

“(B) \$7,500.

“(4) USE OF STATE PAYMENTS.—A local government receiving an incentive payment from a State under paragraph (1) shall use the amount of the incentive payment for transportation safety improvements.”.

SEC. 3. GUIDELINES FOR ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF NEW RAILWAY-HIGHWAY CROSSINGS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe guidelines to assist the States in analyzing the costs and benefits to the public of new railway-highway grade crossings. The purpose of the guidelines is to encourage uniformity in the analysis of such costs and benefits by the States.●

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 1573. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish and provide a checkoff for a Breast and Prostate Cancer Research Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

THE TAXPAYERS' CANCER RESEARCH FUNDING ACT OF 1996

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, breast and prostate cancer have taken a horrible toll on women and men throughout the world and we must make every effort to eradicate these pervasive diseases. Breast cancer is a deadly epidemic that strikes over 180,000 women each year. It will kill more than 44,000 women this year alone. Similarly, prostate cancer will strike an estimated 317,000 men, and will kill roughly 41,000 men this year. We cannot allow these appalling rates to continue unabated. We need to do something now. We need a cure and finding a cure takes money—a tremendous amount of money.

I rise today to introduce legislation to add another weapon to our arsenal in the fight against breast and prostate cancer. My bill will provide vital resources for the fight to eradicate this dire threat to the lives of women and men across our Nation. In addition, my bill will support our efforts to combat one of the leading cancer killers of men: prostate cancer. This is a very straightforward bill. This bill will augment existing Federal research funding by easily allowing taxpayers to get directly involved by contributing to a newly established fund expressly earmarked for breast and prostate cancer research.

On the Federal income tax return there currently exists a box that can be selected for Federal campaign contributions. My bill will amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by establishing a similar box for a Federal breast and prostate cancer research fund. This will allow our citizens to cross swords with this dual scourge by simply placing a check in a box on their income tax return, as with the campaign contribution fund. One point needs to be made very clear—this is not an additional tax. This is a purely voluntary means by which concerned citizens may earmark a minor but vital portion of their Federal income tax

payments expressly for breast and prostate cancer research.

Breast cancer is a truly horrible disease. Its incidence is rising at an alarming rate. In 1960, 1 out of every 14 women developed breast cancer in her lifetime. A few years ago it was 1 in 10. Now the figure is one in eight. We cannot allow this trend to continue. According to the National Cancer Institute's calculations, breast cancer comprises about 30 percent of all female cancers and it is estimated that the cost to the nation in the form of direct and indirect health care costs will exceed \$16 billion annually. The NCI also says that reductions in breast cancer mortality will have a significant influence on these costs to the Nation.

Like breast cancer among women, prostate cancer is a leading killer of American men. According to the American Cancer Society, this dreaded disease is the second leading cause of cancer death in men. It is projected to take the lives of approximately 41,000 men in 1996 alone.

Congress has just begun to pay more attention to these terrible diseases by devoting increased funding for breast and prostate cancer research at the Federal level. We have made tremendous progress, but much more remains to be done. Given current budget constraints we need a mechanism to increase breast and prostate cancer funding every year from here on out.

Our current method of breast cancer treatment is not a cure. Today's treatments for breast cancer are very crude. We treat women with poison, radiation, and radical surgery with the hope that we will kill the cancer and not the woman. This is similar to dropping a tiny atom bomb. What we need is a smart bomb for breast cancer. Something which will specifically kill the breast cancer cells without causing destruction to the rest of the women's body and immune system. This can only be accomplished with an additional infusion of breast cancer research dollars. We also need to recruit more scientists and new ideas and innovations into this field. More money will jumpstart research but it must also cover the funding needs of research scientist and their programs.

I am personally determined to do everything I can to fight for the eradication of breast and prostate cancer. I hope to enlist the aid of my colleagues in the establishment of this Federal breast and prostate cancer research fund. Breast and prostate cancer can only be understood, and eventually conquered, through increased research. We need a cure and we need one now. It is therefore critical that we all join together in this effort to help speed the discovery of a cure for these dreaded diseases.

Mr. President, I urge the adoption of this critical bill.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 55

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 55, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to deem certain service in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Philippine Scouts to have been active service for purposes of benefits under programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 529

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 529, a bill to provide, temporarily, tariff and quota treatment equivalent to that accorded to members of the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] to Caribbean Basin beneficiary countries.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify provisions relating to church pension benefit plans, to modify certain provisions relating to participants in such plans, to reduce the complexity of and to bring workable consistency to the applicable rules, to promote retirement savings and benefits, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] were added as cosponsors of S. 1039, a bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1108

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1108, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate that up to 10 percent of their income tax liability be used to reduce the national debt, and to require spending reductions equal to the amounts so designated.

S. 1129

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1129, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit employers to provide for flexible and compressed schedules, to permit employers to give priority treatment in hiring decisions to former employees after periods of family care responsibility, to maintain the minimum wage and overtime exemption for employees subject to certain leave policies, and for other purposes.

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to identify violent and hard-core juvenile offenders and treat them as adults, and for other purposes.

S. 1344

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1344, a bill to repeal the requirement relating to specific statutory authorization for increases in judicial salaries, to provide for automatic annual increases for judicial salaries, and for other purposes.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to make technical amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1491, a bill to reform antimicrobial pesticide registration, and for other purposes.

S. 1553

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1553, a bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services for the peacekeeping effort in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be entitled to certain tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone.

S. 1560

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1560, a bill to require Colombia to meet antinarcotics performance standards for continued assistance and to require a report on the counternarcotics efforts of Colombia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator

from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution to designate the first Friday in May 1996, as "American Foreign Service Day" in recognition of the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service, and to honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF
MERRIMACK, NH

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Merrimack, NH, on their 250th anniversary. On April 2, the 22,500 residents of Merrimack will begin a year-long birthday celebration encompassing numerous town activities to mark this historic occasion.

Very few towns in the United States can claim 250 years as part of their heritage. In 1746, King George II of England issued the town's first charter. During the Revolutionary War, Merrimack residents volunteered as some of the original Minute Men. The volunteers fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, MA. Miraculously, only one Merrimack life was lost in this battle. Later, over 40 Merrimack men served heroically in the areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Point, Valley Forge, White Plains, and Fort Ticonderoga. The town of Merrimack paid their soldiers with Indian corn since money was scarce at that time. This is the sort of patriotism and commitment to freedom that Merrimack residents still embody today.

Commercial development in Merrimack began even before King George II issued the first charter. In 1656, John Cromwell established the first trading post. More settlers began arriving via the Merrimack River, from many surrounding areas. Other trading posts were established at ferry landings where stores were stocked with beeswax, molasses, flint, and powder, along with the best sellers of the day, rum and spirits.

In the early 1880's, rich deposits of clay were found in Merrimack allowing the town to create a thriving brick-making industry. By 1846, there were 12 brickyards in town, employing 100 people. Many of the local buildings began using brick with granite foundation from nearby quarries in their construction. Brickmaking and river boating flourished until the railroad arrived in 1852.

In 1872, a cooperage shop at Reed's Ferry was established where English

immigrants came to work. In 1897, other immigrants from Greece, Poland, and Slavic countries arrived to work in the many mills and factories being built.

Today, Merrimack is one of the thriving industrial towns just north of the Massachusetts border, housing many of New Hampshire's most prosperous manufacturers.

Over the years, Merrimack has had a number of famous residents; including Dr. Matthew Thornton whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence. Among his numerous distinctions, Doctor Thornton was the surgeon of the New Hampshire Troop in 1745, was elected to the Continental Congress in December 1776, and served in the State senate from 1784 to 1786. In 1789, he purchased a large estate, and spent the rest of his 89 years in Merrimack. A monument to honor Matthew Thornton is displayed on the corner of route 3 and Greeley Street.

Today, Merrimack's population has grown to include 22,500 residents. The town boasts a dynamic business environment with a number of small to medium size businesses, many of which are family owned. In addition, Fortune 500 companies, particularly technology firms, dot the business landscape in Merrimack and are continuing to hire more and more residents each year. Merrimack residents are very politically active, attending town and school board meetings regularly. The local chamber of commerce and Rotary Club are also both very involved in local activities.

I wish the town of Merrimack a very happy 250th birthday. I share the pride of all New Hampshire citizens in the accomplishments and rich historic background of this wonderful town and its people. Congratulations Merrimack.●

(At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

FELIX ROHATYN'S WITHDRAWAL
IS A LOSS FOR THE NATION

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues my deep sense of regret over the decision by Felix Rohatyn to withdraw his name from consideration as a nominee to the position of Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors.

My disappointment is based upon two factors: The first is that the Nation has lost an opportunity to benefit from the services of someone who not only has deep insights into the how the American economy functions, but someone who also has decades of practical economic experience both in the public and private sector.

Mr. Rohatyn is justifiably celebrated for his successful efforts that brought New York City from the edge of bankruptcy onto sound financial ground. He did so through a combination of public and private action that resulted in downsizing the Nation's fourth largest