

Fumo rejected that assertion, saying he did not believe a referendum would have hurt Weinberg. He said he opposed it because he thought it would lose, killing chances for gambling forever.

"I don't know why he went on such a fool's errand," Fumo said of Rendell. He added that he was miffed at the mayor for calling Democratic senators.

"I've delivered for him when nobody else would," Fumo said. "This just makes it harder the next time I have to do something for him."

Gaming advocates had fought for years to advance the issue and had pushed especially hard in recent months, hoping the May ballot was a window of opportunity.

Tavern owners statewide held rallies and visited lawmakers to push poker. The horse-racing industry continued its effort in the hope of bolstering its competitive position with slot-machine revenue. And riverboat companies such as President Casinos Inc., Ameristar Casinos Inc., and Epic Horizon LP added their lobbying clout.

Gaming interests and their lobbyists made political contributions totaling more than \$60,000 to Gov. Ridge and a handful of legislative leaders in the last two election cycles. In recent years, though gambling bills have met with varying degrees of success, none has been signed and advocates were hopeful that 1999 might be the year.

But Pennsylvania's antigambling lobbyists, a diverse group of religious and community interests, worked hard after the House passed the bill to have the upper chamber defeat it.

Michael Geer, president of Pennsylvanians Against Gambling Expansion, said the grassroots work done by activists in his camp had an effect.

"The reason it happened is [senators] heard the voice of the people in the state," he said.

But gambling supporters said the defeat had more to do with the way the bill was structured.

"It's difficult with three issues intertwined in the bill," said Bob Green, president of Bucks County's Philadelphia Park race-track. "If it was just ours, it probably wouldn't have been a problem."

Calling the vote "setback," some supporters said they would be back.

"We can't just go away," Green said.

HISTORY OF GAMBLING BILLS

Efforts to legalize gambling in Pennsylvania have, for the most part, been unsuccessful. In 1972, Pennsylvania became the fourth state to authorize a government-sponsored lottery. Since then, things have not gone well for legalized-gambling proponents. Here's a look at the recent history:

1983: The state's worsening financial condition prompts a flurry of gambling bills, including one proposal to legalize slot machines in the Poconos to fund education statewide. Half a dozen bills that would legalize gambling await a vote by the legislature throughout the next year but go nowhere.

1985: Philadelphia City Council approves a resolution requesting the state legislature to allow the city to legalize video-poker machines. The legislature doesn't.

1988: Gov. Robert P. Casey signs a bill allowing nonprofit organizations to raise funds through small games of chance, such as "punchboards." He vetoes a bill to authorize offtrack-betting facilities, but the legislature overrides his veto and the bill becomes law.

1989: The State Horse Racing Commission approves the first application for an off-track-betting outlet, in Reading.

1990: Casey vetoes a bill that would have legalized gambling on video-poker machines in bars, restaurants and clubs.

1991: The House rejects a riverboat-gambling bill, which Casey had promised to veto.

1994: Gov.-elect Ridge promises to veto any bill that would legalize riverboat gambling without first submitting the issue to voters in a nonbinding statewide referendum. Proponents push without success to win passage of a bill that would authorize a referendum.

1997: The Senate passes a bill that would allow slot machines at horse-racing tracks, but it fails to gain House approval.

Feb. 10, 1999: The House passes a bill that would authorize nonbinding statewide referendums on slots, riverboats and video poker on the May 18 primary ballot.

March 8, 1999: The Senate votes to declare the House bill unconstitutional, killing the effort to place the referendums on the primary ballot.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

BALTIMORE ORIOLES TO PLAY EXHIBITION GAME IN HAVANA, CUBA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, this Nation and baseball lovers around the world mourned the passing of the Yankee Clipper. Joe DiMaggio's career was certainly brilliant and worthy of the praise and the eulogies we have heard these past few days. As a testament to his career, many people who never saw him swing a bat or steal a base felt a sense of loss, a loss felt not only for the man but for the institution that he so nobly represented, the game of baseball.

Baseball, Mr. Speaker, transcends generations. The names of Ruth, Gehrig, Mantle and Aaron are as familiar to baseball fans of today as they were during their playing days.

Baseball also transcends borders, Mr. Speaker. The passion we Americans have for the game of baseball is not confined to this nation. That same passion can be found in many parts of the globe, including the nation of Cuba.

On March 28, the Baltimore Orioles will travel to Havana, Cuba, in pursuit of that passion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Baltimore, MD (Mr. CUMMINGS).

Mr. CUMMINGS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Baltimore Orioles' goodwill mission to Cuba. In the past year we have witnessed several historic events that are significant to the evolving debate surrounding Cuba, its citizens and United States efforts to promote democracy.

Last year, Cuban citizens were allowed to celebrate Christmas. In January, Pope John Paul II conducted a series of open air masses across the country that were televised. And recently, direct humanitarian charter flights to

Cuba and cash remittances to Cuban relatives of U.S. citizens were resumed and the provision of medicine and food was authorized.

These initiatives were the precursors to future efforts toward peaceful cross-cultural engagement, including people-to-people contact among academics, media and yes, even athletes.

The last major league team to play baseball in Cuba was the 1947 Brooklyn Dodgers, who held spring training in Havana to insulate Jackie Robinson from the racial hatred so prevalent in the United States at that time. Fifty-two years later, the role has changed. The first major league team to visit Cuba in 40 years, on March 28, 1999, the Baltimore Orioles, will be ambassadors of peace.

Sports has historically been an arena in which athlete-to-athlete contact has led to off-the-field or court engagement. Moreover, baseball as the national pastime of the United States and Cuba is the natural choice to promote goodwill among our countries' citizens. It is time that we reach out to the Cuban people with such democracy-building efforts.

I am proud that the City of Baltimore is in the forefront of an initiative that will help to chip away the barriers that have isolated the citizens of Cuba from the United States. I applaud Mayor Kurt Schmoke and Peter Angelos, the Orioles owner, for seizing the opportunity to strengthen a historic bond between the Cuban and American people.

Let us all take note, democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary times. I urge my colleagues to support the Baltimore Orioles and the City of Baltimore in their efforts.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let me add that this exhibition is not an abandonment of our Nation's policies toward Castro or his regime, nor is it a weakening of our resolve against the tyranny of communism. The proceeds from this game, in fact, will go to build baseball stadiums, not politics. But it is an opportunity to showcase what is common to the people of the United States and Cuba, a passion for the game of baseball.

I want to join the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) in congratulating Peter Angelos, the owner of the Baltimore Orioles, who has done so much for baseball, so much for Baltimore and is now doing so much to reach out a hand to try to bring better relations but doing so in the context of not accommodating a regime with which we do not agree but telling a people that is sometimes under that regime that we want to be their friends, if not the friends of their government.

Governments cannot come together unless the people they serve find a common ground.

This exhibition will not dissolve the differences between our two governments but it will allow the people of both lands to share in their common passion.

Once again this spring, children in this country will pick up their bats and gloves and

hit the playing fields with the same passion that has motivated children and lovers of the game for years.

So too will the youth of Cuba.

Their determination and effort will be directed to the game.

They will be absorbed in the pitching and power hitters of their opponents not their politics.

The Baltimore Orioles exhibition in Havana will allow the people of both countries to share their passions for the game and perhaps highlight what the people of our nations have in common and not the differences that divide them.

It comes as no surprise to me that Peter Angelos and the Baltimore Orioles have led the effort to see this game become a reality and on behalf of the State of Maryland I want to thank Peter Angelos for his vision for baseball.

A vision broader than the game itself which removes the barriers for all who share a love for the great game of baseball.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BALTIMORE ORIOLES-CUBA EXHIBITION BASEBALL GAMES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to follow the comments of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) in really congratulating the Baltimore Orioles and Peter Angelos for arranging for a game between the Baltimore Orioles and the Cuban national team.

As the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) indicated, baseball really speaks an international language. This is going to be good for our Nation and good for the people of Cuba. None of the economic proceeds will go to the government of Cuba. Peter Angelos has really, I think, done a favor for this Nation. I support this game. It has nothing to do about politics. It is a game. Two countries whose identity is deeply rooted in their national pastime. I think a fan who was quoted in the Miami Herald recently had the right outlook for this game when he said, "They should play it. It's a game after all."

I would also like to quote from one of the real great diplomats in baseball, one of the great Earls, the Earl of Baltimore, Earl Weaver, the famous manager of the Baltimore Orioles. I think he had the game of baseball right when he said, in baseball you can't sit on a lead and run a few plays into the line and just kill the clock. Earl once said, you got to throw the ball over the

plate and give the other man his chance. That is why baseball is the greatest game of them all, and now we are going to be able to have a good will game, two good will games between the Cuban national team and the Baltimore Orioles.

Mr. Speaker, let the games begin.

I am thrilled at the likelihood of an historic sports exchange with Cuba in the very near future.

I am sure many of you have heard the news of a goodwill game between the Cuban national team and Maryland's beloved Baltimore Orioles. I commend Orioles owner Peter Angelos for his hard work to make this dream a reality.

I am here tonight to express my strong support for this initiative and to urge the U.S. Congress to join all of us here tonight in supporting this worthy endeavor.

I want to say from the outset that any proceeds from this exchange will not go to the Cuban Government. The proceeds will go to support baseball and other activities related to sports in our two countries.

Indeed, supporting this initiative has nothing to do with politics. That may seem strange here in Washington where it is our job in many respects to see the world through a political prism.

But this is one time, thankfully, when it is to our advantage to see an exchange between two countries, not as a political event, but simply as a game—America's game and Cuba's game. These are two countries whose identity is deeply rooted to their national pastime.

I think a fan quoted in the Miami Herald recently had the right outlook for this game when he said, "They should just play. It's a game after all."

It is indeed a game after all. A bat and a ball, two teams, a field and the undivided attention of two nations. That is all, Mr. Speaker, and that should be enough for now.

Perhaps we should heed the diplomatic words of one of the world's great Earls—the Earl of Baltimore. Earl Weaver's famous comment about America's pastime is the reason why this game is such a wonderful idea and opportunity for both nations:

In baseball "you can't sit on a lead and run a few plays into the line and just kill the clock," Earl once said. "You've got to throw the ball over the plate and give the other man his chance. That's why baseball is the greatest game of them all."

Wherever it might be played, baseball is the best game around. So Mr. Speaker, let the games begin.

THE DEBT DOWN PAYMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here this evening and particularly with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, in the Chamber this evening. I would like to point out a few facts to my colleagues.

I know that these are issues of importance to all of us, and I think it is useful to be reminded that as of March

1, the first day of this month, 1999, the Federal national debt was \$5.62 trillion. That debt is increasing. In fact, it increased in 1999 by \$95 billion in all of our trust funds. The total interest that we paid last year on the national debt was almost 15 percent of the total budget, about \$243 billion.

Mr. Speaker, now is the optimum time to take the steps necessary to reduce the national debt. Our economy, although not necessarily the Kansas economy, is strong and Federal revenues stand ready for debt reduction. On the very near horizon, however, we face a challenge of financing the retirement of the baby boom generation. If we can get our fiscal house in order now, we can meet this challenge. But if we delay, our children will face the dual burden of servicing a large national debt, along with facing the liabilities to Social Security and Medicare. We do not have surpluses as far out as we can see.

Mr. Speaker, as the chart indicates, the national debt grows, and by the year 2040, because of that generation of retirees, the national debt increases to 200 percent of the gross domestic product. We need to take advantage of this opportunity to begin the process of paying down our national debt. Paying down the debt can lower interest rates. Student loans, car loans, home mortgages and farm debts can all be less burdensome with lower interest rates that the borrowing from the Federal Government would generate.

Last week, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PICKERING) and I introduced H.R. 948, the Debt Down Payment Act, and I spent some time on the floor, an extended amount of time on the floor, explaining this legislative attempt to my colleagues. This bill establishes a 10-year plan for reducing the debt held by the public. It would reduce it by \$2.4 trillion; an average annual payment on the debt of \$240 billion; no new spending; saves \$729 billion in interest payments over 10 years. \$729 billion. And it removes the Social Security trust fund from the revenues that we calculate our surplus to provide some honesty, not only to the American people but especially to ourselves.

This bill establishes a gradually reduced limit for public debt held over the next 10 years, and by the year 2000, this debt limit would be lowered to \$3.5 trillion, requiring a first year debt reduction of \$100 billion.

Our Nation's most respected economists remind us of the importance of paying down the national debt and the opportunity that provides to shore up Social Security.

In just 13 years, payment from the Social Security trust fund will exceed the incoming revenue to the Social Security trust fund. By reducing debt today, we can do something that will make it easier to meet the needs of the next generation's retirement, and by removing the Social Security trust fund revenues from the annual surplus