

Society about breast cancer. For the year 2000, it is estimated that nearly 183,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and slightly fewer than 41,000 women will die of this disease.

In past years, I have often commented on how gloomy these statistics were. But as I review how these numbers are changing over time, I have come to the realization that it is really more appropriate to be upbeat about this situation. The number of deaths from breast cancer is falling from year to year. Early detection of breast cancer continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 96 percent of women with localized breast cancer will survive 5 years or longer. New digital techniques make the process of mammography much more rapid and precise than before. Government programs will provide free mammograms to those who can't afford them. Information about treatment of breast cancer with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy has exploded, reflecting enormous research advances in this disease.

So I am feeling quite positive about breast cancer. A diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, and I encounter long-term survivors of breast cancer so frequently now on a daily basis that I scarcely give it a second thought. And the key to this success is early diagnosis and treatment, with routine periodic mammography being the linchpin of the entire process. Routine mammography can locate a breast cancer as much as 2 years before it would be detectable by self-examination. The statistics tell the story: the number of breast cancer deaths is declining despite an increase in the number of breast cancer cases diagnosed. More women are getting mammograms, more breast cancer is being diagnosed, and more of these breast cancers are discovered at an early and highly curable stage.

So my message to women is: have a periodic mammogram. Early diagnosis saves lives. But I know many women don't have annual mammograms, usually because of either fear or forgetfulness. Some women avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what they will find. To these women, I would say that if you have periodic routine mammograms, and the latest one comes out positive, even before you have any symptoms or have found a lump on self-examination, you have reason to be optimistic, not pessimistic. Such early-detected breast cancers are highly treatable.

Let me consider an analogous situation. We know that high blood pressure is a killer, and we are all advised to get our blood pressure checked from time to time. Are we afraid to do this? No. Why not? Because we know that even if high blood pressure is detected on a screening examination, it can be readily and successfully treated. We also know that high blood pressure is not going to go away by itself, so if we have it, we should find out about it, get it treated, and move ahead with our lives.

The argument for having periodic routine mammograms to detect breast cancer is similar. Most of the time, the examination is reassuringly negative. But if it is positive, and your previous routine mammograms were negative, it means that this cancer has been detected early on, when it has a high chance of being cured.

And then there is forgetfulness. I certainly understand how difficult it is to remember to do something that only comes around once each year. I would suggest that this is where "National Mammography Day" comes in. This year, National Mammography Day falls on Friday, October 20, right in the middle of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. On that day, let's make sure that each woman we know picks a specific date on which to get a mammogram each year, a date that she won't forget: a child's birthday, an anniversary, perhaps even the day her taxes are due. On National Mammography Day, let's ask our loved ones: pick one of these dates, fix it in your mind along with a picture of your child, your wedding, or another symbol of that date, and promise yourself to get a mammogram on that date every year. Do it for yourself and for the others that love you and want you to be part of their lives for as long as possible.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by cosponsoring and voting for this resolution to designate October 20, 2000, as National Mammography Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 354—AMENDING PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3(A) OF RULE XXV AND PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS TO THE AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE, THE BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE, AND THE VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 354

Resolved, That notwithstanding any other provision of Rule XXV, paragraph 2 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after "Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry" and insert in lieu thereof "20".

Strike the figure after "Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs" and insert in lieu thereof "22".

SEC. 2. That Rule XXV, paragraph 3(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended as follows:

Strike the figure after "Veterans' Affairs" and insert in lieu thereof "14".

SEC. 3. That on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) is hereby appointed to serve as a majority member; that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) is

hereby appointed to serve as a minority member; and that the Majority Leader is hereby authorized to appoint one majority member to that committee.

SEC. 4. That on the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) is hereby appointed to serve as a minority member, and that the Majority Leader is hereby authorized to appoint one majority member to that committee.

SEC. 5. That on the Committee on Finance, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) is hereby appointed to serve as a majority member.

SEC. 6. That on the Committee on Small Business, the Majority Leader is hereby authorized to appoint one majority member to that committee.

SEC. 7. That on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) is hereby appointed to serve as a minority member, and that the Majority Leader is hereby authorized to appoint a majority member to that committee.

SENATE RESOLUTION 355—COMMEMORATING AND CONGRATULATING MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 355

Whereas in the fall of 1800, a group of distinguished Vermonters, including Jeremiah Atwater, Nathaniel Chipman, Herman Ball, Elijah Paine, Gamaliel Painter, Israel Smith, Stephen R. Bradley, Seth Storrs, Stephen Jacob, Daniel Chipman, Lot Hall, Aaron Leeland, Gershom C. Lyman, Samuel Miller, Jedediah P. Buckingham, and Darius Matthews, petitioned the Vermont General Assembly for the establishment of a new institution of higher education in the town of Middlebury, Vermont;

Whereas on November 1, 1800, the Vermont General Assembly adopted a law to establish a college in Middlebury and named this group of distinguished Vermonters to be known as "the President and fellows of Middlebury college", and designated Jeremiah Atwater as the new college's first President;

Whereas on November 5, 1800, less than 1 week after receiving its Charter, Middlebury College opened its doors to 7 students and 1 professor using space at the local grammar school for instruction;

Whereas by 1810, the college had grown to 110 students and needed space of its own, and the campus of Middlebury College was built, and on May 19, 2000, the United States Postal Service issued postcards to commemorate the Old Stone Row and the first 3 buildings of the Middlebury College campus;

Whereas over the last 2 centuries, Middlebury College has evolved from 1 of the first colleges in the United States into 1 of the most respected liberal arts colleges in the Nation, with more than 2,000 students, almost 200 professors, and a main campus of over 250 acres;

Whereas the Middlebury College Bicentennial Planning Commission has designed Celebration 2000 to commemorate this milestone in Vermont's and the Nation's educational history;

Whereas this bicentennial is a celebration honoring the people and events that have made and continue to make Middlebury College a leader in higher education;

Whereas Celebration 2000 features concerts, plays, and symposia, both on campus and at additional locations such as the New York Public Library, and the dedication of a new

science building, Bicentennial Hall, with an exterior that resembles the Old Stone Row and the early architectural history of this 200-year-old school; and

Whereas the year-long celebration of 2 centuries of quality higher education will culminate during Founders' Week, November 1st through 5th, 2000, when a variety of events will occur in honor of Middlebury, the college, and Middlebury, the college's town: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate commends and congratulates Middlebury College on the completion of its first 200 years of educational excellence and wishes the college continued success as it commences a third century of educational opportunity and leadership; and

(2) the Secretary of the Senate shall send a copy of this resolution to the Middlebury College President, John M. McCardell, Jr.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a resolution on behalf of myself and Senator JEFFORDS to commemorate 200 years of quality higher education at nationally acclaimed Middlebury College located in Middlebury, Vermont.

In the fall of 1800, a group of distinguished Vermonters petitioned the Vermont General Assembly for the establishment of a new institution of higher education in the small agricultural town of Middlebury. On November 1, 1800 these efforts proved successful when the Vermont General Assembly adopted a law to establish a college in Middlebury. Less than one week after receiving its charter, Middlebury College opened its doors to seven students and one professor in space at the local grammar school.

Over the last two centuries, Middlebury College has evolved from one of the first colleges in Vermont into one of the most respected liberal arts colleges in the Nation. Today, Middlebury has more than two thousand students, almost two hundred professors, and a main campus of over 250 acres. The campus of was first built beginning in 1810 with three larger stone buildings, each sharing a unique architectural style. On May 19, 2000, the United States Postal Service issued postcards to commemorate the Old Stone Row and the first buildings of the Middlebury College campus.

In recognition of 200 years of educating students from across this country and the world, the Middlebury College Bicentennial Planning Commission has designed Celebration 2000 to commemorate this milestone in Vermont's and the Nation's educational history. The year-long bicentennial celebration honors the people and events that have made and continue to make Middlebury College a leader in higher education. Celebration 2000 features concerts, plays, and symposia, both on campus and at additional locations such as the New York Public Library, and the dedication of a new science building, Bicentennial Hall, with an exterior that resembles the Old Stone row and the school's early architectural history. This year-long celebration will culminate later this fall during Founders' Week, a se-

ries of events on campus during the first week of November.

Mr. President, I am pleased to offer this resolution to commend and congratulate Middlebury College on the completion of its first two hundred years of educational excellence. I hope my colleagues will join Senator JEFFORDS and me in honoring the contributions of the school, its students and its alumni.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr President, I rise today to join my good friend and colleague from Vermont in introducing a Resolution commending and congratulating Middlebury College on 200 years of providing quality higher education in Vermont. It gives me great pleasure in wishing this prestigious institution a very happy anniversary.

When Middlebury College first opened, seven students and one professor made up the entire faculty and student body. Two hundred years later, this institution has grown to include over 2000 and nearly 200 professors, and continues to remain a top rated liberal arts school.

As Middlebury College nears the culmination of their year-long celebration of their bicentennial, it is only fitting that we take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments and achievements of Middlebury College and the many graduates thereof.

Therefore it gives me great pleasure in joining Senator LEAHY in introducing this resolution and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

HOLLINGS AMENDMENTS NOS. 4134-4137

Mr. HOLLINGS proposed four amendments to the bill, H.R. 4444, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 4134

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN 10-K REPORTS.

The Securities and Exchange Commission shall amend its regulations to require the inclusion of the following information in 10-K reports required to be filed with the Commission:

(1) The number of employees employed by the reporting entity outside the United States directly, indirectly, or through a joint venture or other business arrangement, listed by country in which employed.

(2) The annual dollar volume of exports of goods manufactured or produced in the United States by the reporting entity to each country to which it exports such goods.

(3) The annual dollar volume of imports of goods manufactured or produced outside the United States by the reporting entity from each country from which it imports such goods.

AMENDMENT No. 4135

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . BALANCE OF TRADE WITH CHINA IN CEREALS AND SOYBEANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the first business day in January of the year 2001 and

on the first business day in January of each year thereafter, (or as soon thereafter as the data become available) the President shall report to the Congress on the balance of trade between the United States and the People's Republic of China in cereals (wheat, corn, and rice) and on the balance of trade between the United States and the People's Republic of China in soybeans for the previous year.

(b) COMMITMENTS FROM CHINA TO REDUCE DEFICIT.—If the President reports a trade deficit in favor of the People's Republic of China under subsection (a) for cereals or for soybeans, then the President is authorized and requested to initiate negotiations to obtain additional commitments from the People's Republic of China to reduce or eliminate the imbalance.

(c) 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP.—The President shall report to the Congress the results of those negotiations, and any additional steps taken by the President to eliminate that trade deficit, within 6 months after submitting the report under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT No. 4136

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . BALANCE OF TRADE WITH CHINA IN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The trade deficit with the People's Republic of China in advance technology products for 1999 was approximately \$3.2 billion.

(2) The trade deficit with the People's Republic of China in advance technology products for 2000 is projected to be approximately \$5 billion.

(b) REPORT.—Beginning with the first business day in January of the year 2001 and on the first business day in January of each year thereafter, (or as soon thereafter as the data become available) the President shall report to the Congress on the balance of trade between the United States and the People's Republic of China in advanced technology products for this previous year.

(c) COMMITMENTS FROM CHINA TO REDUCE DEFICIT.—If the President reports a trade deficit in favor of the People's Republic of China under subsection (b) excess of \$5 billion for any year, the President is authorized and requested to initiate negotiations to obtain additional commitments from the People's Republic of China to reduce or eliminate the imbalance.

(d) 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP.—The President shall report to the Congress the result of those negotiations, and any additional steps taken by the President to eliminate that trade deficit, within 6 months after submitting the report under subsection (b).

AMENDMENT No. 4137

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . RISK INSURANCE CERTIFICATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, and in addition to any requirements imposed by law, regulation, or rule, neither the Export-Import Bank of the United States nor the Overseas Private Investment Corporation may provide risk insurance after December 31, 2000, to an applicant unless that applicant certifies that it—

(1) has not transferred advanced technology after January 1, 2001, to the People's Republic of China; and

(2) has not moved any production facilities after January 1, 2001, from the United States to the People's Republic of China.