

cheats or swindlers attempting to disguise themselves as charities, or charities acting fraudulently.

Mr. President, in recent years, charitable organizations have stepped forward and filled some of the gaps in the American safety net, gaps that will widen if extreme Republican budget cuts are enacted. Although charities will not be able to come up with the funds necessary to repair the terrible damage these cuts will cause, charities will try to help. They always have in times of crisis. The Charitable Giving Protection Act will help them in that effort. Once again, I applaud Senator HUTCHISON's hard work on this legislation, and I thank all of my Senate colleagues for helping to move it forward expeditiously.●

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GERALD W. HEANEY

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, on the eve of his 50th wedding anniversary, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Judge Gerald W. Heaney, a distinguished jurist who is beginning his 30th year of service on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Although Judge Heaney assumed senior status on December 31, 1988, he continues to handle an impressive workload, bringing to each case the same unyielding compassion, fairness, and sense of justice that has marked his tenure on the bench since his appointment on December 1, 1966.

Gerald Heaney was born on January 29, 1918, in Goodhue, MN, a rural community in the southeastern part of the State. In that productive farming community, he learned the values of close family, honesty, and hard work: qualities that have distinguished his public service. Judge Heaney received his undergraduate education at the College of St. Thomas and his law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1941.

At the outbreak of World War II, Gerald Heaney enlisted in the U.S. Army. Serving with the distinguished 2d Ranger Infantry Battalion, his extraordinary bravery in the Battle of La Pointe du Hoc during the D-day landing at Normandy earned him the Silver Star. He was also decorated with the Bronze Star and five battle stars before he was honorably discharged with the rank of captain on January 18, 1946.

At the end of World War II, Judge Heaney married Eleanor Schmitt. Of his wife, Judge Heaney recently said, "I am fortunate to have married Eleanor. She has been the love of my life and my friend, my companion. She has brought stability to me, to our children, and to our grandchildren." In December of this year, Gerald and Eleanor Heaney celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary by renewing their wedding vows at the College of Saint Scholastic Chapel in Duluth, MN.

Judge Heaney began his legal career with the firm of Lewis, Hammer, Heaney, Weyl & Halverson. During his 20 years of private practice, Gerald

Heaney dedicated himself to serving the disadvantaged and those seeking equality. To cite one example of this dedication, Judge Heaney represented teachers in their successful fight to make Duluth the first school district in Minnesota to adopt the same pay scale for both male and female teachers. While in private practice, Judge Heaney continually demonstrated his commitment to the improvement of the State's educational system. He worked actively with the Governor and State legislature to develop a State school aid formula, which remains in use today and continues to serve as a model for the rest of the Nation. Judge Heaney also served on the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, an institution to which he has devoted a lifetime of loyal service in recognition of its importance to the lives and welfare of Minnesota citizens.

In 1966, with the support of Senators Eugene McCarthy and Walter Mondale, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and congressional representative John A. Blatnik, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Gerald Heaney to the Eighth Circuit of Appeals. Former Vice President Walter Mondale said of Judge Heaney: "I have served many years in public life and one of the best things I did was to support the nomination of Gerald W. Heaney to be a Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit."

Since his appointment, Judge Heaney has authored over 2,000 judicial opinions in which he has demonstrated leadership in many different and complex areas of law including school desegregation, civil rights, employment discrimination, Social Security disability cases, criminal law, labor relations, first amendment jurisprudence, and commercial litigation. These opinions evidence Judge Heaney's guiding principle: All persons—regardless of race, color, or creed—are entitled to equal protection under the law. At the unveiling of his portrait at the Federal courthouse in St. Paul, MN, Judge Heaney commented on the challenges facing our society and those in public service, "It has been no simple task to preserve freedom, and it will not be simple in the future. Every democracy is fragile. It needs our constant and unwavering support. This is the task to which we must all rededicate ourselves."

Judge Heaney continues to leave his mark on the landscape of the law in this country. As his colleague, Judge Donald P. Lay, former chief judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, has said,

In my judgment he is the most outstanding judge ever to serve, not only on the Eighth Circuit but throughout the United States, in the last 25 years. He is the most well-prepared judge in the circuit. His industry and dedication to law are unparalleled. His compassion and understanding of human problems is unique. He is a scholar and true gentleman in all respects.●

THE ODDS AREN'T WORTH IT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, during the November elections, voters in 19 communities from seven States were asked to voice their opinion on the expansion of gambling. Many of these initiatives pitted grassroots efforts and coalitions against well-financed gambling interests. Election results supported more gambling in only 4 of the 19 communities.

It is difficult to determine whether this represents a shift in public opinion. However, it is clear that in order to make informed decisions at the ballot box, voters need objective and authoritative information. Conflicting claims remain unresolved. Nagging questions linger.

A recent editorial from the Boston Globe, "The Odds Aren't Worth It," clearly describes the need for a national study. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Boston Globe, Saturday, City Edition, Nov. 25, 1995]

THE ODDS AREN'T WORTH IT

Gambling tempts high-rolling risk-takers, it tempts the luckless with little to lose, and it tempts politicians. Since Atlantic City mortgaged Boardwalk to the chance industry 18 years ago, legalized gambling has expanded with amazing speed. Where once there were only two states that allowed or sponsored gambling, now there are only two—Utah and Hawaii—that don't.

In the past few weeks, however, what had seemed an inexorable acceleration has suddenly slowed to a trickle as voters and public officials across the country have fastened on gambling's dubious benefits and hidden costs.

Last week the Connecticut Senate rejected Gov. June Rowland's plans for a mammoth casino in Bridgeport. What had seemed a done deal was undone. In Maryland, a study commission recommended against increased gambling there, and most politicians agreed. On election day this month, voters in Washington state and Jefferson City, Mo., killed proposals to expand gambling, and voters in three Massachusetts communities rejected casinos; only New Bedford voted yes.

Now Congress is considering proposals to set up a national study commission that would examine the history of legalized gambling, explore the tradeoffs and provide credible data on which states and municipalities could make their own choices. The chief sponsors are Sen. Paul Simon of Illinois, a Democrat, and Rep. Frank Wolf of Virginia, a Republican. President Clinton and Sen. Dick Lugar of Indiana, a Republican seeking to challenge Clinton, both support it. Wolf believes that the commission will be approved, possibly before Christmas.

It should be. What is needed most urgently is a sober study that will sort out the conflicting claims—not only the moral arguments but also the actual economic and social effects.

Clearly, many people like to gamble. In Mississippi, which has had a no-limits attitude since 1992, a gaming publication estimated that \$29.7 billion was wagered in 1994—an amazing \$2.1 billion more than the state's total taxable retail sales. The phenomenal growth of the Foxwoods casino in Connecticut hints at the demand that might be tapped.

Yet what are the economics of gambling? It is an industry that creates no wealth but