

In announcing his selection, the White House noted Patel's invention of the carbon dioxide laser, which the White House described as a "major scientific and technological breakthrough which continues to be an important tool in manufacturing, medical treatment, scientific investigations, and materials processing."

Dr. Patel, who holds 35 major scientific patents, came to UCLA after 32 years at AT&T Bell Laboratories. Among his many achievements, he has made significant research contributions in the fields of gas lasers, nonlinear optics, molecular spectroscopy, pollution detection, and laser surgery. He maintains active research in the spectroscopy of highly transparent liquids and soils, and surgical, medical, and industrial applications of carbon dioxide and other high power gas lasers.

After beginning his career at AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1961, Dr. Patel became head of the Bell Laboratories Infrared Physics and Electronics Research Department in 1967 and director of the Electronics Research Laboratory in 1970. He became director of the Physical Research Laboratory in 1976, and executive director of the Research, Physics, and Academic Affairs Division in 1981. In 1987, he became executive director of the Research, Materials Science, Engineering, and Academic Affairs Division. Dr. Patel came to UCLA in 1992 and was touted by the UCLA search committee as "one of the most extraordinary scientists in America."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in congratulating Dr. Patel for his leadership and commitment to the advancement of science. It is only fitting that the House pay tribute to this outstanding National Medal of Science recipient.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 22, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 334.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 334 during consideration of H.R. 3845, a bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1997.

NATIONAL GAMBLING IMPACT AND POLICY COMMISSION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate version of H.R. 497, the National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission Act. The bill includes several provisions that are less satisfactory than the bill I coauthored with Representative FRANK WOLF that passed the House in March. However, I believe it is imperative that we act now to initiate a comprehensive study of gambling and its impact on our society.

The legislation before us today addresses issues and concerns that I have sought to

bring to the attention of Congress since 1994. As chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I conducted hearings in September 1994, that documented the rapid proliferation of casino gambling throughout the United States and examined the economic impact of Government-sponsored gambling on small businesses, on individual communities, and on the Nation as a whole.

Based on the findings of these hearings, I introduced the National Policies Toward Gambling Review Act in November 1994 to authorize a Federal study of the economic and social implications of this widespread growth of legalized gambling. This proposal, like that subsequently introduced by Mr. WOLF, creates a new national commission, along the lines of the commission that last studied gambling in 1976, and expands its study to all aspects of gambling in all States and localities. While I have reintroduced my bill in the current Congress, H.R. 462, I am also the lead cosponsor of H.R. 497.

The 1994 Small Business Committee hearings convinced me that widespread legalized gambling has raised serious questions that local officials, and American society generally, were not prepared to address. The hearings confirmed what a New York Times article headline had proclaimed several weeks earlier, that "Gambling Is Now Bigger Than Baseball" as a national pastime. Some 125 million people visited casinos in 1994, a whopping 36-percent increase from 92 million in 1993. Average annual attendance to professional baseball games barely reached 70 million. Casino revenues increase by a whopping 33 percent between 1993 and 1994, from \$30 billion to \$40 billion, more than the combined revenues for other major leisure activities, including movies, books, recorded music, spectator sports, theme parks, and arcades.

Americans wagered \$462 billion on all forms of legalized gambling in 1994, more than the entire gross national product of Communist China. More than \$360 billion was wagered in casinos in 10 States and on Indian reservations in 24 States, most of which were built since 1991. All but three States now permit parimutuel betting, slot machines, video poker, keno, bingo, or other forms of gambling. And 36 States actively encourage gambling with government-run lotteries.

This is a far different situation than when the national commission issued its report on gambling in 1976. Legalized gambling was then confined to Nevada and under consideration for Atlantic City. The focus of the commission's study was the influence of organized crime in gambling, not the various economic and social implications of widespread gambling throughout the country.

As gambling has spread across the United States, and even to locations on our border with Canada, it has become clear that the promised benefits of gambling as an approach for local economic development have proven to be illusory. States and localities now compete with Indian reservations and with other States to lure potential gamblers, or only to keep their gambling revenues at home. Casinos that were touted as bringing jobs and economic enrichment to communities in 1994 are now going bankrupt.

The social costs of gambling also are becoming more visible as gambling spreads to more locations. Unfortunately, we have no estimates, for example, of the costs of gambling-

related crimes, bankruptcies, or lost jobs and work time. Nor do we know the costs inflicted on families in terms of gambling-related alcoholism, divorce, or suicide.

As State and Federal funding for social services and other programs continue to decline, local officials will come under even greater pressure to heed promises of new revenue and greater prosperity in legalized gambling. It is imperative that these officials, and the public generally, have all the information available to make reasoned and prudent policy decisions.

Contrary to the arguments of some in the gambling industry, the bill before us today does not seek to restrict or regulate organized gambling, nor is it intended as a preliminary step toward such regulation. It merely responds to a growing public demand for more and better information about gambling. And it responds to requests by officials in New York and elsewhere for a broad analysis of the impact of gambling that can incorporate information from all States and from Indian tribal jurisdictions.

I believe the bill before us today can provide the information the public needs to make more informed decisions about gambling. It is clearly not perfect. The subpoena authority in the Senate version applies only to documents, not individuals. And the wording of that authority is, at best, ambiguous. I am troubled also by the restrictions the bill would impose on the use of information generated by the commission, particularly the release of financial information to the public.

However, the need for more comprehensive information and analysis of gambling is urgent in my State of New York and in other States. The commission bill before us, while not perfect, will provide significantly more information about the economic and social implications of gambling than is available today.

Nearly 2 years have passed since I first proposed legislation to create a national commission to study gambling. It was needed then, it is imperative now. I urge adoption of this important legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOSEPH O'BRIEN

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph P. O'Brien for cycling 3,800 miles to support the National Scoliosis Foundation research to find a cure for scoliosis. I would also like to congratulate the foundation itself for its 20 years of service to the scoliosis community.

Over the years this foundation has earned recognition and enormous respect for its dedication to educate and support the scoliosis community and its ongoing research to find a cure. Joe is both the president and CEO of the National Scoliosis Foundation. Through a football injury in high school, 1966, it was discovered that Joe had scoliosis. However at the age of 16 his condition had progressed so that it was necessary that he undergo two spinal surgeries. He spent 12 months of his life in a hospital, 11 of which were in a body cast. This ailment had a profound effect on Joe

where he dealt with his physical deformity and was considered handicapped. Twelve years later Joe needed a third spinal surgery when his lower back started to twist and curve which split his original fusion. Joe decided to cycle a 3,800 mile journey, "cycling for the cause", from San Francisco, CA to Boston, MA, to create awareness about scoliosis and reach out to the 6 million people in the United States affected with it. He began his trip June 2, 1996 in spite of his three spinal fusion. Joe saw this as an opportunity to create awareness about scoliosis and reach out to the 6 million people in the United States affected with it. Joe, also sees this trip as a way to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the National Scoliosis Foundation and the 30th year of his first scoliosis surgery. The Foundation [NSF] should be commended for its efforts to help raise funds for supporting research into the cause and treatment of scoliosis.

Mr. Speaker, Joseph O'Brien is an outstanding individual and I know you will join me in congratulating him for his contribution to find a cure for scoliosis and other spinal deformities.

CLIFTON PARK ELKS LODGE
CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this time to commend the good people who make up the Clifton Park Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This month, they are celebrating 25 years of existence in the Clifton Park area.

But Mr. Speaker, they have done more than just exist during the past quarter century. In fact, the membership in Elks Lodge No. 2466 has soared to an incredible 600 members. But aside from that, over the course of the years, the members of this lodge have made great strides in expanding and improving their facilities, thus being able to attract and secure more and more of their neighbors in the area as brother Elks. They have added a pavilion to host topnotch outdoor events and gatherings, a softball field and now, they have opened a new, larger lodge.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Clifton Park Elks Lodge have a great deal for which to be proud considering all that they have accomplished in their relatively brief history. And as a brother Elk myself, I can't tell you how proud I personally am of their achievements. That's because, every time the Elks grow in numbers, that means there is another patriot out there to promote pride, patriotism, and citizenship among our fellow Americans. I can't say enough about how much this organization and the members like those from Clifton Park in my congressional district do on behalf of flag, country, and community. In fact, Mr. Speaker, it is the Elks who raise awareness of our flag and remind us what it means to America. I'm proud to say the Elks stood by my side as part of the Citizens Flag Alliance and lent their support to my constitutional amendment to prohibit the physical destruction of our flag. As you know, that measure was overwhelmingly approved here in the House, and failed by just three votes in the Senate. But I know with the support of lodges like those in

Clifton Park and the more than 1.2 million Elks around the country that the fight to protect Old Glory is not over.

Mr. Speaker, we all owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to organizations like the Elks and lodges like No. 2466. Their activities act as a constant reminder to all of us of our roots and what it took to get our great Nation where we are today. For that Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members of the House join me in paying tribute to the Clifton Parks Elks Lodge and all they've accomplished.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JOHN
WILLIAM KENNEDY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a brave Virginian and proud member of the U.S. Air Force, who gave his life in service to his country. Capt. John William Kennedy known to his family and friends as Jack will complete his long awaited journey home to be laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery, Friday August 2, 1996.

Capt. John William Kennedy was lost while flying a visual reconnaissance mission in an O-2A over Quangtin Province of South Vietnam. Captain Kennedy was a forward air controller with the 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron based in Chu Lai, Vietnam in support of the 23d Infantry Division.

On August 16, 1971, radio contact was lost with Captain Kennedy's plane during normal radio communication check-in. There were no radio calls, no crash site found, and no eye witnesses. However, there were reports of a North Vietnamese regiment operating in the area. Captain Kennedy was listed as "Missing in Action" a status he carried until July of 1978, when the Air Force re-evaluated his status to "Presumed Killed in Action." In May of this year, Captain Kennedy's family was contacted by the U.S. Air Force with a positive identification of Captain Kennedy's remains.

Born in Washington, DC, Captain Kennedy was raised in Arlington and graduated from Wakefield High School in 1965. He then went on to the prestigious Virginia Military Institute and graduated in 1969, with a degree in Civil Engineering. In 1969 he was named Southern Conference Wrestling Champion in the 160 pound weight class. He was cocaptain of the varsity wrestling and soccer teams, a member of the VMI Honor Court, inducted into the Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities and Kappa Alpha. In 1980, Captain Kennedy was inducted into the Virginia Military Institute Sports Hall of Fame.

Captain Kennedy's military awards include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Captain Kennedy is survived by his mother Sally Chewning Kennedy of Lake Ridge, VA and his brother Daniel E. Kennedy, Jr. of Dumfries, VA.

I offer the heartfelt appreciation of all Americans to Captain Kennedy's family and hope that they find solace in knowing America appreciates the profound loss they have experi-

enced and the turmoil they have been through in bringing Captain Kennedy home.

ARMSTRONG CABLE SERVICES
DESERVES THANKS

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, every year, for the past 5 years, a local company based in the 21st District of Pennsylvania, Armstrong Cable, has sponsored the Senior Classic Golf Tournament which has raised funds to help the people of the Meadville, PA, area. The tournament itself and the auction of autographed gold memorabilia has raised over \$50,000 for charity. On August 8, the classic will tee off again.

The tournament demonstrates the good that individuals, businesses, and our communities can do when they join together to help those less fortunate than themselves. This year the tournament, at Oakland Beach Golf Course in Conneaut Lake, will benefit Habitat for Humanity, the READ Program, CASA—a child's advocate court program, the Meadville Public Library, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Scholarship Fund, and Meadville Community Theater. Armstrong is also supporting renovation of the community's historic Academy Theater.

I applaud Armstrong Cable Services for continuing the deep community involvement of its predecessor, Meadville Master Antenna, and I commend all of the individuals who will make this charitable function succeed. Joan Kocan, of Armstrong Cable Services, has tirelessly worked to host the tournament and to draft many generous corporate sponsors. She and the other Armstrong workers deserve our gratitude for volunteering during the entire function.

I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing success to the Armstrong Cable Senior Classic.

100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
OF CALVARY BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, July 28, Calvary Baptist Church of Belmar, NJ, will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The celebration will begin with a worship service Sunday morning, followed by a luncheon at the Belmar Elks Club.

Mr. Speaker, Calvary Baptist Church was founded on Christmas Day 1894 by a group of families who desired to worship together in the Baptist tradition. The official organization as a church was completed on July 1, 1896, and the first communion was held July 26 of that year. The original name was Memorial Baptist Church, and the building was originally erected at the corner of Main Street and 12th Avenue. In July 1925, the name was changed to Calvary Baptist Church and the building was moved to its present location at 13th Avenue and E Street. A Sunday school wing and fellowship hall were later added to the facility.