

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. ●