

there anyone who can doubt that will lead to a new Cuba? Is there anyone who doubts that kind of exchange, instead of this isolationism, will force the political change we have been waiting for for over four decades?

I don't think that change will come about by granting citizenship to Elian Gonzalez. That one little boy will become just a tragic footnote in history. He has endured enough in his short life. I hope this Senate doesn't add to the burden he now has to carry—the memory of seeing his mother drown at sea. I hope the leadership of the Senate will think twice before they allow us to become party to what has become a sad chapter in the history of this country.

I yield the floor.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-120, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the National Commission for the Review of the National Reconnaissance Office: The Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), Martin Faga, of Virginia and William Schneider, Jr., of New York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to Public Law 106-120, appoints the following individuals to serve as members of the National Commission for the Review of the National Reconnaissance Office: The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY), and Lieutenant General Patrick Marshall Hughes, United States Army, Retired, of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, appoints the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 22, 2000.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator GRAMS of Minnesota be allowed to speak in morning business when the Senator from Nevada has completed his statement.

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

THE HIGH COST OF CAMPAIGNS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, about a year ago, I was still celebrating my

victory from the election of 1998. It was a tough election. The reason I mention that today is because in the small State of Nevada, with less than 2 million people, the two candidates running for the Senate spent over \$20 million. We had less than 500,000 people who voted in that election but we spent over \$20 million. We spent approximately \$4 million in our campaign accounts, and then each party spent about \$6 million. So it was a total of \$20 million, plus an undisclosed amount of money that was spent by people who represented the National Rifle Association, the truckers' association, and other groups. These independent expenditures on both sides were something that added to the cost of that election in Nevada.

The reason I mention this is when I first came to the Senate, I had an election I thought cost too much money. It cost about \$3 million. In this election I spent over \$10 million—that is, counting the money spent mostly on my behalf and on behalf of the others in that election cycle.

Something has to be done to stop the amount of money being spent on these elections. We know that on the Presidential level, Senator MCCAIN, who is running for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, is spending a lot of his time talking about the need for campaign finance reform. I admire and appreciate the work of Senator MCCAIN in this regard. On the Democratic side, both Senators Bradley and Vice President GORE are talking about the need for campaign finance reform. Those who support campaign finance reform got a real boost, a real shot in the arm, in the last few days when the U.S. Supreme Court, in a case that came out of Missouri, rendered a 6-3 opinion. In effect, that opinion said in the case of *Shrink v. Missouri Government* that the Court had a right to set maximums as to how much somebody could spend. The Court held that the Missouri law imposing a little over a \$1,000 limit on contributions to State candidates did comply with the Constitution, despite a challenge claimed that the limit was so low it affected the ability of interested people to give to the candidate of his choice.

The reason this case was so important is that everybody has been waiting for almost 25 years to determine what the Court would do about *Buckley v. Valeo*, were the Court held that political contributions are speech protected by the first amendment. Though certain limits could be enforced, the Government could not put too many restrictions on when and what a person could spend on political candidates. Some hoped and wished the *Shrink* case, cited by the Supreme Court, would throw out all the limitations and, in effect, there would be a free-for-all as to how much money could be raised, and there would be no restric-

tions as to from where the money would come. The *Shrink* case, while it didn't cite all the problems with campaign finance money, decided there could be limits established in campaign finance spending. That is an important step.

I think what we need is to have elections that are shorter in time. We have to have limitations on how much people can spend on elections. We can't do anything in light of the present law with having individuals spend unlimited amounts of money until we pass a constitutional amendment, which has been pushed by Senator FRITZ HOLLINGS for many years. In spite of our being unable to stop people from spending personal moneys of unlimited amounts, the Court clearly said limits can be set. I think this should add impetus to the Presidential campaign now underway. What Senator MCCAIN is saying is that we should go with the Feingold-McCain bill that is going to stop the flow of soft money, corporate money, in campaigns. That seems to be something that certainly can be done. We know in the past it has been done in Federal elections, and this should be reestablished.

So I hope Senator MCCAIN, Bill Bradley, and Vice President GORE will continue talking about this. I hope it becomes an issue in the Presidential campaign, which will be shortly upon us.

I do appreciate the Supreme Court. There are some who come here and berate them very often. I think it is time we throw them a bouquet. This was a tough opinion, decided by a 6-3 margin. I think this is important. Justice Stevens noted:

Money is not speech, it is property. Every American is entitled to speak, but not every American has the same amount of property.

That is something I hope will be carried over into future discussions by the Supreme Court in reviewing *Buckley v. Valeo*, as to what it means regarding whether or not free speech is the ability to spend as much money as you want in a campaign. I don't think it is. I think the Supreme Court will agree with me.

In short, the Supreme Court did the right thing. It should give us, as a body, the ability to change the law and revisit some of the things taking place in America today. What Senator FEINGOLD and Senator MCCAIN have tried to do is the right approach. We should do that. All the arguments made about how it would be unconstitutional to do that certainly fail in light of what the Supreme Court recently decided.

THE FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO CLINIC ENTRANCE ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, prior to coming here I was a trial lawyer. I started out representing insurance companies. I was a defense lawyer representing insureds who were involved