

women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in 1995, and forty-six thousand women will die from this disease;

Whereas in the decade of the 1990s, it is estimated that about two million women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, resulting in nearly five hundred thousand deaths;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age seventy having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease than a woman at age fifty;

Whereas 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide a safe and quick diagnosis;

Whereas experts agree that mammography is the best method of early detection of breast cancer, and early detection is the key to saving lives; and

Whereas mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers of up to two years or more before regular clinical breast examination or breast self-examination (BSE), saving as many as a third more lives: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate October 19, 1995 as "National Mammography Day."

The Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution designating October 19, 1995 as "National Mammography Day."

Over the course of the past 2 years, I have introduced joint resolutions that designate October 19th as a special day to encourage women to get mammograms as part of the early detection process in the fight against breast cancer. Both times the joint resolution has been signed into law by President Clinton.

This year, the House of Representatives is no longer considering commemoratives. Nevertheless, I feel that the Senate should go on record to continue to educate and raise the consciousness about the importance of early detection and the value of mammography.

Mr. President, according to the American Cancer Society, national figures on breast cancer indicate that, in 1995 alone, 182,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Forty-six thousand women will succumb to this disease.

My home State of Delaware still ranks among the worst in breast cancer mortality, with an estimated 570 new breast cancer cases and over 150 breast cancer deaths.

Although a cure for breast cancer may be some time away, early detection and treatment are crucial to ensure survival. Studies have shown and experts agree, that mammography is one of the best methods to detect breast cancer in its early stages. Mammograms can reveal the presence of small cancers up to 2 years before regular clinical breast examinations or breast self-examinations [BSE], saving as many as a third more lives of those diagnosed with the disease.

With 50 percent of the breast cancer cases occurring in women over age 65,

no women can be considered immune from the disease; in fact, 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease.

Mr. President, the resolution I am submitting today sets aside 1 day in the midst of "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month"—to encourage women to receive or sign up for a mammogram, as well as to bring about greater awareness and understanding of one of the key components in fighting this disease.

Once again, I am pleased to sponsor this resolution, and invite all of my colleagues to join me in this effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—DESIGNATING NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Mr. PRESSLER (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BOND, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DOLE, Mr. GORTON, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KERREY, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVIN, AND Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 178

Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the Nation;

Whereas the children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas many children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family members to engage together in family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an ability to make the choices necessary to distance themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the Nation will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities; and

Whereas children are the responsibility of all Americans, thus everyone should celebrate the children of the United States, whose questions, laughter, and tears are important to the existence of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the second Sunday in October of 1995 as "National Children's Day" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on

the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 179—RELATIVE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. WARNER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MACK, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BYRD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. CAMPBELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 179

Concerning a joint meeting of Congress and the closing of the commemorations for the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II.

Whereas 50 years ago, this Nation had just emerged from a war that found Americans fighting a common foe with 32 allied countries and in which over 17,000,000 Americans served in the military;

Whereas the United States suffered over 670,000 casualties, with more than 290,000 deaths, while over 105,000 Americans were held as prisoners of war by * * *;

Whereas on the home front, Americans mobilized to support the war by increasing the output of manufactured goods by 300 percent and by causing a second agricultural revolution through the efforts and imagination of our people as the American farmers mobilized to support the world;

Whereas the war led to dramatic social changes as more than 19,500,000 women joined the workforce at the Nation's defense plants and 350,000 joined the military;

Whereas the roles of minorities in both the military and industry were changed forever as more opportunities for employment and involvement in the defense of the United States presented themselves;

Whereas the contributions by women, minorities, and all those on the home front were legion;

Whereas the bringing to a close of the commemorations for the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II should be celebrated across the Nation with programs and activities to thank and honor the World War II generation, our veterans, their families, those who lost loved ones, and all who served on the home front; and

Whereas it is important to educate the generations that followed World War II on the lessons of this horrific conflict and to reaffirm the values of human decency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate and the House of Representatives, by previous agreement, shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on October 11, 1995, for the purpose of saying to the Nation and the world that the American people will never forget those who served our Nation and saved the world, our veterans, and those who served on the home front as we close the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II;

(2)(A) November 4, 1995, through November 11, 1995, is designated as a "Week of National Remembrance and the Closing of the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II"; with National

Days of Prayer on November 4 and November 5, 1995, and a World War II Education Day across America on November 8, 1995, and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe that period with appropriate ceremonies and activities;

(B) commemorations during the "Week of National Remembrance and the Closing of the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II" shall include the dedication of the future site of the Nation's World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C.;

(3) Veterans Day, November 11, 1995, is designated as a "National Day of Observance and Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of World War II", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(4) each State Governor and each chief executive of each political subdivision of each State, is urged to issue a proclamation (or other appropriate official statement) calling upon the citizens of such State or political subdivision of a State to participate on November 11, 1995, at 11 a.m., in the ringing of the Bells of Peace and Freedom by striking all bells of the Nation 50 times to signify the 50 years without a world war and the world's hope to achieve another 50 years of peace and freedom.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

BINGAMAN AMENDMENTS NOS. 2829-2831

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BINGAMAN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2829

On page 16, line, 26, strike "\$790,000,000 and insert "\$789,900,000".

On page 120, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COUNCIL

For necessary expenses of the Competitiveness Policy Council, \$100,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 2830

On page 93, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

And also provided, That by May 31, 1996, the State Department will report to the President and to Congress on potential cost savings generated by extending foreign service officer tours of duty in nations for which the State Department requires two-year language study programs, but specifically including China, Korea, and Japan. This study should consider extending terms on the following basis: junior officers from the current two year maximum term to a three-year tour; and mid to senior foreign service officers from the current three year minimum term to four year minimum with a possible employee-initiated one year extension.

AMENDMENT NO. 2831

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENERGY SAVINGS AT FEDERAL FACILITIES.

(A) REDUCTION IN FACILITIES ENERGY COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each agency for which funds are made available under this Act shall—

(A) take all actions necessary to achieve during fiscal year 1996 a 5 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1995 levels, in the energy costs of the facilities used by the agency; or

(B) enter into a sufficient number of energy savings performance contracts with private sector energy service companies under title VIII of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.) to achieve during fiscal year 1996 at least a 5 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1995 levels, in the energy use of the facilities used by the agency.

(2) GOAL.—The activities described in paragraph (1) should be a key component of agency programs that will by the year 2000 result in a 20 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1985 levels, in the energy use of the facilities used by the agency, as required by section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253).

(b) USE OF COST SAVINGS.—An amount equal to the amount of cost savings realized by an agency under subsection (a) shall remain available for obligation through the end of fiscal year 2000, without further authorization or appropriation, as follows:

(1) CONSERVATION MEASURES.—Fifty percent of the amount shall remain available for the implementation of additional energy conservation measures and for water conservation measures at such facilities used by the agency as are designated by the head of the agency.

(2) OTHER PURPOSES.—Fifty percent of the amount shall remain available for use by the agency for such purposes as are designated by the head of the agency, consistent with applicable law.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) BY AGENCY HEADS.—The head of each agency for which funds are made available under this Act shall include in each report of the agency to the Secretary of Energy under section 548(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(a)) a description of the results of the activities carried out under subsection (a) and recommendations concerning how to further reduce energy costs and energy consumption in the future.

(2) BY SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—The reports required under paragraph (1) shall be included in the annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Energy under section 548(b) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(b)).

(3) CONTENTS.—With respect to the period since the date of the preceding report, a report under paragraph (1) or (2) shall—

(A) specify the total energy costs of the facilities used by the agency;

(B) identify the reductions achieved;

(C) specify the actions that resulted in the reductions;

(D) with respect to the procurement procedures of the agency, specify what actions have been taken to—

(i) implement the procurement authorities provided by subsections (a) and (c) of section 546 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8256); and

(ii) incorporate directly, or by reference, the requirements of the regulations issued by the Secretary of Energy under title VIII of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.); and

(E) specify—

(i) the actions taken by the agency to achieve the goal specified in subsection (a)(2);

(ii) the procurement procedures and methods used by the agency under section 546(a)(2) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8256(a)(2)); and

(iii) the number of energy savings performance contracts entered into by the agency under title VIII of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.).

HATFIELD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2832

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATFIELD (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. PELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill H.R. 2076, supra, as follows:

On page 162, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following new title:

TITLE VIII—CODE OF CONDUCT ON ARMS TRANSFERS

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers Act of 1995".

SEC. 802. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Approximately 40,000,000 people, over 75 percent civilians, died as a result of civil and international wars fought with conventional weapons during the 45 years of the Cold War, demonstrating that conventional weapons can in fact be weapons of mass destruction.

(2) Conflict has actually increased in the post-Cold War era, with 34 major wars in progress during 1993.

(3) War is both a human tragedy and an ongoing economic disaster affecting the entire world, including the United States and its economy, because it decimates both local investment and potential export markets.

(4) International trade in conventional weapons increases the risk and impact of war in an already over-militarized world, creating far more costs than benefits for the United States economy through increased United States defense and foreign assistance spending and reduced demand for United States civilian exports.

(5) The newly established United Nations Register of Conventional Arms can be an effective first step in support of limitations on the supply of conventional weapons to developing countries, and compliance with its reporting requirements by a foreign government can be an integral tool in determining the worthiness of such government for the receipts of United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(6) It is in the national security and economic interests of the United States to reduce dramatically the \$1,038,000,000,000 that all countries spend on armed forces every year, \$242,000,000,000 of which is spent by developing countries, an amount equivalent to 4 times the total bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance such countries receive every year.

(7) According to the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, the United States supplies more conventional weapons to developing countries than all other countries combined, averaging \$14,956,000,000 each year in agreements to supply such weapons to developing countries since the end of the Cold War, compared to \$7,300,000,000 each year in such agreements prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

(8) In recent years the vast majority of United States arms transfers to developing countries are to countries with an undemocratic form of government whose citizens, according to the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices do