

early detection. Along with breast self-examination, this is one of the best steps women can take for themselves in the fight against breast cancer. And it is the single best service our health care system can make available to all women in this struggle. Offering this service is not enough. We must also assure the quality of the service, especially the equipment used.

Early detection made possible by mammography is wise health care. With early detection we can reduce the mortality rate by one-third. Furthermore, early discovery of the disease allows for less radical and less costly treatments. Equally important, with the provision of mammography, we say to American women that we understand the trauma of this disease and will persist in efforts to triumph over it.

Remembering that these women are our wives, sisters, mothers, daughters, and friends, I am proud to add my voice in recognition of National Mammography Day.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today, I would like to call attention to a day of critical importance to women across this Nation—National Mammography Day.

America's women are facing a devastating crisis, and its name is breast cancer.

It is a devastating crisis that targets women's lives, their confidence in health care, their work, their friends and their families.

It is a crisis that results in approximately 182,000 new cases of breast cancer being diagnosed each year, and 46,000 deaths.

Breast cancer is a crisis that has become the most common form of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American women—an estimated 2.6 million in the United States are living with breast cancer, 1.6 million have been diagnosed, and an estimated 1 million women do not yet know they have breast cancer.

It is a crisis in which one out of eight women in our country will come to develop breast cancer in their lifetimes—a risk that was one out of 14 in 1960. In fact, this year, a new case of breast cancer will be diagnosed every 3 minutes, and a woman will die from breast cancer every 11 minutes.

It is a crisis that has tragically claimed the lives of almost 1 million women of all ages and backgrounds since 1960. This is more than two times the number of all Americans who have died in World War I, World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, and the Persian Gulf war, and 48 percent of these deaths occurred in the past 10 years alone.

Finally, it is a crisis that has become the leading cause of death for women aged 40 to 44, and the leading cause of cancer death in women aged 25 to 54.

But what really hits home for this Senator is the fact that my mother

died of breast cancer when I was only 9 years old, as well as the fact that 900 Maine women were diagnosed with breast cancer last year.

This is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Maine women, and this represents more than 30 percent of all new cancers among women in Maine.

We all know these statistics, we live with them every day of our lives and face them with a growing concern and deepening sorrow, and they are a constant reminder of the work that remains to be done.

But we know that they represent more than just numbers—each number represents the life of a mother, sister, grandmother, aunt, daughter, wife, friend, or co-worker. They are the fabric of our families, our communities, our States and our Nation.

As a former co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, I have joined other members of that caucus in working diligently to bring the respect and action that is needed to the struggle against breast cancer.

In past years, we have introduced and passed vital legislation to help us win this struggle—and that has included the Women's Health Equity Act, which in 1993 included the National Breast Cancer Strategy Act, which established a National Breast Cancer Commission—an interagency office on breast cancer—and authorizes \$300 million for increased breast cancer research at NIH.

The WHEA also contained the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act Reauthorization, which provides much-needed grants to States for mammograms and pap-smears for low-income women and was passed by Congress and signed into law in late 1993.

And we also passed the NIH Revitalization Act, which authorized increased funding for clinical research on breast, cervical and other reproductive cancers in women.

But these are just the first steps in our crusade to find a cure for breast cancer and to bring relief and comfort to its victims and their families.

Our fight goes on. We need more funding. We need more research. We need more education and awareness of breast cancer and its causes. We need more understanding. We need more compassion. And we need a cure.

Yet despite these frightening statistics, we know that with early detection and regular screening, a survival rate of over 90 percent can be achieved. Unfortunately, these statistics reveal that not enough women are taking advantage of preventive measures with proven benefits—such as mammograms. In fact, the Director of the National Cancer Institute announced yesterday that "one of the biggest barriers to reducing breast cancer mortality is lack of information."

Given that such a promising survival rate is associated with early detection and treatment, it is essential that we be relentless in our efforts to increase public awareness of this terrible dis-

ease. The lives of our mothers, daughters, sisters and friends may well depend on our ability to educate them about the importance of mammograms.

This year, I submitted Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, expressing the sense of Congress on the need for accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening for women ages 40-49. However, on this day, National Mammography Day, there are things we can all do to ensure there are no more victims of breast cancer, but only survivors. Talk to the women in your family and your home States about the importance of breast cancer screening. Tell them to arrange for a physical, including a clinical breast exam. Tell them to schedule a mammogram for themselves or a loved one. Talk to them. Talk to them today. Tell them not to wait.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 177) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 177

Whereas, according to the American Cancer Society, one hundred eighty-two thousand 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 1990's, 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 one-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.

REFERRAL OF AMTRAK APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar 206, S. 1318, the Amtrak and Local Rail