authorize a National American Indian Policy Information Center. The markup and hearing will take place on Tuesday, November 7, 1995, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224–2251.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, November 9, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., instead of 2 p.m., as previously scheduled, in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to review S. 231, a bill to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona; H.R. 562, a bill to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona; S. 342, a bill to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado; S. 364, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado; H.R. 629, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado; S. 489, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with the town of Grand Lake, CO, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in Rocky Mountain National Park; and S. 608, a bill to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, MA.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510–6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224–5161.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the November 16, 1995, hearing which had been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony on S. 873, a bill to establish the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor; S. 944, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Ohio River Corridor Study Commission; S. 945, a bill to amend the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 to modify the boundaries of the corridor; S. 1020, a bill to establish the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area in the State of Georgia; S. 1110, a bill to establish guidelines for the designation of National Heritage Areas; S. 1127, a bill to establish the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; and S. 1190, a bill to establish the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Ohio, has been canceled.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224–5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Friday, November 3, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on the nominations of S. Jane Bobbitt, to be Assistant Secretary for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Commerce; Charles A. Hunnicutt, to be Assistant Secretary for International Aviation at the Department of Transportation; and Nancy E. McFadden, to be general counsel of the Department of Transportation.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DESPITE COMPLEX TAX CODE, IRS MUST TREAT TAXPAYERS WITH FAIRNESS AND RESPECT

• Mr. MACK. Mr. President, death and taxes may be the only two things in life that are unavoidable, and the Federal Government has even found a way to combine them. Federal estate—death—and gift taxation represents punitive double taxation and unfairly transfers income from families to the Government. They tax money that has already been taxed once, if not twice. The steep 55 percent top estate tax rate frequently forces many families to liquidate or sell their businesses or farms just to pay the tax collector rather than being able to pass those belongings onto their next generation—often wiping out a lifetime of hard work.

Unfortunately, many taxpayers are punished even when they play by the rules. Because of the complexity of the Tax Code, many unsuspecting taxpayers get caught up in a situation in which they have to capitulate to the demands of the IRS or have to spend huge sums of money in the hopes of a fair tax court decision. Federal estate and gift taxation creates some of the most egregious cases. For example, hypertechnical IRS interpretation of the interplay between Code sections 2034 and 2038 have transcended any intent of Congress. Unforeseen technical traps in the Tax Code were not meant to be revenue raisers for the Federal Government at the expense of unsuspecting taxpayers.

Our complex and punitive Federal tax system is in need of a complete overhaul. Americans now waste some $190 billion and 6 billion man-hours just complying with our onerous Tax Code each year. That's the equivalent to the man-hours it takes to produce all the cars, trucks, and airplanes in this country each year. Tax reform is critical to simplifying the Tax Code and enhancing our Nation's long-term economic growth. And, as always, this will likely take several years to accomplish. In the meantime, taxpayers must always be treated with fairness and respect by the IRS as they comply with our current complex system.•

LOAN PLAN GOOD FOR SCHOOLS, STUDENTS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the interim chancellor of the University of Illinois at Chicago, David C. Broski, had a letter to the editor in the Chicago Tribune about direct lending.

Because our colleagues are trying to figure out right now what to do on direct lending, I thought they would be interested in seeing the perspective of a college administrator.

I ask that the letter to the editor be printed in the RECORD.

The letter to the editor follows:

LOAN PLAN GOOD FOR SCHOOLS, STUDENTS

CHICAGO.—I couldn't agree more with the Tribune's editorial opposing the changes in the Federal Direct Loan Program that have been suggested by the banking industry (''Cooking the books on student loans,'' Sept. 11).

The program received a big boost last year when rules were changed to allow the government to lend directly to students at some universities, without running the money through banks. But it could lose all it gained if Congress succumbs to pressure from banking interests and goes back to the old system. The debate in Washington has centered on arcane—and conflicting—reports from accountants. Some say the new program is more costly; others say it's not.

I'm not qualified to analyze the accountants' reports (though I don't understand how eliminating a middleman can cost you money). But I do know that the new program has benefited the people it was supposed to help: the students and the universities.

At the University of Illinois at Chicago, the direct-lending program has cut the average processing time for a student loan from seven weeks to three. And it has saved time and effort for our financial-aid staff because they don't have to deal with a multiplicity of banks. As a result, students get their money sooner and UIC saves money in reduced staff time and processing costs. We expect to process more than $40 million in direct student loans this academic year. At our sister campus in Urbana-Champaign, direct lending resulted in 2,500 more students receiving their loan proceeds at the beginning of the fall semester, compared with the previous year.

A Harvard University official echoed the sentiments of our financial-aid people when he said, ''Now that we're no longer caught up in the paper chase from many lending institutions and guarantee agencies, we have more time to deal with real issues.''

There's another good thing about the direct lending program that was not mentioned in your editorial. It offers a greater variety of repayment options. In addition to the standard repayment plan spread out over 5 to 10 years, students can choose: an extended repayment period with lower monthly payments, a plan in which payments increase over time, a plan with payments pegged to the borrower's income.

The advantage of these options, of course, is that they give college graduates the freedom to take lower-paying but socially useful jobs and still repay their student loans.

Federally guaranteed bank loans haven't been abolished. In fact, they make up more than half of the $25 billion in annual student loans. But UIC, like most of the state universities in Illinois, has switched to direct lending—with excellent results. The program is good for our students and good for Illinois taxpayers, and it shouldn't be abolished or weakened.—David C. Broski.●

IRANIAN BEHAVIOR

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on Iranian behavior and the continued need for sanctions to be placed upon this barbarous regime.

The Iranian regime's stubborn insistence on actions which only serve to isolate that nation and its people, threaten to cast Iran into total deprivation. The sponsorship of international terrorism, continued efforts to build weapons of mass destruction, and human rights violations against innocent Iranians, threaten to throw the country back into medieval times, where all the technology of the West and the ease of our daily life will be absent from the Iranian nation, due directly to the abusive rule of this primitive regime.

Iran is isolated and universally viewed as a pariah state. Its actions are abhorrent to the civilized world. As long as this warped, terroristic regime continues to punish the Iranian people with its misrule, this condition will continue. The tyrants in Tehran must understand their aggression and abuse of the good people of Iran will not last, and one day they will be brought to task for their actions.

While the tyrants continue to rule in Tehran, sanctions are a clear way to keep up the pressure on Iran and to deny them the ability to carry out their aggression on the outside world as well as against their own people. We do not take these issues lightly. It is a pity that the regime cannot act like a civilized country and not be so abusive. If only Iran would not conduct these brutal actions, we would not have to place sanctions on it.●

CUTTING TAXES NO MATTER THE COST

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, our colleague, Senator RUSS FEINGOLD, has been leading the charge in trying to get us to use common sense and not have a tax cut at this point.

I have been pleased to join him in this effort.

The Chicago Tribune, a newspaper that is independent but with a slight Republican leaning, had an editorial titled, ''Cutting taxes no matter the cost'' that makes a great deal of sense.

I ask that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

CUTTING TAXES NO MATTER THE COST

Republican lawmakers who know better will swear that a tax cut is necessary, that the savings from balancing the budget and shrinking government should go to small businesses, families with kids and others who will spend it better than Congress.

The same lawmakers will insist that they must honor a House-Senate compromise reached last summer to cut taxes by $245 billion, even though a few will acknowledge that a smaller number—or better yet, no tax cut at all—would make their job of balancing the budget in seven years that much easier.

But for now, as Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee clearly showed last week, the need to maintain party unity, appease the party's conservative elements and confront President Clinton on the budget is overriding sound judgment, economic logic and tax policy.

On Friday, Republicans on the tax-writing panel announced they had agreed to a $245 billion package of tax cuts over seven years that includes a permanent $500-per-child tax credit, significant reductions in capital gains taxes and breaks for corporations. The unanimous agreement insured that the measure will pass the full committee this week and made it likely it will be added to a budget-balancing bill for a full Senate vote later this month.

The deal also ended weeks of growing GOP division over tax cuts. Several weeks ago, for example, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas candidly suggested that a smaller tax cut package might be appropriate and that it made sense to let the expensive family tax credits expire in five years. He was attacked immediately by rival presidential candidate Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas for backpedaling on the promised GOP tax cuts. Soon after, Dole ditufully got back in line.

In fact, the $500-a-child tax credit is the package's costliest provision, yet does nothing to boost long-term economic growth. But Gramm and conservative constituencies like the Christian Coalition believe families that forgo income to raise children deserve an allowance, and they're insisting on nothing less.

What many Republicans still don't get, however, is that their own analysis say the tax cuts will add $93 billion in extra debt and interest payments to the $5 trillion of red ink that the nation has collected.

Any savings earned from balancing the budget should be used to shrink the national debt, not to finance tax breaks. That would be the fiscally prudent course. But, as the Finance Committee has shown, politics outweighs prudence of any kind these days.●

GAMBLING FEVER

●Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached article be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 10, 1995]

GAMBLING FEVER

(By William Safire)

HARPERS FERRY, W.VA—At the age of 14. I was standing on a landing in the stairwell at Joan of Arc Junior High School in Manhattan, watching a crap game, when I felt the heavy hand of a teacher on my shoulder.

My protest that I didn't even have a bet down was unavailing; four of us, all seniors, were branded as gamblers. The shaming punishment: though permitted to be graduated, I was refused a place at commencement and denied a diploma.

That was back when gambling was viewed as wrong: when bookies and numbers racketeers were considered the scum of society; and when a lust for something-for-nothing was looked upon as a weakness of character.

Today, state-sponsored gambling is the national pastime. Nearly 100 million casino visitors, video gamblers and sports bettors wager close to a half-trillion dollars—with $40 billion going to the ''house.''

And today, aboriginal Americans are exploiting those of us who followed in neon casinos on their reservations. The tribes are becoming a nation of croupiers, in league with national gambling interests, while pretending ill-gotten profits are used primarily to educate their children.

The ''gambling industry''—none of its pious proponents call it the gambling racket—is the source of the greatest sustained, bipartisan political hypocrisy of our time.

Liberals, professing a horror of regressive taxation, turn a blind eye to the way state-sponsored gambling redistributes income upward, and how new casino permissions snatch welfare checks to fatten per-share earnings of casino stockholders.

Conservatives, ostensibly upholders of public morality, approve government advertising campaigns to entice citizens to gamble in lotteries and play the ponies at off-track betting parlors.

Gullible voters were sold this notion: since many people liked to gamble anyway, why not turn gambling's profits to public benefit?

But the result is the gambling epidemic, with its associated money laundering by criminals, corruption of public officials and ''cannibalization'' of local economics. Thanks to the public blessing of gambling by government, the moral stigma was removed and the high roller has become a folk hero.

The media cannot escape their share of the blame. From the hysterical hype of the Publishers Clearing House to the front-page and primetime publicity given sweeptakes winners (nobody covers the losers), we have glorified the pernicious philosophy of something-for-nothing.

Nothing is for nothing. Crime always goes hand-in-hand with gambling. Here in the relatively poor state of West Virginia, a former governor confessed to taking bribes from racetrack operators and a lottery director was jailed for rigging a video lottery contract. Disgusted, church groups recently leaned on legislators to reject riverboat gambling, and the pols suddenly realized that a pro-casino vote could be a loser.

Now the media are at last awakening. Gee-Whiz stories touting the craze are out and hard reporting of the spreading addiction is in.

The Economist cast into doubt the claim that gambling salvages local economies. USA Today headlined: ''Nation raising 'a generation of gamblers,' '' focusing on the ring corrupting schools in suburban Nutley, N.J. The best reporting was in Sports Illustrated's detailed expose of the gambling addiction rampant in the nation's colleges.

But television news is still gambling's friend. With young gamblers relying heavily