

SEC. 316. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Chapter 701 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 70120. Report to Congress

“The Secretary of Transportation shall submit to Congress an annual report to accompany the President’s budget request that—

“(1) describes all activities undertaken under this chapter, including a description of the process for the application for and approval of licenses under this chapter and recommendations for legislation that may further commercial launches and reentries; and

“(2) reviews the performance of the regulatory activities and the effectiveness of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation.”.

SEC. 317. AMENDMENT OF TABLE OF SECTIONS.

The table of sections for chapter 701 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the item relating to section 70104 to read as follows:

“70104. Restrictions on launches, in-space transportation activities, operations, and reentries.”;

(2) by amending the item relating to section 70108 to read as follows:

“70108. Prohibition, suspension, and end of launches, in-space transportation activities, reentries, or operation of launch sites, in-space transportation control sites, or reentry sites.”;

(3) by amending the item relating to section 70109 to read as follows:

“70109. Preemption of scheduled launches, in-space transportation activities, or reentries.”;

and

(4) by adding at the end the following new item:

“70120. Report to Congress.”.

SEC. 318. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of Transportation shall issue regulations under chapter 701 of title 49, United States Code, that include—

(1) guidelines for industry to obtain sufficient insurance coverage for potential damages to third parties;

(2) procedures for requesting and obtaining licenses to operate a commercial launch vehicle and reentry vehicle;

(3) procedures for requesting and obtaining operator licenses for launch and reentry; and

(4) procedures for the application of government indemnification.

SEC. 319. SPACE ADVERTISING.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—Section 70102, as amended by section 303, is amended by redesignating paragraphs (12) through (19) as (13) through (20), respectively, and by inserting after paragraph (11) the following new paragraph:

“(12) ‘obtrusive space advertising’ means advertising in outer space that is capable of being recognized by a human being on the surface of the earth without the aid of a telescope or other technological device.”.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—Chapter 701 is amended by inserting after section 70109 the following new section:

“§ 70109a. Space advertising

“(a) **LICENSING.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter or any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not—

“(1) issue or transfer a license under this chapter; or

“(2) waive the license requirements of this chapter;

for the launch of a payload containing any material to be used for the purposes of obtrusive space advertising.

“(b) **LAUNCHING.**—No holder of a license under this chapter may launch a payload

containing any material to be used for purposes of obtrusive space advertising on or after the date of enactment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1996.

“(c) **COMMERCIAL SPACE ADVERTISING.**—Nothing in this section shall apply to nonobtrusive commercial space advertising, including advertising on commercial space transportation vehicles, space infrastructure, payloads, space launch facilities, and launch support facilities.”.

(c) **NEGOTIATION WITH FOREIGN LAUNCHING NATIONS.**—

(1) The President is requested to negotiate with foreign launching nations for the purpose of reaching an agreement or agreements that prohibit the use of outer space for obtrusive space advertising purposes.

(2) It is the sense of Congress that the President should take such action as is appropriate and feasible to enforce the terms of any agreement to prohibit the use of outer space for obtrusive space advertising purposes.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term “foreign launching nation” means a nation—

(A) which launches, or procures the launching of, a payload into outer space; or

(B) from whose territory or facility a payload is launched into outer space.

(d) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 701 is amended by inserting the following after the item relating to section 70109:

“70109a. Space advertising.”.

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 177, reported today by the Judiciary Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 177) to designate October 19, 1995, National Mammography Day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am proud to join my colleagues in offering this important resolution to designate October 19, 1995 as “National Mammography Day.” I am pleased to support this effort to set aside 1 day in the midst of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month to increase awareness about the best method of reducing the breast cancer mortality rate—early detection by mammography.

This frightening disease has taken the lives of far too many women, including many of my own friends. It is one of the leading killers of women—claiming the lives of more than 46,000 women each year. Breast cancer is a growing public health problem in this Nation, and a great threat to women’s health.

We can all agree that more must be done to educate us about the risks, prevention and treatment of breast cancer. I also believe we must be vigilant in supporting continued research on breast cancer, and clear up the mixed

messages that women receive about ways to protect themselves from this disease.

But, there is one indisputable fact that is very clear: early detection by mammography saves women’s lives. Mammograms can detect 90 to 95 percent of all breast cancers and is the most reliable method of detection. In addition, and perhaps the most tragic feature of this disease—9 out of 10 women could survive breast cancer if detected early and treated properly.

Mr. President, there is no question that education and awareness are some of our best tools for fighting this disease; combined with continued research and treatment breakthroughs. This day is critical in our efforts to win the battle against breast cancer. We owe it to our mothers; our daughters; our sisters; our neighbors and our friends to get the word out—early detection can save your life. And we must not let our efforts diminish; every month should be Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

I would like to thank my colleagues for expressing their commitment to saving women’s lives, and for paying particular attention to raising awareness about the importance of mammography. I encourage all of you to support this resolution, and help us protect women from the tragedy of breast cancer.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I am very pleased to join my colleagues in recognizing today, October 19, as National Mammography Day.

Today, 500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Most likely, each will be frightened, uncertain about her future, and in search of a treatment that, if it cannot cure her, will at least prolong her life. Each woman’s family and friends, co-workers and caregivers, will worry deeply about her.

Today, 150 women will die of breast cancer. Their lives will be ended prematurely. Their families and friends, coworkers and caregivers will be grief-stricken.

Tragically, today’s numbers are every day’s numbers in our Nation. Listen to the enormity of this disease: one out of nine women will get breast cancer; since 1960 nearly 1 million women have died from this disease. With their deaths, millions of their loved ones, including children and aging parents dependent on them, have suffered as well. We stagger under these numbers, as we search for the causes and the cure.

All women are at risk for breast cancer, with the incidence increasing among older women and the mortality rate higher for African-American women. While other factors that may put women at risk are being thoroughly investigated, we are still ourselves at risk for feeling helpless in the face of this killer.

However, we do have one sure thing to offer to women and today we bring that to national attention. With mammography, we offer the possibility of

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