

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 of 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, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park; and S. 608, a bill to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historic Park in New Bedford, MA.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATION OF VETERANS DAY 1995

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as we prepare to celebrate Veterans Day 1995, I would like to express my heartfelt respect, thanks, and admiration to each and every American veteran for the sacrifice they made, and the pain they have endured to ensure that the flame of freedom will never be extinguished.

Seventy-seven years ago, at the eleventh hour, on the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, an armistice was signed between the Allies and the Central Powers. As the guns of both the victors and the vanquished fell silent, "the war to end all wars" slipped into history.

For the next 20 years, "Armistice Day" was celebrated with parades and speeches, simple ceremonies, and sacred observances. For many years, American Legion posts across America sponsored special commemorations of Armistice Day during which buglers played "Taps" at 11 o'clock at the main intersections of their towns, and for 2 minutes all traffic and daily transactions ceased, as citizens stopped to honor those who had fallen in defense of liberty.

Mr. President, no one who lived through the horror of World War I believed that such a massive and brutal conflict could ever again occur. Unfortunately, the second World War proved to be even more terrible than the first, with twice as many dead and vastly more material destruction. The intervening years, it seemed, were not the beginning of an era of lasting peace, as so many had hoped, but merely a brief interlude of tranquility that would be shattered many times in the decades ahead.

Today, we celebrate Veterans Day—a day that honors not only the dead of World War I, but all those who have

served their country in combat. This Saturday, at Arlington National Cemetery where sentries from the Old Guard still maintain a constant vigil at the Tomb of the Unknowns, we will pay tribute to the more than 1 million men and women who have died in all U.S. wars in the service of their country.

Mr. President, our Nation has undergone many transformations since the heroes of the first Armistice Day marched off to war. The agony didn't end with World War II, the Korean conflict, or even Vietnam, which for the first time, brought another kind of pain to veterans. But thankfully, we now recognize the sacrifice of those men and women, and perhaps we even appreciate it more because recognition was so long in coming.

When a 21-year-old Army corporal named Tom Root returned from Vietnam in 1972, he hid in an airport bathroom, wishing he could change into civilian clothes and so avoid having to run a gauntlet of anti-war protesters. When he and his Illinois National Guard unit returned home from Desert Storm almost a decade later, the parade that received them was 13 miles long.

Mr. President, although we are today at war with no nation, America's young men and women are still being called upon to help preserve peace and freedom in far-off places around the world—which should remind us that although the price of war is high, the price of freedom is even higher, because it never ends.

Those men and women—and all the men and women who served—cannot be honored enough. We must do everything in our power to ensure that they are never forgotten or abandoned—especially not on the field of battle. And we must do everything we can to ensure that the most sacred and visible symbol of America freedom under which so many fought and died—the American flag—is never, under any circumstances, dishonored or desecrated.

Mr. President, throughout history, we have been captivated by images that seem to sum up all the stress or emotion or pathos of a particular event—George Washington's winter encampment at Valley Forge, Gen. Robert E. Lee's final ride to Appomattox along a path lined by ranks of Union troops standing at attention, Winston Churchill bracing Britons to their task.

Just a few weeks ago, we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of V-J Day. One of the most poignant scenes of World War II, one that will live forever in the hearts and minds of Americans, is the image of a handful of Marines braced against a whipping Pacific wind, raising the American flag over Iwo Jima. That symbol of freedom—that flies over the U.S. Capitol in Washington, that adorns the flagpoles of our schools and communities, that graces the windows and doorways of our homes, that is draped in silent tribute over the coffins of our dead—deserves our protection. It should—and I hope it

will—be clearly and explicitly protected by law.

We must keep America's promises to the men and women who so nobly and unselfishly risked their lives to answer to their country's call, and we must forever honor those who, in the words of one soldier-poet, "tasted death in youth that Liberty might grow old."

Mr. President, 2,000 years ago, a Greek historian commemorated the war of his generation and paid tribute to veterans who perished and veterans who came home. I think his is a fitting tribute to all veterans, and I offer it now, in grateful appreciation, to all those who served our country in war and in peace. He said:

I speak not of that in which their remains are laid but of that in which their glory survives, and is proclaimed always and on every fitting occasion both in word and deed.

For the whole earth is the sepulcher of famous men. Not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions in their own country, but in foreign lands there dwells also an unwritten memorial to them, graven not on stone, but in the hearts of men.

May the Almighty God who watches over us all, bless America and protect all who place themselves in harm's way so that we may enjoy the blessings and benefits of freedom. •

ABORTION BAN BILL

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has voted to commit this bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. President, the pending bill is proposing a major change in criminal law. For the first time, this body may pass a law making a medical procedure a crime.

If this legislation becomes law, doctors in this country could be thrown behind bars for performing medical procedures that they feel are necessary to protect the life and health of the mother.

The bill also creates a new cause of action for people to sue doctors who perform a certain medical procedure.

Mr. President, we should not make a decision on a bill with these far-reaching implications until we have a hearing.

There are just too many questions about this bill that have not been answered by expert witnesses. Let me mention a few of them:

Is this bill Constitutional?

Does it violate the principles that the Supreme Court established in *Roe* versus *Wade*?

Why is the Federal Government criminalizing a medical procedure when medical procedures are typically regulated by the States?

What is the rationale behind the 2-year prison sentence for physicians who perform this procedure?

Will this bill result in hundreds or thousands of new civil lawsuits that will overwhelm our legal system?

What does the term "partial birth abortion" mean? I understand that no

such term exists in the medical lexicon. Is Congress just inventing a new medical term to advance a political end?

Which Federal law enforcement agency will enforce this law? Will FBI agents be snooping around physicians' offices? Will the FBI put hidden cameras into examining rooms?

Mr. President, the Senate has not asked any expert witnesses to answer these questions. And before we vote on this legislation, I think we should have the opportunity to ask these questions.

We also should hear from individuals, groups and organizations that will be affected by this bill.

Have we heard testimony in the Senate from any of the following?

The Justice Department?

The FBI?

Constitutional experts?

The trial and criminal bar?

Doctors?

Patients?

Families?

This is the only question that we all can categorically answer. The answer is no! We have not heard testimony in the Senate from any of these parties.

How can the Senate debate such a complicated bill without the input of such persons?

Mr. President, the Senate should be more deliberate and responsible! We should not ram this bill through without proper consideration.

It would be wrong and irresponsible for the Senate to act before we have a hearing on the provisions in this legislation. This is a new proposal that has not been before the Congress in the past.

Before we should be asked to vote, we should have testimony and a committee report on our desks.

Mr. President, I have great respect for the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. We do not agree on many issues but I believe that he is fair. Now since the Senate has voted to commit this bill to the Judiciary Committee, I trust that he will put together a fair hearing on this bill so that the Senate can make an informed decision.

Once again, I am pleased that the Senate has voted to send this bill back where it belongs—to the Judiciary Committee. •

ELECTRONICS IS BRINGING GAMBLING INTO HOMES, RESTAURANTS, AND PLANES

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

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 16, 1995]

FEELING LUCKY: ELECTRONICS IS BRINGING GAMBLING INTO HOMES, RESTAURANTS AND PLANES

(By William M. Bulkeley)

Think you can avoid gambling? Don't bet on it.

Gambling once involved clandestine dealing with unsavory bookmakers, or trips to the horse track or Las Vegas. But elec-

tronics is making it ubiquitous. Innovators are using technology to extend the frontiers of gambling—often to the frustration of regulators.

On-line casinos and sports books are springing up on the Internet. With central computers in Caribbean tax havens, and play-money bets mingled with real wagers, sponsors think they can evade U.S. laws barring gambling by wire. "Gamble from home in comfort on a Sunday morning in your PJs," suggests a page on the Internet Online Offshore Casinos, one of the on-line betting parlors.

Get bored flying? This fall, British Airways will experiment with a seat-back electronic system that can be used for gambling on flights outside the U.S. Betting limits, naturally, will be higher in first class.

CHARGE IT

By the end of the year, the Coeur d'Alene Indian tribe in Idaho plans to run a national lottery with weekly \$50 million jackpots that will allow players to use credit cards and dial in their number picks over toll-free 800-lines. Graff Pay-Per-View Inc., a publicly held New York-based movie and adult-television programmer, is working on a system to let people participate—by phone or computer—in high stakes bingo games on Indian reservations. It says regulators have approved the idea of "proxy" bingo from home, so long as the game is actually played on a reservation. Graff says it has also acquired a company that does television broadcasts of race-track action "to facilitate Graff's initiative to bring wagering into the home."

Connecticut and New York recently started permitting telephone betting on horse races from all over the country. The horse-racing industry has been able to transmit gambling information across state lines for years.

Experts say electronic technology will accelerate increases in gambling revenues, which have been climbing for years; John Malone, president of cable-television giant Tele-Communications Inc. has called gambling one of the "killer applications" for interactive networks that might justify the cost of building the information highway.

RISKY BUSINESS

But there will be losers, too. Expanded electronic gambling means tougher competition for existing lotteries, casinos, riverboats, racetracks, Indian gambling parlors and charity bingo.

Some electronic wagering—especially the kind operated by foreigners that relies on telephone lines and high-speed data transmission—is difficult to monitor and may prove impossible to control. There are no assurances that electronic winners will actually see their jackpots.

And experts say electronic gaming is far more dangerous than old-style betting to the 1% to 3% of the population prone to gambling addiction. Widely dispersed electronic-betting machines, for example, tempt teenagers already fond of video games.

"Electronics as a vehicle of administration for gambling activities changes the experience to make it more dependence producing," says Howard Shaffer, director of the division on addictions at Harvard Medical School. "As smoking crack cocaine changed the cocaine experience, I think electronics is going to change the way gambling is experienced."

NEW OUTLETS

Operators, however, like technology because it works. State lotteries, for example, are starting to add electronic keno, a game in which a player selects up to 12 of 80 possible numbers and watches to see if they are flashed on a screen. Games happen every five

minutes and tempt captive audiences. "Keno brought the lottery product to a distribution outlet that was underused—bars, bowling alleys and restaurants. It's helped states realize 30% to 100% revenue growth," says a spokesman for Gtech Corp., a fast-growing West Greenwich, R.I., company that runs 70% of the world's on-line lotteries. The New York State Lottery will start using Gtech's keno system at 2,250 outlets next month.

Gtech has developed communications systems in outposts from Scotland's Shetland Islands to the Strait of Magellan in Chile. Bettors can now pick numbers for national lotteries and receive confirmation of their bets via satellite in less than four seconds. Long before places such as Lithuania get reliable national phone service, they will have networks linking urban and rural stores by satellite and microwave to central lottery computers.

Salomon Brothers, in a report on the gambling industry, says Americans lost \$41.9 billion gambling legally in 1993, with 30% in casinos and the rest in lotteries. Lotteries now exist in states with 89% of the nation's population, so growth is largely based on introducing new games that get people to play more often.

Still, saturation isn't imminent. Salomon analyst Bruce Turner says that if Americans gambled at the same rate as Australians—who spend 2.5% of their disposable income on gaming vs. 0.8 here—the U.S. gambling market would be more than \$100 billion.

The U.S. is now in a growth phase of a cyclical pattern of gambling expansion and restriction, contends I. Nelson Rose, a Whittier College law professor and gambling expert. Between 1910 and 1930, the only legal gambling in the U.S. was at racetracks in Kentucky and Maryland. Gambling began to spread during the Depression when Nevada relegalized it and many states allowed race tracks. In 1964, New Hampshire approved the first state lottery. Today, there is legal gambling in every state except Utah and Hawaii.

The biggest wild card is gambling on the Internet because it is so difficult to regulate and it offers all types of wagering to anyone who has access to a computer. Players either send money into an account from which they then bet, or charge their bets on a credit card. They take it on faith that they will be paid if they win.

The Justice Department says such online gambling is illegal in the U.S. The department says it will act when it believes a violation of the law has occurred.

VIRTUAL CASINO

Sports International Ltd., which already operates an 800-line telephone betting service from its headquarters in Antigua, has opened an on-line sports book on the World Wide Web segment of the Internet. Players can bet a minimum of \$10 picking the World Series or Super Bowl winners. Recent on-line odds quote the New York Yankees at 9-to-5 and the division-leading Boston Red Sox at 4-to-1 to win the American League crown.

Michael Simone, president of publicly held Sports International, says it plans to develop other games. "The cost of managing, and operating the proposed virtual casino is almost nonexistent when compared to a live casino," he says.

Last month, Toronto entrepreneur Warren Eugene began taking blackjack bets via computer, in what he calls the "Caribbean Casino." To play, people must register with E-Cash, a Dutch firm that handles financial transactions on the Internet. Starting with little more than a vision and a colorful Internet home page, Mr. Eugene claims nearly 1,000 people have already deposited money to play.

With his computer in the Caribbean tax haven of the Turks and Caicos Islands, he