

And that, Mr. President, is precisely what voters sent us here to do.

SENATE RESOLUTION 159— RELATIVE TO TOBACCO

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. HATFIELD, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SIMPSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 159

Whereas more than 3,000,000 American children and teenagers smoke cigarettes, and every 30 seconds a child in the United States smokes for the first time;

Whereas about 90 percent of new smokers start smoking when they are age 18 or younger;

Whereas longitudinal research has indicated that tobacco use among children and teenagers has risen dramatically over the last 4 years;

Whereas tobacco causes heart disease, strokes, lung cancer, throat cancer, emphysema, and numerous other diseases, and kills one out of every three long-term users;

Whereas tobacco causes the premature death of well over 400,000 Americans every year—more than alcohol, heroin, crack, automobile and airplane accidents, homicides, suicides, and AIDS combined;

Whereas numerous researchers have concluded that children's and teenagers' use of tobacco decreases significantly when the price of tobacco increases;

Whereas one study has recently concluded that a small increase in the excise tax on cigarettes would save thousands of lives each year;

Whereas the American Medical Association has recommended that excise taxes on tobacco products should be dramatically increased to help deter young people from becoming addicted; and

Whereas the American Cancer Society has stated that raising tobacco taxes is one of the most effective ways to rapidly and significantly reduce tobacco use by young people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) tobacco use among children and teenagers has been shown to lead to addiction, disease, and premature death;

(2) raising the Federal excise tax on tobacco products will prevent hundreds of thousands of American children and teenagers from smoking;

(3) the Federal excise tax on tobacco products should be increased in order to protect the health of children and teenagers; and

(4) revenues raised by increasing the excise tax on tobacco products should be used in part to help finance Federal health programs.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a sense-of-the-Senate resolution that addresses a severe and growing public health crisis—the large, and increasing, number of children and teenagers who are using cigarettes and other tobacco products. The sense-of-the-Senate makes three simple points: First, the tobacco use among children and teenagers has been shown to lead to addiction, disease, and premature death. Second, it States that raising the Federal excise tax on tobacco products will prevent hundreds of thou-

sands of American children and teenagers from using tobacco. Finally, my amendment, states the logical conclusion of these two previous statements—that the Senate should support an increase in the Federal tax on tobacco products in order to protect the health of children and teenagers.

Mr. President, I would like to go through these three statements in order, explaining why I consider them to be irrefutable. First, I have stated that the tobacco use among children and teenagers leads to addiction, disease, and premature death. Let me offer a few statistics to demonstrate how widespread this problem is. More than 3 million American children and teenagers smoke cigarettes. Every 30 seconds a child in the United States smokes for the first time. And 90 percent of new smokers start when they are teenagers or younger.

As if these statistics aren't frightening enough, they are soon going to get worse. Just last month the University of Michigan released a study showing that the rate of smoking among children has surged upwards over the last 4 years. In 1994, close to 20 percent of eighth graders surveyed said they used cigarettes. This is a 30 percent increase over the number of eighth graders who smoked in 1991. The trend is similar for high school seniors: in 1992, 28 percent said they smoked; by last year, this number had increased to over 31 percent. And these numbers don't even count the number of children who use smokeless tobacco products.

Mr. President, the fact that well over 30 percent of America's high school seniors use tobacco is a cause for great alarm in this chamber and around the country. Although the tobacco companies may seek to deny it publicly, it is well known that tobacco use causes addiction, disease, and premature death. Tobacco is directly linked to a wide range of illnesses, including heart disease, strokes, emphysema, lung cancer, oral cancer, and throat cancer, to name a few. One of every two long-term tobacco users will die prematurely as a result of their tobacco use. That totals to 1,100 deaths a day, or over 400,000 deaths a year—more than alcohol, heroin, crack, automobile and airplane accidents, homicides, suicides, and AIDS combined. Of every 1,000 20-year-olds who smoke regularly, 250 of them will die in middle age from tobacco-related illnesses. These individuals will cut an estimated 20 to 25 years off of their lives as a result of their tobacco use. Another 250 will die in old age from a tobacco-related illness. In comparison, only 6 of these 1,000 20-year-olds will die from homicides, and only 12 will die from car accidents. And, Mr. President, these statistics only show the number of today's children and teenagers who will eventually die from tobacco use; millions more will spend their lives addicted to nicotine, and will suffer from avoidable illnesses as a result of their tobacco use.

Mr. President, most of today's kids do not know these statistics, and even if they know them, they often don't believe them. Last Sunday's New York Times contained interviews with a group of Texas teenagers who smoked. When asked about the health warnings listed on cigarettes, they replied with comments such as "I heard they have a cure for cancer now." and "I figure that if they really were so bad for you, they wouldn't be selling them everywhere." While these kids don't know about the health effects of smoking, they certainly know about the different brands of cigarettes. Last year, the tobacco industry spent about \$5 billion advertising their products, and much of this money was spent on marketing that appeals to kids. As just one example, consider the cartoon character Joe Camel. Six-year-olds are as familiar with Joe Camel as they are with Mickey Mouse. Kids can send away for posters, T-shirts, and sandals with Joe Camel emblazoned all over them. Can it be any coincidence that after the Joe Camel campaign was introduced, Camel's market share among underage smokers jumped from one-half of 1 percent to 33 percent?

Mr. President, the second statement in my sense-of-the-Senate discusses one of the most effective measures the Federal Government can take to reduce children's use of tobacco. The statement simply says that raising the Federal excise tax on tobacco products will prevent hundreds of thousands of American children and teenagers from smoking.

Mr. President, I do not consider this statement a matter of opinion—I consider it a fact. It has been proven in study after study. For example, a researcher at Harvard's School of Public Health concluded earlier this year that every 10 percent increase in cigarette prices causes demand among teenagers to decline by as much as 14 percent. And a researcher from the Business School at Duke University released a study just last month projecting that a 10 percent increase in the tax on cigarettes would save approximately 5,200 lives a year. These are just two of the studies proving my point. There are many more.

And it doesn't take a professional researcher to figure out that raising the tobacco tax will discourage kids from smoking. Last Sunday's New York Times article included an interview with an 18-year-old girl who had been smoking since she was 12. When asked if she could think of a way to get people to quit smoking, she replied:

Hike the price. If it was \$4 a pack, I wouldn't smoke. Of course, I don't want them to do that, but I think if they were serious about it you'd get a lot of people saying, "That's too much money for a smoke, so forget it."

Mr. President, the Senate should act on this young girl's suggestion. The third statement of this resolution calls

on the Senate to do just that—to protect the health of children and teenagers by raising the excise tax on tobacco. This statement is the logical conclusion of the two previous statements. If we are serious about protecting our children from addiction, disease, and premature death, then we must take effective action to discourage them from using tobacco. And, as study after study has shown, raising the tobacco tax is one of the—perhaps the—most effective way of reducing children's and teenagers tobacco use. National health organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society, strongly support this approach, calling for a dramatic increase in the tobacco tax in order to help deter young people from becoming addicted. My resolution also states that the revenues resulting from this increase should be used, at least in part, to fund Federal health programs. In this way, tobacco can help to offset a portion of the more than \$22 billion in costs which it imposes on the Federal Government each year.

Mr. President, just last month the head of the National Institute on Drug Abuse stated that "We're not only not making progress on getting smoking down among our children—we're beginning to lose the battle." Mr. President, it is time that the U.S. Senate joined the fight. Approving the sense-of-the-Senate can be the first step.

SENATE RESOLUTION 160—MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTI-GREEK POGROM IN TURKEY ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

Mr. D'AMATO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 160

Whereas, in September 1955, there existed a Greek minority population of 100,000 in Istanbul, Turkey;

Whereas, on the night of September 6-7, 1955, a pogrom against the Greek community began in Istanbul;

Whereas, anti-Greek rioters attacked, pillaged, gutted and destroyed more than 2,000 Greek homes, 4,200 Greek shops and stores, 73 Greek Orthodox churches, 52 Greek schools, eight Greek cemeteries, all three major Greek newspaper plants, and dozens of Greek factories, hotels, restaurants and warehouses in Istanbul;

Whereas, 15 Greeks were killed in the pogrom or died subsequently, and 32 were seriously injured;

Whereas, as many as 200 women were raped by rioters;

Whereas, the U.S. Consul General in Istanbul reported that police stood idly by or cheered on the rioting mobs;

Whereas, the State Department received confirmation of "elaborate advanced planning for widespread destruction of the property of the indigenous Greek community," involving careful preparations by many individuals;

Whereas, American journalist Frederick Sondern, Jr., writing at the time for Readers Digest, described the events of that night as "... one of the wildest eruptions of mob fury and hysteria in modern times ...";

Whereas, homes of Greek officers stationed at NATO headquarters in the Turkish city of Izmir were also attacked and destroyed;

Whereas, rioters attacked and burned down the Greek Consulate in Izmir and the Greek Pavilion at the Izmir International festival;

Whereas, Turkish authorities failed at the time to convict a single rioter, out of thousands, for any crime committed during the pogrom;

Whereas, five years later, after a military coup in Turkey, the former Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister at the time of the pogrom were charged with, and convicted of, numerous criminal actions, including the instigation of the anti-Greek riots;

Whereas, the pogrom marked the beginning of the end of the Greek community's presence in Istanbul, numbering about 2,000 in 1995;

Whereas, September 6, 1995 will mark the 40th Anniversary of the pogrom; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate that the President should (1) Take all appropriate steps to observe and commemorate the loss of life and property, and the numerous injuries and offenses, which took place during the pogrom by proclaiming September 6, 1995 as a day of remembrance for the victims of these attacks; and

(2) Urge all Americans to honor the victims of the pogrom in the appropriate manner.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution commemorating the anti-Greek pogrom that took place in Istanbul and Izmir, Turkey, on the night of September 6-7, 1955. With the coming 40th anniversary of this horrible event, this resolution is meant to commemorate the tragic losses and horrific destruction of these riots and to honor its victims.

In September 1955, the Greek minority population in Istanbul numbered over 100,000 people. Today, slightly over 2,000 remain. This pogrom marked the beginning of the end of the Greek community's presence in Istanbul and became "... one of the wildest eruptions of mob fury and hysteria in modern times ... " as the journalist Frederick Sondern, Jr., writing at the time in the Readers Digest, described.

Rioters killed 16 Greeks, and wounded 32 more. And it is reported that as many as 200 Greek women were raped on this one night.

Moreover, anti-Greek rioters wantonly attacked, pillaged, gutted, and destroyed more than 2,000 Greek homes, 4,200 Greek shops and stores, 73 Greek Orthodox churches, 52 Greek schools, 8 Greek cemeteries, all 3 major Greek newspaper plants, and dozens of Greek factories, hotels, restaurants, and warehouses in Istanbul. At the time, the World Council of Churches placed the damages at \$150 million. Other sources reported the damage to be double that amount.

Similar attacks occurred in Izmir, Turkey at the same time when rioters attacked and burned down the Greek Consulate and the Greek Pavilion at the Izmir International Fair, as well as attacking the homes of several Greek officers stationed at the NATO headquarters there.

During this time, the U.S. State Department reported extensively on the

pogrom, and described the destruction as "extremely widespread," adding "... only a very small percentage of community property appears to have escaped molestation."

Mr. President, I am submitting this resolution so that the victims of this pogrom are not forgotten and the perpetrators know that their vicious attacks will not pass into history without condemnation and hopefully redress, to the extent that this could be done. Just as pogroms in the former Russian empire, during and after the Russian revolution ended the lives of thousands of Jews, these pogroms cannot be forgotten or denied. History must remember.

Mr. President, at this time, I ask unanimous consent that dispatches from the U.S. State Department concerning the pogrom, as well as a listing of the deaths during the riots, be made a part of the RECORD. These documents were reprinted in the 1992 Helsinki report, "Denying Human Rights & Ethnic Identity: The Greeks of Turkey."

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and honor the victims of this despicable act.

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

APPENDIX B

From: Amcogen, Istanbul.

To: The Department of State, Washington.

Subject: Damage caused to Greek Orthodox community establishments during the September 6 Riots.

A survey of the damage inflicted on public establishments of the Greek Community of Istanbul during the rioting on the night of September 6-7 shows that the destruction caused has been extremely widespread. In fact, only a very small percentage of community property appears to have escaped molestation. Although there are as yet no figures available assessing the damage sustained, the number of establishments attacked and the nature of the destruction caused in the course of the night under reference convey a clear picture of the scope of the devastation. In most cases the assault on these establishments involved a thorough wrecking of installations, furniture, equipment, desecration of holy shrines and relics, and looting. In certain instances serious damage was inflicted on the buildings themselves by fire.

Information received from the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate shows that of the 95 houses of worship listed on the books of the Archbishopric of Istanbul 61 were either completely or partially damaged. Eight of them became the victims of flames. The religious edifices thus affected are identified as follows:

1. Aghia Triada, Taksim—Wrecked, pillaged and destroyed by fire.
2. St. Constantin, Kalyoncu Kulluk—Wrecked, pillaged and destroyed by fire.
3. Motamorphosia, Cemetery of Sisli—Wrecked and pillaged.
4. Sotiros Christou, Galata—Wrecked and pillaged.
5. Saint Nicolas, Galata—Wrecked and pillaged.
6. Saint Jean, Galata—Wrecked and pillaged.
7. Saint Dimitri, Kurtulus—Wrecked and pillaged.
8. Saint Athanase, Kurtulus—Wrecked and pillaged.
9. Saint Elephtere, Kurtulus—Wrecked and pillaged.