

Tax Code simpler, looked at the estate tax during the course of its deliberations just over a year ago. The Commission concluded that "it makes little sense and is patently unfair to impose extra taxes on people who choose to pass their assets on to their children and grandchildren instead of spending them lavishly on themselves." It went on to endorse repeal of the estate tax.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor the Family Heritage Preservation Act.

SENATOR PAUL TSONGAS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, with many of my colleagues, I traveled to Lowell, MA, last Thursday for the funeral of our friend, Paul Tsongas. He died at age 55. His battles were many, and so were his victories. His grace and courage will stand for many of us as beacons in our own lives.

Paul befriended me when I was running for the Senate. His desire to spend more time with his family caused him to retire at the close of his first term here, and our Senate days overlapped by only a couple of years. Still, he was an influence on my life, and certainly on my career.

There is no disagreement that Paul was one of the outstanding sons of Massachusetts. The affection for him and grief over his death which we all felt at the services are the kinds of emotions reserved for one of the family. The people of Massachusetts respected him, and valued what he stood for. We all did.

When he served in the Senate, one of the items in his office was a framed quotation from one of John Adams' many letters to his wife, Abigail. The Massachusetts College of Art had produced it in January 1980. I had admired it on visits to Paul's office and when Paul left the Senate, he sent it to me, with a handwritten note. I treasure them both, and the feeling behind John Adams' words:

I must study politics and war that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy * * * in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, and music * * * May 12, 1780.

I believe Paul Tsongas took this message to heart, and that it guided much of what he did. The country is fortunate to have had such service from such a man.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL TSONGAS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it is with a great sense of sadness that I rise today to pay tribute to a man who epitomized personal and political courage and a fervent commitment to public service—Senator Paul Tsongas.

Paul and I both came to Congress in 1974, as part of the so-called Watergate class and we were together in the Senate from 1981 to 1984. In all that time, while we didn't always see eye to eye on every issue, our deep friendship and

appreciation for each other never diminished.

Throughout his entire life, Paul Tsongas built on the strong belief in public service that he learned while a Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia and country director in the West Indies.

Whether it was in his hometown of Lowell, MA, where he served as a city councilor; or as a one-term Senator, who pushed through what President Carter called the most important conservation legislation of the century, the Alaska Lands Act of 1980; or even as a Presidential candidate and later cochairman of the Concord Coalition, preaching the gospel of a balanced budget, Paul Tsongas always had the best interests of his fellow citizens in mind.

In all the time I knew him, Paul Tsongas never wavered from the firmly held beliefs and principles that guided his public and private life. What is more, Paul was never afraid to speak his mind or voice an opinion, no matter how controversial or unpopular.

The courage was never more evident than in his hard fought battle to conquer the health problems that plagued him for more than a decade and eventually took his life. When Paul was diagnosed with cancer in 1983, he gave up what was then a promising political career in the U.S. Senate to undergo radical treatment and rehabilitation.

After his amazing recovery, Paul stayed close to his family arguing that no man ever died wishing he'd spent more time with his business.

But the pull of the arena was too strong for Paul Tsongas and after being cleared by doctors to resume his political career he began what most observers termed a futile campaign to unseat George Bush.

But, what he lacked in fiery oratory he made up for with a commonsense agenda that appealed to Democrats across the country. While Paul failed to gain the Democratic nomination he never lost his dignity or the trademark dry wit that always characterized him.

Teddy Roosevelt once said that of public service "It is not the critic that counts. * * * The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marked by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasm and great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause, who at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Paul Tsongas knew well both the joys of victory and the anguish of defeat. No matter what adversity befell him, be it personal or political, he never paused from his tireless efforts to improve the world around him. For all those in the Senate and throughout the country who valued his wise counsel and commitment to public service he will be sorely missed.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Niki and his three daughters Ashley, Katina, and Molly.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:30 having arrived, the Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. ENZI).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WARNER. The distinguished majority leader is approaching the Chamber at this moment, and I ask the indulgence of my colleagues to await his momentary arrival. He is going to make a brief statement, so I am informed, following which either the majority leader or the Senator from Virginia will ask unanimous consent that we proceed to a period of morning business wherein Senators can speak for not to exceed 10 minutes.

I see him right here. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Virginia for being here, Johnny-on-the-spot and ready to proceed with statements. I wish to say again how much we appreciate the great work he did as chairman of the Rules Committee in the inauguration. It was the best I have seen. I got very excited at one point; I thought the Senator from Virginia was going to take the oath of office. But I think he should be commended along with his friend and colleague, the ranking member, Senator FORD. It was an excellent effort and everybody was very blessed.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished leader. Coincidentally, I am going to give remarks thanking so many who made it possible and who contributed of their time and wisdom to make it a success and reflect credit upon the Congress of the United States, the Office of the Presidency and, indeed, the Federal judiciary. I thank the leader.

Mr. LOTT. I thank the Senator.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS THOMPSON AND GLENN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 4 p.m. today,

Senator THOMPSON be recognized to speak for up to 20 minutes, to be followed by Senator GLENN for up to 20 minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I note that this is the chairman, in the case of Senator THOMPSON, and the ranking Democrat, in the case of Senator GLENN, of the Governmental Affairs Committee. These members have been charged with leadership of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which will be looking into questions of possible violations of campaign finance laws. They will set out, I am sure, here this afternoon at this designated hour how they intend to proceed and give us some idea of what timeframe might be involved in that. So I know all Senators will want to watch and listen. I think this will be a very important and a very interesting presentation.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I do want to announce at this point also for the information of all Senators, there will be no recorded votes for the remainder of the day. There will be opportunity for Members to attend committee hearings, confirmation hearings and begin to have hearings on legislation, but there will be no recorded votes this afternoon.

It is our hope that we will be able to have debate this afternoon on the nominee to be head of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Cuomo. We have not been able to get a time worked out on that, an agreement where we would be able to have a vote in the morning, but we would like to be able to get the debate done this afternoon. So any Senators who would like to speak on that may want to do that, and then maybe we can complete it in the morning, hopefully get a vote sometime early in the morning between perhaps 9:30 and 10.

We have run into a couple little bumps in the road. We may not be able to get that agreement worked out, but we are still working on it. We also expect to be able to vote on Thursday morning then, probably again between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, on Mr. Daley to be the Secretary of Commerce.

So we will definitely have one vote on Thursday, and we may have a vote on Wednesday on the other nomination. We will let Senators know later in the day if that is worked out. With that, Mr. President, I would be glad to yield the floor to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, might I ask the leader to address one other scheduled vote this week. The majority leader, as a member of the Rules Committee, is aware the committee voted in the affirmative on the new Architect of the Capitol. At some point the Senate will turn its attention to a vote. It is historic.

Mr. LOTT. We did not factor that into our thinking, but we would like to do that tomorrow if we could, I believe.

Do we need a recorded vote on that? Mr. WARNER. Certainly this Senator would not so desire.

Mr. LOTT. Let us check and see what the precedents are on whether or not a recorded vote is necessary. I know we have come up with a very strong nominee—

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Hantman.

Mr. LOTT. Which has been approved unanimously by the Rules Committee. We would like to formally complete his confirmation by the full Senate. We will check on when we might do that. We could do that tomorrow, but we might be affected by whether a recorded vote will be in order. We will check into it and get back to the Senator and notify all Senators later on today.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the majority leader. I, too, thank him for his participation in the selection of the Architect of the U.S. Capitol.

Mr. President, I would like to proceed as if in morning business for the stipulated period of not to exceed 10 minutes.

THE 1997 INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on Monday, January 20, the U.S. Congress, through the auspices of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, hosted the 53d Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States.

In addition to the senior Senator from Virginia, who served as Chairman, the members of the committee included: Senator WENDELL H. FORD, Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT, Speaker of the House of Representatives NEWT GINGRICH, House Minority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT, and House Majority Leader RICHARD ARMEY.

With over one-quarter million people gathered on the west front of the U.S. Capitol and the Mall, and millions more watching on television and listening on radio—throughout the United States and around the world—William Jefferson Clinton reaffirmed the oath of office as the 42d President, and ALBERT GORE, Jr. reaffirmed the oath of office as the 45th Vice President of the United States.

This ceremony—at which the President and Vice President, standing before the people's elected representatives, are sworn to execute the will of the people as expressed by Congress—is central to America's governance, making the United States, the oldest, continuous, constitutional democratic republic in the World.

The ceremony has grown by tradition and precedent since George Washington first took the constitutionally prescribed oath of office as the Nation's first President.

It commemorates the peaceful transition of power and the continuity of leadership conceived by our Founding

Fathers and reflected in both article II and the 20th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 1

* * * Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors Shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the Same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, * * *

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

AMENDMENT 20

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Mr. President, the objective of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was to ensure that the swearing-in ceremony was conducted in a manner reflecting dignity on the Office of the President, the Congress, and the U.S. Supreme Court—the three coequal branches of our Government.

To achieve this end, Congressional staff, military personnel, Executive Branch employees, and volunteers worked for more than 6 months to plan and execute this ceremony inaugurating the President and Vice President.

Viewing the ceremonies from the Capitol grounds or on television, it is difficult, if not impossible, to appreciate all the planning and effort that goes into an inaugural swearing-in ceremony and the luncheon that follows.

Every possible detail from the precise words used to introduce the President and his escorts to the platform to the location of television cameras had to be considered, reviewed and agreed to by representatives from the Congress, the Office of the President, the media, and numerous security organizations.

Particular commendation goes to the outstanding program participants whose lasting contributions of prayers, songs and poetry made this such a memorable, historic day in the continuing life of America.