1850's. And what of Alben Barkley, Majority Leader during the 1940's, whose booming baritone and vast repertoire of humorous anecdotes made him one of the more popular Senators of his time?

Not to mention John Sherman Cooper, who sat right here on the floor during the year that we served together. John Sherman Cooper was a former Ambassador to India. I first met him in 1955, at which time I was a Member of the House of Representatives and was traveling with a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to the Pacific and the Far East. On that occasion we traveled 68 days. We went around the world in an old constellation. That would have been called a "junket" in these times. John Sherman Cooper was Ambassador to India when I and my House colleagues stopped there for a short time.

John Sherman Cooper also played an outspoken role in the debates on the war in Vietnam. The list of outstanding Senators from Kentucky is a long list indeed.

Mr. President, today Kentucky has another native son of whom it can be equally proud. That man is WENDELL FORD, who on Saturday last, March 14, became the longest serving Kentuckian in the history of the State.

It seems only fitting that Senator FORD should hold this record, for few other politicians have served the great Commonwealth of Kentucky as ably or as successfully as has WENDELL FORD. After service in World War II, Senator FORD returned to his home state and in short order became a state Senator, then a lieutenant governor, then Governor, before his election to the Senate in 1974.

When WENDELL FORD came to the U.S. Senate, I was the majority whip. Since that date in 1974, Senator FORD has earned acclaim as a smart and savvy legislator, particularly during his excellent chairmanship of the Rules Committee from 1986 to 1994. I count it a great privilege and honor and a pleasure to have served on the Rules Committee during those years of WENDELL FORD's chairmanship. He did well. He was a mighty protector of the rules of the Senate and is one of the best chairman of any committee on which I have served. Senator FORD has also been prominent in the party leadership. He chaired the democratic senatorial campaign committee from 1976 to 1982 and he has served with distinction as party whip since 1990.

As a Senator, WENDELL FORD has endeared himself to colleagues and staffers alike with his warm personality and his vibrant sense of humor. He has also distinguished himself as a devoted and vigilant defender of the interests of his native Kentuckians. I should say of all Kentuckians, native or otherwise. I have always felt a kinship with Kentucky, which borders my own mountain II state. I have felt a kinship with the people of eastern Kentucky, whose rugged, mountainous terrain resembles that of West Virginia. And, as a fellow United States Senator representing another less well-off state whose needs have often been overlooked for too long, I have the utmost respect and admiration for Senator WENDELL FORD's courageous and tenacious efforts to serve the interests of his state and its noble people. In this regard, Senator FORD may be seen as an heir to the legacy of Henry Clay, whose "American system" favored federal spending on communications, transportation and other internal improvements. As a matter of fact, the Old Cumberland Road, as it is sometimes referred to, the Old National Road, began at Cumberland, MD, and went westward to Wheeling, WV and on to Vandalia, IL. The work on that road began in 1811, and by the year 1838 the Federal Government had invested the astounding sum of \$3 million in that highway.