

There are major changes in the Senate. They are not my first choice for changes, but nevertheless the decision has been made, so we ought to go forward and let people start making concrete plans about how the Senate is going to be organized. It is in everyone's best interest to do that.

The Senate is staying in session. We are going to make every effort to finish this tax relief bill for the American people if we have to work today, tonight, tomorrow, Sunday, Tuesday—whatever. If we can come to an agreement on a tax cut bill that has the general principles I have outlined that were passed in the House and Senate bills, then we will be in very good stead with the American people that we have done our job to the best of our ability in a bipartisan way, and we will then come back and start the business of reorganizing the Senate and continuing to do the people's work.

When we come back from Memorial Day and visiting with our people at home, we are going to start talking about the energy crisis. During Memorial Day weekend, we are going to want to start thinking about how we can address the energy crisis in a meaningful way, hopefully with some short-term relief but, more importantly, for the long term.

We have three major problems with the energy crisis in this country. We have a production problem. We are importing 56 percent of the energy needs of our country from foreign countries, and that is not a good, stable situation. We have a distribution problem in that we do not have enough refineries and pipelines to distribute the energy even if we increase production, and we have a conservation, a consumption problem. We need to encourage people in every way to conserve heating and air-conditioning in their homes, the gasoline they use in their cars.

We can encourage people to conserve. We hope they will do it anyway. With incentives, people will be even more encouraged to conserve.

We have a three-pronged energy problem: production, distribution, and consumption. That is going to be our priority when we return.

Senator MURKOWSKI has been talking about the energy crisis in this country for the last 4 years. I have been privileged to work with him, along with Senator BREAUX, Senator LANDRIEU, Senator DOMENICI, and Senator THOMAS, on this energy issue in a bipartisan way.

We have been saying for the last 4 years we have an energy crisis in this country. We have not been able to get the rest of the Members of Congress to listen. They are going to listen now, and Senator MURKOWSKI, myself, Senator BREAUX, Senator THOMAS, Senator DOMENICI, Senator LANDRIEU, Senator BINGAMAN—all of us are going to be working on an energy package that will address the three components.

It must be balanced, and we must address all three components.

I hope we can get tax relief on the table, letting people keep more of the money they earn, and send it to the President. I know he is going to sign it because he asked for it. He campaigned on it. He kept his promise; he asked for it and we are going to give it to him. Now we are going to address energy. We are going to address education reform and try to keep doing the people's business.

We have toiled in the fields. We have worked hard. We have a lot to show for that work. We will finish the job the people have asked us to do on tax relief and, hopefully, we will go home, turn a leaf, and start addressing education and energy when we return.

I am proud of the job our President is doing, and I am proud of the job the Senate has done.

I end by saying on a personal note, I am very proud of our leader, Senator TRENT LOTT, the majority leader of the Senate. He has worked very hard to push the President's programs he campaigned to do and was elected to do.

Senator LOTT has the most unflinching sense of humor and optimism of anyone I have ever met. He has been hit with a few blows in the last few weeks. I admire what he has been able to do, working with the Democrats, saying we are going to work in a bipartisan way. Through the filibuster of the tax cut bill, he kept his optimism. He never let down. He let the 50 or so amendments be voted on time after time. He kept his good humor.

Now he is facing becoming the Senate Republican leader rather than the Senate majority leader, and he is already reaching out to Senator DASCHLE, who will be the majority leader in the next couple of weeks. He said: We are going to keep working with you, and we are going to try to work in a bipartisan way to assure the people's business gets done.

My hat is off to Senator LOTT today. I have seen him up close in the last few weeks, and I can tell you he is a leader who is determined to continue to do his job in the best way he can, in the most sincere way he can, never with acrimony, always trying to do the right thing, working with a 50-50 Senate, which has not been the easiest job he has ever been handed but one he has tried to dispatch in a most fair and equitable way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). The Senator from Rhode Island.

CONGRATULATIONS, GENERAL LENNOX

Mr. REED. Madam President, last evening, the Senate of the United States confirmed MG William J. Lennox, Jr., of the U.S. Army, to be the

56th Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

General Lennox is an extraordinary officer and gentleman. I have known him for a long time. In July of 1967, we entered West Point together. He proceeded through West Point and for 30 years he has been an extraordinary soldier. He represents the very best of what our Army is all about. He is a soldier and he is a scholar, but he is a soldier first.

He was commissioned in field artillery and served in various demanding assignments from platoon leader, battery commander, executive officer of the 2d Battalion, 41st Field Artillery in Germany; Deputy Commanding General to the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and School at Fort Sill; Chief of Staff, III Corps at Fort Hood; and Assistant Chief of Staff, United Nations Command for the United States Forces Korea. In his most recent assignment, General Lennox was the liaison for the Department of the Army to Congress.

He has performed all of these duties in extraordinary fashion. Bill Lennox understands our Army is composed of the greatest soldiers in the world. He respects these soldiers. He has committed himself to lead these magnificent men and women with the same dedication, the same professionalism, the same fidelity to duty and country that these soldiers demonstrate every day.

He is a great soldier, but he is also a distinguished scholar. Bill was assigned to the Department of English at the Military Academy after receiving a master's degree from Princeton University. He accomplished a remarkable feat while teaching English at West Point. While being active as an officer and professor at the Military Academy, he also obtained his Ph.D. from Princeton University in English.

He is a rare combination of a great soldier and a real scholar. In fact, typical of the Army life, nothing is very easy. The day Bill was scheduled to take his final Ph.D. examination and present his oral defense was also the day that his family was moving from West Point to his next assignment. So as Bill was taking these exams, and after spending the week preparing not only for a demanding analysis of English literature but also a move, fortunately, his wife and his partner, Anne, had to pack up the house and get them moving.

It illustrates something else that General Lennox brings to West Point. He has an extraordinary family. His wife Anne has not only played a large part in his life, but also a large role in his career. Their sons are extraordinarily talented young men. Together, Bill and Anne will represent to a whole generation of cadets, both male and female, the exemplar of what an Army family should be: committed, patriotic,

and dedicated. They will ensure that cadets are conscious not only of their role as a professional members of the military service but also of their role as people and neighbors.

Bill is following a distinguished predecessor, LTG Dan Christman. The United States Military Academy today has compiled a remarkable record. Dan has reinvigorated the Academy in terms of academic performance, physical infrastructure, and commitment to basic values that make our Military Academy and our Army a very special one indeed.

I am confident that Bill Lennox can meet the very high standards established by Dan Christman and a whole succession of predecessors: people such as William Westmoreland, Douglas MacArthur, and Robert E. Lee. West Point has a very storied tradition and great legacy. Bill Lennox brings to that great tradition the character of a soldier and something else: Bill understands and appreciates that he is helping to train the leaders of the army of democracy; that unlike other countries around the world, we do not have a separate military caste. The men and women who lead our Army, the soldiers who man our Army come from every walk of life. They understand that they defend this great democracy, with all its contradictions, with all its unmet, untidy, and messy proceedings. They do it with great faith and great fidelity, with great competency and great patriotism.

I am delighted and honored to be able to say a few words about my friend and the next Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. I am pleased to commend Bill Lennox for his career and to celebrate his new appointment. But I am also honored to convey to my colleagues not only deep respect and affection for Bill, but also the sense that our Army is producing and promoting an individual who recognizes what we do here is very important. As Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, he will ensure that this democracy will continue.

Ultimately, it is not our weapons, but it is the brave men and women who wear the uniform of the United States that allows this experiment in freedom and democracy to continue day in and day out. He will instill in a generation of cadets a deep devotion to the credo and core values of the Military Academy: duty, honor, country. He will do that because he has lived his life according to that credo of duty, Army, country.

To Bill and Anne, good luck, Godspeed, go forward, and lead a right institution into this new century.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CLINTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. FITZGERALD pertaining to the submission of S. Con. Res. 44 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

TAX CONFERENCE

Mr. KYL. Madam President, our Senate colleagues are anxiously awaiting the report from the conference committee that is attempting to iron out the differences between the House-passed tax bill and the Senate-passed tax bill. I thought perhaps some who are waiting for this outcome would be interested in some thoughts with respect to what has gone on so far and what we might expect from the conference. In particular, I will address remarks to the part of the bill in which I was most involved.

I begin by noting that the conferees, who are the people on the Ways and Means and Finance Committees, are busy at work trying to iron out the differences between the two bodies. Part of the success of getting the bill to the conference in the first place is attributable to the bipartisan leadership of the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, CHUCK GRASSLEY of Iowa, and MAX BAUCUS, the ranking Democrat from Montana. They worked very hard to develop a bill which wasn't all conservative or all liberal, all Republican or Democrat, but which represented views of a substantial part of the membership of the committee on both sides of the aisle. It represents most of what President Bush wanted, but not all, and not quite to the same degree, because by definition it is a compromise.

Because of that compromise, and it had support from both sides of the aisle, over the course of the last week there were 45 different attempts to amend the bill. Every one of them failed. In other words, the Members of this body voted time after time after time to support the work of the Senate Finance Committee, understanding it represents a good compromise.

Of course, there has to be another compromise, and that is with the

House of Representatives. The bill the House passed represents a little more closely the views of President Bush. Naturally, those on the Republican side of the aisle are hoping there will be a compromise between the House and Senate versions that truly does reflect a meeting of the minds.

The Senate-passed bill was only a total of 10 years of \$1.35 trillion because that was the compromise amount. That meant we could not grant relief quite as robust as the House had done earlier. All of the Republicans and 12 Democrats voted in favor of that bill.

From my perspective, it was not perfect; it certainly was a very good step toward tax relief, providing, most importantly, marginal tax relief from income tax rates and significant relief from the estate tax and eventual repeal, after 10 years, of the estate tax.

I am hopeful this conference committee will be able to reach a conclusion and enable the Senate to pass this bill sometime tonight or tomorrow, whatever might be the time.

I will discuss primarily the provisions relating to the phaseout and eventual elimination of the death tax in the year 2011. The death tax provisions being negotiated now, it is my understanding, are not as much as either in the House-passed bill or the Senate-passed bill. The reason is because there has been an effort to accommodate more Members with what they wanted to include in the bill. Everything else has to give. The net result is, according to my understanding, that the range they are talking about now, out of a total of \$1.35 trillion, is about \$135 billion, or 10 percent.

For practical purposes, about 10 percent of the tax relief under the bill goes to rate reduction of the death tax and an increase in the exemption and eventual repeal in the 10th year. President Bush, by contrast, allocated \$260 billion for death tax relief. We are trying to get by to do more with less.

Probably the most important thing is there has been an understanding both in the House and in the Senate reflecting the will of the American people that there is something terribly unfair about a provision of the Tax Code that literally taxes people because they die; not because they sold an asset; not because they saved or invested or had some other kind of economic transaction that they fully knew the tax consequences of but, rather, they are taxed because they die.

We have come to conclude, representing the view of the majority of Americans, there is something very unfair about taxing people after they die. Actually, you are not even taxing the person who died. You are taxing that person's heirs—the spouse, the children—at the very worst time of their life following this tragic event. It is not fair. It doesn't represent good tax policy.