

hours with the newest member of the "House of Lott."

We read about the House of David. This is the "House of Lott." And, as the days and months go by, when this grandfather holds his new grandson, I hope that Senator LOTT will appreciate the emotion that is expressed by these few lines of verse, which I did not write, but which I dedicate to Chester Trent Lott III.

First, in thy grandfather's arms, a newborn child
thou didst weep, while those around thee smiled;
so live, that in thy lasting sleep
thou mayst smile while those around thee weep.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am truly honored and awed by the beautiful, flowing, wonderful remarks of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia. I can assure him that the "House of Lott" will forever treasure his remarks here today.

I actually was not sure that the Senator was going to do this today. But by accident, coincidence, I had suggested to my wife earlier this morning about 10:30 that she might want to look in on the Senate's activities this morning. I hope that she and my son and daughter-in-law and young grandson have been able to watch this magnificent presentation.

I could never match, nor would I even attempt to respond in kind to the magnificent statement that has just been given by the Senator from West Virginia.

The American people have seen once again here this morning what an important and incomparable role that the Senator from West Virginia plays in this body. He is our historian. He is our conscience. He is the one that guarantees that we honor this institution, respect each other, that we are honest and fair with each other, that we think about our country, and that we have moments of great oratory and moments where we reach for that power star in this country and in the world. But only Senator BYRD would take the floor and take the time to talk about the importance of family, fatherhood, grandchildren, and generations yet to come.

He brings us back to Earth. He makes us appreciate, once again, how really humbled we should be to be here, and that we should always keep our priorities in order.

History gives us something we can look back toward as we move in the future—great events, great moments, crowning of kings, and war treaties. But in most lives nothing is more important than the birth of your children, your daughter, and your son, and your grandson.

So I thank him for what he had to say here today, not just for my grandson and me, but what it says about this institution, what it says about our relationship, and what it says about America and the importance of family.

I am very proud. I am a very proud grandfather. I have a wonderful wife and two wonderful children, and now our grandchild.

You are right. I have held him in my arms already. I was reduced to a puddle of tears and excitement about this occasion. It really is one of the magic moments in your life.

But the most wonderful experience I had over the past week was when I took my son to lunch last Sunday to give him a break because it had been a long time through the delivery. And his wife did wonderfully well. And I was talking to him. I said, "Now, son, don't feel like you have to pass the family name on. You know, call him whatever you want." He said, "Dad, I want to name my son after my best friend."

I couldn't say anything more, because I was so proud of him and what he had to say.

So this is a great event. I am really appreciative of what you had to say, and I am appreciative of being able to serve in this great body.

Thank you.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to add my hearty congratulations to our distinguished leader.

And how much I enjoyed listening to Senator BYRD. I had the privilege of having a long conversation with your granddaughter the other day. She has a certain interest in my State. I am not even going to let you know what we were talking about.

Someday, Senator LOTT, we will put in the RECORD the great story about Senator MURKOWSKI and his grandchildren. That is a wonderful story. It should be in the RECORD.

But these are moments in the life of the Senate—to look at these two, the greatest of leaders, exchange heartfelt thoughts. It enriches us all. And I thank you.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I want to join with all my other colleagues in congratulating the majority leader, Senator LOTT, on the birth of his grandson, and also to express my very deep appreciation to Senator BYRD for his wonderful statement just a few minutes ago on the floor of the Senate.

There is no one who brings us back to our sense of the Senate as an institution any more than Senator BYRD. And it is always a delight to have the opportunity to hear him.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MEMORIAL

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I join with my distinguished colleague from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES, and all Senators last night for the unanimous-consent passage of an important piece of legislation authorizing the placement of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial in area I of the capital of the greatest

country in the world, right here in Washington, DC.

Mr. President, I rise to applaud the passage of this important legislation authorizing the placement of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial in Area I of the Capital.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Senator SARBANES and Congresswoman MORELLA for the leadership they have both shown over the years we have worked together on legislation authorizing the establishment of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial.

In 1996, Congress passed and the President signed legislation, also sponsored by Senator SARBANES and myself, authorizing the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the oldest predominately African-American fraternity in the United States, to establish without cost to the Federal Government a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity wishes to honor Dr. King with a memorial in the Nation's Capital as tangible recognition of his remarkable role in the history of our nation. Dr. King's message of nonviolence and freedom for all should be passed from generation to generation. A memorial in his name will be effective in helping us reach this important goal.

The legislation establishes the memorial in Area I, which consists of the Mall and environs. As you know, the Department of Interior, after consult with the National Capital Memorial Commission, transmitted its formal recommendation that the memorial be located in Area I in a letter to the President of the Senate dated January 29, 1998.

Requirements contained in the Commemorative Works Act stipulate that the Department of Interior's recommendation regarding location of a memorial in Area I shall be disapproved if not enacted into law within 150 days of its transmittal to Congress. Therefore it was critical that the Senate consider and pass this legislation prior to that deadline.

I would like to add two personal reminiscences that I have about Dr. King. By coincidence largely, I was within the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial when he delivered his historic address. I do recall vividly the long line of marchers coming to and from that historic event.

Somewhat later in life, I was privileged to serve on the governing board of the Washington Cathedral. The subject came up as to whether or not he would be invited to preach in the Washington Cathedral. And I remember very well the board meeting. I was present and with others cast my vote such that he could come to that magnificent edifice which is on the highest promontory of the Nation's Capital to deliver his last and most historic sermon.

So I am deeply moved. But I have played a modest role in seeing that another very fitting memorial be dedicated to that American of extraordinary accomplishment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I want to amend one thing that the distinguished Senator from Virginia said. I think he referred to his role here as a "modest role." But he really was very pivotal in helping us to get this legislation enacted last night.

The Secretary of the Interior determined that the Martin Luther King statue, which is going to be placed in the District of Columbia in memory of Martin Luther King, would be put in the prime area, which is the Mall and the surrounding areas. That determination needed the approval of the Congress. Senator WARNER and I joined together in the Senate, along with Congresswoman MORELLA, who led the effort in the House, in order to bring this about.

We will now have a statue in the District in a fairly short time. The money will be raised privately by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. But it will stand as a tribute to what Martin Luther King, Jr. represented, which, in my judgment, was a commitment to achieving change through non-violence—a very important lesson. Martin Luther King, Jr. clearly worked within the framework of a democratic society. He sought very significant and substantial change. He sought to make the Nation live up to its ideals. But he was committed in doing it in a non-violent way.

I think that is a very important lesson for all Americans.

I, like the Senator from Virginia, have personal memories. I was at the Reflecting Pool the day he gave the "I Have a Dream" speech, when he stood on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, and, of course, that speech had a tremendous impact on American society then and continues to have a tremendous impact.

So I am very glad that this matter has been moved forward now. All of the legislation that is now necessary is in place, and now we look forward to going ahead and we look forward to, at sometime in the not too distant future, a ground breaking and, sometime thereafter, a dedication.

I express again my deep appreciation to the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia for his efforts in this regard.

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WARNER. Could I just simply add my thanks to my colleague. We were full partners on it. And, indeed, I did not know that the Senator likewise was at the historic speech. It shows you how interesting life can be.

I thank the Chair, and I thank my colleague.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I understand we are in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are, with remarks limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. KERRY. I thank the Chair.

CONGRATULATING SENATOR LOTT AND SENATOR BYRD

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues in expressing my admiration and respect for the senior Senator from West Virginia, for the extraordinary comments he made on behalf of Senator LOTT. I was equally touched I think by the honest, open response of Senator LOTT to the emotions that he felt with respect to the birth of his grandson. I think we can all sense, at least those of us who have had children, the enormous emotional wave of that particular moment.

So we salute both of those colleagues of ours. I thank Senator BYRD for taking the time to share with the Senate those important thoughts.

THE TOBACCO BILL

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I almost hate to break the sort of magic, if you will, of those moments, but I want to say a few things, if I may, about the proposal yesterday of the Speaker of the House with respect to the principles that the House and he will pursue in trying to put forward tobacco legislation.

Many people in the press have been busy writing that the tobacco bill is dead, and a great number of people have suggested, even in this body, that tobacco is dead as an issue for this year.

I wish to make it very clear that, if anything, the proposal by the Speaker makes it clear that not only is it not dead but the Republicans feel compelled to somehow create some sort of cover for the efforts that took place in the Senate over the course of the last weeks to stop a particular piece of legislation.

I think the headlines that ran across the country saying "Republicans Killed Tobacco Bill"; have stung more than some people want to suggest, and the evidence of that is the fact that the Speaker saw fit to provide this figleaf to the party. It is a figleaf, and I think it has to be put in the context of Speaker GINGRICH's own \$50 billion tax credit that he snuck for the tobacco industry into the balanced budget legislation. No one should forget that only a year ago the Speaker of the House provided the tobacco industry of this country with a \$50 billion tax credit and now he is providing another gift to the industry and a disaster for children and for public health.

As Surgeon General Koop said yesterday about the Gingrich proposal:

Instead of doing something serious about reducing the number of children who smoke, these Members of Congress have created a bill that they can hold up for a photo opportunity and a sound bite. If the House Republicans try to call this a bill to limit the damage that tobacco does to the Nation's health, that's false advertising.

Then Surgeon General Koop said:

I'm glad they feel they have to do something. I'm sorry they think they can do so little.

Mr. President, let me say specifically what the great flaws are in the outlined proposal by the Speaker.

First of all, rather than expand FDA authority over tobacco, it actually restricts authority. By restricting the FDA to only being able to regulate the manufacture of cigarettes, it actually strips the FDA of most of its regulatory authority. And that is directly contrary to what the Senate accepted in the proposal that came from the Commerce Committee by a vote of 19 to 1, and it was never contested in this Chamber that that authority ought to exist.

The House, under the Gingrich proposal, would even curtail the FDA's ability to restrict the illegal sale of tobacco products to children. That is extraordinary, and also it lacks any common sense whatsoever.

Furthermore, the Gingrich proposal provides no tough penalties whatsoever on the tobacco industry if they are to continue to market to kids. There is not any one of us who does not know the long history of the tobacco industry marketing to kids.

Here is the memo from R.J. Reynolds Company:

They, i.e. young people, represent tomorrow's cigarette business. As this 14-24 age group matures, they will account for a key share of the total cigarette volume for at least the next 25 years.

In the course of the debate, we made it very, very clear, through their own words, the degree to which tobacco companies targeted young children and the degree to which they created a strategy to try to addict young people to cigarettes, to tobacco. There is no effort whatsoever in the Gingrich approach to try to hold the tobacco companies responsible, not only to the programs that might reduce children from smoking but also to tough provisions that would hold them accountable if they do not meet the reduction in teenager smoking.

The tobacco industry has preyed upon children for decades. The Republicans in the House evidently are prepared to let them continue to do that, and the Senate I know will find that unacceptable.

Furthermore, the Gingrich approach lays out a series of very tough, punitive measures for teenagers without being punitive on the companies themselves. They are tougher on the kids who wind up subjecting themselves to the lure of the tobacco companies than they are on the tobacco companies themselves. That is absolutely extraordinary and totally unacceptable.

Obviously, there ought to be some penalties with respect to teenage purchase if it is against the law to purchase, but the answer to reduce youth smoking is not a solely punitive bill on children, it is to include the tobacco companies. If anything ever stood for