

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 27TH INFANTRY REGIMENT "WOLFHOUSES" AND HOLY FAMILY HOME OF OSAKA, JAPAN

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the 27th Infantry Regiment "Wolfhounds" for their 50 year relationship with the children of Holy Family Home of Osaka, Japan. This relationship is a symbol of the friendship and cooperation we have with the Japanese people. It has played an integral part in our lasting relationship with Japan and is a story that deserves to be told.

Fifty years ago, Catholic nuns from the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul stood hopelessly in the streets of a battered, war-torn Osaka, Japan, selling buttons and trinkets to the incoming occupation force soldiers in exchange for food. They were trying to keep orphaned children, who were living in abandoned, shabby, cold barracks, alive during most difficult conditions. Several Wolfhound regiment soldiers, including my friend Sergeant Hugh O'Reilly, saw the sisters' dedication and dilemma and took the news back to their headquarters. The men quickly organized to provide relief for the children.

Over the next few months, the soldiers used materials from the occupation forces to build facilities, collected money to feed the children, and began to cement this lasting relationship. Interested in doing more for the orphanage, Sgt. O'Reilly coordinated support from his unit for the Christmas holiday of 1949. This marked the beginning of the current relationship. Later, Sgt. O'Reilly began collecting money on a regular basis to improve living conditions for the children. Every week the collection grew, eventually averaging \$3,000 a month. When the 27th Infantry deployed to Korea in 1950 the collections continued, to the surprise of the Sisters of Charity. The funds received during the years of occupation duty and the Korean conflict helped build the orphanage complex that greatly improved the lives of the children.

The 27th Infantry's generosity to the orphanage brought much public attention to the unique relationship the regiment had with the orphanage. In 1955, Hollywood produced the film "Three Stripes in the Sun," which detailed Sgt. O'Reilly's efforts to assist the orphanage. In 1957, the Wolfhounds invited two children from the orphanage to come to Schofield Barracks in Hawaii, thus beginning the tradition that continues to this day. This month, on June 8, two more orphans will be making their first trip to Hawaii.

Another tradition began the following year, when the Wolfhounds sent two "Soldiers of the Year" to the orphanage during Christmas to act as "Father Christmas." They visited the orphanage in Osaka, bringing gifts and companionship during the holidays.

These visits have been made possible largely by the generosity of a special

individual, Mr. Akio Aoyama, an industrial leader in Japan. He recognized the benefits of improved United States-Japan relations that the orphans' relationship with the American regiment would foster. He has donated \$10,000 each year to help offset the costs of travel, lodging, and other functions during the orphans' annual pilgrimage to the Wolfhounds in Hawaii.

Sgt. O'Reilly is the Wolfhounds honorary sergeant major and lives in Hawaii with his wife, whom he met at the orphanage. I would like to thank and commend him and the Wolfhounds for their untiring dedication and love for the children of Holy Family Home. Whether it be defending our country during times of war or promoting goodwill in peace, I know the soldiers of the 27th Infantry Regiment will endure. We all say thank you for a job well done and wish you continued success in the future.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, June 1, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,495,092,820,910.61 (Five trillion, four hundred ninety-five billion, ninety-two million, eight hundred twenty thousand, nine hundred ten dollars and sixty-one cents).

Five years ago, June 1, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,304,847,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred four billion, eight hundred forty-seven million).

Ten years ago, June 1, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,546,681,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred forty-six billion, six hundred eighty-one million).

Fifteen years ago, June 1, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,312,535,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred twelve billion, five hundred thirty-five million).

Twenty-five years ago, June 1, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$456,386,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-six billion, three hundred eighty-six million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,038,706,820,910.61 (Five trillion, thirty-eight billion, seven hundred six million, eight hundred twenty thousand, nine hundred ten dollars and sixty-one cents) during the past 25 years.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### NATIONAL TOBACCO POLICY AND YOUTH SMOKING REDUCTION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 1415, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1415) to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are

manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Gregg/Leahy amendment No. 2433 (to amendment No. 2420), to modify the provisions relating to civil liability for tobacco manufacturers.

Gregg/Leahy amendment No. 2434 (to amendment No. 2433), in the nature of a substitute.

Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report back forthwith, with Amendment No. 2436, to modify the provisions relating to civil liability for tobacco manufacturers, and to eliminate the marriage penalty reflected in the standard deduction and to ensure the earned income credit takes into account the elimination of such penalty.

Daschle (for Durbin) amendment No. 2437 (to amendment No. 2436), relating to reductions in underage tobacco usage.

Daschle (for Durbin) amendment No. 2438 (to amendment No. 2437), of a perfecting nature.

Mr. MCCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, lately we have heard a lot of hyperbole from the opponents of tobacco legislation, particularly regarding the notion that the bill should be killed because it concocts new bureaucracies. Last week, one Senator gave the number of 17 new bureaucracies and another said 30 new bureaucracies; and the Senator from Missouri used a very busy chart diagramming previous tobacco legislation which, unfortunately, did not represent the measure we are debating. The industry is certainly determined that this is an effective tool to divert the issue in trying to kill the bill.

Interestingly, Mr. Goldstone, the CEO of RJR, has been passing out the outdated diagram that was manufactured by one of our colleagues, a development I find to be quite curious and rather discouraging. It is the type of thing that reinforces the public's perception about the relationship between the Congress and the tobacco industry. In fact, Mr. President, Mr. Goldstone was out in my home State of Arizona to speak to a local civic club and passed out this same chart to many of my constituents, of course, whom I do not expect to know that that chart was outdated when it was printed. But it is an interesting symbiotic relationship that is developing between the opponents of the bill and the tobacco industry.

So, Mr. President, we developed a little chart here of our own. It does not take enormous skills—you do not have to be a genius nor be employed at the space agency to figure out a chart. But I thought it would be enlightening to my colleagues to look at a chart that has to do with what exactly happens when we do not pass tobacco legislation—I emphasize "when we do not."

Of course, we begin with tobacco campaign contributions, which have