

that is taught at MIT or the so-called fuzzy math talked about during the campaign, 50 and 50 are equal.

As a result of that, I recommend the President-elect interject himself into what is going on here in the legislative branch of the Government. I think what he should do is say 50-50 is equal. I think the Republicans should go along with the Democrats to have committees that are even—that is, the same number of Democrats on the committee as Republicans. There should be equal funding. There should be equal staffing. I think he should take a look at the committee chairmanship structure. I think it would be a significant step if President-elect Bush stepped forward and looked at what the future holds.

The future holds that, for example, if the Budget Committee is 10-10—one of the first things we are required by law to do is come forward with the budget—if the committee is 10-10, anything that comes before this Senate will be bipartisan in nature and I think will be approved quickly. It would be the same on other committees. I think one thing the American people have said is that we should work in a bipartisan basis, 50-50 in the Senate, 50-50, approximately, in the House.

We have a President who was elected with fewer votes than the his opponent. I just think this is a time that calls for bipartisanship. I think we can do that. But I think it would set a very bad tone if the Republicans, some of whom are in denial that the Senate is 50-50, would prevent the Senate from going forward by saying we are not going to give you equality on the committees. If that happens, it is not the Democrats who are holding up action in the Senate, it is the Republicans—the Republicans who we no longer refer to as the majority because they are not the majority. It is the Republicans who will be holding up this Congress and this country from moving forward.

I also think it appropriate that President Bush follow the example we have in the Cabinet today with Secretary Cohen. Secretary Cohen is a bona fide, card-carrying Republican from the State of Maine who did an outstanding job and is doing an outstanding job during his tenure as Secretary of Defense. I hope President-elect Bush will also look to people of the other party, the Democratic Party, to fill spots in his Cabinet. I am confident he will do that.

Again, I feel so good today about our country. We should all feel good about our country. In spite of the closeness of the election, in spite of the more than 1 month since the election took place, we have two men who stepped forward last night; they stepped forward with compassion, stepped forward with confidence—confidence at the greatness of this country.

I have been through statewide recounts, two of them, one of which I lost by 524 votes; one of which I won by 428 votes. I know what close elections are

all about. I know how difficult recounts are. I was very proud of both men and their families for what they put up with and how they ended the election process last night. It speaks well of them and of our country.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, everyone has been focused on the Presidential election. It has been one of the most drawn out Presidential elections in U.S. history. Another election came to conclusion recently, and that was the Senate race in the State of Washington, one of the closest Senate races in many years. It took weeks to discern.

Our friend and colleague, Senator SLADE GORTON, was defeated. I want to make a couple comments concerning our colleague, Senator GORTON.

I had hoped he would not lose this race because he is a friend of mine and, in my opinion, he is one of the most outstanding Senators we have had.

By way of a little history, I was elected with Senator GORTON in 1980. Both of us were freshman Senators. He was formerly an attorney general. He gained some attention nationwide in that he and his family bicycled all the way across our country. It shows they are a close family and individuals with endurance and athletic talent.

He is an outstanding Senator. He lost reelection in 1986, unfortunately. A lot of people lost. It was a tough year. That was certainly one of the toughest losses we had. I remember stating at that time when Senator GORTON lost that he was a Senator's Senator. I hated to see him lose that race. He showed great endurance and came back in 1988 and won and also won reelection in 1994. As I mentioned, he was just defeated in a very close race in 2000.

Senator GORTON has served 18 years in the Senate. In his last two consecutive terms, he was chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee and worked on a couple of different Appropriations subcommittees. He did an outstanding job with the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee which has enormous responsibility. He handled that with great skill and in a bipartisan way.

People ask: Can the Senate function? Can we work in a bipartisan manner? I look at Senator GORTON and his leadership on the Interior Subcommittee, working with Senator BYRD and Senator REID. He has proven it can happen and has shown how it can happen and should happen.

He is an outstanding Senator. He has handled his defeat with great class. There was a recount, and he congratulated MARIA CANTWELL as the victor. We are proud to call him our colleague and our friend. Certainly he will be missed in this body; certainly his leadership will be missed in the State of Washington.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BOB KERREY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, Senator BOB KERREY from Nebraska, as most people know, was a former Governor of Nebraska. He has completed two terms in the Senate. I, for one, hate to see him leave the Senate. I have had the pleasure of working with Senator KERREY on the Finance Committee. He has shown great courage.

He is a person who has been willing to talk about difficult issues: Curbing the growth of entitlements, Medicare, and Medicaid. He worked on the commission that was also chaired, I think, by Senators BREAU, FRIST, and THOMAS, and was an outstanding member in saying: Let's make some of the tough choices; let's make some of those tough choices now.

He is a person who has been willing to reach out and work in a bipartisan fashion, such as on personal savings accounts for Social Security, reforming Social Security.

He has courage. He has conviction. He has shown it time and time again with his service in the Senate, with his activities in the Senate and outside the Senate.

Everyone knows he is a Medal of Honor winner. I think of him as a competitor, as a friend, as a colleague. Some of us jog on occasion. Senator KERREY jogs and jogs quite well. That is very inspirational because he also has an artificial leg.

He has a great personality. I think he has made a great contribution to the Senate. He has helped improve the quality of the Senate, and certainly he will be missed. I think he has announced he is going to be a university president. That will be very much to the gain of that university. He will be sorely missed in the Senate.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROD GRAMS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to take just a few minutes to comment on one of our friends who is leaving the Senate.

We all, of course, feel strongly about the changes that take place in this

body and the people with whom we work closely, and even those with whom we do not work closely, and certainly appreciate all the things they have done while they have been here. Frankly, it is always a sad thing to have people with whom you work leave.

Of course, all Members have an impact in this body. All Members leave an imprint here and certainly in the areas they represent. Each of us has different ideas. That is the basis for our system. We bring those ideas here and seek to implement them, to the extent we can, by working with others to cause them to be implemented. We have disagreements, as we properly should have, and then we come to some decisions.

So I want to comment for a moment about my good friend ROD GRAMS who has well represented the State of Minnesota in the Senate for 6 years during the same period I have been here. He served in the House prior to that, during the same time I was there.

I think ROD has been one of the real good guys in terms of his dedication to doing the things he thought were best for the country, things he believed were best for the people of Minnesota. He has been a great legislator and an important friend to many of us.

As I mentioned, ROD GRAMS was elected to the House in 1992. He served there for one term and then was elected to the Senate in 1994. I certainly have benefited from our association ever since. ROD is a proud conservative.

ROD is one who is dedicated to the notion that there ought to be budget relief. He is dedicated to the notion that there ought to be Social Security reform. He is a champion of the \$500-per-child tax credit and is the author of many successful tax measures. I think he has made a real contribution to the direction we have taken.

Above all, however, I think that idea of having a philosophy, believing in some things that are good, and working for those things, but working for them in a way where others can also work on them with you, is really the greatest contribution any of us can make. I feel sure this institution will be poorer in the future because he is not here. But he will continue to contribute to our country.

One of his legacies has been his determination; one of his legacies has been getting results. That is really what it is all about—to cause things to happen, to have legitimate debates and concerns about important issues.

I think ROD will be sorely missed in the Senate, not only as a friend but as a driven legislator who has been a critical party to this idea of less government and more personal freedoms, which is a very important thing to most everyone.

He will continue, of course, to make contributions to our country. Prior to coming here, he worked in the media through TV and newspapers. I suspect we will hear much more from him.

I will not go on further, but I simply want to say I wish ROD great luck in

whatever he does. I thank him for what he has done here. I just wanted to at least briefly recognize the contributions that have been made by Senator ROD GRAMS to this institution and to this country.

I thank the Chair.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the American people last evening heard a concession speech by Vice President GORE and a speech by Gov. George W. Bush, who is now the President-elect.

I supported Vice President GORE. I wish the result had been different in this election. But we have a process for contesting elections, and that process was finalized by the actions of the U.S. Supreme Court. I accept those actions, and we now have a new President-elect.

We went through some difficult times after the election day, and those times inflamed the passions of many Americans. The fact is, the American people created almost a dead even tie in casting votes for the Presidency. It wasn't just the Presidency. It was a 50-50 split in the membership of the Senate, and nearly a 50-50 split in the House, and as I indicated, a near tie vote for the Presidency. That is not likely to happen again in our lifetime. It is not unusual for the person on the losing end to want to make certain that all the votes are counted and counted correctly. So that is why we went through that process.

I know many passions were inflamed as a result of it. In fact, some of my colleagues—not so much in this body but in the other body—were using words such as “stealing elections,” and so on. I regret that those words were used. I don't think it contributes to what we ought to be doing. That is all gone and done.

As of last evening, we have a President-elect who addressed this country, and we have a Vice President who conceded that election.

Despite the fact that Congress is divided almost evenly between the Republicans and Democrats, all of us wish the new President-elect well.

It will behoove all of us to work together and extend ourselves to each other and try to create some unity, and move forward on things on which we can agree. There will still be policy differences, I might say, and we should aggressively debate them. But I think the American people want us to try to work together to find areas of bipartisanship, and we will do that. I, for one, am interested in seeing us make the progress on important issues for our country.

Let me make this comment as well. We not only will now have a new President. This new President inherits an economy that is going through some changes, some subtle and some not so subtle.

INTEREST RATES AND THE ECONOMY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, the Federal Reserve Board meets on Tuesday of next week. The Federal Reserve Board has increased interest rates six times since June 1999 in search of inflation. They are terribly afraid that there is inflation either under the bed, or in the closet, or just around the corner, out in the garage, near the driveway, or somewhere inflation exists. Of course, all the evidence suggests that the core rate of inflation is very low—well within moderate levels. In fact, the Producer Price Index released this morning suggests that the core rate did not increase at all in November. The Consumer Price Index will be released tomorrow, and I suspect it will show something very similar.

Next week when the Federal Reserve Board meets, in my judgment, it will behoove them to reduce the additional tax on money they have imposed with six increases in the Federal funds rate.

Let me describe why I think we ought to do that. This economy is slowing. After unprecedented economic growth in this country, this economy is slowing. The evidence is all around us.

Manufacturing activity for the fourth straight month ending in November has declined. The National Association of Purchasing Management recently reported that its purchasing index had dropped to 47.7 percent from 48.3 percent.

Auto makers are idling plants. The real output of cars and trucks fell by some 20 percent over the second and third quarters. Car and light truck sales have fallen for the past 6 months with the largest drop in over 2 years in November.

The number of manufacturing jobs declined by 220,000 in the last 4 months. Factory orders are falling.

Factory orders plummeted 3.3 percent in October in its weakest showing in 3 months.

Housing starts and sales are off. Retail sales are well off. Yesterday, the Commerce Department reported retail sales fell by an unexpected 0.4 percent in November.

I will not go on at great length. But the evidence is all around us. This economy is slowing.

The Federal Reserve Board says it wants to slow the economy. The debate now is what kind of landing will occur—a “soft” or a “hard” landing, in the lexicon or jargon of economists. Nobody knows.

I taught economics in college briefly, and I have said I overcame that experience. The fact is that economists don't know what is going to happen in the future. The field of economics, as I have said previously, is nothing more than psychology pumped up with a little helium. They tell us what they think is going to happen in the future.

Prior to the last recession, 35 out of 40 leading economists in this country predicted that next year would be a