

bill is the suggestion that this bill was somehow dreamed up by a bunch of Washington bureaucrats. The fact of the matter is that most of the provisions in this bill have their origins in the global settlement the industry entered into with the 40 States' attorneys general last June. In other words, about a year ago the tobacco industry entered into a deal with 40 of the attorneys general from our 50 States. In that, they made a whole series of concessions. It had nothing to do with Washington, DC, or Washington bureaucrats, or tax-and-spend liberals in the U.S. Congress. It was all initiated and agreed to by the tobacco companies and the attorneys general.

Let's tackle some of the things that came up in that agreement.

What about the idea of a per-pack tax on cigarettes to discourage teenagers from smoking? In other words, what is the idea of increasing the tax, or fee, if you will, on each package of cigarettes that is sold in order to discourage teenagers from taking up smoking? Tobacco companies signed on to a 65-cents-per-pack increase during the settlement negotiations. Sixty-five cents they agreed to. That had nothing to do with Washington, DC. That was out in the hinterlands, out in the States, working with the tobacco companies and the attorneys general.

What about financial penalties on the tobacco companies for failure to meet the annual youth smoking reduction target? This is the so-called look-back provision. If there isn't a reduction of  $x$  percent—this is written out in the contract, in the deal—if those reductions aren't achieved by 40 percent or 50 percent, whatever it might be, by such and such number of years, then the tobacco companies will have to pay an additional penalty. That is the so-called look-back provision at the end. At the end of 5 years of this deal, you look back and see if there has been this percentage reduction in teenage smoking.

Where did that come from? Out of the bureaucrats in Washington? Not at all. The tobacco companies agreed to this during the settlement with the attorneys general.

What about advertising and marketing restrictions? The industry signed off on that.

What about receipts from those new taxes to fund public health programs such as counteradvertising, cessation of smoking efforts, community-based antismoking programs, and all of these things that we are now thinking are wise to reduce smoking in the United States—not just to get people to not take it up in the beginning, to help those who are smoking cease that very dangerous habit? Where did that come from? Did that come from Washington bureaucrats? Not at all. The industry agreed to it in their dealings with the attorneys general.

The fact is, the McCain legislation is based largely on the negotiations which produced the so-called global settlement, comprehensive settlement, last June.

Given the American public's distaste for new taxes, it is not surprising that the tobacco industry has seized upon the \$1.10 increase in the price for a pack of cigarettes and has used this as a rallying cry of opposition.

Let's understand this. Who is going to pay this tax? Only people who smoke. If they give up smoking, they won't pay the tax. Anybody who says they don't like the tax, quit smoking and they won't have to pay a nickel of it.

Obviously, smokers are free to go on smoking. But I think we all ought to understand that all of us are paying when there are smokers in our society. Why are they paying? Because one-third of those smokers are going to suffer very severe sickness and illness as a result of their smoking. And the direct health care costs—in other words, whether Medicaid, Medicare, or other forms of assistance to those who smoke, or are suffering from smoking-related illnesses—are paid for by all of us in society. It costs \$60 billion a year to care for those individuals. And when you take the lost productivity and the disability payments, it is estimated that smoking-related illnesses are causing American taxpayers over \$100 billion a year. Now, even for somebody from Washington, \$100 billion is a lot of money. That is what these tobacco-caused illnesses are costing the taxpayers in the United States.

Madam President, I urge Members of this body and the public also to look closely at the facts I have enunciated here and not to be dissuaded from doing the right thing, not to be dissuaded by this blitz from the tobacco industry and the lobbying that is taking place. S. 1415, the McCain bill, is a comprehensive bill, it is a good bill and addresses a very serious problem in our country. The time for action on it is now, and I hope my colleagues will support efforts to pass the legislation.

Madam President, seeing no one else wishing to speak, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HUTCHISON). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, May 29, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,506,355,797,435.19 (Five trillion, five hundred six billion, three hundred fifty-five million, seven hundred ninety-seven thousand, four hundred thirty-five dollars and nineteen cents).

One year ago, May 29, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,346,270,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred forty-six billion, two hundred seventy million).

Twenty-five years ago, May 29, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$455,297,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-five billion, two hundred ninety-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,051,058,797,435.19 (Five trillion, fifty-one billion, fifty-eight million, seven hundred ninety-seven thousand, four hundred thirty-five dollars and nineteen cents) during the past 25 years.

ELIZABETH GIANETTI—PRESIDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to recognize the extraordinary leadership of the President of the Fraternal Order of Police in Massachusetts, Officer Elizabeth Gianetti.

Officer Gianetti has achieved many "firsts" in her outstanding career. She is the first person to hold this position. She was instrumental in its creation in 1993, when the 4,000 law enforcement officers of Massachusetts decided that they needed a statewide organization to represent their concerns. And once the Massachusetts State F.O.P. was established, Officer Gianetti was overwhelmingly elected its first president by the local F.O.P. lodges across the state.

She is also the first woman in the 83-year history of the national Fraternal Order of Police to head a state F.O.P. chapter.

Officer Gianetti comes to this position with an impressive record of achievements in law enforcement and service to the community.

She has been a Boston School Police Officer for more than 10 years. In that capacity she has been actively involved in the community, and especially active in working with children through such programs as Boston Medical Center's Children With AIDS Foundation. She has brought her enthusiasm for working with children to her position as state F.O.P. president. This summer, for example, she will coordinate a safety day with the goal of educating children and parents about keeping children safe, including the distribution of bicycle helmets to help prevent accidents and injuries.

Elizabeth Gianetti's initiatives with the state Fraternal Order of Police and her work for the people of Massachusetts are truly remarkable. We are proud of her accomplishments, and I know that all Senators join me in commending her fine record of public service.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 26, 1998, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the