

He was, by his own description, an orthodox liberal and made no apologies about it. As the majority leader has pointed out, he had extraordinary success, rising from absolutely nothing financially and in terms of connections, not only made a substantial amount of money in the private sector but then had a long and distinguished public career as well.

We all remember Senator Metzenbaum with fondness and with respect. I, too, extend my sympathy to the Metzenbaum family.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as we all know, this is the time for the vote-arama or whatever we want to call it. It is usually an exciting day, but it is a difficult day. I have conferred with the two Republican leaders, and what we are going to do—and I ask unanimous consent that this be the case—the first vote we are going to have will occur sometime around 11 o'clock. The first vote will be 15 minutes plus 5, like we do. After that, they will be 10 minutes straight, no wiggle time at all. Senator CONRAD and Senator GREGG have been through this many times. We tried 5 minutes; it doesn't work. But 10 minutes we are going to do. This is going to apply to my side of the aisle and the other side of the aisle, the 10 minutes. We are going to cut things off, if people miss votes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the leader yield? That would include, of course, the 1-minute explanation of the amendment on each side.

Mr. REID. Of course. I appreciate that very much. As my friend indicated, prior to each vote there will be 1 minute on each side, pro and con. I also have asked the Parliamentarian to enforce this. I say to the Chair, and I hope you will notify your successor, we are going to gavel people after 1 minute. These 1-minute speeches drag on for 3 or 4 minutes. That takes away from what we are supposed to do. The 1 minute is something we have kind of traditionally started doing. There is nothing in the rules to say you have any time.

I ask unanimous consent that the first vote be 15 minutes plus 5, subsequent votes will be 10 minutes, with no wiggle room after that, and that there be 1 minute on each side on each amendment and that the Chair will enforce the 1 minute.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my final request would be that the Senator from Ohio, Mr. BROWN, be given 5 minutes to speak as in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent for 3 minutes for Senator KENNEDY.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Ohio.

SENATOR HOWARD METZENBAUM

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, Senator KENNEDY and Senator Metzenbaum were so often fighting for same causes and the same issues and showed the same courage. They both were and are heroes to many. I thank the majority leader for the time.

A great son of Ohio, Senator Howard Metzenbaum, passed away last night in Florida. He was personally inspirational to so many. He changed the lives of Ohioans, as he changed the lives of so many Americans through his lifetime commitment to public service. I am honored to hold his seat in the Senate and to follow in his footsteps.

According to Senate tradition, many Members of the Senate carve their names in the drawers of the desks that line the rows. Whoever has Senator Metzenbaum's desk can, with all of us, share in the legacy of his greatness.

As different as they were, Senator Metzenbaum and Senator John Glenn, who served together for almost two decades, made an unparalleled team for Ohio.

Senator REID mentioned that Howard was a child of poverty. He was a child of prejudice growing up as a Jew on the east side of Cleveland and suffered both from his family's poverty and anti-Semitism in all too many cases. He worked his way in jobs, starting as a 10-year-old, through Ohio State.

Senator REID told us that in the Senate, Senator Metzenbaum was a master of the rules, a constant presence in an often empty Chamber, who would, when leaving the Chamber, post an aide to scout for an unexpected amendment or hastily scheduled floor action on various bills. Once, when a 2-week filibuster was cut off and Metzenbaum was still determined to block action on lifting natural gas price controls, he and a partner sent the Senate into round-the-clock sessions by demanding rollcall votes on 500 amendments. He did not care if he angered his colleagues. He did not care if he was liked every day by his colleagues. What he cared about was to fight for economic and social justice for the 10 million citizens whom he represented in Ohio and for the 250 million or so Americans when he served in the Senate.

The Washington Post, in 1982, said that Senator Metzenbaum singlehandedly saved at least \$10 billion by blocking special interest tax breaks and pork-barrel programs.

I remember watching Senator Metzenbaum when I served in the House, at the beginning of my House career and at the end of his Senate career. I watched him as a younger elected official in State politics. Even as he was getting older and he began to show his age, when he stood in front of an audience, the energy just burst from him. Fiery passion for economic justice and social justice poured forth from Howard Metzenbaum. He would start at the podium—he is the first politician I saw do this—and as he would work his way up into his speech and begin to inspire people, he would come away from the podium and walk out into the audience, and he had a strong, powerful voice even when he was no longer speaking into the microphone. People would always respond with the same kind of passion and be inspired by him. That is my clearest, favorite memory of him. His legislative record, of course, was so important too. One of the most important things he did was the plant closing legislation, giving 60 days' notice to workers who too often have seen their jobs disappear with nothing to show for it—pensions, health care, all that.

Howard Metzenbaum always fought for people who had less. He always fought for people who had less privilege than he had. He always fought for opportunity for people of all races and both genders and all social classes. That is what he will be remembered for.

I particularly admire his family. Howard was a great family man—a man who cared very much about Shirley, his wife, and his four daughters: Shelley, Amy, Susan, and Barbara. He will be greatly missed.

After his service in the Senate, as Senator REID said, he became the head of the Consumer Federation of America. He never gave up his passion for fighting for ordinary people and for being a warrior for social and economic justice.

Mr. President, I yield to Senator KENNEDY, who was a comrade in arms in so many ways with Senator Metzenbaum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, one thing I did not mention—the Republican leader is on the floor—we are going to finish this bill tonight. Or if it goes past midnight, we are going to finish it on Friday. We are going to finish this bill. We have a lot of amendments. It is not as if we have not done this before. I hope people will be understanding of the rest of the Senators as to how many amendments are offered.

We understand the rules. You can offer all you want. We are going to finish this legislation tonight. It is important we do that. We have a very important work period coming, with many

things scheduled. I have had a number of Democrats and Republicans come to me and say it would be to everyone's advantage if we finished this bill earlier tonight rather than later. But whenever it is, whether it is late on Thursday, early on Thursday, or early Friday morning, we are going to finish this legislation tonight or in the morning.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts.

SENATOR HOWARD METZENBAUM

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, all of us are deeply saddened with the loss of an extraordinary Senator and a great human being: Howard Metzenbaum. We extend our condolences to Shirley and to the members of the Metzenbaum family.

He truly was the conscience of the Senate for so many years. This is an institution made up of 100 individuals, and all of us wonder whether any of us can make much of a difference in a group of 100. But history will show that Howard Metzenbaum made an extraordinary difference in this institution and for the working men and women of this country whom he championed.

He was an unabashed champion for those who were left out and left behind. So often their interests and their well-being are forgotten, but they never were when Howard Metzenbaum served in this institution.

Reference has been made to one of the great battles, among the many he fought, and that was on this issue of the deregulation of natural gas. Howard and Jim Abourezk and a few of us were interested in that issue. We were following the leadership of Howard Metzenbaum. He absolutely infuriated every Member of this body as he kept us here day and night, day and night, rollcall after rollcall, but he would not give up, and he would not give in.

All of the Members were in an uproar, until finally a solution was reached and the Senate went in adjournment. As Senator Metzenbaum walked out on the Senate steps, Senator after Senator came up and congratulated him. They all were expressing a viewpoint that was unsaid, but they were basically saying beneath their breath that they hoped they could be the champion for their interests as Howard Metzenbaum was a champion for the interests of working men and women in this country.

Howard could scold, he could hassle, he could provoke, he could cajole, but he also could smile and he could joke. He had a warm heart and a brilliant mind. He was a Senator's Senator. He will be greatly missed, but he will be greatly remembered as well for his service to this institution, which he loved, and for the people of Ohio, whom he served so nobly.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened by the news of the death of our former colleague and friend, Howard Metzenbaum.

The Senator from Ohio was one of the most conscientious, hardest working, and influential Senators I have had the privilege to observe since I came to the Senate in 1979.

We were friends even though we would disagree on some subjects and be on the opposite sides of amendments he would offer on appropriations bills I was supporting. He was a fierce debater and would often become agitated and raise his voice level for effect. But, he always impressed me as sincere, honest, and relentless.

The Senate and the United States were well served by Howard Metzenbaum.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to speak today regarding the passing of former Senator Howard Metzenbaum, who passed away last night at his home in Fort Lauderdale, FL. I think I speak for many of my colleagues when I say that our Nation has lost a principled leader and that Senator Metzenbaum will be missed.

Senator Metzenbaum was born in Cleveland, OH in 1917 and spent much of his life serving the people of that great State. He graduated from Ohio State University in 1939 and received a law degree from that same institution in 1941. The early days of his legal practice were devoted to representing labor unions in Ohio.

In 1943, he began an 8-year period of service in the Ohio State Legislature, serving 4 years in the Ohio House of Representatives and 4 more in the Ohio Senate. He soon became a prominent figure in Ohio politics.

After his time in the Ohio Legislature, he continued his legal practice and also embarked on a very successful career in real estate development, becoming a self-made millionaire through a series of very successful investments. However, he did not stay out of public service for long.

In 1974, Senator Metzenbaum was appointed by Ohio Governor Jack Gilligan to fill the vacancy in the U.S. Senate left by Senator William B. Saxbe who had departed to serve as U.S. Attorney General. After losing a tough primary election to future Senator John Glenn later that year, Howard was elected to Ohio's other Senate seat in 1976, the same year I came to the Senate. He served three Senate terms before retiring in 1995.

I had the privilege of serving with Howard for his entire career in the Senate. It always amazed me how dedicated Howard was and how he dutifully watched out for his constituents' interests. It seemed like he was always on the floor at the right time and ready to stop any amendment that he thought might go against the principled views he held.

For many years, Howard's Senate office was across the hall from my office on the first floor of the Russell Senate Office Building. Frequently, when there was a vote, Howard and I would enter the hallway at the same time and he would immediately make a state-

ment about the loud tie I was wearing. He never failed to notice the unique collection of ties I wore. However, over the years, I noticed his selection of tie choices began to grow louder and louder as well until eventually, we used to see who could wear the most outlandish ties to work each day. We sure did wear some ugly ties trying to outdo each other. We really developed quite a fondness for each other during those years.

As you might expect, Howard and I often found ourselves butting heads on many issues. He certainly had a tendency, at times, to frustrate some of our colleagues. However, we all admired him for his courage and conviction.

Howard was a tough politician. As we came to the close of each of our Senate work periods right before a recess began, you could always find Howard sitting at his desk on the Senate floor objecting to every piece of legislation that he did not agree with. He spent hour upon hour standing up for the people of Ohio.

Howard's enthusiasm in protecting the interests of Ohioans was probably the only thing that exceeded his zeal in guarding against legislation that he viewed as helping large corporations. I recall with some amusement an incident surrounding an amendment I was trying to add to a tax bill on the Senate floor that would have lowered excise taxes for certain companies that supplied materials to mining companies. This amendment had been cleared by the managers of the bill, who were the leaders of the Finance Committee. It appeared that acceptance of the amendment was a done deal.

That is, until Senator Metzenbaum found out that a potentially pro-corporation amendment was about to be accepted.

Howard began objecting to the unanimous consent request to include this amendment in the bill. During a call of the quorum, I went over to chat with him. I informed him that of the roughly two or three dozen mining supply companies that would be helped by this amendment, three were located in Ohio. I could see in his eyes the difficult nature of his dilemma—on the one hand he did not want to spend money on helping corporations and on the other hand, he always wanted to help his beloved Ohioans.

In the end, Howard made what he thought was the best decision for his constituents and agreed to let the amendment go, but not before he had a chance to weigh in his mind the importance of his decision. I remember thinking at the time that I had probably witnessed one of the only times Howard ever changed his mind regarding a piece of legislation.

Mr. President, I want to extend my deepest sympathies to the Metzenbaum family. As I said, Howard and I didn't often find ourselves on the same side of matters before the Senate, but I can say, without reservation, that he was a dedicated public servant, a man I have always admired and a dear friend.