

S. 1220

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1220, a bill to provide that Members of Congress shall not be paid during Federal Government shutdowns.

S. 1228

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1228, a bill to impose sanctions on foreign persons exporting petroleum products, natural gas, or related technology to Iran.

S. 1247

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1247, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for contributions to a medical savings account by any individual who is covered under a catastrophic coverage health plan.

S. 1289

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the use of private contracts, and for other purposes.

S. 1342

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1342, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make loans to refinance loans made to veterans under the Native American Veterans Direct Loan Program.

S. 1346

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1346, a bill to require the periodic review of Federal regulations.

S. 1396

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 1396, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the regulation of surface transportation.

#### NOTICE OF JOINT HEARING

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the time of the hearing scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the House Committee on Resources and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has been changed.

The hearing will take place Thursday, November 16, 1995, at 10:30 a.m., instead of 11 a.m., in room 1324 of the Longworth House Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the Alaska Natives Commission's report to Congress, transmitted in May 1994, on the status of Alaska's Natives.

Those wishing to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information, please call Brian Malnak at (202) 224-8119 or Judy Brown at (202) 224-7556.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### NEW ON-LINE CASINOS MAY THWART U.S. LAWS

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask that the following article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal May 10, 1995]

NEW ON-LINE CASINOS MAY THWART U.S. LAWS

(By William M. Bulkeley)

Two companies are setting up on-line betting emporiums in Caribbean countries to skirt U.S. laws that bar interstate gambling from home.

The cyberspace casinos, which will be available on the internet, won't have Paul Anka, scantily clad showgirls or cigar smoke. But they will offer a chance to win or lose money from the comfort of the bettor's own keyboard, using credit cards or money predeposited with the house.

The Justice Department says cyberspace casinos are illegal. But the companies' offshore venues may protect them. And authorities will have a tough time detecting who's actually betting because many other people will be playing the same games for free.

Internet gambling could be immensely popular. "If regulatory obstacles were put aside, gambling would be huge on the Internet," says Adam Schoenfeld, an analyst with Jupiter Communications, a New York market researcher. Jason Ader, an analyst with Smith Barney, says legalized on-line betting could be a \$10 billion-a-year industry.

Antigambling activists fear that addicted gamblers and children using credit cards will bankrupt themselves from their PCs. Rachel Volberg, president of Gemini Research. Roaring Spring, Pa., who studies problem gambling, says the young, affluent males who populate the Internet are people "we know from research are probably most likely to develop difficulties related to gambling."

Nonetheless, Warren B. Eugene, a 34-year-old Canadian, says he will open the Internet Online Offshore Electronic Casino this month using computers in the tax haven of the Turks and Caicos islands, Mr. Eugene, who says his business experience is in video games, already has a page on the Internet's World Wide Web where bettors can play blackjack with play money. "This can be a trillion-dollar world-wide business," he says.

Mr. Eugene predicts there will someday be a virtual Strip with dozens of different casinos offering different games, different odds and varying amenities such as direct deposit of winnings in offshore accounts and the acceptance of virtual checks. He's offering to sell the casino software he has developed to other would-be gambling tycoons for \$250,000 and a 15% cut of the profits.

Meanwhile, Kerry Rogers, a 38-year-old Las Vegas computer expert, is working on

WagerNet, a sports betting service that plans to locate its computers in Belize. WagerNet is awaiting enabling legislation there, but Mr. Rogers is optimistic. "This is a way for a country to make revenues off of gambling," he says. "Imagine the millions of dollars bet world-wide on the WorldCup" in soccer.

WagerNet is designed as a kind of gambler's Nasdaq, matching people who bet on sporting events rather than setting a line and taking bets. A bettor, who must deposit \$1,000, will put a proposition on the computer, and other bettors can take the bet if they want. WagerNet will charge a 2.5% transaction fee (far less than the 10% vigorish that Mr. Rogers says current sports books get), and it may bar U.S. gamblers if the legal risk is too great.

The planned betting parlors face huge obstacles in gaining consumer confidence. After all, if a bettor wins big, the cyberspace casino may disappear. And bettors will have little assurance that unregulated electronic roulette wheels aren't rigged.

U.S. laws prohibit people in the gambling business from transmitting by wire any wager information "in interstate or foreign commerce. "Violations are punishable by two years in prison and possible forfeiture of assets under organized crime statutes. Some states, such as California, have laws prohibiting individuals from placing bets by wire.

Mr. Eugene says that as Canadian citizen whose business is in a foreign country, he isn't subject to U.S. laws, even if his biggest market turns out to be U.S. gamblers. After he starts the real casino, he promises to keep taking play-money bets so that U.S. wire-tappers won't be able to tell which players are actually gambling.

I. Nelson Rose, a gambling law expert and law professor at Whittier School of Law in Los Angeles, says he gets several calls a week from people investigating the legal status of on-line gambling. He says Mr. Eugene's theory may be right: "If you are a foreign national sitting in a foreign country, there's a question whether the U.S. law would apply to you." He adds that "there may be a way to do it on an Indian reservation" as well.

Mr. Eugene styles himself as the Bugsy Siegel of cyberspace, harking back to the mobster who helped build Las Vegas into a gambling mecca. And his Electronic Casino is like the early Las Vegas casinos—a big flashy sign fronting a tiny drab facility. The casino's main screen, known as a home page in Internet parlance, is an enticing graphic display of a pirate chest full of booty. For now, only the blackjack game is operating.

Mr. Eugene says he is negotiating with an accounting firm to certify the legitimacy of his games and his bankroll. He says he has a \$1.5 million line of credit with a bank in St. Maarten, a Dutch island in the Caribbean, but he declines to name the bank. Mr. Eugene adds that casino authorities in St. Maarten "have the right to review our books. It's a new area. They said 'until you violate it, we like you. We trust you.'"

If nothing else, Mr. Eugene's Internet Casino plan shows how easily small operators can establish themselves in cyberspace. After he issued a news release in March, he received publicity from newspapers and TV stations in the U.S., England and Canada. "I became a multinational overnight," he says. Already, he adds, some 2,000 people have preregistered their interest in gambling at the Internet Casino.

Mr. Eugene says players will be able to wire funds to individual offshore bank accounts that the casino will establish or send cash through such companies as First Virtual Holdings Inc., of Arlington, Va., one of several companies trying to set up a secure payment system for the Internet.

First Virtual lets people establish credit-card accounts and use personal code numbers to perform transactions that are confirmed by messages back and forth to the owner's computer. One advantage of First Virtual is that it permits very small transactions, so Internet Casino will be able to operate even nickel slot machines. "Internet gambling is a very important, very interesting experiment," says Thomas Feegel, vice president, marketing, at First Virtual. •

#### ON THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep concerns about the brinkmanship that has brought us to a government shutdown.

I think it is absolutely crucial that we keep our faith with Federal employees. Using them as pawns in a political game by sending them home without pay is the ultimate breach of the Government's faith with these hard working people. This is the crowning achievement in the Republicans' relentless string of attacks on Federal employees. The motto of these attacks has been promises made, promises broken.

Well, Mr. President, my motto is that promises made should be promises kept. That is why Senator SARBANES and I have introduced legislation to protect Federal employee pay and benefits during a government shutdown. Our legislation will ensure that Federal employees in Maryland and across the Nation will be able to make their mortgage payments, put food on the table, and provide for their families.

A shutdown of the Federal Government, no matter how short, would disrupt the lives of thousands of Federal employees and their families. In my state of Maryland alone, there are more than 280,000 Federal employees. Sending them home would cost Maryland millions of dollars per day.

And let us take a close look at who we are talking about sending home. We are talking about some of the most dedicated and hardest working people in our Nation. Federal employees have devoted their careers and lives to public service, and they help make America a better and safer place. They are the people that keep our Social Security system up and running; do the essential research on disease at the National Institutes of Health; and help ensure public health and safety. They are the people that keep Maryland and America on time with public transportation.

Whenever the subject of deficit reduction comes up, the first people to take a hit are Federal employees. Over the last several years they have been the target of unending attacks. Downsizing, RIF's, diet COLA's, and the threat of furloughs have damaged morale at nearly every Federal agency.

At the same time, employees have been asked to do more with less. I am proud to say that they have accepted this challenge with extraordinary dedication. It is easy to see the results. Just look at the excellent work that is

being done at any Federal agency in Maryland. The crucial advancements in science at Goddard Space Flight Center and the incredible research on disease at the National Institutes of Health are two examples.

I do not want to go back to these dedicated Federal employees and tell them "While you people at Goddard do the research that will bring us into the 21st century, and while you people at NIH launch your assault on deadly diseases, we are going to launch our own assault on your jobs, your pensions and your benefits."

These assaults must stop. We cannot continue to denigrate and downgrade Federal employees and at the same time expect government to work better. We cannot shut down the Government and then expect the same high level of dedication from Federal employees that we have now.

Our Federal employees have a contract with their Government. I urge my colleagues to work to ensure that this contract is honored and Federal jobs and benefits are not put in jeopardy. •

#### HONORING THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS

• Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, Saturday was Veterans Day, a day we set aside to honor those brave men and women who have risked their lives for our freedom. I want to call your attention to a group of soldiers who are often forgotten in Veterans Day tributes; namely the 5,000 African-Americans who fought in the Revolutionary War. I also want to make you aware of the efforts underway to finally honor these men with a monument on The Mall. Lastly, I want to speak of a family in my State who is working to make this memorial a reality.

Most Americans remain unaware of the black patriots who gave their lives for the freedom they themselves could not fully enjoy. About 20 percent of the soldiers who drove the British from American soil were African-Americans. Few schoolchildren know that the first victim of the Revolutionary War was an African-American, Crispus Attucks, killed in the Boston Massacre in 1770. Peter Salem, James Armistead, Salem Poor, and Prince Whipple, are just a few of the other black men who served, fought and died in our Nation's war for freedom and independence. Valor and fortitude in battle are especially awe-inspiring when one takes into account the hostility and oppression that African-Americans faced from the nation for which they fought. These men have received little recognition of their sacrifice for their country. Indeed, their contributions have been, "very carefully kept out of sight by orators and toast-drinkers," according to poet John Greenleaf Whittier.

We now have an opportunity to honor and salute the men and women whose actions contributed to the birth of our

Nation, a nation whose Constitution now embodies the very ideals of freedom these patriots risked their lives for. Only in the 150 years since their deaths has this Nation begun to secure and enforce the truths we hold to be self evident: life, liberty; and the pursuit of happiness, for all Americans. The Nation owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to them for their courage to stand with little or no hope of realizing the fruit of their accomplishments.

In 1986 and again in 1988, Congress passed legislation authorizing construction of a monument to these men. The site selected is on The Mall, just north of the Reflecting Pool. Since no taxpayer funds are being used for this monument, Senator CHAFEE and I introduced the S. 953, the Black Revolutionary War patriots commemorative coin bill. The bill proposes the minting of 500,000 commemorative coins, which should raise approximately \$5 million for use in financing the monument.

All proceeds over and above the cost of minting the coin will go toward constructions of the monument. This bill is revenue-neutral; it will cost the Federal Government absolutely nothing. The funds are needed to support a monument that will both honor and educate. It will symbolize the struggle of all individuals who have not previously been recognized.

Mr. President, I would now like to speak briefly about some constituents of mine, the Bailey family of Waukegan, IL. Marina Bailey and her three daughters learned about the proposed monument 4 years ago, and they have turned a bedroom of their house into an office for their fundraising efforts. They launched a public awareness campaign in support of the memorial and to make the history of the black Revolutionary War patriots more widely known. Jamila Bailey spoke to neighboring schools from the time she was 16 years old. They have constructed and mailed information packets to schools starting in Illinois, then all over the country, asking students to send funds to the Patriots foundation. The Bailey family has been responsible for thousands of dollars raised for this memorial. Marina Bailey said that her dedication to this project is to promote awareness and celebration of our diversity and the contributions we have all made to our Nation. "We are a quilt," she said, "We are not a sheet. All of us together make up the beauty and diversity of the American people."

Like the Bailey family, I want this memorial to become a reality. The best way to ensure that is through swift passage of the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Commemorative Coin Act. As citizens who benefit daily from the sacrifices made by those previously unrecognized soldiers, I call upon my colleagues for their cosponsorship and help in expediting the passage of S. 953. The passage of this bill will ensure swift construction of this memorial, so that America may finally bestow honor