

In his speech announcing his resignation from the Senate, Mr. Dole insisted that: "My campaign for the President is not merely about obtaining office. It's about fundamental things, consequential things, things that are real. My campaign is about telling the truth, it's about doing what is right."

If that's true, then I can't wait for the Dole campaign to begin.●

L.W. HIGGINS HIGH SCHOOL, MARRERO, LA

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Jamie Staub's civics class from L.W. Higgins High School in Marrero, LA, winners of the Louisiana competition of the We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution Program. These exceptional young people were participants in the national finals held in Washington, DC on April 27, through April 29, 1996.

The distinguished members of the team are: Stephen Deffner, Khai T. Duong, Kim Evans, Mary Rose Hollywood, Liliane Thuy Huynh, Danielle S. James, Ashley Huang Kha, Julie Larue, Christina Magenta Lindsay, Lauren Elizabeth Mo, Cathy Thuy Nguyen, Michelle Thuy-Trang Nguyen, Traci Hong Pham, Shaun Adrian Posey, Hoai X. Tran, Mary M. Tran, Euriah Marie Walters, and Donald Alexander Winchester, Jr.

I would also like to recognize Jamie Staub, their outstanding teacher, who can be credited with much of the team's success. The district coordinator, Jane Wilson, and the State coordinator, Catherine St. Amant, also devoted a great deal of time and were integral to the team's achievement.

The We the People . . . the Citizen and the Constitution Program is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate youth about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the ability to apply constitutional principles to both historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People Program, now in its ninth academic year, has reached more than 70,400 teachers and 226,000 students nationwide. Members of Congress and their staff enhance the program by discussing current constitutional issues with students and teachers.

This outstanding program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective on the significance of the U.S. Constitution and its place in history and in our lives. I am very proud of the students of L.W. Higgins High School and look forward to their continued success in the future.●

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON VOTES

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, on Wednesday, May 22, because of obliga-

tions in my State, I was absent for two rollcall votes, rollcall Nos. 145 and 146.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 145 and "nay" on rollcall No. 146.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through May 24, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget, House Concurrent Resolution 67, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$15.5 billion in budget authority and by \$14.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$79 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$260.1 billion, \$14.4 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.7 billion.

Since my last report, dated May 2, 1996, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 3, 1996.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through May 24, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). The report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated May 2, 1996, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 24, 1996

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority ¹	1,285.5	1,301.1	15.5
Outlays ¹	1,288.2	1,302.5	14.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.4	-0.1

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 24, 1996—Continued

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.7	260.1	14.4
Debt Subject to Limit	5,210.7	5,041.5	-169.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

¹ The discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays for the Budget Resolution have been revised pursuant to Section 103(c) of P.L. 104-121, the Contract with America Advancement Act.

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 24, 1996

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED IN FIRST SESSION			
Appropriation bills:			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	-7,946	-7,946	
Authorization bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(¹)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (P.L. 104-48)	1	(¹)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(¹)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100
ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION			
Appropriation bills:			
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ²	-1,111	-1,313	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104-122)	712	712	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	-44	-44	
Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134)	330,746	246,113	
Offsetting receipts	-63,682	-55,154	
Authorization bills:			
Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104-91) ³	14,054	5,882	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPLEMENTARY DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 24, 1996—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
Saddleback Mountain Arizona Settlement Act (P.L. 104-102)		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) ⁴			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104-105)	-1	-1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106)	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104-110)	-5	-5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104-111) ..	(1)	(1)	
An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia (P.L. 104-117)			-38
Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104-121)	-120	-6	
Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 94-127)	-325	-744	
Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-128)			(1)
Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (P.L. 104-132)			2
Total enacted second session	292,699	201,740	-36

ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES

Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	11,913	13,951	
Total Current Level ⁵	1,301,058	1,302,495	1,042,421
Total Budget Resolution	1,285,515	1,288,160	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			79
Over Budget Resolution	15,543	14,335	

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² P.L. 104-99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until September 30, 1996.

³ This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until September 30, 1996 for specific appropriated accounts.

⁴ The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

⁵ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$4,551 million in budget authority and \$2,458 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

WORLDWIDE GAMBLING BOOM IS CAUSE FOR CONCERN

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a friend of mine, Robert Luken, sent me an article from the Catholic Times, the Springfield, IL, diocesan newspaper with a story by John Thavis that was distributed by Catholic News Service under the title "Worldwide Gambling Boom Is Cause for Concern," which I ask to be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

It contains not only good moral advice but good common sense that we must keep in mind as we approach a decision on whether or not to have a Federal commission to look at the huge growth of gambling in our country.

I urge my colleagues to read the article.

The article follows:

[From the Springfield Catholic Times, Apr. 21, 1996]

WORLDWIDE GAMBLING BOOM IS CAUSE FOR CONCERN

(By John Travis)

VATICAN CITY.—A worldwide boom in gambling—increasingly sponsored by the state—is raising moral concerns among Vatican officials, theologians and Catholic social scientists.

Gambling is not a new issue for the church. Bingo has been a parish mainstay for decades. Local churches have raised money through raffles or other take-a-chance offerings.

But this small-scale "social" gambling has given way to a more aggressive form that, according to church experts, has a corrosive effect on individuals, families and the entire social fabric. In the U.S., nearly \$500 billion is wagered legally every year.

"Gambling is obviously reaching alarming proportions. I think it represents a menace to the basic institution of the family and to the community at large," said Jerzy Zubrzycki, a member of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, who has spent years researching the effects of gambling.

Gambling "is a search for a quick fix, like the drug culture. It's escapism instead of facing one's problems and trying to grow," said U.S. Jesuit Father John Navone, a theologian at Rome's Gregorian University.

For Swiss Dominican Father Georges Cottier, Pope John Paul II's in-house theologian, the spread of gambling is no less than a sign of a "social disease." The house never loses, but the weak and their families often do, he said.

Yet, surprisingly to many, the church's official teaching on gambling is quite tolerant. According to the "Catechism of the Catholic Church," games of chance and betting are not in themselves evil or unjust.

They become morally unacceptable when they "deprive someone of what is necessary to provide for his needs and those of others." The catechism also rejects unfair wagers or cheating; but there's no explicit mention of the state's role in promoting lotteries, casinos or "scratch-and-win" tickets.

The Vatican has not examined the finer moral points of state-sponsored gambling in any comprehensive way, and the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith declined to answer questions about the issue. Church officials are, however, tracking recent statements against gambling by bishops in the U.S., Canada and Australia.

"The state, instead of being a brake or a guide on this issue, is playing the game itself. Unfortunately, this is part of the crisis of values in society," said Franciscan Father Pier Giuseppe Pesce, a Rome theologian who advises the Vatican.

Mary Ann Glendon, a U.S. lawyer and a member of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, said state-sponsored gambling often appears a painless way to produce much-needed revenues. But really, it's a "regressive tax" that hits the poor hardest.

What she especially finds objectionable is that the state "imitates the private operators of casinos, in trickling in this little wins" to keep people coming back. It's "very cynical and very exploitative," she said.

Father Cottier said he thought the Vatican should take a closer look at the morality of all this. One way in which the issue might be advanced, he said, is for a bishop to pose formal questions for response by the doctrinal congregation.

But none of those interviewed was proposing a ban on gambling. The question is more complex than that, they said.

As Glendon said, "When we address the moral issue we have to make sure that we

are not trying to eliminate things that make life pleasant and fun." •

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 50 years ago this June, President Harry Truman signed the National School Lunch Act into law declaring "Nothing is more important in our national life than the welfare of our children, and proper nourishment comes first in attaining this welfare." This created the modern School Lunch Program operated through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

By the end of its first year about 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program. Today, over 25 million children receive a nutritious lunch under the program.

The National School Lunch Program is administered by Food and Consumer Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. At the State and local levels, the program is usually administered by the State education agency in cooperation with local school districts.

Throughout my career, I have been a strong supporter of child nutrition programs. We in public service have no greater responsibility than to ensure the health and well-being of our Nation's children. I pledge my commitment to continue to support the tremendously successful School Lunch Program.

Studies confirm and teachers readily agree, that there is a clear link between sound nutrition, learning ability, and the behavior of children. The best education programs we can devise will have little effect if children are simply too hungry to concentrate.

The School Lunch Program is a vital ingredient in the recipe to provide nutritious meals for America's children. For many of our Nation's children, the meals they receive through the various nutrition programs, especially the School Lunch Program, are the only nutritious foods they eat all day. Over 93,000 schools and residential child care institutions participate in the National School Lunch Program. The program is available in 95 percent of all public schools, representing 97 percent of all public school children.

Today, we not only celebrate the 50th anniversary of the School Lunch Program but also salute the women and men who contribute to the success of this program. I also want to thank the American School Food Service Association and their members for providing high-quality, low-cost meals to children across the country.

The School Lunch Program is an investment in our kids, an investment in our Nation's future. Happy anniversary and congratulations on a job well done. •