

SENATE—Tuesday, October 19, 1999

The Senate met at 1:15 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today's prayer will be offered by our guest Chaplain, Dr. Tom Phillips, Plains and Peaks Presbytery, Greeley, CO. I understand he is a guest of Senator ENZI.

We are very pleased to have you with us.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, Dr. Tom Phillips, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we are grateful that Your sovereignty is demonstrated in service. As the Senators do their work here, may Your deep love for them find reality in their speech and action. As You offered Yourself freely as a way of bringing hope, overcoming discouragement, and offering a challenge to be our best, so may they share themselves with each other.

We freely admit the fear we feel when we imagine giving ourselves to each other. It seems overwhelming when we recall that You told us it is possible to so love even our enemies. O Lord, what a revolution that would be—a revolution of new life for all.

Take from our minds all fragments of fear that would lead us to withdraw into self-absorption. Give us the gift of freedom to fight without reserve for the community of humankind, the enjoyment of the world as Your gift to everyone and the special role this United States Senate has in bringing this gift to the whole world.

So, on this day, may these Senators know that the people of this Nation not only lay heavy responsibilities upon them but also hold them up in prayer. May the gracious power of Your love be served in what is done in this hall today. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MIKE ENZI, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VOINOVICH). The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. I thank the Chair.

DR. TOM PHILLIPS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to take a couple moments to welcome my former pastor from Gillette, WY, to the

Senate Chamber. I thank him and his wife Carolyn for making the journey to Washington to visit with us and some people with whom we have become acquainted through books we have read.

Dr. Phillips came to Gillette in 1983, and he has a doctorate but prefers to be called "pastor." It made a significant impression on our community. He also taught us the difference between going to church and worshiping. That has been a lasting legacy and pulled people together, unified them. But, more importantly, he provided an individual ministry to me and to the other people in the congregation. He has been an instructor and a conscience. He has stretched the imaginations and minds of the people in our congregation but most especially my mind. Diana and I have had the blessings of this wonderful couple as they have been in Gillette; they have inspired us from their position and also were friends to us as just normal people, which can sometimes be very difficult for ministers.

Unfortunately, Gillette has lost his services; he is now in northern Colorado where he is a minister to ministers. He is with the Presbytery. He goes around and shares with people who sometimes have difficulty sharing with the members of their congregation. He provides a special service there. Throughout all that time, he has been sharing books which in turn have challenged me, stretched me, and helped me to do the job here.

So I thank both of them for their contribution to my and Diana's life, the life of our family, and also to our education through the years.

I thank "Pastor" Phillips.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 1:20 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 1999—Resumed

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (S. 1593) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

Pending:

Daschle amendment No. 2298, in the nature of a substitute.

Reid amendment No. 2299 (to amendment No. 2298), of a perfecting nature.

Wellstone amendment No. 2306 (to the text of the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 2298), to allow a State to enact voluntary public financing legislation regarding the election of Federal candidates in such State.

CLOTURE MOTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Daschle amendment No. 2298, to S. 1593.

Tom Daschle, Chuck Robb, Mary L. Landrieu, Joseph Lieberman, Jack Reed, Max Baucus, Barbara Boxer, Richard H. Bryan, Jeff Bingaman, Tim Johnson, Harry Reid, Robert G. Torricelli, Blanche L. Lincoln, Dianne Feinstein, Jay D. Rockefeller, Richard J. Durbin, Daniel K. Akaka, Ron Wyden, Byron L. Dorgan, and Tom Harkin.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the previous order, the mandatory quorum call under the rule has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the Daschle amendment No. 2298 to S. 1593, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 330 Leg.]

YEAS—52

Akaka	Feingold	McCain
Baucus	Feinstein	Mikulski
Bayh	Graham	Moynihan
Biden	Harkin	Murray
Bingaman	Hollings	Reed
Boxer	Inouye	Reid
Breaux	Jeffords	Robb
Bryan	Johnson	Rockefeller
Byrd	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Chafee	Kerrey	Schumer
Cleland	Kerry	Snowe
Collins	Kohl	Specter
Conrad	Landrieu	Thompson
Daschle	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dodd	Leahy	Wellstone
Dorgan	Levin	Wyden
Durbin	Lieberman	
Edwards	Lincoln	

NAYS—48

Abraham	Fitzgerald	Mack
Allard	Frist	McConnell
Ashcroft	Gorton	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grams	Roberts
Brownback	Grassley	Roth
Bunning	Gregg	Santorum
Burns	Hagel	Sessions
Campbell	Hatch	Shelby
Cochran	Helms	Smith (NH)
Coverdell	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Craig	Hutchison	Stevens
Crapo	Inhofe	Thomas
DeWine	Kyl	Thurmond
Domenici	Lott	Voinovich
Enzi	Lugar	Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this voter the yeas are 52, the nays are 48. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak out of order for no more than 5 minutes.

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

SENATOR LEAHY'S 10,000TH VOTE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that with this vote Senator PATRICK LEAHY has reached a historic achievement in having cast his 10,000th rollcall vote.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

I join my colleagues in congratulating Senator LEAHY on his historic achievement.

In the history of our Nation, only 1,851 Americans have ever served in the U.S. Senate, and have achieved this level. And only 21 have cast 10,000 rollcall votes.

It is perhaps no coincidence that—at the very moment Senator LEAHY was casting his 10,000th vote in this chamber—baseball's home run king, Hank Aaron, was being honored on the other side of the Capitol.

PATRICK LEAHY and Henry Aaron are both "heavy hitters"—in their own fields. They are both men whose names will be recorded forever in the history books.

The greatest compliment one Senator can pay another is to call him or her "a Senator's Senator." It is not a term that is used loosely. It is a term that must be earned. To be a "Senators' Senator," you have to love the Senate. You have to love its history and traditions. Most of all, you have to love what it represents; you have to love democracy. You have to love it enough to be willing to fight for it, to sacrifice for it, and sometimes, to bend for it. PATRICK LEAHY is such a man.

I am proud to serve with him in this Senate. And I am even more proud to count him as a friend.

I first came to this Senate in 1987. Those were hard times in rural America. The farm economy was in a deep recession. In South Dakota and across the country, people were being forced

to sell farms that had been in their families for generations. That same year, PATRICK LEAHY became chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. And I became its newest member. It was on the Agriculture Committee that I first came to know Senator LEAHY. It was there that I first saw the qualities and characteristics which I now recognize as the hallmarks of his extraordinary career.

PATRICK LEAHY cares deeply about people, and about protecting America's natural resources. Under his leadership, issues that had historically been considered "second tier" issues—such as nutrition and the environment—were elevated in importance. He helped bridge differences between farmers and environmentalists.

PATRICK LEAHY is a consensus builder. That is another thing I learned from watching him. Nearly every major piece of legislation reported out of the Agriculture Committee during his years as chairman was reported out with strong bipartisan support. He worked closely, first under Senator Dole, and then later under Senator LUGAR, to build that support. PATRICK LEAHY is committed to making government work better.

In his first term as chairman, Senator LEAHY managed two of the ten measures cited by Time magazine as landmark legacies of the 100th Congress. The first was the Hunger Prevention Act; the second was the Agriculture Credit Act, the most comprehensive reform of the farm credit system in 50 years. That bill not only saved the farm credit system from bankruptcy; it saved millions of family farmers from disaster.

I learned a lot from watching PATRICK LEAHY about how to be a leader, about how to reach across the aisle and build a bipartisan consensus. He grew up in Montpelier, Vermont's capital, left to go to Georgetown Law School, and returned home to practice law. He began his political career in 1966 when he was elected the Chittenden County State's attorney. Eight years later, at the age of 34, he was selected by the National District Attorneys Association as one of the three outstanding prosecutors in the United States. That same year, he was elected to the Senate.

He remains the youngest Senator, and the only Democratic Senator, ever sent to this body by the people of the Green Mountain State.

In 1998, he was reelected with 72 percent of the vote, one of the largest margins of victory in any Senate race last year.

It is not simply the number of votes which he has cast which makes him the kind of Senator he is and the man whom we congratulate today; it is also the nature of those votes, the serious reflection that accompanied them, and sometimes the courage it took to cast them.

Over the years, Senator LEAHY has frequently spoken out against proposals he knew were popular but believed were unconstitutional. For the last 3 years, as ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, he has been an outspoken and articulate advocate for the right of Federal judicial nominees to have a fair vote, and the responsibility of this Senate to grant them that right.

On the Appropriations Committee's subcommittee, Senator LEAHY has been a leader in the global effort to ban antipersonnel mines. In 1992, he wrote the first law by any government banning the export of these weapons and played a key role in pushing for an international treaty banning their use. Now 122 nations have signed that treaty.

He has also used his leadership position to fight the global spread of infectious diseases, and to prohibit American aid to police forces that have records of human rights violations.

PATRICK LEAHY is a quiet, thoughtful man with great intellectual curiosity and a great sense of humor. He is also one of the most forward-looking people I know. He was one of the first Senators to go online and establish a home page on the World Wide Web. He frequently holds town meetings with Vermonters on the Internet.

This year, he was awarded the John Peter and Anna Catherine Zenger Award "for outstanding contributions in support of press freedom and the people's right to know," only the second time since 1954 that it has gone to a government leader.

In the 25 years he has served here, PATRICK LEAHY has lost a little bit of the hair he came with, but he has gained an extraordinary amount of wisdom and skill. He has shared those gifts with America, and we are better and stronger because of it.

Besides his 10,000 rollcall votes, there is at least one other accomplishment for which Senator LEAHY will go down in the history books. We all know PATRICK LEAHY is one of the world's biggest "Dead Heads." He is one of the biggest fans of the legendary band, the Grateful Dead. Several years ago, he invited Jerry Garcia and several other members of the band to have lunch in the Senate dining room. People were already doing double and triple takes—and then Senator THURMOND walked in.

Ever the bridge builder, Senator LEAHY rushed over to Senator THURMOND and said, "Please join us. There is someone I want you to meet."

If Patrick LEAHY can help bridge that divide between Jerry Garcia and STROM THURMOND, there is hope for all of us. There is no telling what else he can do in the Senate in the remaining time that he will be here. I hope it is for years and years and thousands of votes to come.

I yield the floor.