

residents and employees and developed a considerable portfolio of professionalism. Four words come to mind that best represent what Jean is trying to strengthen: leadership, community, teamwork and development. These are terms that bind all Americans together and strengthen the unity of this great country.

These words best exhibit the tools she employs to bring about positive change and as a leader, encouraging others to rise to the call of self improvement. Jean's commitment to each organization she represents is extremely solid and substantial. She gives it her all and inspires others to follow her lead. Her actions and beliefs have become a catalyst for significant change resulting in profound achievements. Mr. President, I want to congratulate Jean Gorski for her outstanding work and I am proud to represent her in the U.S. Senate. ●

ERIC BREINDEL

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Eric Breindel, a proud son of New York who was taken from us all too suddenly and all too soon this past Saturday. Eric lived life at a hectic pace, almost as if he knew that his years would be so painfully limited that he would do well to fill as much meaning and involvement as he could into every single day. The Talmud teaches that fools measure their lives in years, while wise people measure them in days. Eric was wise in this respect as he was in so many others.

As I noted in his funeral on Monday, "I taught him for two years at Harvard and learned from him for the next twenty." His passion for the truth, for justice, for democracy, were all well reflected in the editorial pages of the New York Post, where he presided for eleven madcap years as the editorial page editor. I ask unanimous consent to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD his obituary from The New York Times and the Post's tribute to this brilliant journalist and passionate American.

The obituaries follow:

[From the New York Post, March 8, 1998]

ERIC BREINDEL, 1955-1998

Eric Breindel once said that life granted few gifts greater than the ability to influence the political debate in the greatest city in the world. He exercised that, influence for 10 years as the editor of this column, and his horribly untimely death yesterday at the age of 42 robs this city and this nation of one of its wisest young men.

He was, first and forever, a patriot.

He fiercely contested the claims of those who blamed America for all of the planet's woes. And he was particularly unforgiving of those Americans who served foreign ideologies and interests during times of grave crisis—and who lied about it all after the emergencies had passed.

As might be expected of the son of Holocaust survivors, he had a profound understanding of the importance of a strong state of Israel—not only for Jews, and not only as an abiding symbol of enlightenment in a section of the world often sorely in need of such guidance, but also for the furtherance of

American political, economic and military global interests.

His patience with those who failed to view issues in wide—indeed, often global—terms was slight. He knew that what might happen in Tokyo today could have an impact in Times Square tomorrow and it was with such understanding that he crafted the content of these pages.

Readers need not agree with his views—indeed, often it seemed that many did not—to concede that they were strongly held, lucidly and respectfully presented and not at all given to equivocation.

It is true that Eric Breindel was very much out of step with conventional political and social wisdom. He understood this; indeed, he was quietly proud of it.

In an age given to the promotion of self-esteem—at the expense of actual accomplishment—he championed hard work and individual enterprise.

He knew that, these days, equality of outcome is meant to trump equality of opportunity—but he wouldn't accept it.

He was equally unforgiving of double standards when it came to public conduct—even when race, ethnicity and gender were at issue.

And while he never ducked controversy, he understood that public affairs are conducted by people who had feelings—and families. He tried not to wound, and in this he succeeded more often than not.

The decade-plus during which he edited these pages were among the most tumultuous in New York's history.

It was the time of Howard Beach and Tawana Brawley, of Crown Heights and Yusuf Hawkins. There were three mayors and two governors and no end of governmental crises and political scandal and strife.

Through it all, New Yorkers knew where to turn for finely crafted, literate and insightful commentary.

Eric Breindel is gone now, at much too young an age. New York is the poorer for it. And for us at The Post, who had the honor and the pleasure of knowing him, enjoying his company, learning from him, gossiping with him—we share the sorrow of his family and will always treasure the memory of our dear friend.

[From the New York Times, March 8, 1998]

ERIC BREINDEL, 42, COMMENTATOR AND NEW YORK POST COLUMNIST

(By Charlie LeDuff)

Eric M. Breindel, the former editorial page editor for the New York Post and the conservative moderator of a weekly news show on public affairs on the Fox News Channel, died yesterday afternoon. He was 42.

Mr. Breindel, a lifelong resident of New York City, died at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He was undergoing treatment for a liver ailment and suffered a massive hemorrhage, said Lally Weymouth, a longtime friend and columnist for The Washington Post.

Mr. Breindel, a senior vice president of the News Corporation, which owns The Post, was best known for his years as the leader of the Post's lively opinion pages, which hold a decidedly conservative edge.

He was hired as the editorial page editor of The Post in 1986 and in January 1997, he left that position to develop strategic policy for the News Corporation. He continued to write a weekly column in The Post and was seen by some as a tormentor of liberal politicians.

"Whether he agreed with you or not, you always knew he listened to you and understood your point of view," said the City Council Speaker, Peter F. Vallone, a Democrat.

More recently, Mr. Breindel was the host of a weekly television show that aired on Saturdays on the Fox News Channel, "Fox News Watch."

Mr. Breindel was a friend of New York City police officers and during last year's mayoral election, he branded the Democratic challenger to Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, the Manhattan Borough President, Ruth W. Messinger, as a "cop-basher."

"Eric was a very close friend," Mr. Giuliani said. "He had a unique understanding of all that makes up the City of New York. He had a particular insight into the challenges faced by New York City police officers, and even when there might be a media frenzy seeking to unfairly accuse police officers, Eric was often one of the few who courageously stood up for them."

Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the News Corporation, said of him, "He was a brilliant leader of the editorial page and one of the most influential people in New York."

While Mr. Breindel's ideas carried influence, said Martin Peretz, editor-in-chief of The New Republic, he is perhaps known best in New York City for his coverage of the 1991 racial unrest in Crown Heights.

Charlie Rose, the talk-show host, called his death shocking and said, "His capacity to influence world affairs was growing."

Born in New York City in 1955, Mr. Breindel graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College in 1977, where he was editorial chairman of The Harvard Crimson. He received a law degree from Harvard in 1982 and served as a legislative assistant to United States Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a correspondent for the Public Broadcasting System and an editorial page editor with The Daily News before joining The Post.

Mr. Breindel is survived by his parents, Dr. Joseph H. and Sonia Breindel of New York City, and a sister, Dr. Monique Breindel.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 11 A.M. at the Park Avenue Synagogue. ●

TRIBUTE TO THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A. ON THE OCCASION OF THE 86TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. on the occasion of the 86th anniversary of its founding.

The Girl Scouts have come a long way since founder Juliette Gordon Low made a phone call to her cousin in 1912, proclaiming that she had something for all the girls of Savannah, Georgia, and all the girls of America. The phone call led to the gathering of 18 girls in Juliette's backyard to study nature and learn to play basketball. This was the start of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

The Girl Scouts spread quickly across the United States, reaching my home state of Minnesota in July 1918, only six short years after its inception. Since then, the Girl Scouts have evolved into the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world. The Girl Scouts membership nationwide consists of over 2.5 million girls between the ages of five and seventeen and more than 800,000 volunteers who give their time and talents to ensure these young women are instilled with the knowledge that they can do anything they set their minds to. As for Minnesota, there are approximately

61,000 girls and 19,000 volunteers associated with the Girl Scouts. The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A joins a worldwide family of 9 million girls and adults in 136 countries as a member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The Girl Scouts offer, for girls of every background, activities that enhance the development of confidence, determination, and the skills needed to succeed in today's world. One activity rich in Girl Scout tradition is the selling of Girl Scout cookies. This tradition, which began in Philadelphia, has been around since 1934. Many successful businesswomen today say they got their start selling Girl Scout cookies. Girl Scouts develop many skills during the annual cookie sales, such as establishing goals, handling money, and the satisfaction of finishing a job.

By cooperating with peers to achieve a common end, Girl Scouts learn valuable lessons in leadership. Countless civic, professional, and community leaders throughout our nation were involved in the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Six of my Senate colleagues here in the 105th Congress—BARBARA MIKULSKI, KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, PATTY MURRAY, SUSAN COLLINS, and MARY LANDRIEU—were all Girl Scouts.

Mr. President, for eighty-six years the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have instilled in American youth the qualities of the Girl Scout Law and Promise, which focus on serving God and country, helping people at all times, being honest and fair, friendly and helpful, considerate and caring, courageous and strong, responsible and respectful, and making the world a better place. These are truly honorable qualities to live by and I am proud to pay tribute to the young women who honor them daily and the volunteers who make the Girl Scout program a reality.●

CHILDREN'S HEALTH PRESERVATION AND TOBACCO ADVERTISING COMPLIANCE ACT

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to announce legislation that would amend the Internal Revenue Code to deny tobacco companies any tax deduction for their advertising and promotional expenses, when those ads are aimed at America's most impressionable group, children.

This bill addresses a key element in our ongoing public debate on tobacco: industry's ceaseless efforts to market to children. My legislation can stand on its own, or can easily be incorporated into a comprehensive tobacco bill. With or without Congressional action on the state attorney generals' tobacco settlement, it is time for Congress to put a stop to the tobacco industry's practice of luring children into untimely disease and death.

I am pleased to be joined today in introducing this legislation with Senators BOXER and CHAFEE, and I would also like to recognize the leadership of

my colleagues on this issue. Senator HARKIN, along with former Senator Bradley and others, has made continuous efforts over the years to completely eliminate the tax deduction for tobacco advertising. And while I concur with Senator HARKIN that the deduction is a questionable use of our tax dollars, I would like to emphasize to my colleagues that this bill does not eliminate the deduction for tobacco manufacturers, as long as they do not advertise to children.

Limiting the promotion of tobacco products to children is a necessary part of any comprehensive effort to prevent tobacco use by minors. My legislation offers a constitutionally sound way to enforce strong tobacco advertising restrictions, with or without federal tobacco legislation on the proposed tobacco settlement.

The advertising restrictions contained in our bill are included in S.1638, legislation introduced by Senator CONRAD, cosponsored by myself and 29 other Senators. S. 1638 establishes strong restrictions regarding the promotion of tobacco products to minors.

Under my bill, if tobacco manufacturers do not comply with the proposed advertising restrictions, the manufacturer's ability to deduct the cost of tobacco advertising and promotion expenses would be disallowed.

These advertising restrictions are appropriately tailored to prevent the advertising and marketing of tobacco to minors. The restrictions contained in this legislation are similar to those contained in the FDA rule and the June 20 proposed settlement. Key components of these restrictions include: a prohibition on point of sale advertising except in adult only stores and tobacco outlets; a ban on outdoor advertising within 1000 feet of schools and publicly-owned playgrounds, and outdoor advertising beyond those areas restricted to black-and-white text only; and, a prohibition on brand-name sponsorship of sporting or entertainment events.

On numerous occasions, tobacco industry executives have indicated that unless they receive liability protections, they will continue to advertise as they do now. Today I am offering an alternative enforcement mechanism because failure to act on this issue is a failure to meet the needs of our children.

YOUTH SMOKING

Mr. President, the importance of this issue is enormous. The facts speak for themselves. Today, some 50 million Americans are addicted to tobacco. One of every three long-term users of tobacco will die from a disease related to their tobacco use. About 3/4ths (70 percent) of smokers want to quit, but less than one-quarter are successful in doing so.

Tobacco addiction is clearly a problem that starts with children: almost 90 percent of adult smokers started using tobacco at or before age 18. The average youth smoker begins at age 13 and becomes a daily smoker by age 14½.

Each year, one million children become regular smokers—and one-third of them will die prematurely of lung cancer, emphysema, and similar tobacco caused diseases. Unless current trends are reversed, five million kids under 18 currently alive today will die from tobacco related disease.

In my home state of Rhode Island, while overall cigarette use is declining slightly, it has increased by more than 25 percent among high-schoolers.

It is far too easy for children to buy cigarettes and chewing tobacco through vending machines and at retail outlets. Despite the fact that it is against the law in all 50 states to sell cigarettes and smokeless tobacco to minors, children purchase an estimated \$1.26 billion worth of tobacco products each year.

THE INDUSTRY'S TRACK RECORD

As we look to a bright future for our children, Congress must learn from the lessons of the past. Those lessons teach us that the tobacco industry made its money by marketing cigarettes to children, knowing full well that cigarettes are addictive products with severe health consequences. The proposed settlement reached last June is based on the presumption that this industry can and wants to change its corporate culture—a culture that has yielded incredible revenue by capitalizing on the vulnerabilities of our children.

The story of the tobacco industry and youth smoking in the United States is the story of the advertising industry. In the 1920s, cigarette manufacturers solicited doctors to try their products, later advertising "20,679 Physicians Say Luckies are Less Irritating" and "For Digestion's sake, smoke Camels." In a case against Reynolds Tobacco, decided in March 1950, the FTC found that Camel advertisements had been worded in such a way as to declare that the brand was harmless, and, as such, were false and deceptive.

An advertisement in 1953 read: "This is it. L&M filters are just what the doctor ordered." Another advertisement from that time period claimed: "More Doctors smoke Camels than any other cigarette."

And today, we have Winston ads that attempt to sound like a health food promotion, proclaiming "no additives." The new Camel ad—"Live Out Loud!"—is a not so subtle stand in for the "cool" Joe Camel.

From recently released documents, we know that the tobacco industry has sought to market its tobacco products to children for decades. News reports disclosed that an RJR researcher named Claude Teague had written a 1973 memo that stated "if our Company is to survive and prosper, over the long-term we must get our share of the youth market."

Documents obtained through the Mangini litigation further document these efforts. A Presentation from CA Tucker, Vice President of Marketing, to the Board of Directors of RJR Industries (Sept. 30, 1974) concluded: "this