

I believe we should know what we are doing in terms of its total impact.

I ask that the Washington Monthly be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

Guess what the fastest growing business in America is? Gambling. About \$330 billion was legally bet last year, reports NBC's Roger O'Neil, which is more than the defense budget and about what Social Security costs. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia have legalized lotteries; 20 states have casinos that are owned by Native Americans; and 10 states have licensed either casinos or riverboats. In Iowa, every man, woman, and child is within a two-hour drive of a casino. Here in the District of Columbia, the lottery is pushed by hard-sell television commercials designed to encourage gambling. This is crazy. It's also evil. Why not have state-sponsored opium dens with TV commercials promoting blissful oblivion? There is a reasonable argument for the state to offer gambling and dope to those who are determined to partake of those dubious pleasures, but it is outrageous to advertise them in a way that could tempt those who might otherwise choose to say no. . . .

TRIBUTE TO ADM. STANLEY ARTHUR

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the dedication, public service and patriotism of Adm. Stanley Arthur, USN, vice chief of naval operations, who has served our Nation so well over the 37-year career. Admiral Arthur will retire from the Navy on June 1, 1995.

A native of San Diego, CA, Admiral Arthur entered the U.S. Navy through the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps Program from Miami University and was commissioned in June of 1957. Designated a naval aviator in 1958, he reported to VS-21 and later was a plank owner of VS-29. Admiral Arthur attended the Naval Postgraduate School where he earned a degree in aeronautical engineering and was assigned as weapons project officer with VX-1.

Following a tour on U.S.S. *Bennington* (CVS-20), he reported to VA-55 aboard U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA-19). Following that tour, he reported to VA-122 as an A-7 Corsair instructor pilot and maintenance officer.

In 1971, Admiral Arthur reported to VA-164 as executive officer and assumed command a year later while deployed on the U.S.S. *Hancock*. During this tour, he completed over 500 combat missions over Vietnam in the A-4 Skyhawk. Following assignments at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Admiral Arthur reported aboard U.S.S. *SAN JOSE* (AFS-7) as commanding officer in July 1976. In June of 1978, he assumed command of aircraft carrier U.S.S. *CORAL SEA* (CV-43).

Other significant assignments have included Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy; Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet staff; commander, Carrier Group Seven; director, Aviation Plans and Requirements Division; and director, General Planning and Programming Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In Feb-

ruary 1988, he was promoted to vice admiral and assumed duties as deputy chief of naval operations for logistics.

In December 1990, Admiral Arthur assumed duties as commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet and commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He directed the operations and tactical movements of more than 96,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel and 130 U.S. Navy and allied ships, including six aircraft carrier battle groups. This represented the largest U.S. naval armada amassed since World War II. In July 1992, Admiral Arthur assumed his current duties as Vice Chief of Naval Operations during a period marked by major personnel, budgetary, ship and shore infrastructure reductions.

Immediately recognizing the challenges posed by these reductions, Admiral Arthur initiated a comprehensive and in-depth review of warfare requirements, procurements planning, and programming procedures.

Through his personal efforts on the joint requirements oversight council, he was directly responsible for the continued development of a more capable naval force fully interoperable with the Army, Air Force, and allied navies.

Admiral Arthur played a key role in the formulation and implementation of the Navy's support to national policies involving operations restore hope in Somalia, southern watch in the Persian Gulf, and deny flight in the Adriatic. He played a significant role in the Chief of Naval Operations' initiatives to fully integrate women in combat ships and aviation squadrons and has been a strong leader in the Navy's efforts to eradicate sexual harassment from its ranks.

Admiral Arthur's decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal (4 awards), the Legion of Merit (4 awards, one with combat V), the Distinguished Flying Cross (11 awards), the Navy Meritorious Service Medal, individual Air Medal (4 awards), Strike/Flight Air Medal (47 awards), the Navy Commendation Medal (2 awards, 1 with combat V), various foreign personal decorations and individual United States and foreign service and campaign awards.

Admiral Arthur is a true American patriot and a superb naval officer who, throughout his naval career, has lead with courage and integrity. His leadership and performance throughout an intense and demanding period in naval and military history were instrumental in the successful administration of the Navy and outstanding support for naval forces throughout the world. Thanks to his inspirational leadership and selfless dedication to duty, our Navy has remained second to none. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed in the Department of Defense, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Admiral Arthur before my colleagues and wish him and his lovely wife Jennie fair winds and following

seas as he concludes a most honorable and distinguished career. •

CBO ESTIMATE ON H.R. 694

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, on April 18, 1995, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources filed the report to accompany H.R. 694, the Minor Boundary Adjustments Act of 1995.

At the time this report was filed, the Congressional Budget Office had not submitted its budget estimate regarding this measure. The committee has since received this communication from the Congressional Budget Office, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The estimate follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 20, 1995.

Hon. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 694, the Minor Boundary Adjustments and Miscellaneous Park Amendments Act of 1995, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on March 29, 1995.

Assuming appropriation of the necessary sums, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 694 would result in one-time federal costs totaling between \$31 million and \$32 million, most of which would be spent over the next five years, plus annual costs of between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million during that period and about \$1.5 million thereafter. Enactment of H.R. 694 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

H.R. 694 would provide for boundary adjustments at several national parks. The bill also would make a number of changes to National Park Service (NPS) programs. Included are provisions to: extend the life of two advisory commissions; amend the Museum Properties Act of July 1, 1955, to facilitate the disposal of unneeded museum properties; and authorize research and education projects carried out with nonfederal partners through cooperative agreements.

Land Acquisition Costs. CBO estimates that the federal government would spend between \$4 million and \$5 million over the next two or three fiscal years to acquire lands added to the park system by this bill, including incidental expenses associated with property donations and exchanges.

Development Costs. Lands acquired at three parks (the Yucca House, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, and Shiloh National Military Park) would be used for visitor centers or other facilities. CBO estimates that total planning and construction costs for the three projects would be about \$23 million. The bill also would authorize construction of a visitor center near or within the boundaries of the New River Gorge or Gauley River park units. We estimate that development of this facility would cost about \$2 million.

Other Costs. Section 204 of the bill would authorize the appropriation of a total of \$2 million over an eight-year period beginning on October 1, 1993. These funds would be used to maintain facilities of the William O. Douglas Outdoor Classroom and to finance programs carried out by that entity. Assuming appropriation of the necessary sums, CBO estimates that about \$0.3 million would