

This Is How Little It Cost Goldman Sachs To Bribe America's Senators To Fast Track Obama's TPP Bill

By [Zero Hedge](#)

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[Zero Hedge](#)

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It took just a few days [after the stunning defeat of Obama's attempt](#) to fast-track the Trans Pacific Partnership bill in the Senate at the hands of his own Democratic party, before everything returned back to normal and the TPP fast-track was promptly passed. Why? The simple answer: money. Or rather, even more money.

Because while the actual contents of the TPP may be highly confidential, and their public dissemination may [lead to prison time for the "perpetrator" of such illegal transparency](#), we now know just how much it cost corporations to bribe the Senate to do the bidding of the "people." In the Supreme Court sense, of course, in which corporations are "people."

According to an analysis by the [Guardian](#), fast-tracking the TPP, meaning its passage through Congress without having its contents available for debate or amendments, **was only possible after lots of corporate money exchanged hands with senators.** The US Senate passed Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) – the fast-tracking bill – [by a 65-33 margin](#) on 14 May. Last Thursday, the Senate voted 62-38 to [bring the debate on TPA](#) to a close.

Those impressive majorities follow months of behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing by the world's most well-heeled multinational corporations with just a handful of holdouts.

Using data from the Federal Election Commission, the chart below ([based on data from the following spreadsheet](#)) shows all donations that corporate members of the [US Business Coalition for TPP](#) made to US Senate campaigns between January and March 2015, when fast-tracking the TPP was being debated in the Senate.

The result: it took a paltry \$1.15 million in bribes to get everyone in the Senate on the same page. And the biggest shocker: with a total of \$195,550 in "donations", or more than double the second largest donor UPS, was none other than Goldman Sachs.



The summary findings:

- Out of the total \$1,148,971 given, an average of \$17,676.48 was donated to each of the 65 "yea" votes.
- The average Republican member received \$19,673.28 from corporate TPP supporters.
- The average Democrat received \$9,689.23 from those same donors.

The amounts given rise dramatically when looking at how much each senator running for re-election received.

Two days before the fast-track vote, Obama was [a few votes shy](#) of having the filibuster-proof majority he needed. Ron Wyden and seven other Senate Democrats announced they were on the fence on 12 May, distinguishing themselves from the Senate's 54 Republicans and handful of Democrats as the votes to sway.

- In just 24 hours, Wyden and five of those Democratic holdouts – Michael Bennet of Colorado, Dianne Feinstein of California, Claire McCaskill of Missouri, Patty Murray of Washington, and Bill Nelson of Florida – [caved and voted for fast-track](#).
- Bennet, Murray, and Wyden – all running for re-election in 2016 – **received \$105,900 between the three of them**. Bennet, who comes from the more purple state of Colorado, got \$53,700 in corporate campaign donations between January and March 2015, according to Channing's research.
- Almost 100% of the Republicans in the US Senate voted for fast-track – the only two non-votes on TPA were a Republican from Louisiana and a Republican from Alaska.
- Senator Rob Portman of Ohio, who is the former US trade representative, has been [one of the loudest proponents of the TPP](#). (In a comment to the Guardian Portman's office said: "Senator Portman is not a vocal proponent of TPP – he has said it's still being negotiated and if and when an agreement is reached he will review it carefully.") He received \$119,700 from 14 different corporations between January and March, most of which comes from donations from Goldman Sachs (\$70,600), Pfizer (\$15,700), and Procter & Gamble (\$12,900). Portman is expected to run against former Ohio governor Ted Strickland in 2016 in one of the most politically competitive states in the country.
- Seven Republicans who voted "yea" to fast-track and are also running for re-election next year cleaned up between January and March. Senator Johnny Isakson of Georgia received \$102,500 in corporate contributions. **Senator Roy Blunt of Missouri, best known for proposing a Monsanto-written bill in 2013 that became known as the [Monsanto Protection Act](#), received \$77,900 – \$13,500 of which came from Monsanto.**
- Arizona senator and former presidential candidate John McCain received \$51,700 in the first quarter of 2015. Senator Richard Burr of North Carolina received \$60,000 in corporate donations. Eighty-one-year-old senator Chuck Grassley of Iowa, who is running for his seventh Senate term, received \$35,000. Senator Tim Scott of South Carolina, who will be running for his first full six-year term in 2016, received \$67,500 from pro-TPP corporations.

"It's a rare thing for members of Congress to go against the money these days," said Mansur Gidfar, spokesman for the anti-corruption group Represent.Us. **"They know exactly which special interests they need to keep happy if they want to fund their reelection campaigns or secure a future job as a lobbyist.**

"How can we expect politicians who routinely receive campaign money, lucrative job offers, and lavish gifts from special interests to make impartial decisions that directly affect those same special interests?" Gidfar said. **"As long as this kind of transparently corrupt behavior remains legal, we won't have a government that truly represents the people."**

In other news, following last week's DOJ crackdown on now openly criminal FX market manipulation and rigging by the big banks, in which precisely zero bankers have been arrested, we are happy to announce that "transparently corrupt behavior" in the Senate, and everywhere else, will remain not only legal, but very well funded.

But what is truly scariest, is just how **little** it costs corporations to bribe America's "elected" politicians, and make them serve the best interests of a few billionaire shareholders over the grave of what once used to be America's middle class.

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