

compared to what we have proposed—I would offer the following:

Our total revenue is \$82 billion over 5 years. The President's budget provides about \$65 billion. Under our formula, \$12 billion would go to the States unrestricted. That is just somewhat more than the President's \$11.8 billion. The States, for improving children's health care and child care, education, would get \$22 billion under our proposal compared to the President's \$15.7 billion.

Research under our proposal: NIH would get \$17 billion over the 5 years; the President had \$25.3 billion for research; \$17 billion—the same \$17 billion that we had—for NIH health research, but he had \$8 billion for nonhealth research. And we believe that really more appropriately should be funded elsewhere, should not be funded out of this stream of revenue.

Medicare: We provided \$3 billion initially; the President, \$800 million. Farmers would get \$10 billion under our proposal in the first 5 years, and \$13 billion would go for antitobacco programs, compared to the President providing \$12 billion for both of those uses.

So we have provided \$10 billion for farmers and \$13 billion for the antitobacco programs, for a total of \$23 billion. The President didn't break that category down; he just provided a total of \$12 billion for both.

Finally, in Social Security: We put \$5 billion in the first 5 years; the President doesn't use any of these proceeds for that purpose. Again, we start with the modest amount of money going to Social Security and Medicare, but we grow that over time as the demographics of the country change and require additional funding.

The HEALTHY Kids Act accomplishes the five objectives that the President sent: Reduce teen smoking, including tough penalties. We provide the full FDA authority. We go a long way towards changing the industry culture. We meet additional health goals that the American people want addressed. And we protect the tobacco farmers and their communities.

The HEALTHY Kids Act also accomplishes the eight goals set out by Drs. Koop and Kessler. They have called for full FDA authority to regulate this drug just as they regulate other drugs. We agree. They provide for protection of youth from tobacco influences. And we agree. They provide for adequate smoking cessation funding. We have provided for it. They ask, for second-hand smoke, expanded regulation. And we provide that. They say there should be no special immunity provisions, no special protection. And we agree. They say with respect to preemptions that local communities ought to judge and should not be preempted by Federal law. And we agree. We provide for no local preemption.

We also are in agreement with them that there ought to be adequate compensation for tobacco farmers and that there ought to be strong international policies.

We have met the five principles laid out by the President. We have met the eight goals laid out by Dr. Koop and Dr. Kessler. We believe that the provisions here are strongly supported by the American people. We did national polling to see if we were in sync with what, in fact, the American people believe. Let me show you what they told us.

They want a significant per-pack price increase. They believe that it is a part of a comprehensive strategy. They support strong look-back penalties. And they say there should be no special protections for this industry. If you go to the polling data directly, what one finds is that the voters support a \$1.50 health fee to reduce youth smoking and they support it on a very, very high level. Mr. President, 65 percent of the American people support a \$1.50-a-pack health fee; 65 percent favor it, only about 30 percent oppose. Mr. President, 65 to 35 percent, people say yes, let's put in a \$1.50-a-pack health fee. And this is on a completely bipartisan basis. There is almost no difference between Democrats and Republicans on this question. In fact, you can see here: Health fee, \$1.50—the blue are Democrats; 69 percent of Democrats support that, and 67 percent of Republicans support a \$1.50-a-pack-health fee. This was done by the well-known national polling firm, Lake, Sosin, Snell, Perry and Associates.

There is also strong public support for a look-back penalty of 50 cents a pack or more. That is what we provide in our legislation. If the industry fails to meet the goals for reducing teen smoking, we put in place a 50-cent-a-pack penalty. By 54 to 34, the American public supports that.

Mr. President, to sum it up, we believe the HEALTHY Kids Act—that has now been cosponsored by 31 Senators, 31 of our colleagues—is strong legislation to protect the public health and to reduce teen smoking. If there is one thing that came through loud and clear in all the hearings that we held, it is that that is what our priority should be. If we keep our eye on the ball, that is what we will do. Protecting the public health is so important. If you listened to those who came and testified, they are saying to us that's the priority.

I remember very well, when we were in Newark we had a series of witnesses, some of them victims. As we went around the country, we made it a practice to listen to those who have suffered the ill-effects that tobacco products cause. I found two witnesses in Newark especially moving. One was a young woman named Gina Seagrave. She told the story of her mother dying prematurely because of the effects of a lifetime of tobacco addiction. She broke down during her testimony as she described the effects on her family of her mother dying at a young age, the incredible impact that had on their family. I do not think there was a person in that hall who was not moved by her story.

She was then followed by a big tough guy, a coach. He was a big, tough strapping guy, but you could hardly hear him when he testified. He spoke in a raspy voice. This big, tough guy could hardly be heard because he spoke in a raspy voice, and he explained that he had a laryngectomy. His larynx had been cut out because it had been filled with cancer after a lifetime of smoking. He told the members of the committee of the terror he felt when he was given the diagnosis. He told those of us who were there listening the profound regret he had that he hadn't listened to the warnings of those who told him of the dangers of smoking.

This man was a coach and an assistant principal, and he told us that every day he goes to school and sees young people doing what he did, taking up the habit. He recalled once he had taken it up how hard it was to quit, he would quit for awhile but he would always go back to it, and how he hoped that some of these young people would learn from his experience.

Mr. President, when you listen to the victims you cannot help but be moved by how serious a threat tobacco usage is to the public health of our country. We ought to do something about it. We have that chance this year.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 20 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized to speak for 20 minutes.

Mr. FEINGOLD. I thank the Chair very much.

#### CONGRATULATING WISCONSIN ON ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, recently the senior Senator from Wisconsin and I introduced a resolution congratulating the State of Wisconsin on the 150th anniversary of its statehood. We will celebrate that great occasion on May 29. The sesquicentennial of Wisconsin's statehood is both a time to reflect on the distinguished history of the State and a time to look ahead to the promise of the next 150 years.

Mr. President, every year that I have been a Member of this body, I have traveled to each of Wisconsin's 72 counties to hold what I call "listening sessions." These meetings allow me to learn more about what my constituents think about what is going on in Washington, and they also afford me

the opportunity to continue to learn more about the unique character of the people of my home State and its history and traditions.

In honor of this historic anniversary, Mr. President, I have asked children from each of Wisconsin's 72 counties to construct a cloth panel which features a person, place, or event of historical significance for the county in which they live. These panels will be combined to form a quilt to commemorate this milestone. I have already been presented with some of these panels during my trips through the State this year, and I am pleased by the interest that the children have taken in learning about the history of their counties and of the whole State of Wisconsin.

Mr. President, as I travel through Wisconsin I am struck by the amount of history that is present in every corner of the State. From the city of Green Bay, the first permanent European settlement in the State of Wisconsin, which was founded by Charles de Langlade in 1764, to Menominee County, the State's newest county, which was established in 1961, there are a myriad of larger cities and small towns, villages and Native American communities which, together, form the foundation of the State of Wisconsin. It is this sense of community that binds Wisconsin's more than 4.8 million people.

I am also struck by the commitment of the people of Wisconsin to the State's motto, "Forward." While there is no question that the residents of Wisconsin cherish the State's rich history, they never stop looking forward to find ways to build on that solid foundation to ensure that Wisconsin continues to grow and prosper well into the next century and beyond.

This forward-looking thinking, rooted in the State's progressive tradition, is evident in many areas, including education. America's first kindergarten was founded in 1856 by Margarethe Meyer Schurz, a German immigrant who settled in Watertown in Jefferson County. More than 140 years later, Wisconsin is still working to ensure that its children get the best possible start in education through the Student Achievement Guarantee in Education program, the SAGE program. One aspect of this program seeks to reduce class size in kindergarten through grade three to 15 students per class. This forward-thinking approach to educating our children I think is a model that I hope will be expanded to the rest of the country.

Mr. President, Wisconsin has also been a pioneer in the area of higher education. The University of Wisconsin was the first in the United States to offer correspondence courses. This effort opened up the world of higher education to people all over the State—and all over the country. Under the leadership of one of our presidents of our university, President Charles R. Van Hise, the university began its long tradition of working with elected offi-

cials at all levels of the State and Federal Government.

Another area in which the people of Wisconsin continue to look forward is in their commitment to serving their fellow Wisconsinites, and their fellow Americans. Wisconsinites have served the United States in all levels of Government from Congress, to the President's Cabinet, to the Supreme Court; they have explored the unknown as astronauts and have represented their State and their country as ambassadors. I am, of course, very honored to follow in the tradition of such Wisconsinites as Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson as a Member of this body. While there is no doubt that Wisconsin's representatives to the U.S. Congress have not always agreed on matters of policy, we do all share a very strong commitment to the people of our State.

The progressive tradition of politicians such as Robert M. LaFollette is embodied in Charles R. McCarthy's work called "The Wisconsin Idea," which was published in 1912. This book espoused the benefits of returning Government to the people through such reforms as a direct primary system and the popular referendum. "The Wisconsin Idea" also touched on Government regulation and promoted benefits such as workers' compensation for job-related injuries. In that vein, Wisconsin passed the first unemployment compensation law in the country in 1932.

Wisconsin's progressive tradition was evident when on June 10, 1919, it earned its place in suffrage history by becoming the first to deliver to our Nation's capital its ratification of the 19th amendment to the Constitution which granted women the right to vote in this country.

The struggle by women in Wisconsin for full participation in Government is only a piece of the history of my State, which is so well renowned for reform. Many know of Wisconsin's reputation for progressivism; but few are aware of the belief of Crystal Eastman, a Wisconsin suffragist who wrote in 1912, "The last thing a man becomes progressive about is the activities of his own wife." Even fewer are aware of the significant role of Wisconsin women in bringing about this Federal amendment, a quest that took more than 70 years, in light of the public cynicism about the benefits of women's suffrage that actually existed during the early part of this century.

Mr. President, Carrie Chapman Catt, a native of Ripon, WI, was the last president of the National American Women Suffrage Association, and the founder and first president of the National League of Women Voters. Her influence on the direction and success of the suffrage movement and her legacy in grassroots organizing is undeniable, as is the role of many other Wisconsin women in this area.

Mr. President, like every State, Wisconsin has been home to many memorable people. It is hard to pick which

ones to mention, but among them are the great architect Frank Lloyd Wright, World War II heroes Mitchell Red Cloud and Richard Bong, author Thornton Wilder, escape artist Harry Houdini, and artist Georgia O'Keeffe, just to name a few.

One person in particular who exemplified the determination and commitment to the greater good shared by the people of Wisconsin was Asaph Whittlesey, one of the founders of the city of Ashland which is in northern Wisconsin. In January 1860, Whittlesey was chosen to represent his region in the Wisconsin legislature, which was located very much to the south of Ashland in Madison. Even though it was the middle of winter, Mr. Whittlesey was determined to get to Madison, so he walked—on snowshoes—to the nearest train station in the town of Sparta, a mere 240 miles from where he was in Ashland. His determination to do the job for which he was selected is indicative of the spirit of the people of Wisconsin.

Another such person was Bernard Cigrand, a teacher at Stony Hill School in Waubesa, who led the first recognized observance of Flag Day on June 14, 1885. Cigrand worked diligently for 31 years for the establishment of a national Flag Day observance, which was proclaimed by President Woodrow Wilson on June 14, 1916.

Mr. President, Wisconsin is a patchwork of races and ethnicities and is home to 11 Federally recognized tribal governments. The influence of the immigrants who have come to Wisconsin and the Native Americans who have lived in Wisconsin for many years is evident in the names of our cities and towns, lakes and rivers, and counties and parks.

Wisconsin has played an integral role in American agriculture. As is proudly proclaimed on our license plates, Wisconsin is "America's Dairyland." According to the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1996, Wisconsin's 1.45 million milk cows produced 22.4 billion pounds of milk, 2.10 billion pounds of cheese, 295 million pounds of butter, 31.8 million pounds of yogurt, and 21.3 million gallons of ice cream and lowfat ice cream.

The state's first cheese factory was built in the town of Ladoga, in Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen in 1864. Other dairy firsts that took place in Wisconsin include the first ice cream sundae, which was invented by Two Rivers resident Edward Berner in 1881, and the first simple test for determining the butterfat content of milk, which was developed by Stephen Babcock in 1890. The United States' first Secretary of Agriculture was former Wisconsin Congressman and Governor Jeremiah Rusk.

In addition to its dairy industry, Wisconsin is also a top producer of cranberries.

The State of Wisconsin is blessed with many unique geographical features and has been home to many

noted conservationists, among them John Muir and Aldo Leopold.

The passenger pigeon, which, in 1871, numbered over 136 million in the central part of the state, became extinct in Wisconsin in 1899 when the last one was shot. Wisconsin resident John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club, wrote of the passenger pigeon, "of all God's feathered people that sailed the Wisconsin sky, no other bird served us so wonderful." A monument to this bird is located in Wyalusing State Park in Grant County.

Portage resident Aldo Leopold, author of the seminal environmental work "A Sand County Almanac," wrote, "the oldest task in human history [is] to live on a piece of land without spoiling it."

Some of the "unspoiled" pieces of land in Wisconsin include the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests, and the 40,000-acre Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, which is home to almost 200 species of birds, including sandhill cranes, bald and golden eagles, and wild turkeys.

Roche a Cri State Park, located in Adams and Juneau Counties, includes examples of rocks carved by the erosion of water and wind, including Castle Rock, Mill Bluff, and Friendship Mound.

Over the past 150 years, Wisconsin has also amassed an impressive list of inventions and industrial and business credits. In my own hometown of Janesville, George Parker was granted a patent for his fountain pen in 1889. The first typewriter was patented by Christopher Latham Sholes in Milwaukee in 1868. The first snowmobile was invented in the town of Sayner and Kleenex was invented in Neenah. The Ringling Brothers Circus began in Baraboo in 1884.

Many Wisconsin companies are household names: Lands' End, Oshkosh B'Gosh, the Kohler Company, Oscar Meyer, Johnson Controls, Harley Davidson, S.C. Johnson Wax, Miller Brewing Company, Snap-On Tools, and many more.

In addition to its success in business, the state has enjoyed success in sports. Names like Vince Lombardi and Erik and Beth Heiden evoke memories of championships won and Olympic glory. The Badgers, Packers, Brewers and Bucks, and many other professional and amateur teams throughout the state, are examples of the determination and dedication, teamwork and sacrifice that are representative of the competitive spirit of Wisconsin.

Mr. President, as is evident in these examples, Wisconsinites have greatly contributed to the history and prosperity of the United States over the last 150 years. I am proud to be a Wisconsinite, and I am honored to represent the people of Wisconsin in the United States Senate. I congratulate the people of Wisconsin on this historic anniversary, invite them to reflect on the state's distinguished past, and encour-

age them to remain committed to our state motto by looking "Forward" to the next 150 years.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. DURBIN. I congratulate my friend from Wisconsin for his statement on behalf of his State. I have warm feelings about Wisconsin, as a southern neighbor in the State of Illinois.

I am happy to report that of my three children, one is a graduate of Marquette, my son; my daughter is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin at Madison; and our third child married a young man from Janesville, the Senator's hometown, so we have our bases covered in Wisconsin.

That does not suggest I will be rooting for the Packers when they play the Bears, but I thank the Senator for his comments on behalf of his great State.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, to some people, Wisconsin means cheese. To that I say, yes, and we're proud of it. The great state of Wisconsin has a dairy industry that has thrived for 150 years despite our country's discriminatory milk pricing policies.

To some people, Wisconsin means beer. To that I say, yes, and we're proud of it. Brewing was among the first industries to help propel Wisconsin's economy forward, creating thousands of jobs and incomes that supported many families. They were not amused with Prohibition.

But Wisconsin means much more. As we celebrate 150 years of Wisconsin statehood this year we are reminded of the state's rich history, its natural beauty and its determined people.

In 1848, as a wave of immigrants flooded into America, many of the brightest among them chose to settle in Wisconsin. The state still displays the influence of its earliest settlers, from Poland, Russia, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. Wisconsin continues to draw newcomers because of its strong economy, its first-rate education system and the appealing mix of villages and cities that exist side by side. And we have the Green Bay Packers.

Wisconsin's natural beauty is unsurpassed. We are fortunate to have as our borders two Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Wisconsin is called a 'sporting paradise' because of its lakes, rivers and forests. We boast fishing, hunting, skiing and world-class golf. Our national forests are breathtaking. People in Wisconsin know the value of our environment and have worked hard to protect it. Wisconsin's spas and resorts and restaurants have earned the attention of glossy travel magazines, who have discovered the charm of vacationing in Wisconsin. We don't mind visitors because we realize that not everyone is lucky enough to be born here.

Wisconsin residents can relax in a small, picturesque lakeside town or explore a vibrant and sophisticated city without traveling far from home. Over the years we have built a thriving arts

community that includes the theater, symphony and ballet. For those of us who have an interest in sports, we have exciting teams to follow. For over 150 years, our state has been home, home to Olympic athletes, respected scholars, famous celebrities and great artists. Frank Lloyd Wright left us the gift of Taliesin. Wisconsin has an independent streak that runs through our economy and our politics, and a work ethic that is the envy of employers nationwide. Wisconsin has some of the best minds in the country working in some of the best research facilities on behalf of all Americans. And we make Harley Davidson motorcycles.

But the best thing about Wisconsin in 1998 is the same as in 1848: the people. Their dedication to family, friends, neighbors and community is not a quaint notion from the past, but alive today. Wisconsin is a place where families gather for Sunday dinner. Where lost wallets are returned with all the cash. Where a neighbor offers a ride to work when the car is in the shop. Where friends come to the doorstep with a casserole to welcome a new baby or to console the loss of a grandparent. That's what we celebrate most about Wisconsin and that's why I have tremendous respect for the people I represent.

Much of what we value about Wisconsin has, in the best sense, remained unchanged from its start, 150 years ago. I am fortunate to have lived in Wisconsin all of my life and grateful for the opportunities my family had. Wisconsin is a great place to be a kid, to raise a family and to grow old. It is a reminder of all this country had to offer 150 years ago, and an example of the best it can put forward in the next century.

#### THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this morning I rise to discuss an issue which I hope Americans will come to realize is one of the most timely issues facing the U.S. Congress. Consider for a moment this is supposed to be a year of short sessions on Capitol Hill. Members of the House and Senate, anxious to return to their States and districts, hope to do the people's business in short order and go back home. They suggest that perhaps we have about 68 days of session remaining for this calendar year, which is an amazingly short session.

I am concerned that we not forget during the course of the remaining days the high priority that faces us when it comes to the tobacco legislation. It is a high priority because each day, every day in the United States of America, 3,000 children start smoking for the first time. A third of those kids will ultimately become addicted and their lives will become shortened because of tobacco-related death and disease. This is a tragedy that is repeated every single day. So far this year, about 240,000 children in America have