

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,