

and they are going to come to the conclusion that both parties are to blame. I hope everyone recognizes that because that day, if it has not already arrived, is fast approaching.

I believe it is up to all of us to put aside some of the harsh and unreasonable rhetoric and some of the incivility that has gone into this debate and to recognize we all have an obligation to the American people and to our children and grandchildren to get this Nation's fiscal house in order and to do it in a responsible way, a way that will not be looked back on in a year or two as an absolute march of folly but a way that is fair and effective for the American people.

#### TRIBUTE TO ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, today a grateful Nation pays its final tribute to a true patriot and hero, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, who died on Monday at the age of 94.

Admiral Burke will be buried on the grounds of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, where he graduated in 1923. His service to the Nation will serve as a model to Academy graduates as well as all members of the Armed Forces for generations to come.

Admiral Burke said he was attracted to the Navy because, in his words, the rules were "strict, known and observed." His adherence to the rules was a matter of personal honor, not bureaucratic timidity. When it came to strategy and tactics, he was a bold innovator. During World War II, he initiated dramatic changes in naval doctrine, developing and implementing tactics relying on the speed and maneuverability to destroyers armed with torpedoes to undertake offensive operations.

Admiral Burke's Destroyer Squadron 23, known as the "Little Beavers" compiled an outstanding combat record in the Pacific in 1943, which earned him the Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross, and the Legion of Merit. During the assaults on Bougainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, he made two dramatic high speed runs, crippling Japanese airfields and sinking a large number of Japanese vessels. Reflecting the speed and daring of these maneuvers, Adm. William F. Halsey gave him the nickname "Thirty-One Knot Burke" after Burke sent a message to American transports announcing: "Stand aside! Stand aside! I'm coming through at 31 knots." A Presidential Unit Citation praised the squadron's "daring defiance of repeated attacks by hostile groups" and its attacks on the "enemy's strongly fortified shores to carry out sustained bombardments against Japanese coastal defenses and render effective cover and fire support for \* \* \* major invasion operations \* \* \*."

Subsequently he helped plan the invasions of Iwo Jima, Guam, the Marianas, and Okinawa. At Okinawa, the ship on which he was serving was hit

by kamikaze suicide planes, and he was awarded the Silver Star for rescuing sailors trapped in a compartment by smoke and fire resulting from the attack.

After the war, he served in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, where he produced an influential report emphasizing the vital role of the Navy in the post-war national security establishment. Although the inter-service rivalries of the period nearly cost him promotion to the grade of admiral, President Truman recognized his skills and character and he was promoted.

During the Korean war, Admiral Burke served as commander of a cruiser division and as a member of the Military Armistice Commission. In 1955, he was appointed by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate as Chief of Naval Operations, a position he filled for an unprecedented three terms. He played a key role in the development of antisubmarine technology, the Polaris submarine, and strengthening allied navies.

President Kennedy offered him the opportunity to serve a fourth term as CNO, but Admiral Burke declined so that the Navy could have younger leadership. After retiring from the Navy, he helped to establish and lead the Center for Strategic and International Studies, which has provided numerous influential studies on national security matters. He also served as president of the Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In January 1977, Admiral Burke was awarded the Nation's highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom, by President Ford. The Navy's *Arleigh Burke* class is named in his honor. When the lead ship, the *Arleigh Burke*, was commissioned in 1991, he gave the crew a simple, direct message reflecting his belief in providing the Navy with the best equipment and hard training: "This ship is built to fight," he said. "You'd better know how." It is most fitting that the crew of the lead ship, the *Arleigh Burke*, will be present to honor him today.

The current Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Mike Boorda, summed up Admiral Burke's career when he said: "Admiral Arleigh Burke defined what it means to be a naval officer: relentless in combat, resourceful in command and revered by his crews. He was a sailor's sailor."

I wish to express my condolences to his wife of 72 years, Roberta "Bobbie" Gorsuch Burke, and to express my appreciation for his devoted service to our Nation.

I think we can indeed say—all of us can say—that he followed military affairs, and that Admiral Burke, in Admiral Boorda's words indeed " \* \* \* defined what it means to be a naval officer: relentless in combat, resourceful in command and revered by his crews." He was, indeed, "a sailor's sailor."

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for the time, and I will yield back any I have.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LEAHY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, there is a unanimous-consent agreement, as I understand it, to recess subject to the call of the Chair. I wonder if I could ask unanimous consent that I might be heard for not more than 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for up to 3 minutes.

Mr. LEAHY. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer.

He, like I, was among the skeleton crew here during the Christmas and New Year's time as we were trying to move things along, and I know he has had more than enough time to sit in that chair and I hate to add to it.

#### REFUSING MY PAY DURING THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, tomorrow, like other Members of Congress, I will receive a paycheck for the last 2 weeks. In good conscience, however, I cannot use this money while thousands of Federal Government employees are denied their paychecks because Congress refuses to reopen the Government. Until this Government shutdown ends, I will be putting the amount of my paycheck into escrow.

As a matter of principle, Members of Congress should be treated the same as all Federal employees. I work for the people of Vermont, including the hard-working Federal workers who are being punished by this Government shutdown. If the Federal workers in my home State cannot receive a paycheck, then I will not receive a paycheck.

I am a cosponsor and strong supporter of Senator BOXER's no budget-no pay bill which would stop the pay of Members of Congress during a Government shutdown. The Senate has passed this legislation three separate times, but the leadership of the House of Representatives refuses to bring the bill to a vote. I would also note that the Senate has passed legislation to put people back to work. The distinguished majority leader, Senator DOLE, introduced a continuing resolution which passed to that effect. But that has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

I urge the House Speaker and my other colleagues in the House and Senate to also give up their paychecks until Congress ends this foolish Government shutdown. Speaker GINGRICH and the House Republicans are all accepting their pay while Federal workers are working without pay or forced to stay home without pay. In fact, at least one Member of the other body said he would accept his pay "because he is in the Constitution," although I do not find his name in my copy of the Constitution. I believe it is the height of arrogance for them to accept it. In fact, they even accepted travel money