

with us or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime.

It seems to me reasonable that if there are murderers who Fidel Castro is hiding in Cuba, he could easily return them so they could be prosecuted in New Jersey or other States where they committed the terrible crimes. If Cuba is on the State Department list of terrorist nations, it seems reasonable they ought to be removed before we give them help. I rest my case.

I hope my colleagues will support the Torricelli-Smith amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous consent request, the Senator from New Jersey is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. TORRICELLI. I thank Senators SMITH, HELMS, ENSIGN, GRAHAM, and NELSON for being part of this effort.

The administration supports these amendments and opposes the provision in the bill. It would be shocking if the President of the United States did not support us. President Bush has made very clear, in this world, you are with us in the fight against terrorism or you are against us.

We are in the middle of a worldwide fight against terrorism and almost unbelievably in this Senate this bill contains a provision that the United States would allow private banks, guaranteed by the U.S. Government, to sell products to Fidel Castro's Cuba while the State Department has listed Cuba as harboring terrorists—not one terrorist group but four terrorist groups.

Further, it is amending the bill to say to Fidel Castro: If you want the privilege of our finance, get yourself off the terrorist list; if you want the privilege of our finance, return the 77 fugitives living in Cuba wanted for murder, hijacking, and terrorist activities.

I ask my colleagues to think about what we are doing, what kind of a message we are sending. We send troops halfway around the world to fight terrorists. But now on the floor of the Senate, before our troops even come home, we are authorizing the financing of exports to a country we have identified as harboring terrorists. It doesn't make sense. Of course, the President is opposed to it. Of course, we should be opposed to it. But it will be argued that we need this for business, that we need this to help our farmers. I don't believe there is a farmer in America who wants to make a buck selling products to people who harbor fugitives from justice. But even if they did, what kind of a business proposition is this?

Fidel Castro owes \$11 billion to financial institutions, he has not paid it back; \$20 billion to former Soviet Union; he hasn't paid it back. His current account deficit is \$700 million. He can't meet the bills. Even if you loaned him the money, he couldn't pay it back.

Don't let anybody tell you that in doing this we are not being a generous people. Fidel Castro can buy American food. He has to pay for it. The United States has given more food and medicine to Cuba in the last 10 years than any one nation has given to any other nation in modern history. He is getting donations. He can buy our food. We just should not finance it because he can't buy it back and he doesn't deserve it.

Consistency in America foreign policy; financing sales to a nation on our terrorist list, never.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, does anyone in the Senate Chamber think Fidel Castro has ever missed a meal because for 40 years we have said to family farmers in America: You can't sell food to Cuba? What meal has he missed? You know and I know this 40-year failed policy is a policy that takes a swing at Fidel Castro and it hits poor people, and sick people, and hungry people in Cuba. And it hurts American farmers here at home. We know that.

Let me ask the question about consistency. We hear these discussions about Cuba. Is there a sanction against private financing to send food to Communist China? No, there is not. Is there a prohibition against private financing to send food to Vietnam, which is a Communist country? No, there is not. Is there a prohibition against sending food to North Korea, a Communist country? No. Is there a prohibition of private financing to send food to Libya or Iran? The answer is no. No.

So we are told that somehow there needs to be a sanction, or a continued sanction for the past 40 years, to prohibit private financing to send food to Cuba. It is a foolish failed public policy, and everyone knows it.

How long does it take to understand that a policy doesn't work? Ten years? Twenty years? With Cuba, it has been 40 years.

American farmers are told they should pay the price for this foreign policy. What is the price? The price is your Canadian neighbors can sell food to Cuba. The French can sell, the English can sell, and all of the European countries can sell. It is just the United States farmers who are told: You can't sell food to Cuba.

That is a foolish public policy. It is time to stop it, this notion about a Communist country. This is the only country in the world which employs this policy, and it doesn't work.

As I said when I started, Fidel Castro has not missed a meal because of this policy. But hungry people, sick people, and poor people have been severely disadvantaged for a long while. That is not what this country ought to be doing in foreign policy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I move to table the Smith amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) is necessarily absent.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 375 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Baucus	Daschle	Landrieu
Bayh	Dayton	Leahy
Biden	DeWine	Levin
Bingaman	Dodd	Lincoln
Bond	Dorgan	Lugar
Boxer	Durbin	Mikulski
Breaux	Edwards	Miller
Brownback	Enzi	Murray
Burns	Feingold	Nelson (NE)
Campbell	Feinstein	Nickles
Cantwell	Fitzgerald	Reed
Carnahan	Grassley	Roberts
Carper	Hagel	Rockefeller
Chafee	Harkin	Sarbanes
Cleland	Hutchinson	Stabenow
Clinton	Inouye	Thomas
Cochran	Jeffords	Warner
Collins	Johnson	Wellstone
Conrad	Kennedy	Wyden
Craig	Kerry	
Crapo	Kohl	

NAYS—33

Allard	Hatch	Schumer
Allen	Hollings	Sessions
Bennett	Hutchinson	Shelby
Bunning	Inhofe	Smith (NH)
Byrd	Kyl	Smith (OR)
Corzine	Lieberman	Snowe
Domenici	McCain	Specter
Ensign	McConnell	Stevens
Frist	Nelson (FL)	Thompson
Graham	Reid	Thurmond
Gregg	Santorum	Torricelli

NOT VOTING—6

Akaka	Helms	Murkowski
Gramm	Lott	Voinovich

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HARKIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period for morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: What is the pending business?