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Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Very Rev. James L. Nadeau, S.T.L., Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Portland, ME.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, Very Rev. James L. Nadeau, offered the following prayer:

Gracious Father, Almighty Sovereign of our beloved Nation, and Lord of our lives, You have revealed Your glory to all the nations. But You have called this Nation in particular to be a sign of freedom and opportunity, a sign of righteousness and justice for all. Help us to be faithful to our destiny.

Let us pray. Almighty Lord, God of us all, assist, with Your spirit of counsel and fortitude, the women and men of this Senate. As they begin this session, they turn to You, Lord of all righteousness and justice. May You fill their hearts as they seek to preserve peace, promote national harmony, and continue to bring us the blessings of liberty and equality for all.

We make this prayer to You, who are Lord and God, forever and ever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, March 22, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable LINCOLN CHAFEE, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CHAFEE thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I see on the Senate floor the distinguished Senator from Maine who wants to address the Senate. I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Senator from Kentucky for allowing me to proceed.

FATHER JAMES NADEAU

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am delighted that our opening prayer this morning was so eloquently delivered by my good friend, Father James L. Nadeau, the rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, ME, and a native of my hometown of Caribou, ME.

Father Jim is an inspiring testament to the power of faith and education. My family takes special pride in Father Jim because of our close connections growing up in Northern Maine. Both our families attended the same church in Caribou, Holy Rosary, where my mother was the director of religious education. Father Jim and his brother have both become priests. So we take special pride.

Father Jim has a truly inspiring story. He was the first member of his family to graduate from college, and he

credits this accomplishment to the academic preparation and support he received from the Upward Bound program at Bowdoin College.

I wish to quote from Father Jim's own words, which describe his family background:

Growing up in a rural Franco-American background, I was expected to follow my ancestors who for over 250 years were farmers and woodsmen. . . . I recall my parents not even wanting me to think about college. They could not afford it; plus, no one had gone to college in my family. In fact, my mother and father only studied to 8th grade. My mother, the oldest girl of 15 children, had to stay home and take care of her brothers and sisters. My father, when just a teenager, began working on the farms and at a french fry processing plant.

For young Jim Nadeau, everything changed in his life when he first met the director of the Bowdoin College Upward Bound program in 1977. She encouraged him to go to college, and, indeed, after graduating from Caribou High School as valedictorian, he enrolled at Dartmouth College in the fall of 1979. With Pell grants and other financial aid making his education possible, he excelled in his studies.

After graduating from college, Father Jim studied at Gregorian University in Rome for 5 years where he received two graduate degrees in theology. Father Jim also worked with Mother Teresa of Calcutta in her Roman missions and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1988. Father says that he truly can credit the Upward Bound program with changing his life.

We are, indeed, fortunate that the power of God and education transformed the life of young Jim Nadeau. He is an inspiration to us all and continues his important work today as rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Portland, ME. There he has guided many financially disadvantaged students and encouraged them to go to college.

I am delighted to have him with us today. It is a great honor and privilege

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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to have this outstanding priest join us and offer to us his inspiring opening prayer.

I thank the Chair, and I thank my colleague.

Mr. DODD. If my colleague will yield for a minute, I had the pleasure of briefly meeting Father Jim Nadeau this morning downstairs. I welcome him to the Senate. I thank him for his beautiful prayer this morning. It is good to have a New Englander opening the Senate with us this morning.

I thank our distinguished colleague from Maine for extending the invitation and sharing with us an inspiring story about Father Nadeau's family and his contributions to the State of Maine and this country. We thank him immensely for all the wonderful work he has done. I thank my colleague from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Senator from Connecticut for his kind words.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I associate myself with the observations of the Senator from Connecticut and congratulate the Senator from Maine for bringing this outstanding citizen of her State here this morning to open the Senate with a prayer. I wish him well in his endeavors.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today the Senate will immediately resume consideration of the Hatch disclosure amendment to the campaign finance reform legislation. There will be up to 30 minutes of debate, with the vote to occur shortly after 9:30 a.m. Additional amendments will be offered throughout this day. It is hoped that some time on each amendment will be yielded back to accommodate all Senators who intend to offer their amendments. Senators will be notified as votes are scheduled, and also as a reminder votes will occur during tomorrow's session.

Mr. President, I see Senator HATCH is present to discuss his amendment.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2001

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 27, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 27) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

Pending:

Hatch amendment No. 136, to add a provision to require disclosure to shareholders and members regarding use of funds for political activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 136

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate will now resume consideration of the Hatch amendment No. 136 on which there shall be 30 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I hope we will not take the whole 30 minutes. I understand some of our colleagues need to make some special appointments. I will try to be brief.

I hope all of my colleagues will support this modest, straightforward amendment. We are here this week and next, debating so-called campaign finance reform. I do not understand how anyone can purport to favor any reform of our current system without being willing to offer the most basic right of fairness to the hard-working men and women of this country.

Let's be clear about what we are talking about. We are talking about letting workers who pay dues and fees to labor organizations be informed about what portions of the money they pay to unions are being spent on political activities. In my view, that is basic fairness.

Is there some big secret here? Is there some reason workers should not be told how their money is being spent?

The hypocrisy of the opposition is quite extraordinary. The underlying bill severely limits the ability of political parties to engage in the types of activities that this amendment simply asks unions to inform their members about. How can someone on the one hand argue for a restriction on these activities by parties and then secure a free pass and not even disclose the same information by others? This is simply remarkable.

Then we hear the argument that this simple disclosure requirement is too burdensome. Give me a break. During these weeks in March and April when hard-working Americans are hovering over their tax forms, how can anyone call this straight-forward disclosure requirement on the unions too onerous? What is going on?

Labor organizations collect dues and fees from American workers. Can anyone tell me they are not already keeping track of this money? If this disclosure amendment is too onerous, that suggests to me there might be an even bigger issue of accountability on how and where this money is being spent.

I trust my colleagues will remember these arguments about "onerous burdens" when we are trying to do regulatory reform.

The issue in this simple amendment is, do America's hard-working men and women have the right to know whether and how the dues and fees they pay are being used for political activities, or don't they? It is that simple. This ought to be the most basic of worker rights and protections.

I hope my colleagues cast their votes in favor of the right of American workers to know how their money is being spent.

Finally, let me emphasize, this amendment does not require the con-

sent of employees. It simply requires disclosure. That is all, pure and simple, disclosure to the hard-working teachers, janitors, electricians, carpenters, and others on what the union leadership is actually spending these workers' hard earned money. It doesn't seem to me to be much of a burden or requirement. It seems to me if we are interested in having true campaign finance reform, this is one of the basic reforms.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who yields time?

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to proceed for about 3 minutes. If the Chair will advise me when 3 minutes expires.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I inquire how much time remains on this side.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eleven and a half minutes.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate appropriately rejected the original amendment requiring corporations and labor organizations to get prior consent from shareholders and their members in order to use their general treasury funds for political activities. That proposal was appropriately rejected rather overwhelmingly—69-31—in this body for reasons explained in a bipartisan fashion.

The Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. NICKLES, and Senator KENNEDY pointed out this was a cumbersome, almost unworkable proposal that would have literally placed businesses and unions in a very precarious position. We made the suggestion if the amendment was going to be seriously considered by this body, of which corporations and business would have vehemently opposed, it would have required them to engage and perform certain functions and duties that never before had been required of them.

There is no parity for a democratic organization such as a labor union, where Federal laws require the opening of books, the revealing of financial data information, the free election and secret balloting of officers, and a corporation where none of those union requirements pertain to a corporation management structure.

The same could be said in many ways about this amendment. While this amendment is simpler than the original amendment, the failure or the problems with this one are not much different. This is a tremendously cumbersome mandate that will make it very difficult for some of these businesses and corporations to comply. There are different levels of activities as well.

According to the Federal Election Commission, in the area of contributions since 1992, as a general matter, corporations have outspent labor unions in Federal elections by almost 16-1. So there has been a huge disparity in the amount of money contributed to candidates.

On the other hand, we have labor unions and labor organizations, and