

organization's focus to the brain. In part, the reason came from his own experience. In an acceptance speech that he has prepared for the Lasker Award, he wrote of having seen first-hand the effects of stress and the mental health needs of people in the business world.

But associates recalled, and Mr. Mahoney seemed to say as much in his speech, that he appeared to have arrived at the brain much the way a marketing executive would think up a new product. "Some of the great minds in the world told me that this generation's greater action would be in brain science—if only the public would invest the needed resources," he wrote.

In 1992, Mr. Mahoney and Dr. Watson gathered a group of neuroscientists at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island. There, encouraged by Mr. Mahoney, the scientists agreed on 10 research objectives that might be reached by the end of the decade, among them finding the genetic basis for manic-depression and identifying chemicals that can block the action of cocaine and other addictive substances.

"We've gotten somewhere on about four of them—but what's life," Dr. Watson said recently.

In recent years, Mr. Mahoney became convinced that a true understanding of the brain-body connection might also lead to cures for diseases in other parts of the body, like cancer and heart disease.

He believed that it would soon be commonplace for people to live to 100. For the quality of life to be high at that age, he believed, people would have to learn to take better care of their brains.

In 1998, along with Dr. Richard Restak, a neuropsychiatrist, Mr. Mahoney wrote "The Longevity Strategy: How to Live to 100: Using the Brain-Body Connection" (John Wiley & Sons).

Mr. Mahoney's first wife, Barbara Ann Moore, died in 1975. He is survived by his wife, the former Hildegard Merrill, with whom he also had a home in Lausanne, Switzerland; a son, David, of Royal Palm Beach, Fla.; two stepsons, Arthur Merrill of Muttontown, N.Y., and Robert Merrill of Locust Valley, N.Y., and a brother, Robert, of Bridgehampton, N.Y.

Associates said Mr. Mahoney's temperament in his second career was not all that different from what it had been in his first. It was not uncommon, said Edward Rover, vice chairman of the Dana Foundation's board of trustees, for his phone to ring late at night, and for Mr. Mahoney to sail into a pointed critique of their latest endeavors.

One researcher spoke of his "kind of charge-up-San-Juan-Hill style." Dr. Jamison, of Johns Hopkins, called him "impatient in the best possible sense of the word."

As in his first career, Mr. Mahoney never lost the good salesman's unwavering belief in this product. "If you can't sell the brain," he told friends, "then you've got a real problem."

Mr. DODD. If my colleague will yield, I thank our colleague from Alaska for his comments about David Mahoney. I didn't know him as well as my good friend from Alaska but had the opportunity to be with him on numerous occasions. All the things the Senator from Alaska said about David Mahoney are true, and even more so. It is a great loss to the country.

In fact, I point out our good friend from Alaska has lost a couple of good friends in the last few months.

A man of significant contributions, a man who appreciated the arts, had a

great love of this country and history—David Mahoney was all of those.

Suffice it to say, I want to be associated with the comments of the distinguished Senator from Alaska on his comments about David Mahoney.

MARKING THE ARRIVAL OF TAX FREEDOM DAY

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, today is Tax Freedom Day, the day on which working Americans stop working just to pay their State, Federal, and local taxes and actually begin keeping their earnings for themselves.

This is an important day for American taxpayers, but it is certainly not a happy occasion because every year—since 1913—Tax Freedom Day has arrived later and later. This means that Americans are working more hours and more days every year just to pay their tax bill. This year, Americans had to work 124 days for their local, State and Federal governments before they could finally start working for themselves and their families on May 3.

What is even more troubling is that in 13 States—including my home State of Minnesota—Tax Freedom Day will arrive 2 or more days later than the rest of the Nation. That means Minnesota taxpayers have to wait longer before they can start working for themselves, not for the Government.

Despite the fact that Americans work so long for the Government, we have recently heard a lot of talk on the Senate floor and in the media that the Federal tax bite is the smallest in 40 years and that the era of big government and high taxes is over. If that is true, why hasn't Tax Freedom Day arrived earlier than last year?

The stark truth is that the Federal Government's tax collecting—and spending—are still too high.

The facts speak for themselves. Although the total Federal tax burden is slightly lower thanks to our tax-relief initiatives, particularly the bill I authored to provide a \$500 per-child tax credit, the combined burden of Federal personal income and payroll taxes is well above the figures of both World War II and 1980 prior to the Reagan tax cut. Federal taxes consume 20.4 percent of GDP, compared to 17.5 percent of GDP when President Clinton took office. Since 1993, federal taxes have increased by 54%, which for the average taxpayer translates into a \$2,000 tax hike.

The combined personal income and payroll tax soared to 16.3% of GDP in 1999, up from 14.2% in 1992. Measured as a share of GDP, the personal income tax rose from 8% in 1981 to 9.6% in 1999. The payroll tax now takes 6.8% of GDP, up from 4.5% in 1970.

On average, each American is paying \$10,298 this year in Federal, State, and local taxes. A typical family now pays more of its income in total taxes than it spends on food, clothing, transportation, and housing combined. More and more middle-income families are

being pushed into higher tax brackets each year.

Even for most low- and middle-income families, federal payroll taxes take a huge bite of their income, and it keeps growing. For example, in 1965, a family earning wages of \$10,000 paid \$348 in payroll taxes. Today, that family would pay \$1,530 in payroll taxes—an increase of 340 percent.

According to the Tax Foundation, a nonpartisan group that tracks the government tax bite at all levels, the total tax burden has grown significantly since 1992. While State and local taxes have grown somewhat, Federal taxes account for the largest share of the increase.

Federal, State and local taxes claim 39.0 percent of a median two-income family's total income and 37.6 percent for a median one-income family, according to a Tax Foundation study.

During the Clinton administration, Tax Freedom Day has leapfrogged almost 2 weeks from April 20 in 1992 to May 3 this year. The Clinton Presidency means working Americans have to spend an extra 13 days working for Government. Not since the era of the Vietnam War and President Johnson's "Great Society" programs has Tax Freedom Day been pushed back so far in such a short period of time—and this is from an administration that claims it has put an end to "big government."

The Government is getting bigger, not smaller. Some people claim that big Government is over because Government spending as a percentage of GDP is shrinking. The real question is how do we measure the size of the Government? Is it the number of employees, the number of dollars spent, the tax burden, the hidden costs of regulations, or all of the above? I believe it should be all of the above. The growth of the economy does not have to be linked to the growth of Government. In fact, I have always said that we can streamline the Government and still provide all the Government services we need.

A more meaningful way to measure Government spending is to look at the number of dollars spent. Since President Clinton took office in 1993, Government spending has increased from \$1.40 trillion to \$1.83 trillion in 2000, a 30-percent rise. During the same period, Government revenue increased from \$1.15 trillion to \$2.08 trillion, a 75-percent increase.

The growth for domestic nondefense spending was 6.3 percent between 1990 and 1995. In the last 2 years alone, non-defense spending grew by 5.3 and 6.8 percent. President Clinton has proposed a 14-percent increase in his last budget. If this is not big Government, what is?

If President Clinton's spending frenzy continues, it will wipe out the entire \$1.9 trillion non-Social Security surplus in less than 3 years, leaving none of these tax overpayments to return to taxpayers in the form of debt reduction, tax relief and Social Security reform. But our colleagues on the other

side of the aisle do not say this increased spending is risky. They instead claim that our tax relief efforts to let the people keep a little more of their own money is risky.

People today work hard, and then are penalized for their work. With punitive taxes, Washington makes the American dream of working hard for a better life more difficult, and for some, impossible. How can anyone call the elimination of the marriage tax penalty for 21 million American families risky?

It is clear that the American people are still overtaxed despite the progress we have made to reduce taxes. Congress must provide meaningful tax relief to help alleviate the tax burden on working Americans.

But the only way we can effectively push back Tax Freedom Day is to terminate the tax code and replace it with one that promotes tax freedom and economic opportunity. We must repeal the 16th amendment and abolish the IRS. We must create a new tax system that's fairer, simpler, and friendlier to taxpayers.

Tax Freedom Day—it should be more than just another reminder of the high cost of Government. We owe it to the American taxpayers to work together to fix the system. Only when we begin to shorten the number of days that Americans work for Government, and allow them to own the fruits of their labor, can we truly celebrate Tax Freedom Day.

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, as you may know, on April 25, 2000, many of my colleagues and I introduced S. 2459, legislation that would award President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan with the Congressional Gold Medal.

The bill has been received warmly in my home State as well. The Press-Sentinel of Jesup, GA, recently ran an editorial supporting my bill. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Jesup, GA, Press-Sentinel, Apr. 26, 2000]

A FITTING TRIBUTE TO REAGAN

If Sen. Paul Coverdell has his way, former President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, will become the 118th recipient of the Congressional Gold Medal.

Tuesday, the Georgia senator introduced legislation that would award the president and his wife the medal.

Said the senator, "I am proud to sponsor this effort. President and Mrs. Reagan are a constant source of inspiration for me, as they are for many Americans. President Reagan led us to the economic prosperity that we still enjoy today and was instrumental in ending the Cold War. Mrs. Reagan lent her grace and commitment to fighting the war on drugs. Now as they battle the President's Alzheimer's Disease together, it is fitting for this nation to thank them for

their leadership and for the role they played in shaping American history."

During his eight years in the White House, Reagan's role in ending the Cold War will go down in history as perhaps his greatest accomplishment.

Who can forget the challenge he hurled to his counterpart in Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev, when he stood at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate and said, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

In 1989, near the end of his term, the Berlin Wall came down and a year later Germany was again reunited.

When told of plans to award the Reagans the medal, Gorbachev said, "The award of the Gold Medal of U.S. Congress to Ronald Reagan is a fitting tribute to the 40th president of the United States, who will go down in history as a man profoundly dedicated to his people and committed to the values of democracy and freedom.

"Together with Ronald Reagan, we took the first, the most important steps to end the cold war and start real nuclear disarmament. . . . I am confident that succeeding generations will duly appreciate the accomplishments of President Reagan."

We applaud the overdue recognition of President Reagan's accomplishments and hope for unanimous support for Sen. Coverdell's legislation.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, from rural Georgia to Capitol Hill, Americans recognize the immeasurable contribution that President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan have made to our Nation. Their support is most welcome.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, May 2, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,669,550,992,339.00 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-nine billion, five hundred fifty million, nine hundred ninety-two thousand, three hundred thirty-nine dollars and zero cents).

Five years ago, May 2, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,859,125,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred fifty-nine billion, one hundred twenty-five million).

Ten years ago, May 2, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,082,811,000,000 (Three trillion, eight-two billion, eight hundred eleven million).

Fifteen years ago, May 2, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,745,505,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred forty-five billion, five hundred five million).

Twenty-five years ago, May 2, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$516,450,000,000 (Five hundred sixteen billion, four hundred fifty million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,153,100,992,339.00 (Five trillion, one hundred fifty-three billion, one hundred million, nine hundred ninety-two thousand, three hundred thirty-nine dollars and zero cents) during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WORLD ASTHMA DAY 2000

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to the fact that

today May 3, 2000, is World Asthma Day. As some of you may know, I am a strong supporter of federal, state, and local efforts to create and enhance awareness of asthma and to improve asthma care throughout this country and indeed throughout the world. I would also like to extend sincere thanks to the many thousands of Americans and others who work day after day to try to improve the way asthma is diagnosed and treated.

In the last 15 years, the prevalence of asthma has doubled throughout the world. More than 10 percent of children have asthma symptoms, and in some countries, as many as 30 percent are affected. In this country, asthma ranks among the most common chronic conditions, affecting more than 15 million Americans, including 5 million children, and causing more than 1.5 million emergency department visits, approximately 500,000 hospitalizations, and more than 5,500 deaths. The estimated direct and indirect monetary costs for this disease totaled \$11.3 billion in 1998, in the United States alone.

World Asthma Day 2000 is being marked by more than 80 countries throughout the world. It is a partnership between health care groups and asthma educators organized by the Global Initiative for Asthma, GINA, which is a collaboration between the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, NHLBI, of the National Institutes of Health and the World Health Organization. On this day, thousands of people throughout the world will work together to create greater awareness of the need for every person with asthma to obtain a timely diagnosis, receive appropriate treatment, learn to manage their asthma in partnership with a health professional, and reduce exposure to environmental factors that make their asthma worse.

Among those participating in World Asthma Day, via a special World Asthma Day Internet site (www.Webvention.org), will be Dr. David Satcher, Surgeon General of the United States, and Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa and currently Chairman of the South African National Asthma Campaign. Ministers of Health from Japan, Turkey, Malaysia and other countries will also be available on the Internet to answer questions about how the implementation of international asthma treatment guidelines can benefit patients and reduce health care costs.

In the U.S., local World Asthma Day activities are being coordinated by the NHLBI's National Asthma Education and Prevention Program and are listed on its Web site (www.nhlbi.nih.gov). These activities range from local press conferences to school poster contests, and health fairs to science museum education programs.

The NAEPP, along with the National Library of Medicine, Howard University, the Office of the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the American Lung