

committees until 12:00 meridian on January 20, 2001:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Harkin, of Iowa.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Levin, of Michigan.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Sarbanes, of Maryland.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Conrad, of North Dakota.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. Hollings, of South Carolina.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Bingaman, of New Mexico.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Reid, of Nevada.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Baucus, of Montana.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Biden, of Delaware.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Lieberman, of Connecticut.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Kennedy, of Massachusetts.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Leahy, of Vermont.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. Dodd, of Connecticut.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Kerry, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Rockefeller, of West Virginia.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Inouye, of Hawaii.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Graham, of Florida.

SEC. 2. Effective on January 20, 2001 at noon the following committees shall have the following chairmen, pursuant to Republican Conference ratification:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Mr. Lugar of Indiana.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Stevens, of Alaska.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Warner, of Virginia.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Mr. Gramm, of Texas.

Committee on the Budget: Mr. Domenici, of New Mexico.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Mr. McCain, of Arizona.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Mr. Murkowski, of Alaska.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Finance: Mr. Grassley, of Iowa.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Mr. Helms, of North Carolina.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Mr. Jeffords, of Vermont.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Hatch, of Utah.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Mr. McConnell, of Kentucky.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Bond, of Missouri.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Specter, of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. Campbell, of Colorado.

Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Shelby, of Alabama.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send to the desk en bloc 12 unanimous consent requests, and I ask for their immediate consideration en bloc, that the

requests be agreed to en bloc, and the motion to reconsider the adoption of these requests be laid upon the table.

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

The unanimous consent requests are as follows:

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes;

That during the 107th Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate;

That the majority and minority leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer and disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal;

That the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privileges of the floor during the 107th Congress;

That, notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed;

That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 107th Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriations bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend rule XVI, pursuant to rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed;

That, for the duration of the 107th Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to House bills or resolution;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of House bills, joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows;

That for the duration of the 107th Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day;

That no bills or further resolutions, or committee-reported legislation, other than

those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader; be in order prior to January 22, and further that for the remainder of the 107th Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bill, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that there be a period of morning business for statements only, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception of the majority and minority leaders.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be a period for the consideration of morning business.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DURBIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### FINAL ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate communications from the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of the final ascertainment of the Electors for President and Vice President, which are ordered to lie on the table.

#### APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. DODD, and the Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER, as tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes.

#### THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 213 years ago, the Framers of the Constitution created the United States Senate.

In all the years since then, only 1,864 Americans have been granted the privilege of serving in this extraordinary body; and that includes the new Senators we welcome today.

For every Senator, whether serving in the 18th Century or the 21st, whether beginning one's first term, or—like Senator BYRD—one's eighth, the opening of a new Congress has always been a time of great hope. This Congress is no exception.

We have important work ahead of us. We also have—within us—everything

we need to do that work wisely and well—if we choose to do so.

Never before has America had a 50/50 Senate. Thirty-one State legislatures have dealt creatively with this challenge in the last 30 years, but no U.S. Senate has ever been divided exactly in half.

An even split does not necessitate political gridlock—as these States have demonstrated—but does require bipartisanship.

Senate LOTT and I have had a number of discussions over the past weeks about how to organize this Congress so that it is both representative and productive. Our conversations have been friendly and constructive, and they are continuing. It is my hope that we will have a plan soon that our fellow Senators, and our fellow Americans, will agree is workable and fair.

Another reason this Senate is historic is because it includes—I'm happy to note—a record number of women. Of the 11 new Senators who join us today, 4 are women. In all, there are now 13 women in this Senate—the most women ever to serve in the Senate at the same time. I am especially proud that 10 of those women are Democrats. In fact, there are more women Senators in our caucus this year than there were in the entire Senate last year. That is good news, for women, for families, and for this institution.

There is one more reason this Senate is historic and that is, the extraordinary events that occurred between the election and today.

This last Presidential election tested the patience of our people and the strength of our institutions like no other election in our lifetime. It was a difficult time for all Americans. But throughout those 5 long weeks of uncertainty—from election night until the Supreme Court decision—the American people remained confident that our system of government was strong enough to withstand the test of a contested Presidential election. They continued to believe that we could resolve the uncertainty, and move on. The challenge for this Congress, and this Senate, is to prove worthy of that faith. I am hopeful we can.

Now, we have a President-elect. His administration is taking shape. In just over 2 weeks, George W. Bush will become our President.

I speak for all my colleagues on this side of the aisle when I say we are ready to work in good faith with our Republican friends and with President-elect Bush and his administration to find bipartisan solutions to the challenges facing our Nation. As I have said before: Bipartisanship is not an option. If we are going to do the work here in the appropriate way, as we have been sent here to do, it is now a requirement.

Unfortunately, not everyone understands or accepts that fact. A couple of weeks ago, I read a column by a well-known syndicated political pundit. The headline read: "Beware the bipartisanship."

The next day, there was another column. It had a different author, but the sentiment was the same. The headline on that one read: "Bipartisan blather."

The writer of the first column said bipartisanship amounted to "betrayal" of one's principles and supporters.

The author of the second column was even more succinct and scathing. He called it, bipartisanship, an "instrument of emasculation."

Both of these men are good writers. They are on talk shows all the time. But they are not—as Teddy Roosevelt put it—"in the arena." They have not answered a call to public service, as we have. They didn't look people in the eyes and tell them: "If you'll vote for me, I promise you I will do my level best in the Senate, to pay down the national debt, or create an affordable prescription drug benefit", or do any of the other things we told people back home we would try to do.

They are clever writers, but they did not take an oath to serve their Nation. We have.

We need to use our cleverness to find the bipartisan solutions that evaded the last Congress. We need to show the American people that their faith in our system of government was not misplaced. And I believe we can.

After reading those negative views of bipartisanship, I decided I needed a different perspective, so I reread all seven of the speeches from the leader's lecture series.

For those who may not be familiar with it, the leader's lecture series is the most extraordinary lecture series in the city.

I commend my friend, Senator LOTT, whose idea it was.

Shortly after he became majority leader, he decided that we ought to take advantage of the unusual—perhaps unprecedented—fact that so many former Senate leaders were still alive. As he put it, we ought to find a way to share with the Nation "the wisdom and insights that can be gained only by a lifetime of service to free people."

The lectures all take place in the majestic Old Senate Chamber, where Clay and Webster debated the great issues of their day.

Over nearly 3 years, we have heard candid recollections and sage advice from seven remarkable leaders. As we begin this new Congress, I thought it might be instructive to listen again to what they had to say about what works in the Senate and what this Senate is all about.

Mike Mansfield was majority leader from 1959 to 1969. He was also Ambassador to Japan under both parties.

In the end, he said, the Senate can only function "if there is a high degree of accommodation, mutual restraint, and a measure of courage—in spite of our weaknesses—in all of us."

Howard Baker is a friend to many of us. He was the Senate majority leader during the Reagan administration and later served as President Reagan's chief of staff.

He said that our ability to settle matters of national importance peacefully and honorably in this Chamber is one of the things that sets this Nation apart from so many others.

He offered what he called a "Baker's Dozen Rules for Senate Leadership."

Among his rules: "Have a genuine respect for differing points of view. Remember that every Senator is an individual, with individual needs, ambitions and political conditions. Also remember that even members of the opposition party are susceptible to persuasion and redemption on a surprising number of issues."

The third speaker in the series was ROBERT C. BYRD, the only one of the seven with whom we still have the good fortune to work and learn from nearly every day.

In his more than 40 years in this body, Senator BYRD has served as both majority and minority leader, as President pro tempore, and as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In his typically wise lecture, he reminded us that our founders "were pragmatists, rather than idealists," and that this Senate is itself the result of a compromise, the Great Compromise of July 16, 1787.

He went on to say: "Political polarization . . . is not now, and never has been, a good thing for the Senate."

"I am talking about politics when it becomes gamesmanship or mean-spirited, or when it becomes overly manipulative, simply to gain advantage. I am not talking about honestly held views or differing political positions. Those things enrich our system."

"Americans," he said, "have always loved a good debate. And that is what I believe they wish for now: more substantive and stimulating debate, and less pure politics and imagery."

I couldn't agree more. President Bush—the first President Bush—said two of the most important legislative accomplishments during his Presidency were, first, the Clean Air Act, which passed as a result of the extraordinary combined efforts of President Bush and George Mitchell; and second, the Americans with Disabilities Act, whose two strongest champions in this body were Bob Dole and TOM HARKIN.

He described both measures as "landmark pieces of legislation that became a reality only after the White House and the Senate demonstrated bipartisanship and compromise."

George Mitchell, my friend and immediate predecessor as Democratic leader, recalled the 3½ years he spent chairing the Northern Ireland peace negotiations after leaving the Senate.

Frequently during those negotiations, he said, one party would plead with him to limit debate by the other parties.

He never would, explaining: "I got my training in the United States Senate."

After 3½ years of talking, the parties reached an agreement to end a conflict that had gone on for hundreds of years.

Senator Mitchell said he is often asked whether there are common lessons that can be drawn from his experience in this Senate and at the peace table in Belfast.

Yes, he said. And among the most important is this:

“There is no such thing as a conflict that can’t be ended. Conflicts are created and sustained by human beings. They can be ended by human beings.”

That is a lesson worth remembering as this new Congress begins.

The sixth speaker in the leader’s lecture series is also a friend to many of us—a man to whom I owe a personal debt of gratitude and for whom I have the greatest respect: Robert J. Dole.

For 18 months, he and I served as leaders of our parties.

That was 6 years ago. My party had just done the unthinkable. We had lost the majority in both the House and the Senate. Not only was Senator Dole now the majority leader—a position I had hoped to hold—but it was also widely assumed that he would run against a Democratic President the next year.

We could have had a terrible relationship. The fact that we did not was due to Senator Dole’s love of this body and this Nation, and to his fundamental sense of fairness and decency.

He served as Republican leader for 11 years—longer than any Republican in history. In all, he spent 10,000 days in this Senate. Of those 10,000 days, he said, a few stood out especially vividly.

One day that stood out, he said, was when he invited former Senator George McGovern to join the congressional delegation attending the funeral of former First Lady Pat Nixon:

(A reporter asked George why he should honor the wife of a man with whom he had waged a bitter battle for the White House. Senator McGovern replied: “You can’t keep on campaigning forever.” And George was right.

It seems to me that is another lesson worth remembering as this Congress begins.

The seventh speaker, former Vice President Dan Quayle, recalled as one of his proudest achievements in the Senate was working with TED KENNEDY to strengthen America’s job-training programs in the early 1980s.

He also said that people often ask him how being Vice President compares with being a Senator.

He tells them: “When you are Vice President, it is always impressed on you that you are No. 2 . . .”

But “when you are a Senator, you are your own person. You have real autonomy. You make independent decisions . . . You are, in a way, an independent conscience in this institution.

The best word to describe a Senator is: free. He or she is free to stand up and debate, free to speak his or her mind, free to act according to his or her best judgment.

“I believe you would concur that the Senate’s best debates,” he added, “are bipartisan debates.”

These are seven remarkable leaders who achieved the highest positions in

their parties—who know what it means to be in Teddy Roosevelt’s “arena.”

To them, bipartisanship is not emasculating. It is ennobling. It is not betraying the people who sent us here. It is the only hope we have of serving them.

What is bipartisanship in the 107th Congress? We will need to find the right answer to that question if we are to serve our country well. We will not be able to quantify bipartisanship. Bipartisanship is not a mathematical formula. It is a spirit. It is a way of working together that tolerates open debate. It recognizes principled compromise. It means respecting the right of each Senator to speak his or her mind, and vote his or her conscience. And it means recognizing that we must do business differently after an election that gave us a 50–50 Senate and an almost evenly divided House. Above all, it means putting the national interest ahead of personal or party interests.

This year, as I said, is a historic year for the Senate. This past year was also historic. It was the 200th anniversary of Congress’ first meeting in this building.

As part of the anniversary celebration, artists are restoring what are known as the Brumidi Corridors on the first floor of the Capitol’s Senate wing.

The Corridors were painted more than 150 years ago by an Italian immigrant named Constantino Brumidi, the same man who painted the ceiling in the Rotunda.

He has been called “America’s Michelangelo”—and with good reason.

He spent 25 years of his life painting scenes on the walls and ceilings of this Capitol. It was a labor of love for the country he chose as his home.

I think I must have walked through those corridors 1,000 times over the years. Every time, I marvel at Brumidi’s talents and their beauty.

Over the years, Brumidi’s original work was covered with layers of paint and varnish and dirt. Now, restorers are scraping those layers off. And what they are revealing beneath is an even more beautiful depiction of Brumidi’s imagination over 100 years ago.

I believe the same can be true of this Senate. Many times over the last several years, a layer of bitter partisanship has settled over this body. Even with that disadvantage, it has remained the greatest legislative body in the history of the world, and one in which I am proud to serve. But think how much more effective it could be if we could wash away the partisanship.

At the first Leaders’ Lecture, Senator LOTT compared the Old Senate Chamber to this Chamber. He said that the Old Chamber was more intimate, and more beautiful. And he was right. But this Chamber has one profound distinction that makes all the difference. The Old Chamber celebrates our past. In this Chamber, it is our privilege—and our responsibility—to chart our Nation’s future.

I look forward to working with Senators on both sides of the aisle, and with our new President, to find honorable ways to do the work we have all been sent here to do.

I yield the floor.

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#### CONGRATULATING THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, before the majority leader leaves the floor, I want to tell him how much I appreciate not only the content of what he has stated but the expression that was given. We have a lot of work to do.

As our leader, we Democrats have watched you over these past 6 years, and have marveled at the work you have been able to do. I do agree with you; the Senate has changed remarkably in its composition. It has improved so much with the addition of women. Now 20 percent of our conference is made up of women. We are a better Senate for that having occurred. We are going to continue to get better.

I say to the majority leader that we support you. We acknowledge there are some things we need to work out. I hope in this tone of compromise that the first thing the Republicans will do, during the time they are in the minority status, would be to acknowledge that the Senate is 50–50, and as a result of that, because most of the work is done in committees, we have an arrangement where the committees are evenly divided. I know our leader has worked hard to accomplish that. I hope that can be done between you and Senator LOTT. I hope we will not have to have filibusters by the Republicans on a resolution to establish what is a fair, equally divided committee structure in the Senate.

I also acknowledge the leader for his statement about what we need to do. We have so many things to do: With education, health care, making sure that workers are protected, dealing with the difficult problems we have with Medicare, and paying down this huge debt that we owe. I hope we can keep our eye on the prize and not get burdened with partisan squabbling.

So as one of your loyal lieutenants, I look forward to this next Congress and accomplishing things for the people of the State of Nevada, the people of South Dakota, the people of Louisiana, and the whole country, so that we can walk out of here as proud, when this Congress ends, as we are at the beginning of this Congress.

Again, I congratulate and applaud the majority leader for his remarks.

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#### THANKING THE ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, let me thank the distinguished assistant Democratic leader, the now assistant majority leader, for his kind remarks and for all he has done for the Senate and for our caucus.