

United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution designating October 17, 2003, as "National Mammography Day". I am pleased that 52 of my colleagues have endorsed this proposal by agreeing to be original cosponsors. I might note that I have submitted a similar resolution each year since 1993, and on each occasion the Senate has shown its support for the fight against breast cancer by approving the resolution.

Each year, as I prepare to submit this resolution, I review the latest information from the American Cancer Society about breast cancer. For the year 2003, it is estimated that over 211,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and slightly fewer than 40,000 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 optimistic. The number of deaths from breast cancer is actually stable or falling from year to year. Early detection of breast cancer continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 97 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, as well as Medicaid eligibility for treatment if breast cancer is diagnosed. 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 our battle against breast cancer. A diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, and I encounter long-term survivors of breast cancer nearly daily.

In recent times, the newspapers have been filled with discussion over whether the scientific evidence actually supports the conclusion that periodic screening mammography saves lives. It seems that much of this controversy relates to new interpretations of old studies, and the relatively few recent studies of this matter have not clarified this issue. Most sources seem to agree that all of the existing scientific studies have some weaknesses, but it is far from clear whether the very large and truly unambiguous study needed to settle this matter definitively can ever be done.

So what is a woman to do? I do not claim any expertise in this highly technical area, so I rely on the experts. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force all continue to recommend periodic screening mammography, and I endorse the statements of these distinguished bodies.

On the other hand, I recognize that some women who examine these re-

search studies are unconvinced of the need for periodic screening mammography. However, even those scientists who do not support periodic mammography for all women believe that it is appropriate for some groups of women with particular risk factors. In agreement with these experts, I encourage all women who have doubts about the usefulness of screening mammography in general to discuss with their individual physicians whether this test is appropriate in their specific situations.

So my message to women is: have a periodic mammogram, or at the very least discuss this option with your own physician.

I know that some women don't have annual mammograms because of either fear or forgetfulness. It is only human nature for some women to avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what they will find. To those who are fearful, 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.

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. 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.

And to those women who are reluctant to have a mammogram, I say let National Mammography Day serve as a reminder to discuss this question each year with your physician. New scientific studies that are published and new mammography techniques that are developed may affect your decision on this matter from one year to the next. I encourage you to keep an open mind and not to feel that a decision at one point in time commits you irrevocably to a particular course of action for the indefinite future.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by cosponsoring and voting for this resolution to designate October 17, 2003, as National Mammography Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 223—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANTONIO MEUCCI SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CORZINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 223

Whereas Antonio Meucci, the great Italian-American inventor, had a career that was both extraordinary and tragic;

Whereas upon immigrating to New York, Meucci continued to work with ceaseless vigor on a project he had begun in Havana, Cuba, an invention he later called the "teletrofono", involving electronic communications;

Whereas Meucci set up a rudimentary communications link in his Staten Island home that connected the basement with the first floor, and later, when his wife began to suffer from crippling arthritis, he created a permanent link between his lab and his wife's second floor bedroom;

Whereas having exhausted most of his life's savings in pursuing his work, Meucci was unable to commercialize his invention, though he demonstrated his invention in 1860 and had a description of it published in New York's Italian language newspaper;

Whereas Meucci never learned English well enough to navigate the complex American business community;

Whereas Meucci was unable to raise sufficient funds to pay his way through the patent application process, and thus had to settle for a caveat, a one year renewable notice of an impending patent, which was first filed on December 28, 1871;

Whereas Meucci later learned that the Western Union affiliate laboratory reportedly lost his working models, and Meucci, who at this point was living on public assistance, was unable to renew the caveat after 1874;

Whereas in March 1876, Alexander Graham Bell, who conducted experiments in the same laboratory where Meucci's materials had been stored, was granted a patent and was thereafter credited with inventing the telephone;

Whereas on January 13, 1887, the Government of the United States moved to annul the patent issued to Bell on the grounds of fraud and misrepresentation, a case that the Supreme Court found viable and remanded for trial;

Whereas Meucci died in October 1889, the Bell patent expired in 1893, and the case was discontinued as moot without ever reaching the underlying issue of the true inventor of the telephone entitled to the patent; and

Whereas if Meucci had been able to pay the \$10 fee to maintain the caveat after 1874, no patent could have been issued to Bell: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci should be recognized; and

(2) the work of Antonio Meucci in the invention of the telephone should be acknowledged.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution to recognize the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci, an Italian-American inventor who had both an extraordinary and a tragic career. Mr. Meucci made a great contribution as a pioneer in the

development of the telephone, and his legacy deserves recognition.

Born in 1808 in Florence, Italy, Antonio Meucci showed academic promise from an early age. After being educated at the Academy of Fine Arts, he rose to the position of assistant to the chief engineer for a leading Florentine theater. In 1835, he was recruited by a famous entrepreneur to work as chief engineer for a new theater in Havana, Cuba. There he began work on many of his inventions, including those relating to telephonic communication.

Meucci left Havana for the United States in 1850 in search of a better environment to develop his ideas relating to the telephone. In 1854, after his wife had fallen ill, Mr. Meucci set up a rudimentary communication link known as a "speaking telegraph" that connected her bedroom to his basement laboratory and the rest of his home.

Mr. Meucci spent the next several years trying to advance his idea, and his efforts culminated in December 1871, when he hired an attorney to secure a patent caveat, a 1-year renewable notice of an impending patent, which reflected the promise of his work on the telephone. Although Mr. Meucci retained the caveat for 3 years, he was unable to produce the necessary \$10 renewal fee after 1874.

Unfortunately, Mr. Meucci died before he was able to complete his efforts. However, his work has not gone completely unnoticed. On the 100th anniversary of the telephone, both the Smithsonian Institution and the International Telecommunication Union honored Mr. Meucci as among the most important pioneers of the telephone.

Given his important contributions, I hope my colleagues will join in honoring both the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1604. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1594 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1605. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1606. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1607. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1608. Mr. FRIST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill

H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1609. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. REID, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1610. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1611. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1612. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1613. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1614. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1615. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1616. Mr. STEVENS (for Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. FEINGOLD)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1617. Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1618. Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1619. Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ENSIGN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1620. Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1621. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. GREGG, and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1622. Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. REID, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. STABENOW) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1623. Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1624. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1594 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1625. Mr. HARKIN (for Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1626. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA

1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1627. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. DODD (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1628. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1629. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. BAYH)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1630. Mr. SPECTER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1631. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1632. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. SESSIONS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1633. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1634. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1635. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. MURRAY)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1636. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1637. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1638. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. BOND (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. SCHUMER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1639. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1640. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1641. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. CHAMBLISS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1642. Mr. SPECTER (for Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. CONRAD)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1643. Mr. SPECTER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1644. Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. BYRD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

SA 1645. Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1542 proposed by Mr. SPECTER to the bill H.R. 2660, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1604.** Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1594 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed by the amendment SA 1542 proposed by