

hearing Hitler announce his plans to exterminate all the Jews in Europe, Elsie and Henry applied for visas to America. They left a few months after Hitler's troops invaded Austria, sending many Jews to concentration camps.

In America, the Rich family lived in New York before moving to Santa Rosa, California, in 1943. They eventually bought a ranch and became U.S. citizens. "Coming to America was the best thing that ever happened to me," according to Elsie. "We should enjoy the freedom, because we need to remember that we are lucky to live in such a wonderful nation."

Since arriving in Santa Rosa, Elsie Rich has been an active member and generous financial supporter of Congregation Beth Ami and the entire Jewish community. She is a woman of active participation and strong faith who always attends weekly services. Since Henry's death in 1976, Elsie's life has also included exercise classes, reading, cooking, discussing world affairs, using public transportation, and enjoying nearby casinos. For the last two years, she has been the oldest person to attend the Sonoma County Fair. Her upbeat energy and resilience have continued to inspire those around her.

Mr. Speaker, Elsie Rich's one hundredth birthday is a fitting occasion to remember, in her words, that "life is like a river. You have to go with your best stream and pick out what's best for you." Elsie has truly exemplified that approach.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS ON STAR
WARS REMAIN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following editorial to my colleagues that ran in the July 18, 2001, edition of the Contra Costa Times, a suburban newspaper which serves my 7th Congressional district in California. The Contra Costa Times has a circulation of 185,000 readers.

This editorial emphasizes a reality that should not be overlooked; the success of the recent missile defense test does nothing to change the fundamental arguments against deployment of a national missile defense system. Call it NMD, Star Wars II, or whatever you want. It still remains a bad idea that promises to divert needed funding toward a risky gambit that will certainly worsen our relations with our international partners and our own national security.

[From the Contra Costa Times (CA), July 18, 2001]

IT IS STILL A BAD IDEA

After the U.S. Military shot down a mock intercontinental ballistic missile Saturday night as part of its missile defense plan, a Pentagon spokesman urged everyone not to get too excited about it. "We've got a long road ahead," cautioned Lt. Gen Ronald Kadish, director of the Pentagon's Missile Defense Organization.

Let us translate that for you: Kadish is saying that the Pentagon intends to spend scads more of the taxpayers' dollars on this hare-brained scheme, a plan that, despite

Saturday's apparent success, is unworkable, prohibitively expensive, does incalculable damage to international relations, and threatens to bring back the Cold War.

On Saturday, a prototype interceptor fired from Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands struck and destroyed a dummy warhead 140 miles above the Pacific. It was not seduced by a round, reflective decoy balloon sent up with the target. The test cost \$100 million. Two previous tests had failed.

Military backers of the test, in a self-congratulatory mood, were slapping each other on the back after the hit. But the truth is that this test doesn't mean much militarily. The only decoy used for the test was easily identifiable and in the highly unlikely event that an enemy nation were to attack it would use multiple decoys shaped like real warheads.

Nor should anyone take the cost lightly. The Pentagon plans 17 more of these tests in the next 18 months. At \$100 million each, you're talking serious money. In a faltering economy, the United States does not have the cash to waste.

Additionally, continued work on the missile defense system will increase international tensions. Russia already is nervous at the prospect of the United States trying to make itself into the only superpower, and has been making threatening rumbles about building up its own military. As we have said before, these tests torpedo decades of work toward undoing the danger to the planet created by the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In any event, the tests are pointless. The so-called rogue nations that the military complex says might attack—North Korea, Iran and Iraq are usually mentioned—are not going to send a missile against the United States or its allies, because they know it would invite nuclear annihilation. The memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki remain in the world's collective consciousness.

Finally, these war games, which have the military capering over their computers like teenagers playing "Space Invaders," do not address the way an enemy nation, organization or individuals actually would attack the United States: with weapons they could carry into the country. How about defending us against that?

We have said it before, and there is no reason to change our position: This so-called missile defense system is a dangerous, costly exercise in foolishness.

GAMBLING ATM AND CREDIT/
DEBIT CARD REFORM ACT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, two years ago the National Gambling Impact Study Commission released the final report from its three-year study of gambling in the United States. The Commission took on one of the most difficult and divisive issues in America today and produced an extremely thoughtful report with more than 70 recommendations for changes in gambling policy. Unfortunately, none of the Commission's recommendations requiring federal legislation have yet been enacted by Congress.

I am today reintroducing legislation to implement one of the more important recommenda-

tions of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission to help lessen the potential financial losses of compulsive gambling for individuals and families. My legislation, the "Gambling ATM and Credit/Debit Card Reform Act", amends federal law to reduce the ready availability of cash and credit for gambling by removing credit card terminals, debit card point-of-sale machines, automated transfer machines (ATMS) and other electronic cash dispensing devices from the immediate area of gambling activities.

A major finding of the Commission is that America has been transformed during the past 20 years from a nation in which legalized gambling was localized and limited to one in which it is almost omnipresent and a major economic and entertainment activity. Some form of legalized gambling is now permitted in 47 states and the District of Columbia. Thirty-seven states officially sponsor gambling through state lotteries. Americans now spend an estimated \$650 billion a year on legalized gambling—more than they spend on movies, records, theme parks, professional sports and all other forms of entertainment combined.

The Commission also found that while legalized gambling can produce positive economic benefits for the communities in which it is introduced, it also produces significant negative consequences for millions of individuals and families—consequences such as bankruptcy, crime, divorce, abuse and even suicide. A specific concern of the Commission has been the dramatic increase in problem and pathological gambling. Studies suggest that more than 5 million Americans are pathological or problem gamblers, and that another 15 million have been identified as "at-risk" or compulsive gamblers. The rapid growth of compulsive gambling has been particularly noticeable among women and includes growing numbers of teenagers.

The Commission identified the ready availability of cash and credit in and around gambling establishments as a major factor contributing to irresponsible gambling and to problem and pathological gambling behavior. Between forty and sixty percent of all money wagered by individuals in casinos, for example, is not physically brought into gambling facilities but is obtained by gamblers after their arrival. Much of this money derives from credit markers extended by casinos, but a sizable and growing portion involves cash derived from ATM and debit cards and cash advances on credit cards.

Credit cards, debit cards and ATMs have long been used within gambling resort hotels and near other gambling facilities. But their availability and use on gambling floors for purposes of making bets or purchasing playing chips was generally prohibited. This changed in 1996 when the New Jersey Casino Control Commission approved the use of credit card point-of-sale machines at gambling tables for direct purchases of playing chips and slot tokens. The action was immediately recognized by gambling experts as one of the "most potentially dramatic changes" in gambling in decades that would result in more impulse gambling by consumers and higher revenues for casinos. Since then, ATM machines have been moved from outside casinos and other gambling establishments to locations near

gambling floors. Credit and debit card point-of-sale terminals have been installed directly at gambling tables.

Allowing gamblers to use credit or debit/ATM cards directly for gambling removes one of the last remaining checks on compulsive or problem gambling—the need to walk away to find more cash to gamble. This separation helps break the excitement of the moment and permits many gamblers to walk away. Providing immediate electronic cash transfers not only feeds compulsive behavior, but makes it easier for problem gamblers to bet all their available cash, draw down their bank accounts, and then tap into the available credit lines of their credit cards as well. Financial institutions become unwitting accomplices in encouraging gamblers to bet more money than they intended and more than most can afford.

My legislation addresses this problem in a number of ways. It amends the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) to prohibit gambling establishments from placing credit card terminals, or accepting credit cards for payment or cash advances, in the immediate area where any form of gambling is conducted. It also amends the Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA) to impose a similar prohibition on the placing of any automated teller machine, point-of-sale terminal or other electronic cash dispensing device in the immediate area where gambling occurs. Contrary to statements by the gambling industry, this will not deny people use of the credit, debit and ATM cards, only move access terminals for these cards a short distance away from gaming tables or machines.

The bill directs the Federal Reserve Board to publish and enforce rules for assuring that all electronic transfers of cash and credit are physically segregated to the extent possible from all gambling areas. And it provides for comparable civil liability as provided elsewhere in TILA and EFTA to permit individuals to file private actions against gambling establishments that violate these restrictions.

Mr. Speaker, the National Commission study confirmed that legalized gambling has become a national phenomenon. While it is unreasonable to think we can put the gambling genie back in the bottle, we can take reasonable measures to help minimize the potential financial strain and anguish for American families. My legislation does not prohibit casinos, racetracks and other gambling facilities from providing or using credit card, ATM and debit card devices. It merely requires that these devices be used for the purposes they were intended and not to encourage irresponsible or problem gambling.

I believe this is reasonable and worthwhile legislation. I urge its adoption by the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 19, 2001

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, the Alliance for America (AFA) was organized in 1991 as a

national non-profit grassroots coalition. Over the years, AFA has worked diligently to curb excessive government environmental regulations and to ensure the Constitutional rights of compensation for property owners.

AFA networks its mission in fifty states working with hundreds of organizations with a combined membership in the millions. These groups represent a variety of vocational, cultural and political interests including: (1) farming; (2) ranching; (3) grazing; (4) forestry; (5) commercial fisherman; (6) mining; (7) recreation; (8) energy; and (9) animal welfare.

In May 2001, AFA held its 11th Annual Fly-In for Freedom conference in Washington, DC. At the meeting, various measures were addressed and passed by the Alliance, including resolutions dealing with renewable whaling resources and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I hereby submit to the RECORD RECORD for my colleagues consideration two resolutions unanimously adopted by AFA at its conference—the Resolution on Renewable Whale Resources and the Resolution to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Let me conclude by saying that although there are many different opinions on these issues, I applaud the efforts of AFA and I truly believe they do make a positive difference in our society.

ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA, FLY-IN FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 19-23, 2001
RESOLUTION ON RENEWABLE WHALE RESOURCES

Whereas, the United States recognizes the sustainable use of renewable wildlife and marine resources under professional and scientific management; and

Whereas, the Law of the Sea, the United Nation's Earth Summit and the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security recognize that marine resources are to be managed to secure food for human nutritional needs as well as traditional and cultural objectives; and

Whereas, the Charter of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) recognizes that consumptive use of renewable whale resources by "proper conservation of whale stock [to] make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry," and

Whereas, the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the governing body of the ICRW, has stated that limited harvest of certain whale stocks is scientifically justified and would have no adverse impact on those populations, and

Whereas, contrary to the mandate of the ICRW requiring a scientific basis for action, in 1994 the IWC adopted as Resolution to create a Southern Ocean Sanctuary and is currently considering a proposal for the adoption of a Resolution to create a Pacific Ocean Sanctuary, again, without scientific justification; and

Whereas, certain coastal and island nations are currently undertaking legal limited harvests of non-endangered whale stocks under scientific guidelines for valid scientific research and for human food consumption, as these nations have done for thousands of years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alliance for America, representing over ten (10) million American

citizens, at its 2001 Fly-In for Freedom Conference request the United States government:

To recognize and support the cultural, economic and dietary traditions of island and coastal nations who seek to undertake limited harvests of non-endangered whale species, and

To be guided by scientific evidence in deliberations at the Annual Meetings of the International Whaling Commission and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) rather than following any unscientific political policy; and

To permit these sovereign nations to undertake limited harvests of whales without the threat of economic sanction or censure.

ALLIANCE FOR AMERICA 11TH ANNUAL FLY-IN FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 20, 2001

RESOLUTION

The key observation arising from the Alliance for America 11th Annual Fly In For Freedom is that the promotion of animal-rights beliefs has produced unacceptable consequences that include ongoing violations of fundamental human rights.

The representative of the Inuit people from Arctic Canada has eloquently described how their culture, livelihoods and society are being devastated by the animal rights-inspired Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)—a law which contradicts accepted principles of sustainable use and environmental conservation.

This outdated legislation arbitrarily bans the import of seal products from an abundant species, and violates the American ideal of individual freedom and the rights of the people to self-determination, including the right to use and trade abundant local resources.

We believe that the American people would be shocked and distressed to discover that the MMPA has so severely harmed so many people and cultures. Indigenous people attempt to live in harmony with the environment as active practitioners of sustainable use. The MMPA disrupts this ecological relationship.

Seals are abundant in Arctic Canada and other regions and provide a vital source of food in Arctic communities, but provisions of the MMPA prevent Inuit and other people from fully utilizing animals upon which they depend for their survival, because trade is prohibited.

Therefore this assembly of the Alliance for America:

(I) Calls for the amendment of the MMPA to allow for the import of seal products, to protect US commercial and recreational fisheries, and to bring the MMPA into accord with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as implemented by the Endangered Species Act and Agreements under the WTO; and:

(II) Resolves to work to inform the American public and legislators about the injustice which has been done by this law; and,

(III) Calls upon all people and organizations that respect human rights to join us in our efforts to right the wrongs that have been done.