

urging his action on calling a halt to tribal gambling, which is now moving off reservations. Unfortunately, the administration responded that they do not have the authority to address this issue. If the administration believes it does not have authority to issue a moratorium to halt new tribal gambling operations, it should send Congress legislation so that we can take action to give it that authority.

[From Time Magazine, July 25, 2005]

WHEN GAMBLING BECOMES OBSESSIVE

(By Jeffrey Kluger)

For a man who hasn't bet a nickel since 1989, Bruce Roberts spends a lot of time in casinos. He's rarely there alone, however. He usually has an escort walk him through—the better to ensure that he doesn't succumb to the sweet swish of the cards or the signature rattle of the dice. A onetime compulsive gambler, Roberts, 62, weathered his years of wagering better than many. He never lost his wife or his home—although he has refinanced the house nine times. “Cards and Vegas were the two biggest things in my life,” he says. “I'm a helluva poker player, but I have one serious flaw: I can't get my ass off the chair.”

When Roberts visits a casino these days, it's as executive director of the California Council on Problem Gambling, an organization that helps gaming halls run responsible gambling programs. The rest of the time, he's back in the office, overseeing a crisis hotline. Last year his service took 3,400 calls from gamblers who had lost an average of \$32,000 each. That's \$109 million of evaporated wealth reported to just one hotline in just one year.

And California is not alone. More than 50 million people describe themselves as at least occasional poker players. Millions turn on the TV each week to watch one of eight scheduled poker shows—to say nothing of the 1 million who will tune in to ESPN's broadcast of this year's World Series of Poker.

Two hundred forty-seven Native American casinos dot tribal lands in 22 states; 84 riverboat or dockside casinos ply the waters or sit at berth in six states. And with local governments struggling to close budget gaps, slots and lotteries are booming. All told, 48 states have some form of legalized gambling—and none of that includes the wild frontier of the Internet. By 1996 the annual take for the U.S. gambling industry was over \$47 billion, more than that from movies, music, cruise ships, spectator sports and live entertainment combined. In 2003 the figure jumped to over \$72 billion.

All that money is coming from someone's pockets, and it's not the winners'. According to Keith Whyte, executive director of the National Council on Problem Gambling, as many as 10 million U.S. adults meet the “problem gambling” criteria. Kids are hit even harder. Exact figures aren't easy to come by, but various studies place the rate of problem gambling among underage players somewhere between two and three times the rate for adults.

Nobody thinks the gambling genie can be put back in the bottle. What health officials want to know is whether the damage can be curbed. What separates addictive gamblers from occasional ones? Is it personality, brain chemistry, environment? Can a behavior be a true addiction without a chemical driving it? “People have seen gambling in moral terms for a thousand years,” says Whyte. “It's only recently that we've begun seeing it as a disease.”

Defining compulsive gambling is like defining compulsive drinking: it's not clear

when you cross the line. But if there are enough signs that your behavior is starting to slip out of your control (see the self-test), chances are that you have a problem. It's a problem of special interest to researchers because it reveals a lot about addiction as a whole. One of the difficulties in understanding drug or alcohol abuse is that the minute you add a chemical to the body, you muddy the mental processes. “It's hard to tease the connection out because you don't know how much is the drug and how much is the behavior,” says Whyte. “But gambling is a pure addiction.”

To see if that's true, scientists turn to such advanced diagnostic tools as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) machines to peer into the brains of gamblers while they play. In a 2001 study conducted at Harvard Medical School and elsewhere, researchers monitored subjects as they engaged in a wheel-of-fortune game. The investigators looked mainly at several areas of the brain known to be involved in processing dopamine, a pleasure-inducing chemical released during drug and alcohol use.

Sure enough, the same areas lighted up when test subjects gambled, becoming active not only when they won but also when they merely expected to win—precisely the pattern of anticipation and reward that drug and alcohol users show. “This put gambling on the map with other neurobiologic addictions,” says Dr. Barry Kosofsky, a pediatric neurologist at Weill Cornell Medical Center in New York City.

Surprising support for that work came earlier this month when researchers at Minnesota's Mayo Clinic reported that 11 Parkinson's disease patients being treated with dopamine-enhancing medications began gambling compulsively; one patient eventually lost \$100,000. Six of the 11 also began engaging in compulsive eating, drinking, spending or sex. Only when the dopamine was discontinued did the patients return to normal.

The dopamine cycle may not be the only thing that drives gamblers. Personality also plays a part. This month researchers in the U.S., Britain and New Zealand released the latest results from an ongoing, 30-year study of roughly 1,000 children born in the early 1970s. One purpose of the research was to determine which temperament types were most likely to lead to addictions.

The just released results showed that compulsive gamblers, drinkers and drug users have high underlying levels of negative emotionality, a syndrome that includes nervousness, anger and a tendency to worry and feel victimized. Significantly, they also score lower in the so-called constraint category, meaning they are given to impulsiveness and thrill seeking. That's a bad combination, particularly when you throw drugs, drink or gambling into the mix. “It's like picking your poison,” says psychologist Avshalom Caspi of King's College in London, one of the researchers in the study.

What makes people start gambling may also be a function of availability. A 1999 study ordered by the U.S. Congress found that people who live within 50 miles of a casino have two times as much risk of developing a gambling problem as those living farther away. And the growing popularity of electronic gambling only makes things worse. In one study, researchers at Brown University found that while gamblers take an average of 312 years to develop a problem when they're playing traditional games like cards, slot-machine players fast-forward their addiction, getting hooked in just over a year.

So what can be done to get problem gamblers to quit? Medication, in theory, may help. Psychologists like G. Alan Marlatt of

the University of Washington are interested in the potential of so-called opioid antagonists, drugs that might partially disrupt the neurochemistry that produces feelings of well-being, thus denying gamblers the kick they seek.

More effective may be the 12 Step protocol used by Alcoholics Anonymous. Gamblers Anonymous groups meet all across the country, stressing abstinence and providing a community of ex-gamblers to offer support. Marlatt is worried that abstinence may be less effective with young gamblers and is exploring cognitive techniques that instead teach kids to recognize the triggers that get them to gamble too much. The states may also have a role to play. Illinois has instituted a self-exclusion program in which gamblers can put their names on a voluntary blacklist, allowing casinos to eject them from the premises, require them to donate their winnings to a gambling-treatment program and, in some cases, charge them with trespassing.

Like Marlatt's moderation strategy, however, the Illinois program takes a measure of self-discipline that may be the very thing compulsive gamblers lack. “In addiction, they call it chasing the high,” says psychologist Carlos DiClemente of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. “In gambling, it's called chasing the big win. And that's where self-regulation goes down the tubes.” Better, say DiClemente and others, to simply to put down the cards or dice or cup of coins for good. As battle-scarred gamblers are fond of saying, the only way to be sure you come out ahead is to buy the casino. —With reporting by Melissa August/ Washington, Helen Gibson/ London, Noah Isackson/ Chicago, Coco Masters/ New York and Jeffrey Ressler/ Los Angeles

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 30, 2005, a sudden death in my family kept me from casting votes on rollcalls No. 359, 360, 361, and 362. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on all four votes.

HONORING JACK AND CAROL ENGLAND ON THEIR 70TH BIRTHDAYS

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John and Mary Carol England on the occasion of their 70th birthdays.

John and Mary, or “Jack” and “Carol” as their family and friends know them, have been married to each other for 43 years and have lived in Lower Burrell, Pennsylvania for 48 years.

The elder son of John England and Ruth Hines-England, Jack was born near our Nation's Capital in Baltimore, Maryland on September 2, 1935. Carol, the first of two daughters of Walter G. Holden and Isabel Bolan-Holden, was born in the Nation's heartland in Sioux City, Iowa on September 12, 1935. They were born only 10 days apart, yet the

worlds of their early childhoods could not have been farther apart given the differences between urban and rural America during the Great Depression.

Their families weathered the difficult times of the Depression and World War II, and both Carol and Jack enrolled in college at American University in Washington, DC in the early 1950s. It was while studying at the university that they met and began their courtship.

Following their graduation from American University in 1957, Carol and Jack continued their graduate education separately. Carol earned a master's degree in sociology from Columbia University in New York City. After completing her graduate degree, Carol served as Associate Dean of Students at Plattsburgh State University in New York and later worked in human resources for the Woodard & Lothrop Department Stores for several years in the Washington, DC area.

Meanwhile, Jack entered the United States Air Force and earned a master's degree in hospital administration from the George Washington University.

On January 27, 1962, Jack and Carol were married at Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Bethesda, Maryland surrounded by family and friends. During Jack's service in the Air Force, the young couple had three sons—William, John and Andrew—who were born in Maryland, Texas, and Massachusetts respectively. Their youngest son, Thomas, was born in Washington, DC when the family settled in the Maryland suburbs after Jack completed his service in the U.S. Air Force in 1971. The young boys kept Carol busy at home as a full time homemaker.

After separating from the Air Force, Jack continued his work in hospital administration and served as assistant administrator at the Washington Hospital Center. In 1978 he accepted a position as administrator at the Allegheny Valley Hospital in Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania and he and Carol moved their young family to the neighboring community of Lower Burrell in October. In 1998, Jack retired as President and CEO of the hospital, where he served for 20 years of his 27 years in civilian hospital administration.

In retirement, Carol and Jack have taken courses from the Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington Campus where Jack also served on the advisory board. They are both avid fans of the performing arts, and they travel regularly to Niagara-on-the-Lake in Ontario, Canada for the Shaw and Shakespeare festivals. Carol and Jack volunteer at both the local library and their parish church of St. Margaret Mary, and Jack is the secretary for his local Rotary. However, without a doubt, their favorite pastime is visiting with their young granddaughter, Sarah Elisabeth England and their daughter-in-law, Lorie Slass.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my best wishes to Jack and Carol England on the occasion of their 70th birthdays on September 2, 2005 and September 12, 2005 respectively, and I salute their continued active involvement and commitment to their family, community, and church. I also extend my heartfelt congratulations to their sons on their parents' many accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOUTH MAUI COASTAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 2005

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating and acquiring lands located along the southern coast of the island of Maui as a National Seashore, National Recreation Area, National Monument, National Preserve, or other unit of the National Park Service.

The study area covered by the proposed South Maui Coastal Preservation Act of 2005 includes lands from and including the 'Ahihi-Kinohi Natural Area Reserve to Kanaloa Point, a distance of approximately six miles.

The area is rich in archaeological, cultural, historical, and natural resources. Important sites in the proposed park area contain remnants of dwellings, heiau (places of worship), fishing shrines, platforms, enclosures, shelters, walls, graves, and canoe hale (houses) that date back as early as 1100 A.D. This portion of the southern coast is also the home of unique native plants and animals, some of which are endangered.

The County of Maui passed Resolution 00-136 on October 6, 2000, expressing its support for having this area designated as a National Park. The Hawaii State House and Senate also passed bills in support of having the area managed by the National Park Service.

Both these resolutions were in support of my predecessor, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink's bill, H.R. 591, introduced in the 107th Congress, to study the feasibility of designating the more limited area from Keone'o 'io to Kanaloa Point as a National Park.

An initial reconnaissance survey by the NPS indicated that the resources deserved protection but stated that the more limited area was not appropriate for a National Park because most of the land was owned by the state. However, I believe the expressions of support for NPS control of the area by the County and State offer a firm basis for moving forward. Therefore, I have included a provision in my bill to ensure that the proposed study includes consultation with the State of Hawaii to assess the feasibility of transferring some or all of the State lands in the study area to the federal government.

The State of Hawaii has been unable to effectively manage and protect these important resources due to lack of funds. Further, this pristine coastline lies directly in the path of development and, absent action, too soon will be lost forever.

This is a site of national significance, which deserves the level of protection only the National Park Service can provide. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

IN HONOR OF NORA CASTLE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Nora Castle of Cleve-

land Heights, Ohio, upon the occasion of her retirement following thirty-two years of outstanding service in her role as champion of consumer rights, through radio and TV's consumer advocacy program, Call For Action. The work of Mrs. Castle has created a vital platform for countless consumers seeking justice throughout Northeast Ohio—consumers whose voices would otherwise not have been heard.

In 1978, Mrs. Castle was the point person for Call For Action at WERE radio, when Virgil Dominic, then News Director at TV-8, brought Mrs. Castle and the Call For Action program to television. Cleveland area residents flooded the lines with calls ranging in scope from the mundane, to serious issues concerning the health and safety of the community. Mrs. Castle's work consistently reflected diligence, integrity, and an unwavering search for consumer justice. Comfortable working behind the scenes, Mrs. Castle shied away from the spotlight of praise and accolades. Her focus on protecting the rights of consumers was consistent throughout her career, and she infused the same value, energy and commitment into every case, whether it involved an individual citizen or a Fortune 500 company. Her work brought these cases into the light of public discourse, and her advocacy enlightened legislators, ultimately prompting them to pass consumer protection laws on local, state and federal levels, including the Lemon Laws.

Beyond her career, Mrs. Castle's family and faith have always been central to her life: her husband, William; son, Peter; daughter, Amy; grandson, Aidan; and the memory of her daughter, Kate. Mrs. Castle's strength, faith and love for her family are extended throughout the community, where she continues to share her time, talents and energy with others. She and her family are long-time members of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, where she serves as an officer with the Fairmount Women's Guild. Mrs. Castle taught Sunday school at the church for more than twenty-five years, and was also a twenty-five year volunteer at the Natural History Museum.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Nora Castle, for her outstanding work in protecting the rights of thousands of consumers across Northeast Ohio. Mrs. Castle's unwavering dedication as wife, mother, grandmother, co-worker, mentor, teacher, volunteer and friend, framed by her energy, wit, and above all, her concern for others, has uplifted the lives of countless individuals, bringing the light of justice throughout our community. As she journeys onward, I wish Mrs. Castle and her family an abundance of peace, health and happiness, today, and in all the years to come.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY WITH PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 28, 2005

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to stress the urgency of strengthening Social Security for future generations.

Over the next twenty years, the number of seniors will grow by 70 percent because of the retiring baby boomer generation. A half-century ago, 16 workers paid into Social Security