

to us Vermonters. For there behind the microphone, or on camera, was Jack Barry—asking the questions to which we all wanted answers.

Jack Barry's style as a journalist and a professional broadcaster was one which we should all strive to live up to: He was polite and pesky, thoughtful and thorough. That's probably why he was loved and respected by so many people.

To the man with the silver voice and the silver hair, thank you. Thank you Jack Barry.

TOBACCO TAXES

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, last Friday's Wall Street Journal published the results of an April 1997 poll it conducted with NBC News. One of the questions in the survey deserves special attention.

The poll asked whether the American people support increasing the cigarette taxes by 43 cents a pack, and returning much of the revenues to the States to provide health care for the Nation's uninsured children. An overwhelming 72 percent of the respondents favored this proposal, which is contained in the legislation that Senator HATCH and I have introduced last month.

The detailed breakdown of the responses shows that the plan has broad support among people of all ages, incomes, ethnicities, educational backgrounds, party affiliations, and geographical regions. Support is at least 2 to 1 in all 36 groups, and it is 3 to 1 or even 4 to 1 in 17 of the groups. North, south, east, west—the American people support the Hatch-Kennedy bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the detailed breakdown of the Wall Street Journal-NBC poll be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WALL STREET JOURNAL/NBC NEWS POLL,
APRIL 26-28, 1997

Question: Two Senators, a Republican and a Democrat, have proposed increasing cigarette taxes by 43 cents a pack, and giving much of the money raised to help states provide health insurance for uninsured children. Based on this description, do you favor or oppose this plan?

	[In percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
All Adults	72	24	4
Men	67	30	3
Women	76	20	4
Northeast	73	20	7
Midwest	73	26	1
South	69	28	3
West	74	23	3
Whites	70	26	4
Blacks	80	16	4
18 to 34	73	25	2
Age 35 to 49	74	23	3
Age 50 to 64	66	30	4
Age 65 and Over	72	21	7
Under \$20,000 Income	74	23	3
\$20,000-\$30,000	76	21	3
\$30,000-\$50,000	70	28	2
Over \$50,000	70	26	4
Urban	76	21	3
Suburb/Towns	70	26	4
Rural	70	28	2
Registered Voters	73	23	4
Non-Registered Adults	65	32	3
Democrats	79	18	3
Republicans	67	29	4
Independents	69	27	4
Clinton Voters	80	17	3

	[In percent]		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Dole Voters	64	31	5
Liberals	79	19	2
Moderates	79	19	2
Conservatives	64	31	5
Professionals/Managers	76	21	3
White Collar Workers	77	20	3
Blue Collar Workers	62	35	3
High School or Less	66	30	4
Some College	75	22	3
College Graduates	75	21	4

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Chair.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, May 8, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,330,417,059,281.37. (Five trillion, three hundred thirty billion, four hundred seventeen million, fifty-nine thousand, two hundred eighty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents)

One year ago, May 8, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,094,597,000,000. (Five trillion, ninety-four billion, five hundred ninety-seven million)

Five years ago, May 8, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,881,282,000,000. (Three trillion, eight hundred eighty-one billion, two hundred eighty-two million)

Ten years ago, May 8, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,270,169,000,000. (Two trillion, two hundred seventy billion, one hundred sixty-nine million)

Twenty-five years ago, May 8, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$426,287,000,000 (Four hundred twenty-six billion, two hundred eighty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,904,130,059,281.37 (Four trillion, nine hundred four billion, one hundred thirty million, fifty-nine thousand, two hundred eighty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents) during the past 25 years.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not to exceed 20 minutes.

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

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this coming Sunday, May 11, is Mother's Day. It used to be that Members of the House and Senate would call attention to special days, days of special significance such as Mother's Day, Father's Day, Memorial Day, Columbus Day, Independence Day, and so on. I do not hear much of that being done anymore, but I like to stay with tradition. I believe that is the tried and true way. The Bible says, "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

Mother's Day came about through the efforts of a dedicated mother and daughter from Grafton, WV. Since 1914, the United States has set aside the second Sunday in May to honor mothers.

Anna Maria Reeves Jarvis, a remarkable woman who championed the cause of sanitation and family health throughout her entire life and whose establishment of Mother's Day Work Clubs kept bound the fragile ties of families and communities throughout the Civil War, was a heroine to her daughter, Anna M. Jarvis. Due to Anna M. Jarvis' efforts, she also serves as the source of a beautiful sentiment for all of us today. In honoring her mother's hope that a post-Civil War "Mothers' Friendship Day" might someday become an annual event commemorating the service that mothers render to humanity in every field, Anna M. Jarvis has provided each of us with an opportunity to remember and to delight in the love and support which our own mothers have offered to us.

My own dear angel mother died when I was little less than a year old. She was a victim of the virulent Spanish influenza pandemic that swept the globe and swept the Nation in 1918, killing an estimated 20 million people around the world; 500,000 in this country alone. Her name was Ada Kirby Sale. In the one photograph which I have of her, gazing back at me is a blue-eyed, fair-complexioned, pretty young woman with a serious, yet sweet, expression on her face and a large bow of ribbon in her hair. How I wish that I had known her, even for one day! Even in her own distress, she thought of me, her youngest child, when she asked her sister-in-law and brother-in-law to raise me if she, my mother, did not recover from the flu. In those days they were stricken on one day and died the next. So, she asked my aunt and her husband to raise me if she, my mother, did not recover, while my father looked after my four older siblings. I had three brothers and one sister, and my father had 10 sisters and two brothers, so my father gave to various sisters my three brothers, and to Titus Dalton Byrd and my aunt, I was given. And my father kept my sister. I have always carried with me that remembrance of my mother's love for me, because she gave me two foster parents for the hard work of raising a child.

I, therefore, was reared by my Aunt Vlurma and her husband, Titus Dalton Byrd. My name was not Byrd at that time, my name was Sale. My ancestor came from England in the year 1657, and was an indentured worker 7 years to pay for the trip across the waters. He ended up down along the Rappahannock River, in Virginia. So I am his ninth generation descendant. His name was James Sale.

My foster mother and my natural mother were as different in appearance as two women can be. My aunt Vlurma was stocky, stockily built, olive-complexioned, and a laconic woman with dark-brown eyes. She was very religious. She did not make a big whoop-de-do about it. She was not of the religious right or the religious left. She just believed in the old-time religion.