

in Congressman REGULA's office, 2309 Rayburn House Building by noon on Friday, March 3.●

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IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL ELMO R.  
ZUMWALT, JR.

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a titan in our nation's naval history. Early this year, during our recess, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr. passed away. Admiral Zumwalt led a disciplined, dedicated, and directed life and career as a leader and, sometimes, as an iconoclast.

Mr. President, Admiral Zumwalt's meteoric rise through the ranks began at the U.S. Naval Academy, where he graduated in just three years, yet ranked seventh in his class. Following his graduation from the academy, Zumwalt began a lengthy career on a number of surface warships.

Among those ships was the U.S.S. *Wisconsin*, one of four *Iowa*-class battleships, the largest battleships ever built by the Navy. The four vessels, the *Wisconsin*, the *Iowa*, the *New Jersey* and the *Missouri*, served gallantly in every significant United States conflict from World War II to the Persian Gulf War. Future Admiral Zumwalt, the *Wisconsin's* navigator when the Korean War broke out, extolled her "versatility, maneuverability, strength, and power." Unbeknownst to him, this would not be the last time that he would leave his indelible mark on the great state of Wisconsin.

Following his service in the war, Zumwalt shuttled between the Pentagon and the sea. He excelled in both arenas, but in entirely different ways.

In 1970, President Nixon appointed Zumwalt the youngest Chief of Naval Operations in our history. As CNO, Admiral Zumwalt tackled some of the most divisive and challenging issues not just to hit the Navy, but society at large. And we're still trying to conquer some of them.

Admiral Zumwalt crusaded for a fair and equal Navy. He fought to promote equality for minorities and women at a time of considerable racial strife in our country and at a time of deeply entrenched institutional racism and sexism in the Navy. He pushed so hard against the establishment that he almost lost his job. But thanks to the support of some like-minded reformers, including our esteemed colleague, the late John Chafee, who was then the Secretary of the Navy, Zumwalt prevailed and instituted a host of personnel reforms.

Mr. President, Admiral Zumwalt's efforts to promote equality addressed, in part, an issue that we are tackling anew. Many in Congress and in the Defense Department seem to think that recruitment and retention can be improved simply by increasing pay and benefits. They could learn much from Admiral Zumwalt, who understood the importance not only of boosting pay, but also of changing the service to reflect the wants and needs of service members.

We should follow Admiral Zumwalt's example and take a broader view when we look to improve the lives of our military personnel.

Mr. President, in his later years, Admiral Zumwalt dedicated himself to assisting Vietnam War era veterans who had been exposed to Agent Orange. He played an instrumental role in getting Agent Orange-exposed veterans with cancer a service-connected illness designation. I had the honor of meeting with him to discuss his efforts to increase research funding for Agent Orange related illnesses and to explore options for international cooperation in that research.

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt was a great naval leader, a visionary and a courageous challenger of the conventional wisdom. We will not see the likes of him again. We mourn his passing and salute his accomplishments.●

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ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY  
25, 2000

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 25. I further ask consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator BOND or designee from 11:30 a.m. until 12 noon, and Senator DURBIN or designee from 12 noon to 12:30 p.m.

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

Mr. GRAMS. I also ask consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly policy conferences to meet, and that upon reconvening the Senate resume consideration of S. 625, the bankruptcy reform bill.

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

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PROGRAM

Mr. GRAMS. For the information of all Senators, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m., and will then recess until 2:15 p.m. to accommodate the weekly party conferences. When the Senate reconvenes, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 625, the bankruptcy reform legislation, under the previous consent agreement. Time agreements have been made on the remaining bankruptcy amendments. Therefore, the Senate is expected to complete action on the bill during Wednesday's session of the Senate. As a reminder, the 12 noon cloture vote for tomorrow has been vitiated, and the debate on the remaining amendments will begin tomorrow, with votes expected to occur

on Wednesday at a time to be determined.

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UNANIMOUS CONSENT  
AGREEMENT—S. 625

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the agreement with respect to the bankruptcy bill be vitiated at the request of the majority leader or minority leader up to the hour of 12 noon on Tuesday.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. President, this new unanimous consent request literally just came to our attention. I want the record to be very clear that the minority, the Democrats, have worked very hard throughout today to obtain the unanimous consent we have already agreed to. If the bankruptcy bill does not go forward, it is not the fault of the minority.

We have done everything we can. We have spent all day coming up with a unanimous consent agreement. I have talked to Senators literally all over the country, getting them to agree to the unanimous consent which has already been agreed to and is now spread across the record of this Senate.

In short, I hope that the majority leader would not object to the unanimous consent agreement that is already in the record. I acknowledge that the majority leader wants permission, and we are going to grant him that permission, to vitiate the unanimous consent agreement prior to noon tomorrow. I hope he does not do that. It would be a shame for this body and a shame for the country if this objection is made because it will take down the bankruptcy bill for the rest of the year. That would be a shame because we have already worked too hard in the effort to get this legislation passed.

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

Mr. GRAMS. I thank the Senator from Nevada for all his efforts.

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ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRAMS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator FEINGOLD.

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

Mr. GRAMS. I yield the floor.

The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

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SUPREME COURT CAMPAIGN  
FINANCE RULING

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, this morning the Supreme Court issued the most significant ruling in the area of campaign finance and election law since the 1976 landmark decision in *Buckley v. Valeo*. I am happy to report the Court reaffirmed the core holding