

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