

and of the peace process between Israel and her neighbors. A process with which we have been so closely involved.

His address had many important elements, none more so than when he deviated from his prepared statement to pronounce the ancient Roman maxim: *Pacta sunt servanda*—agreements must be honored. It should not come as a surprise that the disciple of the disciple of Vladimir Jabotinsky speaks of the importance of international law when addressing the U.S. Congress.

Jabotinsky found the Revisionist party—the forerunner of the present Likud party—in 1925 which had as its goal the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine under the protection of international law. When Prime Minister Netanyahu asserts that agreements must be honored, he aligns himself with a principle that was of vital importance in international affairs at the beginning of this century but which suffered neglect during the cold war.

From its earliest days the leaders of the Soviet Union had asserted, in the words of Maxim Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in 1922 that "there was not one world but two—a Soviet world and a non-Soviet world * * * there was no third world to arbitrate. * * *" Which is to say there was no common law against which to measure conduct.

This was the Soviet view until Mikhail Gorbachev came before the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 7, 1988, to remind the General Assembly of the political, juridical and moral importance of *Pacta sunt servanda*. Mr. Gorbachev went on:

While championing demilitarization of international relations, we would like political and legal methods to reign supreme in all attempts to solve the arising problems.

Our ideal is a world community of states with political systems and foreign policies based on law.

This could be achieved with the help of an accord within the framework of the U.N. on a uniform understanding of the principles and norms of international law; their codification with new conditions taken into consideration; and the elaboration of legislation for new areas of cooperation.

In the nuclear era, the effectiveness of international law must be based on norms reflecting a balance of interests of states, rather than on coercion.

As the awareness of our common fate grows, every state would be genuinely interested in confining itself within the limits of international law.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet had come to New York and offered terms of surrender. Gorbachev knew what it meant for the Soviets to assert that they would be bound by norms of international law. Quite simply, official Washington did not, for it no longer actively felt that the United States was bound by such norms. Passively, yes; if pressed. But this was not something we pressed on others in general or thought much about. I wrote:

In the annals of forgetfulness there is nothing quite to compare with the fading

from the American mind of the idea of the law of nations. In the beginning this law was set forth as the foundation of our national existence. By all means wash this proposition with cynical acid and see how it shrinks.

Prime Minister Netanyahu has raised the possibility that we may one day close that chapter in the annals of forgetfulness. I hope that my colleagues and those in the administration have taken note.

Mr. Netanyahu stresses that the peace agreements that Israel has made with her neighbors will be followed and that future agreements will be based on law. As he stated, "we seek to broaden the circle of peace to the whole Arab world and the rest of the Middle East."

This is an important day for both our countries. I congratulate Mr. Netanyahu for his address and wish him well as he embarks on his term as Prime Minister.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 159

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 902(b)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246) ("the Act"), and as President of the United States, I hereby report to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to terminate the suspensions under section 902(a) of the Act with respect to the issuance of licenses for defense article exports to the People's Republic of China and the export of U.S.-origin satellites, insofar as such restrictions pertain to the Globalstar satellite project. License requirements remain in place for these exports and require review and approval on a case-by-case basis by the United States Government.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 9, 1996.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3121) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 3121. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions under those acts, to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign countries, and for other purposes.

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 248. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the conduct of expanded studies and the establishment of innovative programs with respect to traumatic brain injury, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3431. An act to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3431. An act to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 1936. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3270. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products," received on July 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3271. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Marketing and Regulatory Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fees for Rice Inspection," (RIN0580-AA47) received on July 2, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3272. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, to law, a proposal relative to the Department of Agriculture appropriations request for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3273. A communication from the Acting Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures of the Architect from October 1, 1995 through March 31, 1996; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-3274. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to

the Abrams Upgrade program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3275. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the notice of a retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3276. A communication from the Assistant Comptroller General, National Security and International Affairs Division, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to major weapon systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3277. A communication from the Director of the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Minimum Capital," (RIN2550-AA03) received on July 1, 1996; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3278. A communication from the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to alternatives to mortgage foreclosures; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3279. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proclamation of a State of Emergency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3280. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary for Food Safety, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, "Pathogen Reduction," (RIN0583-AB69) received on July 9, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3281. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Karnal Bunt," received on July 9, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3282. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the interstate shipment of meat and poultry products inspected under state programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3283. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Correction Docket," received July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3284. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Assessment Rate for Domestically Produced Peanuts handled by Persons Not Subject to Peanut Marketing Agreement No. 146," received on July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3286. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Grading and Inspection, General Specification for Approved Plants and Standards for Grades of Dairy Products," received on July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3287. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Onions Grown in Certain Designated Counties in Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon, and Imported Onions," received on July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3288. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing

Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington," received on July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3289. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement," received on July 8, 1996; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 483. A bill to amend the provisions of title 17, United States Code, with respect to the duration of copyright, and for the other purposes (Rept. No. 104-315).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. 1937. A bill to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast-cancer research through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1938. A bill to enact the model Good Samaritan Act Food Donation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 1939. A bill to improve reporting in the livestock industry and to ensure the competitiveness of livestock producers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1940. A bill to authorize appropriations for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically black colleges and universities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. D'AMATO):

S. 1941. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. GORTON, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax treatment for foreign investment through a United States regulated investment company comparable to the tax treatment for direct foreign investment and investment through a foreign mutual fund; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN AND MS. SNOWE):

S. 1937. A bill to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast-cancer research through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH STAMP ACT

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I, along with Senators BOXER, MOSELEY-BRAUN, and SNOWE would like to introduce the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act.

In a time of shrinking budgets and resources for breast cancer research, this legislation would provide an innovative way to provide additional funding for breast cancer research.

This bill would: authorize the U.S. Postal Service to issue an optional special first class stamp to be priced at 1 cent above the cost of normal first-class postage; earmark a penny of every stamp for breast cancer research; provide administrative costs from the revenues for post office expenses; and clarify current law, that any similar stamp would require an act of Congress to be issued in the future.

If only 10 percent of all the first class mail used this optional 33 cent stamp, \$60 million could be raised for breast cancer research annually.

There is wide support for this legislation. Congressman FAZIO, along with 62 cosponsors have already introduced the companion bill in the House.

The breast cancer epidemic has been called this Nation's best kept secret. There are 2.6 million women in America today with breast cancer, 1 million of whom have yet to be diagnosed with the disease.

In 1996, an estimated 184,000 will be diagnosed with, and 44,300 will die from, breast cancer. It is the No. 1 killer of women ages 40 to 44 and the leading cause of cancer death in women ages 15 to 54, claiming a woman's life every 12 minutes in this country.

For California, 17,100 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 4,100 women will die from the disease in 1996.

In addition to the cost of women's lives, the annual cost of treatment of breast cancer in the United States is approximately \$10 billion. This means the average American woman will have \$5,000 added to her health care costs because of the disease.

Over the last 25 years, the National Institutes of Health has spent over \$31.5 billion on cancer research—\$2 billion of that on breast cancer. In the last 6 years alone, appropriations for breast cancer research have risen from \$90 million in 1990 to \$600 million today. That is the good news.

But, the bad news is that the national commitment to cancer research overall has been hamstrung since 1980. Currently, NIH is able to fund only 23 percent of applications received by all the institutes. For the Cancer Institute, only 23 percent can be funded—significant drop from the 60 percent of applications funded in the 1970's.

Most alarming is the rapidly diminishing grant funding available for new researcher applicants.