

that have matters of expropriation of properties pending. Were we to apply the same standard we are going to apply, or could apply with this legislation, it would open up in the case of Americans of Polish ancestry, Vietnamese, Chinese, German—the countries, 37 in number—then one could only begin to imagine the kind of overwhelming amount of work that would fall on our United States courts.

It is estimated that each claims action costs some \$4,500 to process. Just with the passage of this legislation, we will expand the workload of that court from 6,000 cases, legitimate cases of expropriation, to some 430,000 cases. That is what we have been told is the estimate of the claims. Who is going to pay for that, and what happens to the claimants who have a consistent legitimate right? Yet, that is what we are doing with this bill.

So regardless of how one feels about the government in Cuba, how angry they may be, I just beseech my colleagues to read title III of this bill and then ask themselves whether or not this is something we ought to be doing to ourselves.

This is an unfunded mandate, in effect, for the claims that come before the court. There is another reason, in my view, why it should be rejected. We never voted on it in committee, never had a single vote. The bill is brought to the floor by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who chairs the committee which has jurisdiction.

I hope we do not invoke cloture and that the bill be sent back for further work so it comes back with the kind of provisions in title III that are not, I think, so threatening and dangerous to the country.

Mr. President, I heard the gavel come down. Is there a time limitation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time has been divided and the time on the Democratic side has expired.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent that my colleague be able to respond.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I was only going to ask a question of the Senator from Connecticut. I am not on the relevant committee. My understanding was this was not subject to a committee markup, and this legislation came to the floor without a markup; is that correct?

Mr. DODD. That is correct. Again, I can understand someone who was in the minority trying to pull that, but if you are in the majority and the chair of the committee and bring a bill out that you did not have a markup on in your own committee, I do not understand the precedent for that, it seems to me.

We had hearings on this issue, in fairness to the chairman of the committee. There are hearings we had about the situation in Cuba, but no markup of this legislation at all.

Mr. DORGAN. This is not an unimportant issue, I agree with the Senator.

Since I am not involved in this committee's actions, it seems to me that the approach that would best serve the search for the right policy would be an approach where you have a committee process, where they mark up the bill, debate the bill during markup, write the best bill and then bring it to the floor. This appears not to be the regular order to get the legislation to the floor. I appreciate the Senator's response.

Mr. DODD. Just for the benefit of my colleagues, I point out, as I mentioned earlier, this expands the definition of who is a U.S. claimant to include "any Cuban national presently a United States citizen regardless of citizenship at the time of the expropriation, as well as any person who incorporates himself or herself as a business entity under U.S. law prior to this bill becoming law."

That is, you do not have to be a U.S. citizen today, you can be a foreign national, but if you incorporate yourself as any person, then you can bring an action in U.S. claims court. That is unprecedented, as far as the law has stood for the past 4 decades.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, there will be a vote momentarily. That will be the last vote of the day. It could be the last vote of the week, depending on whether or not we get to appoint conferees to S. 652, the telecommunications bill, tomorrow. I understand there may be an instruction on the other side. If there is an instruction, that could require a vote tomorrow. And we hope to appoint conferees to welfare reform, H.R. 4. The President has asked about expediting that. Others have asked about expediting that. We are prepared to appoint conferees. We hope we can do that tomorrow.

As to Monday, I hope to have an announcement tomorrow whether or not we will be in session at all on Monday, and if we are in session, what we will be about, because as I understand, there is going to be a massive traffic jam on Monday. They tell me thousands of buses are going to be in town, so it might not be possible to get to the Capitol, or, if you get here, it might not be possible to get anywhere else.

I will try to accommodate my colleagues and make that announcement as early as I can tomorrow.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 debate on the substitute amendment to Calendar No. 202, H.R. 927, an act to seek international sanctions against the Castro government.

Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, Bob Smith, Bill Frist, John Ashcroft, Jim Inhofe, Paul D. Coverdell, Spencer Abraham, Larry E. Craig, Trent Lott, Rod Grams, Frank H. Murkowski, Fred Thompson, Mike DeWine, Hank Brown, Chuck Grassley.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the quorum call has been waived.

VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the substitute amendment No. 2898 to H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Solidarity Act, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required under the rules. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] is absent due to a death in the family.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 56, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 488 Leg.]

YEAS—56

Abraham	Frist	Mack
Ashcroft	Gorton	McCain
Bennett	Graham	McConnell
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Bradley	Grams	Nickles
Brown	Grassley	Pressler
Bryan	Gregg	Roth
Burns	Helms	Santorum
Campbell	Hollings	Shelby
Chafee	Hutchison	Simpson
Coats	Inhofe	Smith
Cochran	Jeffords	Snowe
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Specter
Craig	Kempthorne	Stevens
D'Amato	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Lautenberg	Thompson
Dole	Lieberman	Thurmond
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Faircloth	Lugar	

NAYS—37

Akaka	Dodd	Kerrey
Baucus	Dorgan	Kerry
Biden	Feingold	Kohl
Bingaman	Feinstein	Leahy
Boxer	Ford	Levin
Breaux	Glenn	Mikulski
Bumpers	Harkin	Moseley-Braun
Byrd	Heflin	Moynihan
Conrad	Inouye	Murray
Daschle	Johnston	Nunn

Pell	Rockefeller	Wellstone
Pryor	Sarbanes	
Robb	Simon	

NOT VOTING—6

Cohen	Hatch	Kennedy
Exon	Hatfield	Reid

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 56, the nays are 37. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I would like to inform the Senate that my distinguished colleague, Senator REID, was called away suddenly due to the death of a lifetime friend of his family. He was unable to be present because of his attendance at funeral services in Nevada. Had he been present today, he would have voted for cloture on the matter presently before the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95-521, appoints Thomas B. Griffith as Senate Legal Counsel, effective as of October 24, 1995, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 105th Congress.

The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 95-521, appoints Morgan J. Frankel as Deputy Senate Legal Counsel, effective as of October 24, 1995, for a term of service to expire at the end of the 105th Congress.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

(During today's session of the Senate, the following morning business was transacted.)

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GRAMS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as all Senators know, the Senate is a place of traditions. And one tradition we have is honoring those colleagues who preside over the Senate for more than 100 hours a session.

Presiding over the Senate can be very tough duty. There are periods, of course, where absolutely nothing is happening. But there are also periods where rulings from the Chair may change the course of legislation, or of history, itself.

One Senator that has impressed all of us with the knowledgeable and fair way he presides—as well as with the leader-

ship he has shown on a wide number of issues—is Senator ROD GRAMS of Minnesota. And I am pleased to announce that Senator GRAMS has now become the second Senator in this historic Congress to have earned the Golden Gavel Award for presiding over the Senate for 100 hours.

Minnesotans can take great pride in the achievement of Senator GRAMS, and I know all Senators joins with me in congratulating him.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, October 9- to 13 has been recognized as National School Lunch Week. It is therefore appropriate to congratulate those who work to elevate child welfare and nutrition concerns on the national policy agenda, as it is increasingly apparent that investments in child nutrition programs today will pay rich dividends in terms of the future health and productivity of our Nation.

The National School Lunch Program was signed into law in 1946, not as an act of charity, but as a matter of national security. Shocking numbers of young men had failed their physicals in World War II as a result of preventable, nutrition-related illnesses. The National School Lunch Act was designed to provide access to necessary nutrition for some of our Nation's most vulnerable children.

Next June, we will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of this extremely successful program. Over the years I have enjoyed working with the members of the South Dakota School Food Service Association, and we agree on the importance of child nutrition and the value of the school meals program. I look forward to our continued work in this area.

Last year Congress passed legislation that reauthorized and improved several important nutrition programs under the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act. I was pleased to be a cosponsor of this legislation. At my urging, as part of that legislation, Congress directed the Department of Agriculture to bring schools into compliance with specified dietary guidelines by the 1996-97 school year rather than the 1998-99 school year, as originally stipulated by USDA. Among other recommendations, these guidelines establish a 30-percent limit on daily dietary fat, and a 10-percent limit on saturated fat.

In June 1995, USDA updated Federal regulations to require schools meals to meet the dietary guidelines and conform to the legislation. The school meals initiative for healthy children is a significant reform of the program's 49 year history. In support of this policy, USDA also launched Team Nutrition, which provides training and technical assistance, as well as nutrition education to schools as they strive to incorporate the new nutrition standards into their school meals. Team Nutri-

tion's goal is to improve the health and education of children through innovative public and private partnerships.

I'm particularly pleased to recognize a South Dakota school which is leading the way in implementing healthier school meals. Rosholt Elementary School in Rosholt, SD, near my hometown of Aberdeen, is the first Team Nutrition school in South Dakota. Rosholt Elementary will serve as a model as they begin implementation of the healthy school meals policy. Compliance with the dietary guidelines will have a real impact on the health of children who participate in the school meals program, and I commend the Rosholt school and community on its commitment to the health status of its students.

I yield the floor.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:46 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker appoints Mr. BORSKI as a conferee in the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 440) to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation from the House of Representatives of Mr. Mineta.

The message also announced that the Speaker appoints Mr. OBERSTAR as a conferee in the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 395) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Administration, and to authorize the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and for other purposes; to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation from the House of Representatives of Mr. Mineta.

At 1:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1976) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes;

The message also announced that the Speaker appoints the following Member as an additional conferee in the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4) to restore the American family, reduce illegitimacy, control welfare spending, and reduce welfare dependence: Mr. TANNER.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment: