

or international telephone line to transmit information assisting in the placing of bets. But it's not illegal to make a bet, as long as you're not in the gambling business. The Coeur d'Alene tribe would have callers place bets to its operations in Idaho.

I. Nelson Rose, a Whittier College law professor and gambling expert, believes Americans running offshore virtual casinos could face seizure of their assets under federal racketeering statutes. But foreign nationals operating the facilities are likely beyond Uncle Sam's reach, and players are usually hard to trace and aren't prosecuted.

"Because it's so new, people don't really know how to respond to it," said Jeff Frentzen, who follows developments on the Internet for the magazine PC Week. "In some corners, it's viewed as a threat.

"It reminds me of what was going on earlier this year with the Internet pornography issue. It's a global system, and it's really hard to control."

One company on the Internet is Sports International Ltd., which says it has 25 to 30 people working at its computer operation on St. John's, Antigua. It does marketing and software development at an office outside Philadelphia.

The publicly held company, which says it handled \$48 million in its first year, has been taking bets on sports events on the Internet since February. During the first quarter of 1996, it expects to offer "Global Casino," in which players at home will be given software that will make it seem as though they're really inside a gambling hall.

The way the online operations are typically set up is this: Players either send money or use a credit card to establish a pre-paid account on the island where the game is administered. They use that money to gamble. Their winnings are either rolled back into their account, or wired to them. That way, all the gambling takes place outside the U.S.

Jeffrey Erb, a Sports International official, said players are responsible for paying taxes on their earnings. He said the company has a simple incentive for maintaining integrity: Any customer who felt cheated could instantly put the word out to millions of Internet users.

At this stage, the phenomenon of Internet gambling is so new and so rapidly evolving that no one really knows what its ultimate impact on the gaming industry will be.

Roger Gros, the Atlantic City-based editor of two industry publications, Casino Journal and Casino Player, said that in recent months, he has heard about a half-dozen announcements for virtual casinos. But more are coming; within a year, he expects hundreds.

Still, he doesn't think they'll fundamentally alter the casino landscape. At least not now.

"It's just going to be a little sidelight for people who want to gamble and know how to use the Internet," he said. "But I don't think it's going to be a major factor in the gambling industry."

While Butterworth is still trying to determine whether he can do anything to halt electronic gambling on the Internet, he and other attorneys general from around the country already have taken a strong stand to stop the Coeur d'Alene tribe's proposed national lottery.

In March, Butterworth sent a letter to all telephone companies in Florida, warning that use of their phone lines for carrying gambling information across state lines would violate both state and federal laws.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Attorneys General passed a resolution urging the National Indian Gaming Commission and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno to take

action to prevent the "illegal" lottery. A bill introduced in Congress would effectively kill the planned lottery by amending current law to require that all players be physically present at the game.

The tribe wants to run its weekly game where state lotteries already exist—that's 36 states and the District of Columbia, a huge potential market that far exceeds any other lottery. The tribe contends it has received all the government approvals it needs and says its detractors are just afraid of competition.

Indeed, that fear is high in Florida. Officials say the Indian lottery could severely hurt ticket sales for the Florida Lottery, and cut into the more than \$800 million it raises for public schools each year.

Butterworth vows to go to court the moment the tribe's lottery is up and running.

Yet another form of electronic gambling that is now being offered by lotteries in five states, including California and New York, is keno. But it's doubtful it will appear in Florida, at least in the near future.

Under keno, players select up to 20 of 80 numbers, and then watch randomly selected numbers flash on a screen. How much they win depends on how many of their numbers appear. The games are run every five minutes, and terminals are being installed in restaurants, bars, bowling alleys and convenience stores.

Florida Lottery Secretary Marcia Mann said her staff hasn't studied keno for possible introduction and doesn't intend to.

"Knowing our governor like I do, I think he would see that as too much of a proliferation of gambling and too much like casinos," she said. Gov. Lawton Chiles has generally been a staunch opponent of gambling. ●

MEASURES PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1410 AND S. 1411

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I understand there are two bills due their second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the first bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1410) making further appropriations for fiscal year 1996.

Mr. DOLE. I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

The clerk will read the second bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1411) making further appropriations for fiscal year 1996.

Mr. DOLE. I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m. on Thursday, November 16; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

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

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the prayer, the Senate begin the continuing resolution, House Joint Resolution 122.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. I think Senators should, therefore, be on notice that we can expect votes probably tomorrow morning. We hope to complete action on this by early afternoon, I hope. As I understand, there may be no more than two amendments, so we will just take it up at 9 o'clock. Senator HATFIELD, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has been notified. And, hopefully, we can turn to any other available conference reports tomorrow.

I will just say I do not think it would be helpful to stay here until the House completes action. It would be after 11 o'clock, and by the time we completed action it would be 2 or 3 in the morning. So even if it were passed, it would not get to the White House until morning and that would not be in time to alert anybody, assuming he signed it, to come back to work. So I think we are not losing any time nor prejudicing anybody's rights by taking this up tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I share the view expressed by the majority leader and can assure him that we are prepared to go to the resolution. We will be offering amendments. It is certainly not our intention to delay the consideration and final passage of the resolution, hopefully, sometime early afternoon.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Mr. DASCHLE. I have one house-keeping matter. It is on rollcall vote No. 576. Senator BRADLEY voted "yea." It was his intention to vote "nay."

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that his vote be changed. This will not affect the outcome of the vote.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DOLE. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:09 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, November 16, 1995, at 9 a.m.