Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Youth Protection from Tobacco Addiction Act on behalf of this Nation's children, who have been fooled into believing that smoking is an appealing, appropriate, or even a healthy habit.

I want to make a simple fact very clear. Tobacco kills the people who use it, just like cocaine or heroin kills its users; however, more people die from tobacco caused diseases than from illegal drugs, alcohol, homicides, and suicides combined.

Nicotine is an ingredient in every cigarette, pouch or pipe tobacco, or can of chewing tobacco. Nicotine is an ingredient unlike any other ingredient you find in the kitchen pantry. It is dangerous and it is a deadly poison. In its liquid form, an injection of only one drop would be deadly. If anyone here likes to work outside in his vegetable garden, as I do, they know that there is not an insecticide on the market that is a more effective killer than nicotine.

The nicotine contained in the various tobacco products acts as an addictive poison, not only killing the product user but also creating a strong craving. After using tobacco for a length of time it is very difficult to stop. If you do not believe that tobacco is addictive, go outside any of the House Office Buildings on the coldest day of the year to see the people who brave the freezing temperatures to fulfill their poisonous craving for nicotine.

The bill I am introducing today is intended to protect the 3,000 children who began smoking today and the 3,000 who will start tomorrow and the 3,000 who will begin smoking every day after that. The time has come for this Congress to do something to prevent our children from being fooled by the crafty and wily masters of advertising who target our children as future users of this deadly product.

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Because hundreds of thousands of people die from smoking-related causes each year, the tobacco industry must find replacements for these customers. The tobacco executives have an economic need to fool children to begin smoking early, just to stay even. Tobacco advertisers do not want you to know that over 80 percent of smokers become hooked when they are children. I think we all know a few of them.

It is not a mistake or unfortunate consequence that our children are becoming addicted to this poison. No, it is a deliberate attempt by deceptive tobacco advertisers in an effort to target future tobacco users. Only a fool with his head in the sand would suggest that Joe Camel or the Marlboro Man advertisements are not targeted to children and teenagers who want to be accepted and liked.

The advertisements falsely claim that smoking will increase self-esteem, popularity and performance. I am hard-pressed to think of a more outright falsehood so blatantly broadcast and accepted as is tobacco advertising.

Let me tell you about the self-esteem, popularity and performance of someone who was addicted to nicotine all his life, my neighbor, somebody by the name of Chuck Edwards. If you want to check with Chuck Edwards, he happens to be the foremost expert in the west in larynx cancer. He brings in things, and he takes somebody's face off. He lifts the face off. He then disconnects their jaw. He then cleans out their larynx and guess what happens to that person, he is a recluse the rest of his life. And Chuck always says to me, ''And following that, I go in after the operation and the hole that is in the trachea, they put a cigarette in it because they are so addicted they cannot leave it alone.''

I probably would not object to tobacco advertising so much if they showed the truth. I would like to see them show one of Chuck Edwards' operations. The fact is, tobacco kills the people who use it. Tobacco advertisers are trying to fool children into using it. And this Congress is allowing children to be fooled by the tobacco advertisers.

If you do not believe me, just look at how the cigarettes are packaged in the United States. Here is a package from the United States. It says on there, Surgeon General's warning, tobacco contains carbon monoxide. Here is the same pack from Canada. What do they say in Canada? A little more honest than we are. In Canada, it says, Cigarettes are addictive.

I doubt most adults, let alone children, understand the dangers of carbon monoxide. I doubt most adults can describe the color, taste or odor of carbon monoxide. However, that is the warning we have chosen to place on the side of cigarette packages in this very, very small print. Now you look at the one from Canada. In clear black and white language it says, Cigarettes are addictive. In my opinion, that is what any responsible legislature ought to warn people about. Cigarettes are addictive and they ought to put on the sides, ''These things will kill you, because that is what they do every day and thousands of people die.''

In fact, if I had it my way, I would require all cigarettes plainly to say, Cigarettes will kill you.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge Members to get on this bill, the Youth Protection Act. I personally think it is the thing we should do for our children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LONGLEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight on the eve of this august body going into a debate on campaign finance reform. I think it is important in this hour of special orders to really discuss what is reform. The choice before this Congress is going to very clear. One bill will come before us that says we need to spend more money in campaigns. The other bill will be coming before us that says we have to spend less. I believe that less money is reform. More power to small contributors is reform. Preventing rich people from buying public office is reform. Eliminating soft money is reform. Leveling the playing field is reform. Limiting special influence in campaigns is reform.

The bill that I authored, called the Farr bill does all these things. The Farr bill is reform. The Farr bill imposes voluntary spending limits. It imposes aggregate PAC limits. It reduces the PAC's max out from $10,000 to $8,000. It imposes aggregate large donor limits. Large donor in my bill is defined as anyone who gives $200 or more. It provides public benefits to all candidates, challengers, and incumbents alike. It levels the playing field for those who abide by the spending limits. It curbs campaign persuasion mail that is sent out under the phony guise of educational information.

The American people want reform, not more of the same. For a Congress that despite its partisan differences has addressed the issue of reform, the gift ban, the lobbying reform, the congressional compliance, we should not let the opportunity for real campaign finance reform get away from us now. The American people want this.

In the past months my office has logged 368 constituent letters in support of limits on money in congressional raises. In that same period of time, my office has logged exactly two constituent letters against limits on money in congressional races. I submit to my colleagues, if they check their offices, I think they will find the same ratio.

My bill, which I hope to offer on Thursday during the floor debate, has one priority and one priority only: To control campaign spending. The money chase now in this country is out of control. In the past years, Congress has tried to put the break on the money chase. But each time the Republican leadership has prevented that from happening.

Let us look at the record. In 1987, the Republicans filibustered a camapaign fiance bill in the Senate. In 1989, the House passed a bill but the Republicans delayed action in 1990 and set it until it was too late to appoint the conferees.

In 1991, the House and Senate passed bills and later, in 1992, a final conference report was signed and sent to President George Bush and he vetoed it.

In 1993, the House and Senate passed bills but in 1994, the Republicans