

under title I of ERISA; and, most importantly, they must be premised on principles of sound, long-term pension policy instead of temporary revenue generation.

Because of the extreme complexity of this issue, it is difficult to believe that all aspects have been appropriately considered. To cite just a few examples, there may need to be special consideration given to employee contribution plans, and to plans covering a very small number of participants. Neither the House nor the Senate proposals take these situations into consideration.

In closing, therefore, I would like my colleagues to know that the Labor and Human Resources Committee may very well consider the issue of pension reversions early next year. Should a pension reversion proposal emerge from the House-Senate reconciliation conference that varies markedly from the goals I have outlined here, there is a much greater likelihood that the Labor and Human Resources Committee will revisit this issue.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor. •

#### CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, a constituent of mine who teaches at Rutgers University in New Jersey, Adjunct Professor Leonard A. Cole, recently joined in organizing an appeal calling on the Senate to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention. I believe the Senate should debate this convention without delay and ask that the text of a letter from Mr. Cole, along with a news article on the appeal he helped to organize be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows:

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY,  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,  
Newark, NJ.

DEAR SENATOR: Having organized the effort to produce the enclosed statement in The New York Times, I wanted to bring the matter to your attention. The statement urges support for the Chemical Weapons Convention, a treaty to ban chemical weapons from the face of the earth. It was paid for and signed by 64 leaders from every sector with a close interest in chemical weapons issues—from the scientific, intelligence, military, diplomatic, arms control, and business communities. The list includes eight Nobel laureates.

The terms of the treaty were negotiated with scrupulous care by nations around the world, and received input from every affected U.S. interest group. It enjoys broad support. Before the U.S. signed in 1993, 75 senators went on record in favor of the treaty. Nevertheless, as you may know, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, has expressed reluctance to allow a vote on ratification.

Current U.S. inaction on the treaty sends a very dangerous message to the rest of the world. By our failing to ratify, other countries can only believe the U.S. does not think banning these weapons important. U.S. leadership is crucial to maintaining a moral atmosphere that does not allow for these weapons. Without the treaty, more and more

countries are likely to arm themselves with these low-cost, low-tech weapons of terror and mass destruction.

In the interest of this nation, indeed of all humanity, we hope you will join in a vigorous effort to press for ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. If you would like to talk further about this, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LEONARD A. COLE,  
Adjunct Professor.

[From Chemical & Engineering News, Oct. 23, 1995]

#### SCIENTISTS, OTHERS URGE SENATE TO RATIFY CHEMICAL ARMS TREATY

Sixty-four prominent scientists, military and government officials, academicians, and business figures have endorsed an appeal in the form of an ad, for the U.S. Senate to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention. The treaty bans the production, use, storage, and distribution of chemical weapons. The U.S. is among 159 countries that have signed the treaty. Forty nations—but not the U.S. or Russia—have ratified it. "Many countries are waiting for the U.S. to act," says Leonard A. Cole; an adjunct professor at Rutgers University. Cole and prominent Harvard University biochemist Matthews S. Meselson, who are among those signing the appeal, spearheaded the ad effort. The treaty has the support of the Clinton Administration, the Pentagon, intelligence community spokesmen such as former CIA Director William E. Colby, arms control experts, and the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA). It also has the bipartisan support of a large number of senators. Among the ad's signers are Nobel Laureate chemists David Baltimore, Ronald Hoffmann, and Glenn T. Seaborg, Will D. Carpenter, who represented CMA during treaty negotiations, has also signed the appeal. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is holding the treaty hostage. •

#### KENO GAME USHERS IN NEW ERA OF GAMBLING IN NEW YORK

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask that the attached article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 7, 1995]

#### KENO GAME USHERS IN NEW ERA OF GAMBLING IN NEW YORK

(By Ian Fisher)

Bill Fox played the numbers in his birthday, his wife's birthday, the birthday of a grandson, and then for good measure, plucked a few random digits from his head.

"Ahhh, it's a shot," he said after betting—and losing—\$5 a short time after New York State's new Quick Draw keno game went on line yesterday morning.

The little colored balls that bopped around the video screen at the Blarney Stone on Ninth Avenue, and at hundreds of other businesses across the state, bounced New York into a new era of gambling, the most significant expansion in the state lottery's 28-year history. Starting at 10 A.M. yesterday, the state began holding lottery drawings every 5 minutes for 13 hours a day in bars, restaurants, bowling alleys, Offtrack Betting parlors—even a hardware store or two—2,250 by the end of the month, lottery officials project.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, who pushed for the keno game to help close several budget gaps, used to liken it to bingo. Pataki administration officials say it is simply another lottery game, no different from Pick 10. Critics,

though, say that the game's pace makes it more akin to casino-style gambling—and more prone to pocket-draining abuse.

But Mr. Fox and other newly minted keno players were not interested in moralizing. Although the game seemed to get off to a slow start in the morning, as several bars in Manhattan complained that the equipment did not work or was still not installed, those who played early said they liked Quick Draw precisely because of the promise of a quick reward.

"You don't have to wait," said Mr. Fox, a 46-year-old plumber who played a few games at his lunch break. "It's right there in front of you: you are a winner or a loser."

A small taste of the critics' fears played out at Handyman Hardware and Paint in the Oakwood Shopping Center on Staten Island, where three tables and a dozen chairs became a makeshift keno parlor.

"I came here a half an hour ago to buy milk and diapers," said Katherine Petersen, 37, a marine-insurance broker. "I'm still here. It's addicting."

"I play the daily number, but you have to wait until 7:30 to know," she said. "This is quicker—five minutes—it's like being in Atlantic City."

"I won a dollar," she said. "I bet \$7. I have no more money for the diapers and the milk. But I had fun."

New York is the eighth state to offer keno, a game that Republicans and Democrats alike had opposed in Albany for years.

But it was approved this year with apparent reluctance in the face of a nearly \$5 billion deficit, as lawmakers scrambled to find money to prevent increases in college tuition or cuts in welfare and Medicaid. The game is expected to bring in \$180 million in its first full year of operation.

"There was a line we were drawing in the sand, and we had to be more open, I should say, to new additional revenue sources," said Patricia Lynch, a spokeswoman for Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, a Manhattan Democrat who had been a staunch opponent of keno. "That's the bottom line."

Lawmakers, especially Democrats, were also courted aggressively by half a dozen lobbyists hired by the Gtech Corporation of West Greenwich, R.I., which runs the game on behalf of the lottery. The company will be paid 1.525 percent of the sales.

Except for the pace and setting, Quick Draw is played like any other keno-style lottery game. A player picks 1 to 10 numbers from a field of 80, filling out a card that is fed into a lottery machine by the bartender or other employee. The player bets \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, or \$10 each game and may play a maximum of 20 games or \$100 on each card. But players can effectively bet whatever they like by simply filling out more than one card.

Every five minutes, a central computer at the lottery's headquarters spits out 20 random numbers, which zip through phone lines and are displayed simultaneously on terminals around the state. Players win according to how many numbers they match and how much they bet: the highest prize for a \$1 bet is \$100,000, if the player bets on 10 numbers and matches all of them. If the player matches five numbers on that bet, he would be paid \$2.

Like any other lottery game, players can redeem prizes of up to \$600 on site. For larger prizes, they must file a claims form and receive their winnings from the lottery department.

The businesses that install keno games receive 6 percent of the total sales, with no extra commission for any winning tickets they sell. That percentage is less than what many establishments earn for food and drinks, but many bars and restaurants

agreed to the game in the hope of attracting customers both to gamble and, they hope, to spend more on food and drink as well.

But many bars have turned down Quick Draw, both because of worries it may not pay off financially and because they feel it essentially turns their establishments into betting parlors.

"I think it demeans my restaurant and bar," said Don Berger, owner of the Riverrun in TriBeCa. "It smacks of Atlantic City, honky-tonk and we don't do that, I am not interested in that one bit."

In Massachusetts, which has run a keno game for a year and a half, a debate has ignited over placing keno terminals in convenience stores—which critics say brings gambling into places where children can watch. In New York, the law was written to exclude most convenience stores by requiring outlets to have a minimum of 2,500 square feet. But the game is being installed in some liquor stores, supermarkets, pharmacies and other outlets that do meet the space requirements.

It is too early to know whether any strong opposition to Quick Draw will emerge, but if the experience of other states is any guide, the game will probably be popular among those who play.

"People are going to gamble anyway, if not in New York, then in New Jersey," said Geno Gulli, a retired barber, as he placed a losing \$2 bet in Keenan's bar on 231st Street and Broadway. The profits to the state, he said, were "good for the state for a good cause."

As he spoke, Bert Patel, a candy store owner, basked in the glow of a \$10 win. "I just got my beer money back," he said.

#### SALE OF POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

• Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, recently during the debate on the fiscal year 1997 energy and water appropriations conference report, attention was called to some of the fine print within that report regarding the sale of power marketing administrations.

It was agreed in the conference report to retain the prohibitions against the six Federal public power authorities from conducting studies related to pricing hydroelectric power and against the executive branch to study or take other actions to transfer federal power marketing authorities out of Federal ownership.

I am very pleased that the Senate prevailed in its position and overturned efforts within the House of Representatives to forward a bad idea that would have had consequences at a bad time for rural America.

There simply is no reason for Congress to have to repeatedly say "No" to the sale of our Nation's power marketing administrations. Such sales would be both poor public policy and shortsighted fiscal policy.

Yet I am not convinced that the perpetrators of this bad idea have gotten the message.

Within the report is the following statement:

The conferees agree that the statutory limitations do not prohibit the Legislative Branch from initiating or conducting studies or collecting information regarding the sale or transfer of the power marketing administrations to non-Federal ownership.

This statement is factually correct. The prohibitions in law that were re-

tained by the conference report were that neither the power marketing administrations nor the executive branch could use Federal funds to study this bad idea.

This language however does not mean that such studies by the legislative branch would be a good idea. This language should not be interpreted as an invitation for the legislative branch to once again spend money pursuing a bad idea.

Those who would pervert this language as some form of authorization for a study by the legislative branch simply haven't understood the message.

The message is simple—if we prohibit one branch of Government from foolishly spending money pursuing a bad idea, it would be just as foolish for another branch to use tax dollars for similar studies.

We do not need any more studies to confirm that this is bad idea, with bad consequences, at a bad time for rural Americans. It is time to understand the will of Congress and move on and leave this bad idea in the trash can where it belongs.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JIM HAUTMAN

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate a fellow Minnesotan, Jim Hautman of Plymouth, MN, on submitting the winning entry for the 1994-95 Federal Duck Stamp Design Competition.

What is particularly impressive about the selection of Mr. Hautman's entry as the winner of this year's Federal duck stamp competition is that this is the second time he has won the contest, having also produced the winning entry in 1989. In fact, the Hautman family has a history of submitting winning entries into the competition. Brother Joe Hautman's entry won the competition in 1991, while brother Bob Hautman won a second place award in 1994.

Each year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service sponsors the duck stamp design competition to determine the final design of the following year's stamp. The artwork is judged by a panel of art, waterfowl, and stamp experts who must select the winning design from up to 1,000 entries.

The contest is the only annual art competition sponsored by the Federal Government, with the winning entry released for sale to sportsmen and women and stamp collectors each June 30. The revenues generated by the sales of each year's winning entry are used by the Federal Government to buy or lease habitat lands for migratory waterfowl species.

Since the Federal Duck Stamp Design Program was first initiated in 1934, Minnesota has produced nine winners of the annual competition, more than any other State. As this year's winner, Mr. Hautman not only continues this impressive tradition of competition winners from Minnesota,

but also a tradition of producing winning entries within his own immediate family. For the RECORD I am pleased to submit yesterday's Washington Post article on the Hautman family's legendary success in the duck stamp contest.

Mr. President, as a Senator representing a State which has a proud history of maintaining and providing waterfowl and wildlife habitat, I want to again congratulate Mr. Hautman on winning this prestigious contest for the second time and also recognize and laud the achievements of the Federal Duck Stamp Program in providing habitat for migratory waterfowl species.

The article follows:

[From The Washington Post, Nov. 7, 1995]

QUACKERJACK ARTISTS; FOR THE STAMP CONTEST, THE HAUTMAN BROTHERS HAVE THEIR DUCKS IN A ROW

(By William Souder)

PLYMOUTH, MINN.—The ducks have pretty much taken over Bob Hautman's house. There are loaded decoy bags in the middle of the living room floor, and loose decoys—fat bluebills and graceful canvasbacks—are scattered about seemingly everywhere. Stuffed ducks, locked in perpetual flight, rest on shelves that are a few weeks between dustings. Out on the driveway a dun-painted duck boat sits on a trailer hooked up to Hautman's car, which is pointed toward the street for an easy pre-dawn exit.

"Fixing these guys up," Hautman says, turning over a freshly spray-painted bluebill decoy. He is tall and thin, dressed in jeans and a zippered camouflage sweat shirt. The decoy he is holding is a gamy smudge of black and light gray. "I was out hunting today, and I thought they looked pretty beat up. I am going out again in the morning."

For Hautman, 36, it is another autumn, another duck season, another chance at waterfowling immortality. He interrupts his hunting this week to come to Washington for the annual federal duck stamp competition—far and away the most prestigious honor in wildlife painting and surely one of the richest art prizes in the world. Hautman is one of 453 wildlife artists from around the country who submitted entries in September, and while many of the others will be too nervous to attend the judging today and tomorrow [see related article, Page E6], Hautman will be right there in the audience waiting to see if his 7-by-10-inch painting will become next year's stamp.

And why not? After all, he finished second in last year's contest and came in fourth the three years prior to that. Plus, he is a Hautman—a member of America's ruling duck stamp dynasty—and he is due.

The current \$15 duck stamp—the one riding around on the backs of more than 1 million hunting licenses—was engraved from a painting of a pair of mallards submitted last year by Hautman's younger brother Jim. That made two wins for Jim, who at the age of 25 had become the youngest winner ever with a painting of black-bellied whistling ducks that appeared on the 1990 stamp. Jim got married earlier this year and moved out of the house on the hill in Plymouth, but he still has studio space there in a cluttered bedroom down the hall from Bob's. Because artists cannot enter the contest for 3 years after a win, Bob will not be competing against Jim this week.

But then there is Joe, another Hautman brother, who is back in the hunt this year after winning in 1992 with a spectacled eider.