

I believe we should know what we are doing in terms of its total impact.

I ask that the Washington Monthly item be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

Guess what the fastest growing business in America is? Gambling. About \$330 billion was legally bet last year, reports NBC's Roger O'Neil, which is more than the defense budget and about what Social Security costs. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia have legalized lotteries; 20 states have casinos that are owned by Native Americans; and 10 states have licensed either casinos or riverboats. In Iowa, every man, woman, and child is within a two-hour drive of a casino. Here in the District of Columbia, the lottery is pushed by hard-sell television commercials designed to encourage gambling. This is crazy. It's also evil. Why not have state-sponsored opium dens with TV commercials promoting blissful oblivion? There is a reasonable argument for the state to offer gambling and dope to those who are determined to partake of those dubious pleasures, but it is outrageous to advertise them in a way that could tempt those who might otherwise choose to say no. . . .

TRIBUTE TO ADM. STANLEY ARTHUR

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the dedication, public service and patriotism of Adm. Stanley Arthur, USN, vice chief of naval operations, who has served our Nation so well over the 37-year career. Admiral Arthur will retire from the Navy on June 1, 1995.

A native of San Diego, CA, Admiral Arthur entered the U.S. Navy through the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps Program from Miami University and was commissioned in June of 1957. Designated a naval aviator in 1958, he reported to VS-21 and later was a plank owner of VS-29. Admiral Arthur attended the Naval Postgraduate School where he earned a degree in aeronautical engineering and was assigned as weapons project officer with VX-1.

Following a tour on U.S.S. *Bennington* (CVS-20), he reported to VA-55 aboard U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA-19). Following that tour, he reported to VA-122 as an A-7 Corsair instructor pilot and maintenance officer.

In 1971, Admiral Arthur reported to VA-164 as executive officer and assumed command a year later while deployed on the U.S.S. *Hancock*. During this tour, he completed over 500 combat missions over Vietnam in the A-4 Skyhawk. Following assignments at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Admiral Arthur reported aboard U.S.S. *SAV JOSE* (AFS-7) as commanding officer in July 1976. In June of 1978, he assumed command of aircraft carrier U.S.S. *CORAL SEA* (CV-43).

Other significant assignments have included Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy; Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet staff; commander, Carrier Group Seven; director, Aviation Plans and Requirements Division; and director, General Planning and Programming Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In Feb-

ruary 1988, he was promoted to vice admiral and assumed duties as deputy chief of naval operations for logistics.

In December 1990, Admiral Arthur assumed duties as commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet and commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He directed the operations and tactical movements of more than 96,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel and 130 U.S. Navy and allied ships, including six aircraft carrier battle groups. This represented the largest U.S. naval armada amassed since World War II. In July 1992, Admiral Arthur assumed his current duties as Vice Chief of Naval Operations during a period marked by major personnel, budgetary, ship and shore infrastructure reductions.

Immediately recognizing the challenges posed by these reductions, Admiral Arthur initiated a comprehensive and in-depth review of warfare requirements, procurements planning, and programming procedures.

Through his personal efforts on the joint requirements oversight council, he was directly responsible for the continued development of a more capable naval force fully interoperable with the Army, Air Force, and allied navies.

Admiral Arthur played a key role in the formulation and implementation of the Navy's support to national policies involving operations restore hope in Somalia, southern watch in the Persian Gulf, and deny flight in the Adriatic. He played a significant role in the Chief of Naval Operations' initiatives to fully integrate women in combat ships and aviation squadrons and has been a strong leader in the Navy's efforts to eradicate sexual harassment from its ranks.

Admiral Arthur's decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal (4 awards), the Legion of Merit (4 awards, one with combat V), the Distinguished Flying Cross (11 awards), the Navy Meritorious Service Medal, individual Air Medal (4 awards), Strike/Flight Air Medal (47 awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (2 awards, 1 with combat V), various foreign personal decorations and individual United States and foreign service and campaign awards.

Admiral Arthur is a true American patriot and a superb naval officer who, throughout his naval career, has lead with courage and integrity. His leadership and performance throughout an intense and demanding period in naval and military history were instrumental in the successful administration of the Navy and outstanding support for naval forces throughout the world. Thanks to his inspirational leadership and selfless dedication to duty, our Navy has remained second to none. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed in the Department of Defense, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Admiral Arthur before my colleagues and wish him and his lovely wife Jennie fair winds and following

seas as he concludes a most honorable and distinguished career. •

CBO ESTIMATE ON H.R. 694

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, on April 18, 1995, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources filed the report to accompany H.R. 694, the Minor Boundary Adjustments Act of 1995.

At the time this report was filed, the Congressional Budget Office had not submitted its budget estimate regarding this measure. The committee has since received this communication from the Congressional Budget Office, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The estimate follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 20, 1995.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 694, the Minor Boundary Adjustments and Miscellaneous Park Amendments Act of 1995, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on March 29, 1995.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary sums, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 694 would result in one-time federal costs totaling between \$31 million and \$32 million, most of which would be spent over the next five years, plus annual costs of between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million during that period and about \$1.5 million thereafter. Enactment of H.R. 694 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 694 would provide for boundary adjustments at several national parks. The bill also would make a number of changes to National Park Service (NPS) programs. Included are provisions to: extend the life of two advisory commissions; amend the Museum Properties Act of July 1, 1955, to facilitate the disposal of unneeded museum properties; and authorize research and education projects carried out with nonfederal partners through cooperative agreements.

Land Acquisition Costs. CBO estimates that the federal government would spend between \$4 million and \$5 million over the next two or three fiscal years to acquire lands added to the park system by this bill, including incidental expenses associated with property donations and exchanges.

Development Costs. Lands acquired at three parks (the Yucca House, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, and Shiloh National Military Park) would be used for visitor centers or other facilities. CBO estimates that total planning and construction costs for the three projects would be about \$23 million. The bill also would authorize construction of a visitor center near or within the boundaries of the New River Gorge or Gauley River park units. We estimate that development of this facility would cost about \$2 million.

Other Costs. Section 204 of the bill would authorize the appropriation of a total of \$2 million over an eight-year period beginning on October 1, 1993. These funds would be used to maintain facilities of the William O. Douglas Outdoor Classroom and to finance programs carried out by that entity. Assuming appropriation of the necessary sums, CBO estimates that about \$0.3 million would

be spent for these activities during each of the six remaining years of the authorization period. In addition, we estimate that annual support for the two advisory commissions extended by Title II would cost the federal government a total of about \$20,000 annually beginning in fiscal year 1996.

Finally, costs to operate and maintain all of the new facilities authorized by the bill would be between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million annually over the next five years, and would grow to about \$1.5 million annually once all development has been completed.

Other provisions of the bill would have no significant impact on federal spending.

For purposes of the above estimates, CBO assumed that H.R. 694 would be enacted by the end of fiscal year 1995 and that funding for all projects or activities would be appropriated as needed. All estimates are based on information provided by the NPS.

Enactment of this legislation would have no impact on the budgets of state or local governments.

Previous CBO Estimate. On February 23, 1995, CBO prepared a cost estimate for H.R. 694 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources on February 15, 1995. The estimated costs for provisions that are common to both bills are identical. The Senate version of the legislation, however, contains additional provisions that add \$13 million to \$14 million to one-time costs and up to \$0.5 million to annual expenses.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.●

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, Sunday, April 23, marked the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the 1915-1923 genocide of the Armenian people.

In a world that seems to have gone mad with violent acts of manic individuals, from Oklahoma City to Tokyo, we must remember the victims of a government organized terror, the genocide perpetrated by the Turkish Ottoman Empire against the Armenian people.

Eighty years ago this week, the 8-year-long savagery against the Armenian people began.

Each year we remember and honor, the victims, and pay respects to the survivors we still are blessed to have in our midst.

We vow to remember, to always remember the attempt to eliminate the Armenian people from the face of the earth, not for what they had done as individuals, but because of who they were.

History records that the world stood by, although it knew. It knew.

Our Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, telegraphed the following message to the American Secretary of State on July 16, 1915:

Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eyewitnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under the pretext of reprisal against rebellion.

Later, when Ambassador Morgenthau wrote a book about his experiences, he wrote:

When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race: they understood this well and in their conversations with me they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact.

I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seems almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915.

Oh, there were a few voices, there were a few leaders like Winston Churchill who tried to warn us. Churchill wrote the following in 1929:

In 1915, the Turkish Government began and carried out the infamous general massacre and deportation of Armenians in Asia Minor . . . the clearance of the race from Asia Minor was about as complete as such an act, on a scale so great, could be. There is no reasonable doubt that this crime was planned and executed for political reasons.

But, for the most part, nations did not learn from history—the world looked away and genocidal horrors revisited the planet.

As Elie Weisel said, the Armenians "felt expelled from history."

Hitler counted on the world forgetting the Armenian genocide when he undertook the extermination of the Jewish people.

So the genocide we remember each April, the century's first genocide—is the genocide the world forgot, to its shame and for which it paid dearly.

Each year we vow that the incalculable horrors suffered by the Armenian people will still somehow not be in vain.

We make this solemn vow because we believe that it is within our power to confront evil in the world, and to prevent genocidal attacks on people because of who they are.

That is surely the highest tribute we can pay to the Armenian victims and how the horror and brutality of their deaths can be given redeeming meaning.●

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF EARTH DAY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Saturday April 21, 1995 marked the 25th anniversary of Earth Day. Created in 1970 by former Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson, Earth Day has played a major role in heightening the awareness of environmental problems in the United States. In the past 25 years, much progress has been made to protect the environment. Congress passed vital laws to clean up our air and water, and to prevent and reduce pollution. We also enacted the Endangered Species Act, which has helped to protect vital plant and animal species in danger of extinction. In addition, Americans have become dedicated recyclers—now collecting upward of 22 percent of our trash in over 6,600 communities. But much work remains to be done—par-

ticularly in the field of energy conservation.

The United States is in desperate need of a plan to conserve our energy supply. We are currently more dependent on foreign oil than we were in the 1973 crisis. Nearly one-half of the oil used in the United States is imported, and this has a significant adverse impact on the U.S. balance of trade. Alternative forms of fuel, such as solar energy, need to continue to be explored.

About 10 years ago, former Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias and I visited refugee housing in Nicosia, Cyprus, built 55 percent with American funds. Each house had a solar heating unit on it for hot water. If American taxpayers can help provide solar heating in Cyprus, why not in Carbondale, IL, and Bakersfield, CA. In 1981 my wife and I built a house and made it passive solar. In below-zero weather, we have the experience of a warm house during the daytime, with the furnace kicking on when the sun goes down. Clearly, we could do much more to encourage widespread use of solar energy.

For some years I have also been trying to promote greater research and use of electric cars. Automobile ownership is expected to increase worldwide by up to 50 percent in the next 20 years. If we do not take action, the environmental and energy problems that will result from the use of gasoline-powered cars will be monumental. The resulting air pollution and oil consumption will create problems that simply will be intractable. Widespread use of electric cars would go a long way toward resolving this problem.

I am pleased to report that we are making progress toward widespread use of electric cars. New rules have been adopted in California, New York, and Massachusetts that require 2 percent of the cars sold to be electric starting in 1998.

There is great interest in the electric car abroad. Japan wants to have 200,000 electric cars in use by the year 2000, and Europe will not be far behind. We must encourage U.S. auto companies in every way we can to produce electric cars so that the United States is on the cutting-edge of this technology. This type of conservation effort will be an investment that saves both dollars and energy resources for the future.

The question we need to face is whether we are doing what we should for future generations in environmental matters. Focusing on renewable and alternative energy sources is a good place to start.●

HONORING HARRY WEINROTH

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mr. Harry Weinroth on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his liberation from concentration camp, April 30, 1995. Mr. Weinroth was born in Sosnowiec, Poland. At the age of 13 he voluntarily entered a concentration camp so that his father