

such term exists in the medical lexicon. Is Congress just inventing a new medical term to advance a political end?

Which Federal law enforcement agency will enforce this law? Will FBI agents be snooping around physicians' offices? Will the FBI put hidden cameras into examining rooms?

Mr. President, the Senate has not asked any expert witnesses to answer these questions. And before we vote on this legislation, I think we should have the opportunity to ask these questions.

We also should hear from individuals, groups and organizations that will be affected by this bill.

Have we heard testimony in the Senate from any of the following?

The Justice Department?

The FBI?

Constitutional experts?

The trial and criminal bar?

Doctors?

Patients?

Families?

This is the only question that we all can categorically answer. The answer is no! We have not heard testimony in the Senate from any of these parties.

How can the Senate debate such a complicated bill without the input of such persons?

Mr. President, the Senate should be more deliberate and responsible! We should not ram this bill through without proper consideration.

It would be wrong and irresponsible for the Senate to act before we have a hearing on the provisions in this legislation. This is a new proposal that has not been before the Congress in the past.

Before we should be asked to vote, we should have testimony and a committee report on our desks.

Mr. President, I have great respect for the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. We do not agree on many issues but I believe that he is fair. Now since the Senate has voted to commit this bill to the Judiciary Committee, I trust that he will put together a fair hearing on this bill so that the Senate can make an informed decision.

Once again, I am pleased that the Senate has voted to send this bill back where it belongs—to the Judiciary Committee. ●

#### ELECTRONICS IS BRINGING GAMBLING INTO HOMES, RESTAURANTS, AND PLANES

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask that the attached article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 16, 1995]

FEELING LUCKY: ELECTRONICS IS BRINGING GAMBLING INTO HOMES, RESTAURANTS AND PLANES

(By William M. Bulkeley)

Think you can avoid gambling? Don't bet on it.

Gambling once involved clandestine dealing with unsavory bookmakers, or trips to the horse track or Las Vegas. But elec-

tronics is making it ubiquitous. Innovators are using technology to extend the frontiers of gambling—often to the frustration of regulators.

On-line casinos and sports books are springing up on the Internet. With central computers in Caribbean tax havens, and play-money bets mingled with real wagers, sponsors think they can evade U.S. laws barring gambling by wire. "Gamble from home in comfort on a Sunday morning in your PJs," suggests a page on the Internet On-line Offshore Casinos, one of the on-line betting parlors.

Get bored flying? This fall, British Airways will experiment with a seat-back electronic system that can be used for gambling on flights outside the U.S. Betting limits, naturally, will be higher in first class.

#### CHARGE IT

By the end of the year, the Coeur d'Alene Indian tribe in Idaho plans to run a national lottery with weekly \$50 million jackpots that will allow players to use credit cards and dial in their number picks over toll-free 800-lines. Graff Pay-Per-View Inc., a publicly held New York-based movie and adult-television programmer, is working on a system to let people participate—by phone or computer—in high stakes bingo games on Indian reservations. It says regulators have approved the idea of "proxy" bingo from home, so long as the game is actually played on a reservation. Graff says it has also acquired a company that does television broadcasts of race-track action "to facilitate Graff's initiative to bring wagering into the home."

Connecticut and New York recently started permitting telephone betting on horse races from all over the country. The horse-racing industry has been able to transmit gambling information across state lines for years.

Experts say electronic technology will accelerate increases in gambling revenues, which have been climbing for years; John Malone, president of cable-television giant Tele-Communications Inc. has called gambling one of the "killer applications" for interactive networks that might justify the cost of building the information highway.

#### RISKY BUSINESS

But there will be losers, too. Expanded electronic gambling means tougher competition for existing lotteries casinos, riverboats, racetracks, Indian gambling parlors and charity bingo.

Some electronic wagering—especially the kind operated by foreigners that relies on telephone lines and high-speed data transmission—is difficult to monitor and may prove impossible to control. There are no assurances that electronic winners will actually see their jackpots.

And experts say electronic gaming is far more dangerous than old-style betting to the 1% to 3% of the population prone to gambling addiction. Widely dispersed electronic-betting machines, for example, tempt teenagers already fond of video games.

"Electronics as a vehicle of administration for gambling activities changes the experience to make it more dependence producing," says Howard Shaffer, director of the division on addictions at Harvard Medical School. "As smoking crack cocaine changed the cocaine experience, I think electronics is going to change the way gambling is experienced."

#### NEW OUTLETS

Operators, however, like technology because it works. State lotteries, for example, are starting to add electronic keno, a game in which a player selects up to 12 of 80 possible numbers and watches to see if they are flashed on a screen. Games happen every five

minutes and tempt captive audiences. "Keno brought the lottery product to a distribution outlet that was underused—bars, bowling alleys and restaurants. It's helped states realize 30% to 100% revenue growth," says a spokesman for Gtech Corp., a fast-growing West Greenwich, R.I., company that runs 70% of the world's on-line lotteries. The New York State Lottery will start using Gtech's keno system at 2,250 outlets next month.

Gtech has developed communications systems in outposts from Scotland's Shetland Islands to the Strait of Magellan in Chile. Bettors can now pick numbers for national lotteries and receive confirmation of their bets via satellite in less than four seconds. Long before places such as Lithuania get reliable national phone service, they will have networks linking urban and rural stores by satellite and microwave to central lottery computers.

Salomon Brothers, in a report on the gaming industry, says Americans lost \$41.9 billion gambling legally in 1993, with 30% in casinos and the rest in lotteries. Lotteries now exist in states with 89% of the nation's population, so growth is largely based on introducing new games that get people to play more often.

Still, saturation isn't imminent. Salomon analyst Bruce Turner says that if Americans gambled at the same rate as Australians—who spend 2.5% of their disposable income on gaming vs. 0.8 here—the U.S. gambling market would be more than \$100 billion.

The U.S. is now in a growth phase of a cyclical pattern of gambling expansion and restriction, contends I. Nelson Rose, a Whittier College law professor and gambling expert. Between 1910 and 1930, the only legal gambling in the U.S. was at racetracks in Kentucky and Maryland. Gambling began to spread during the Depression when Nevada legalized it and many states allowed race tracks. In 1964, New Hampshire approved the first state lottery. Today, there is legal gambling in every state except Utah and Hawaii.

The biggest wild card is gambling on the Internet because it is so difficult to regulate and it offers all types of wagering to anyone who has access to a computer. Players either send money into an account from which they then bet, or charge their bets on a credit card. They take it on faith that they will be paid if they win.

The Justice Department says such online gambling is illegal in the U.S. The department says it will act when it believes a violation of the law has occurred.

#### VIRTUAL CASINO

Sports International Ltd., which already operates an 800-line telephone betting service from its headquarters in Antigua, has opened an on-line sports book on the World Wide Web segment of the Internet. Players can bet a minimum of \$10 picking the World Series or Super Bowl winners. Recent on-line odds quote the New York Yankees at 9-to-5 and the division-leading Boston Red Sox at 4-to-1 to win the American League crown.

Michael Simone, president of publicly held Sports International, says it plans to develop other games. "The cost of managing, and operating the proposed virtual casino is almost nonexistent when compared to a live casino," he says.

Last month, Toronto entrepreneur Warren Eugene began taking blackjack bets via computer, in what he calls the "Caribbean Casino." To play, people must register with E-Cash, a Dutch firm that handles financial transactions on the Internet. Starting with little more than a vision and a colorful Internet home page, Mr. Eugene claims nearly 1,000 people have already deposited money to play.

With his computer in the Caribbean tax haven of the Turks and Caicos Islands, he

says he offers a tempting option to gamblers. "They're going to bet with a bookie. They might as well bet with us and keep the money offshore."

#### CHARGES OF FRAUD

Since U.S. law bars interstate wire transmission of most gambling information for business, Minnesota Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III has already filed suit against Kerry Rogers, one of the principals of WagerNet, of Las Vegas. The company is negotiating with the government of Belize for a license for an on-line sports book. The Minnesota suit accuses Mr. Rogers of consumer fraud by representing that the "proposed sports bookmaking service is lawful." Minnesota has even posted its suit on the World Wide Web.

Under racketeering statutes, an American operating an offshore casino might be subject to seizure of his assets, says Mr. Rose, the law professor in California. However, foreign nationals operating offshore casinos are probably beyond the reach of U.S. laws. Individual bettors are hard to track, and are almost never pursued by prosecutors, he says.

On-line operators also face a credibility problem. "In Vegas, you have a gaming commission that comes in and checks the returns. You won't have that in Antigua or Belize," says Earl Gilbrech, a Fountain Hills, Ariz., consultant who works with several Caribbean gaming operators. "Some guy in Idaho isn't going to tell his local newspaper if he wins \$22,000. But you'll hear all these people" complaining on-line when they lose.

#### HIGH ROLLERS

Major casino operators pooch-pooch Internet gaming, saying they prefer to concentrate on resorts that draw high-rolling sociable gamblers. But British Airways thinks electronic gambling can draw goodtime tourists away from rivals. The company says it plans to spend as much as \$130 million to put interactive screens on seat backs in 85 long-haul planes if a trial—planned for one Boeing 747 on routes around the world—works out. Screens will let fliers choose from more than 100 movies, play Nintendo games or play blackjack and roulette. Bets will be charged on credit cards.

The Federal Aviation Administration doesn't allow gaming on flights that begin or end in the U.S., so if the airline installs the devices widely, it will turn off gaming functions on U.S. flights. Some localities have tougher rules: Under laws prohibiting gaming devices, North Carolina could try to stop even the gambling-disarmed planes from landing, says one British Airways lawyer.

One big caveat is whether the technology works. In 1993, Northwest Airlines tried a system called WorldLink that included video games and a shopping channel. But it pulled the system in 1994 because at any given time about 10% of the screens didn't work, infuriating passengers.

#### INVADING THE HOME

Technology's biggest impact may be in bringing betting into the home—the place International Gaming and Wagering Business, a trade publication, calls "gaming's new frontier."

The planned National Indian Lottery would let players pick numbers by phone 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Players would have to preregister with a credit card and get a personal identification number to play.

When the Coeur d'Alene tribe announced its plans last winter it got approval from Idaho and from the National Indian Gaming Commission, but drew a firestorm of opposition from other states. Some have threatened to prosecute phone companies under gambling statutes if they let customers

reach the lottery's 800 number. The tribe dismisses the challenges as "fear of competition" and expects to start its lottery by year's end.

#### PONIES IN THE LIVING ROOM

The horse-racing industry is embracing technology as its best shot at survival. For years, simulcasting of out-of-state races has let gamblers at tracks place bets during the long intervals between post-times. Several states now permit bettors to establish accounts with a track and then place bets from home while watching races on TV.

IWN Corp., a partially owned subsidiary of NTN Communications Inc., Carlsbad, Calif., has been working with California tracks on a personal-computer-based system that could both receive data on horses in races and let players bet. Dan Downs, president of NTN and a former racing-industry executive, says he expects the system will be tested in Connecticut toward the end of this year.

This month, Churchill Downs, home of the Kentucky Derby, will start testing a television-based home-wagering system developed by ODS Technologies Inc., Tulsa, Okla. Rather than having to actually go to the track, people will be able to watch races on their television sets and use a five-button remote control to place bets—which will be transmitted over telephone lines—right from their own living room.

"The racing industry is dying," says an ODS spokesman. "We want to bring it right into the home and expose it to a wider customer base."●

#### RICHARD SEWELL

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, last Saturday, a memorial service was held for a true friend of the State of Florida, Richard Sewell. Dick passed away on October 26 of lung cancer.

A native of Orlando, Dick was well known in Washington and Florida political circles. Dick moved to Washington in 1963 to become an administrative assistant to Rep. Charles E. Bennett, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of the first House ethics committee. In 1966, he served as staff coordinator for the ad hoc ethics committee and helped Bennett draft legislation which resulted in a permanent House Ethics Committee.

Dick left Bennett's staff in 1971 to become director of public affairs for the National Association of Food Chains. In 1972, he assisted Senator Henry M. Jackson in his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, serving as the campaign's executive director in Florida.

In 1973, Dick became the director of Federal Government affairs for Florida Power & Light Co. He remained the utility company's chief Washington representative until his retirement due to illness, in 1994. He was active in energy, environment, and tax issues pending before Congress and Federal agencies, and was the author of numerous published articles on the subject.

In 1986-87, Dick directed FPL's campaign to establish a national award to recognize quality performance by American corporations. Partly through those efforts, Congress enacted the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Im-

provement Act in 1987, under which companies compete annually for the Malcolm Baldrige Award.

A lifelong loyal Floridian, Dick was a former president of both the Florida State Society in Washington and the University of Florida Alumni Club. In 1979, he received the university's Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Dick was a past president of the Washington Business-Government Relations Council and the Washington Representatives Research Group. He served on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and as a charter member of the board of governors and treasurer of the Bryce Harlow Foundation. In addition, Dick was a former president of the Burro Club, an organization of Democratic congressional aides.

After graduating from public high school in Orlando, he studied journalism at the University of Florida. He received his degree in 1959. From 1957 to 1959, Dick was the sports editor of the Orlando Evening Star. After college, he joined the sports staff of the Atlanta Constitution. He later moved to Jacksonville, FL, where he opened his own public relations firm.

Dick is survived by his wife, Peggy; their two children, Jane and Michael; his mother, Bertie Sewell; and his brother, Walter Sewell. He will be sorely missed.●

#### GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the Architect of the Capitol, George M. White, will retire on November 21, 1995, after 25 years of service.

At a recent dinner honoring Mr. White, Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN offered eloquent remarks on the history of the position of Architect of the Capitol, and of the stamp that George White has made on the Capitol complex.

Mr. President, I ask that my distinguished colleague's remarks made at a dinner at the National Building Museum on behalf of Mr. White be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN AT DINNER HONORING GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 1, 1995

To begin at the beginning, from the time of George Washington, until just now, the Architect of the Capitol was simply picked by the President and presented to the Congress. George White's predecessor died in 1970. President Nixon asked if I had any thoughts as to a successor. As it happened, I did, for it had been a full century since a President had chosen an architect to be Architect. This was beginning to show. The result was George Malcolm White.

I am aware that the Capitol as we know it is a felicitous accretion of separate elements. Some infer from that that succeeding generations are free to add to the building at their pleasure. I think not. The various parts were designated in the course of one-half century's work by a string of extraordinary