

there were no support groups. Indeed, there was very little understanding of what she faced. Unfortunately, I think she faced this disease with fright, with pain, and sometimes with great loneliness.

What we have done in those 26 years is really quite extraordinary, but there is a lot more work ahead of us. I want to see a world for my wife and my daughter, Lucy, that will be better than it was for my mother.

I thank the chairman of the committee from the bottom of my heart for making this resolution in order tonight, and bringing the importance of breast cancer awareness to the public forefront.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman, and salute him for bringing this resolution to the floor. I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) for the work that they have done, and the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), who is the originator, who introduced this legislation this year as well as last year.

It is true, this is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, October. If we look back we can see that we have made great strides, but we still have that figure of 180,000 women who will be diagnosed with breast cancer each year, and 44,000 who will die of breast cancer.

I have been involved every year with the Race for the Cure, and I must say, to reflect on progress, I look around when we have the 50,000 people who are out there, men as well as women, ready to march for research and education and prevention of breast cancer, and I see those pink hats. Pink hats means they are survivors, and there are more and more survivors. Why? Because of mammograms, because of biopsies, because of education, because of awareness. I think this Congress has been really moving ahead in this particular area.

For instance, I am proud that the National Institutes of Health now has an Office of Research on Women's Health, and we are putting more and more money into breast cancer research and education and prevention.

I am also very proud of our Department of Defense. Many times we do not realize that the Department of Defense appropriation has money in for peer-reviewed breast cancer research, and they have done some wonderful things, because they have great clinical trials where they can come up with some great revelations and great advances on it.

Then, just the other day, as has been mentioned, the Mammography Standards Act not only reauthorizes that for the highest quality of mammograms, but also has the notification facet of it,

something that is greatly needed. Again, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) was a great leader in that particular regard.

I just also want to point out the partnerships that have been occurring, not only with the Department of Defense and NIH, the private sector, NASA, working together to heighten the accuracy of our mammograms, to also have mobile units which they bring in to rural areas and areas of people who have low income, so they can have the finest digital imaging technology available for them.

So we can do a great deal through education, through further research, through making people aware of the advances that are being made, and the continued commitment of this Congress.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), my final speaker.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, Mr. Speaker.

I rise in support of House Resolution 565, expressing the critical need for mammograms and biopsies in the fight against breast cancer. I commend the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) for bringing this important bill to the House floor.

Breast cancer, by any definition, is an epidemic in our country. It is reported that every 3 minutes a woman is diagnosed with this disease, and every 11 minutes a woman dies from it. As has been said, more than 44,000 women die from breast cancer. These women are our mothers, spouses, siblings, children, and our friends, the people we love the most.

The numbers are especially alarming in my own State of New Jersey, which has the second highest breast cancer mortality rate of any State in the Nation. The American Cancer Society estimates 6,400 new cases of breast cancer in New Jersey in 1997, and an estimated 1,800 deaths. I have found, and certainly the people who work on behalf of the American Cancer Society, that more than ever, many of these victims are young women.

While we have made some strides in raising awareness about the need for early detection and some strides in research, we still do not have a cure, nor do we know what causes this devastating disease. That is why more emphasis needs to be placed on the importance of mammograms to assist in the fight against this disease.

As a cosponsor of this legislation, I am pleased that the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) have done so much to bring this resolution to the floor. I commend their efforts. It is something which all Members should support.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JON D. FOX IN SUPPORT OF H. RES. 565—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF MAMMOGRAMS AND BIOPSIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST BREAST CANCER

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 565 which stresses the importance of mammograms and biopsies in the fight against breast cancer.

More women in the United States are diagnosed with breast cancer every year than any other cancer except skin cancer. This year, about 180,000 cases will be diagnosed and about 44,000 women will die of this disease. Many of these lives could have been saved by early diagnosis.

The earlier breast cancer is detected, the easier it is to treat. Every woman is at risk for breast cancer, and the risks increase with age. That means women under 40 should have a mammogram every three years and women over 40 every year. Routine screening mammography is the single most effective method to detect breast changes that may be cancer, long before physical symptoms can be seen or felt. That is why this legislation is so important.

We need to give women a chance. We need them to have access to the vital tools to detect this deadly disease early. We need these women to survive and win their fights by early detection.

I strongly support this Resolution. And I thank the Gentleman for offering this Resolution which stresses the importance of diagnosing and treating this disease in the early stages. We can win this fight.

Thank you and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 565.

The question was taken.

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further a message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 442. An act to establish a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and to exercise congressional jurisdiction over interstate commerce by establishing a moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet, and for other purposes.

S. 2584. An act to provide aviator continuation pay for military members killed in Operation Desert Shield.