Washington Redskins. Although he only played for a short time, his retirement from football brought him many honors. In 2002, he was selected as one of the Redskins 70 greatest players of all time. He was also bestowed with the great honor of being the first athlete inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame where greats such as Michael Jordan are now honored.

Charlie "Choo-Choo" Justice will be remembered long after his death for his talents and skills on the football field. However, the people who knew him in his hometown of Cherryville, NC will remember him for his commitment to improving the community, helping others, and his love for his family.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY
DURING NATIONAL BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 21, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the National Mammography Day during this month of National Breast Cancer Awareness. In 1993 President Clinton declared the 3rd Friday in October of every year as National Mammography Day. Our Celebration of this day and month is a step forward in finding a cure for Breast Cancer in the United States and the world as a whole.

National Mammography Day is a day for many people in the United States who have not had mammogram screenings or do not have the opportunity to get the screening, to get them free or at a discount price at different participating facilities in their areas. This day gives hope to people in the United States who may have or are at risk of getting breast cancer. Studies have shown that having mammogram screenings helps with early detection and treatment, thereby saving the lives of many people. Between 1989 and 1995 there was a significant decline in the death rate from breast cancer, where it dropped by 1.4 percent each year, and between 1995 and 1998 the decrease accelerated to a decline of 3.2 percent annually. Studies have shown that these improvements are due to early detection and improved treatment, which would not have been possible without mammogram screening.

Many people are becoming aware of the importance of mammogram screening including Congress. In 1992, Congress established the Mammography Quality Standards Act, requiring all mammography facilities to meet quality criteria in order to operate. Federal funding for breast cancer research has grown 600 percent, from $92.7 million in 1991 to $560 million in 1999. States also understand the need for health insurance coverage for mammogram screening. In 1985, Illinois the state I represent, passed a law that health insurers cover the cost of mammogram screenings. As of 2002, 46 other states have followed suit by requiring insurance coverage for mammogram screenings.

We need to continue to make people aware of the importance of early detection and that it helps prevent a long life and one way to do this is via mammogram screening. People need to be aware that breast cancer does not discriminate based on sex; both women and men are at risk of getting breast cancer. Breast cancer does not discriminate based on color or ethnicity. Caucasian-Americans, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, American Indians, Native Hawaiians and Alaska Natives are all susceptible to breast cancer. Breast cancer also does not discriminate based on age, people as young as 20 years old and as old as 80 years old are at risk for breast cancer.

Mr. Speaker, progress is being made in finding a cure for the disease and we should not give up hope. I have hope that we will find a cure soon for breast cancer. I want to commend those who have been doing research in finding a cure for the disease, providing emotional and financial support and treatment for people with the disease. Mr. Speaker, we should continue to recognize the importance of this day and month because the battle in finding a cure for breast cancer is not over, there is much work to be done.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004

SPEECH OF
HON. DAVE CAMP
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 16, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3289) making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3289. It has been 6 months since American forces toppled Saddam Hussein's regime, but there are still traces in Iraq of what one author referred to as a "psychopathic crime family," a family that terrorized its own people and stood as a daily threat to the region and the world.

I supported President Bush's request because it is vital to our own national security; it is an exit strategy; and it will help establish a safe and secure Iraq and prevent the region from becoming an incubator for would-be terrorists.

This funding is an investment in our lasting security, and comparatively it is a fraction of what we spent in World War I, World War II and the Korean War. It will go where it is needed most: getting our troops the supplies they need and rebuilding the critical infrastructure depleted by 3 decades of a dictatorial regime.

Our troops have succeeded on every front. They have secured the air, the land and the surrounding water. They have served our Nation well, and once again stand as liberating heroes to an entire people.

Yet, with the cost of the wars in Iraq and against terrorism continuing to rise, many are now wondering: should we send additional support? Are we really safer today than yes-terday? Is the price tag worth it? The answer on all fronts is "yes."

If you have doubts, just think for a moment about the cost of inaction, the cost of turning back now.

Chief weapons inspector Dr. David Kay recently delivered an update to Congress and stated that Iraq had a secret network of biologi-cal laboratories, live botulinum toxin, and an advanced program for prohibited long-range missiles. This is just what we have fought the halfway point. This is just the beginning.

The positive difference for the United States is clear. No longer does the Iraqi government harbor, support or sponsor known terrorists. The country that once housed individuals like Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas, and the Korean Air hijacker, committed the 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, is now charting a new course—a course less threatening to the safety and stability of the world.

While the coalition has accomplished much in the last 6 months, we are still building upon that foundation. We must not falter in our re-sponsibility to our own people and stand as a daily threat to the region and the world.