

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 Travis 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. ●

IN MEMORY OF IVAN FRANK
KARDOS

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Ivan Frank Kardos, an attorney, formerly of Washington, DC, who died in his home in Grove, OK, April 2, 1996, with his family and friends in attendance, after a 2½-year battle with cancer. He was cremated and his ashes were inurned in a ceremony on May 21, 1996, at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Mr. Kardos, born August 2, 1920, in Budapest, Hungary, was the son of William and Olga Kovacs Kardos, who preceded him in death. The family emigrated to New York City when Frank was 2 years old.

He graduated from New York University Law School in 1948. His bar admissions included New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, Oklahoma, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d, 10th, and District of Columbia Circuits, U.S. district courts for the Southern District of New York, Northern, Eastern and Western Districts of Oklahoma, and for the District of Columbia, U.S. Courts of Military Appeals, U.S. Court of Claims, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

His legal career in the public sector included service with the United States Postal Service, United States Army Corps of Engineers in New York and Washington, DC, and Karachi, Pakistan. He was the Principal Deputy to the General Counsel of the U.S. Postal Service, responsible for writing and administering the Department's Code of Ethical Conduct and Conflicts of Interest Programs.

He was liaison with the Department of Labor for the Service Contract Act of 1965 and other labor requirements under Federal contracts and was also liaison with the Department of Justice concerning various criminal matters and the Public Information Act, and with the then Civil Service Commission for Inter-Agency Committee for Procurement. He served as a legal advisor concerning equal opportunity employment, and administered on behalf of the general counsel the Release of Information Program under the Freedom of Information Act.

Frank's Military service began in the ROTC in 1937. He was on active duty with the United States Army in the armored branch when Pearl Harbor was bombed and served 42 months in the Southwest Pacific theater, including the Philippines and New Guinea. In 1980, he retired from the military with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In addition to his successful professional career in public service, Frank also was generous with his time in the private sector. He strongly believed in giving back to society by being actively involved with such organizations as SCORE, the American Legion, Masonic Bodies, and Literacy Programs.

A man of great intellect who lived his life with integrity and honesty, he will be sorely missed by his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, Bettie Crumpler Kardos of Grove, OK; sons Christopher and his wife Sherry

and their son Jonathan of Cedar Rapids, IA; Michael and his wife Kay of Austin, TX, Gregory and his wife Brenda with their daughter Kelly and son, Scott of Farmington, NM, and daughter, Pamela Kardos-Gordon and her husband, Wayne Gordon, of Upper Marlboro, MD. •

REPUBLIC OF ITALY'S 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, 1996 marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Italy. Fifty years ago, Italy escaped the dark hold of fascism and began the process of becoming the important democratic nation it is today. Modern Italy was created out of the tumultuous aftermath of World War II. The system of governing for the new republic received its mandate from the people of Italy, and it has continued in that fashion for the past 50 years. On May 9, 1946, Victor Emmanuel III gave up his claim to the Italian throne. On June 2, 1946, Italians officially replaced the monarchy with a republic when Italy held its first free elections in 20 years. The purpose of the Constituent Assembly that was elected was to prepare a new democratic constitution to guide a free Italy in the future. The Assembly adopted a new constitution 1 year later. As Italy's democratic tradition has grown stronger and older over the years, the nation has continued to exert its leadership in world affairs. Today, Italy is a respected ally of much of the industrialized world and a leader in many of its organizations. I know that my Senate colleagues join me in celebrating the great strides that the Republic of Italy has made over the past 50 years. •

CONGRATULATING STEVE
STRICKER'S 1996 KEMPER OPEN
VICTORY

• Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Edgerton, WI, resident, Steve Stricker, on winning the 1996 Kemper Open. Known to many on the Professional Golfers Association (PGA) tour as the best player not to have won on tour, Stricker shed that distinction with his commanding 3-stroke victory at the Tournament Players Club (TPC) at Avenel in nearby Potomac, MD.

Stricker demonstrated the skill and confidence of a champion throughout the 72-hole tournament. Whether it was a 5-foot par putt to maintain his lead, or the decision to attack the par 5 sixth hole rather than hold back, Steve's long hours of practice and overall commitment to excellence paid off, literally.

Steve Stricker was not alone on the damp and drizzly 7,005 yard, par 71 course, however. Stricker's caddie, Nicki, who also happens to be his wife, was there every step of the way, encouraging him to be aggressive, yet acting as a steadying presence over any anxious moments during the tournament. A competitive golfer in her own right, Nicki's wise counsel and ex-

perience added to the victory, making it truly a team effort.

Those of us who have followed his short career know that this is just the tip of the iceberg for Steve Stricker. With his exceptional work ethic and dedication to making himself the best, Steve's successes have only just begun. With this in mind, I congratulate Steve Stricker on his 1996 Kemper Open victory and look forward to more of the same. •

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc, on today's Executive Calendar: Calendar Nos. 482, 521 through 528, 530, 554 and 555.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr., of Delaware, to be Commissioner of Education Statistics for a term expiring June 21, 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Lawrence Neal Benedict, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cape Verde.

The following-named Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, for the personal rank of Career Ambassador in recognition of especially distinguished service over a sustained period: J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania

Harold Walter Geisel, of Illinois, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mauritius and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal and Islamic Republic of The Comoros.

Aubrey Hooks, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Congo.

Robert Krueger, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Botswana.

David H. Shinn, of Washington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ethiopia.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Ernest G. Green, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors