

with the IAEA, Brazil has taken the following important nonproliferation steps:

- It has formally renounced nuclear weapons development in the Foz do Iguazu declaration with Argentina in 1990;
- It has renounced “peaceful nuclear explosives” in the 1991 Treaty of Guadalajara with Argentina;
- It has brought the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlateloloco) into force for itself on May 30, 1994;
- It has instituted more stringent domestic controls on nuclear exports and become a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group; and
- It has announced its intention, on June 20, 1997, to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The proposed new agreement with Brazil permits the transfer of technology, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It provides for U.S. consent rights to retransfers, enrichment, and reprocessing as required by U.S. law. It does not permit transfers of any sensitive nuclear technology, restricted data, or sensitive nuclear facilities or major critical components thereof. In the event of termination key conditions and controls continue with respect to material and equipment subject to the agreement.

From the U.S. perspective, the proposed new agreement improves on the 1972 agreement by the addition of a number of important provisions. These include the provisions for full-scope safeguards; perpetuity of safeguards; a ban on “peaceful” nuclear explosives using items subject to the agreement; a right to require the return of items subject to the agreement in all circumstances for which U.S. law requires such a right; a guarantee of adequate physical security; and rights to approve enrichment of uranium subject to the agreement and alteration in form or consent of sensitive nuclear material subject to the agreement.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for the purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. the Administra-

tion is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 30, 1997.

SCHOOL CHOICE

(Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, just a couple of weeks ago 295 Members of this Congress voiced their support for local schools, for local school board members, for parents and for our children with respect to national testing. We decided, a majority of us in this body, that independent national testing, that parental measures of quality, that school board standards established locally are in fact the best measurements of how our children are succeeding in our schools and how our public education system is delivering quality service. The White House on the other hand persists in pushing forward their plan for government-run national testing defined by bureaucrats here in Washington, another effort by people here in the City of Washington, DC to consolidate education authority in the hands of powerful bureaucrats so far removed from the children in our districts and the schools that we represent here in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we need to stick to our guns here in the House. The 295 Members need to tell the White House that our schools need to continue to be governed locally.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has a choice.

It can ignore the findings of the 1983 report on education in America—A Nation at Risk—for yet another year.

Or it can get serious and pass real reforms that have the benefit of a proven track record and common sense behind them.

Previous Congresses have chosen to sell out to the special interests and protect the status quo.

The results are there for all to see.

The other side of the aisle is proposing to do exactly that for one more year.

It's always the same story—more money into the very same wasteful bureaucracies with money that taxpayers already forked over the last time the Government asked for more money.

More Federal programs, more bureaucracy, and more control from Washington, DC.

This is the essence of how the other side thinks problems are solved.

It's time to change course. Public schools can compete in a free market—they should be permitted to do so.

It's time to change course.

Competition works.

Greater parental control and less intrusion from Washington means better decisions about how our children are educated.

It's time to give parents school choice.

VOTE DOWN OHIO'S WORKERS COMPENSATION INITIATIVE

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, next Tuesday the people of Ohio will vote against Issue 2 to overturn a number of destructive changes that have been made in the State's workers compensation system. Those who favor Issue 2 argue that these changes are constructive reforms. Nothing could be further from the truth. The real intent of these changes is to block legitimate applicants from receiving the benefits they deserve because they have been hurt on the job.

Issue 2 would impose upon applicants a burden of proof that would be almost impossible to meet. It would allow employers to keep their injury, disease and accident reports hidden from the public. It would cut in half the amount of time that claims would remain open for the payment of compensation and medical benefits.

If this law had been in effect in 1995 in Ohio, 9 out of 10 persons who received total permanent disability would have been rejected.

It is a total fraud to call Issue 2 a reform of Ohio's workers compensation system. It is a takeaway law that tries to convince working people in Ohio to take away rights and benefits they have had for 80 years. Stand up for injured workers. Vote down Issue 2.

Issue 2 is opposed by a broad-based coalition of citizens and municipal organizations such as the Parma City Council. I request that this Emergency Resolution from the Parma City Council be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RESOLUTION NO. 306-97

By: Susan M. Straub, Deborah Lime, Sam C. Bonanno, Dean E. Depiero, Roy J. Jech, J. Kevin Kelley, Paul T. Kirner, John R. Stover, Anthony Zielinski.

A Resolution opposing Senate bill 45—Workers' Compensation Reform Bill and urging voters to vote “No” on Issue 2 on November 4, 1997, and Declaring an Emergency

WHEREAS, the Ohio legislature and Governor Voinovich have decided to tap compensation payments to workers injured or diseased on the job; and,

WHEREAS, the most severe benefit cuts are: 1) decreasing benefits to those with permanent partial disabilities; 2) denying coverage to workers who contract occupational cancers and other occupational diseases; 3) denying coverage for those who suffer from carpal tunnel or other repetitive motion injuries; 4) decreasing non-working wage loss from 200 weeks to 26 weeks; and,

WHEREAS, a coalition of public interest, labor, and injured worker organizations turned in 415,000 signatures on petitions to the secretary of state on July 21, 1997, forcing a referendum on the so-called Workers' Compensation Reform Bill (SB 45) signed by Governor Voinovich in the spring; and,

WHEREAS, the signatures mean that for the first time since 1939, Ohioans will be able to go to the polls and VOTE “NO” on anti-injured workers legislation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARMA, STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That this Council of the City of Parma has determined that Senate Bill 45—Workers' Compensation Reform Bill will negatively impact those citizens who have suffered injuries and diseases as a consequence of their employment, and thus, urging voters to vote "no" on Issue 2 on November 4, 1997.

Section 2. That the Clerk of Council be, and he hereby is, directed to forward a certified copy of this Resolution to Governor George V. Voinovich, Congressman Dennis Kucinich, Senator Gary C. Suhadolnik, Senator Patrick A. Sweeney, Senator Judy B. Sheerer, State Representative Ron "Mickey" Mottl, and State Representative Dale Miller.

Section 3. That it is found and determined that all formal actions of this Council concerning and relating to the adoption of this Resolution were adopted in an open meeting of this Council, and that all deliberations of the Council and any of its committees that resulted in such formal action were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements.

Section 4. That this Resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety, and welfare of the City of Parma, and for the further reason that this measure is necessary as the general election will be held November 4, 1997, and this Resolution shall become immediately effective upon receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected to Council and approval of the Mayor, otherwise from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed: September 22, 1997, Charles M. Germana, President of council.

Attest: Michael F. Hughes, clerk of council, approved: September 23, 1997.

Filed with the Mayor: September 23, 1997, Gerald M. Boldt, Mayor, City of Parma, Ohio.

I, Michael F. Hughes, Clerk of Council, City of Parma, County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, hereby certify this to be a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 306-97, passed by Parma City Council on the 22nd day of September, 1997.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Throughout this month, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues has sponsored special orders to urge our colleagues to work with us to increase funding for breast cancer research, treatment, and prevention, and to expand insurance coverage for screening and treatment.

Last year, an estimated 182,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, and 46,000 died of the disease. One

in eight women will develop breast cancer in their lifetimes. It continues to represent the most frequent major cancer in women and the second leading cause of cancer deaths in women.

Despite the increases in funding for breast cancer research and prevention in recent years, we still have few options for prevention and treatment. For this reason, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] and I have introduced H.R. 1070, The Breast Cancer Research Act of 1997. This bill authorizes \$590 million for breast cancer research at the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 1998, which is an increase of 35 percent. This funding level is recommended by the National Breast Cancer Coalition and the American Cancer Society. The bill has been cosponsored by a bipartisan group of Members.

Many worthy research proposals go unfunded each year, and a greater Federal investment in this research will attract more top scientists to this effort. I urge my colleagues who are speaking tonight and I urge my colleagues in this House to add their names as cosponsors of this important bill.

I am pleased that the House approved the fiscal year 1998 Labor, Health, and Human Services Education Appropriations bill, which has a 6-percent increase in funding for the National Institutes of Health. The Senate has approved an even higher increase of 7.5 percent. I particularly thank the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], for his leadership in working to bolster our Federal investment in biomedical research, including breast cancer research, as well as the members of his subcommittee, including three members of the Women's Caucus, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY], the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI], and the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

The National Cancer Institute receives the highest funding increase of all the institutes in the bill. I hope that a final version will be forthcoming very soon. We must also work to better translate new research findings to clinical applications both through a greater focus on clinical research and through technology transfer.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Technology, I have been working to facilitate technology transfer between Government agencies and the private sector. Efforts such as the "missiles to mammograms" project between the Public Health Service, the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, and NASA are critically important in applying new technologies to the fight against breast cancer.

Earlier this year, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] and I circulated the congressional letter urging the Appropriations National Security Subcommittee to provide \$175 million for the peer-reviewed breast cancer research program at the Department of Defense, a letter cosigned by 170 of our

colleagues, many of whom are here this evening. And while this final conference report fell short of that mark, I wanted to commend Chairman YOUNG for his role in increasing spending for the program to \$135 million in the final version.

The peer-reviewed breast cancer research program has gained a well-deserved reputation for its innovation and efficient use of resources, with over 90 percent of program funds going directly to research grants. We must continue to increase our investment in this important program.

Access to mammography screening is another critical issue. The caucus had a major victory in August, when Congress approved the Balanced Budget Act, which includes annual coverage for mammography screening under Medicare. This has been a longtime caucus priority. And I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of both the Kennelly bill to provide annual coverage, as well as a cosponsor of the bill, H.R. 15, of subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS], which provided for a number of preventive benefits, including annual mammography screening.

As of last fall, the breast and cervical cancer screening program had provided more than 1.2 million breast and cervical cancer screenings, education and followup services for low-income women across the country. While this program has been successful, we must ensure that efforts to reach disabled and disadvantaged and minority populations are expanded. As an interesting number of mastectomies and lymph node dissections are performed as outpatient surgery, Congress should ensure that women receive hospital care. Breast cancer has been a bipartisan priority within the caucus and for our male colleagues. I look forward to working with all of our Members to increase our commitment to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KUCINICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. KUCINICH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SAXTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]