

this concept and designating some a few unfortunate entities to suffer the consequences for everyone. A scheme was even devised so that we can collect money from those who deviated from our mandates. This brings us to question whether safety is really the first priority.

H.R. 2877 prohibits the Labor Department and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) from using results of enforcement activity, such as numbers of citations issued and penalties assessed, to evaluate employees directly involved in OSHA enforcement activities. In addition, this bill would prohibit OSHA from imposing quotas or goals for citations or penalties on its inspectors.

Coming from the island of Guam, I am no stranger to complaints of unfair treatment by Federal officials. OSHA issues have generated their fair share of attention on the island. Contractors of Guam feel that they are being singled out by OSHA inspectors. Figures show that 85% to 90% of the Administration's inspection resources for our region was spent on Guam although we had the lowest fatality rates and some of the lowest injury rates of Region IX.

Consistency in OSHA's definitions also come to question. OSHA has stated that increased inspection activity in our area is due to the presence of high hazard industries. However, nowhere else are labor camps listed as high hazard industries. Innovative programs and approaches such as Voluntary Programs and "Quick Fix" Programs have not been made available to Guam. It has also been brought to my attention that as of May 1997, OSHA Enforcement officers have been stripped of all authority except to conduct selected inspections.

H.R. 2877's provisions would not solve all of the world's problems. However, if OSHA's inspectors do not have to worry about quotas, we can greatly reduce unfair citations and fines. Safety first; fines only if necessary; and quotas . . . quotas are not at all necessary. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2877.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2877, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2864 and on H.R. 2877.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS EVENT

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 238) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for a breast cancer survivors event sponsored by the National Race for the Cure, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 238

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS EVENT ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The National Race for the Cure (referred to in this resolution as the "Race") may sponsor a public event on the Capitol Grounds on April 1, 1998, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event to be carried out under this resolution shall be—

(1) free of admission charge to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress and under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY.—The Race shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Race may erect upon the Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stage, sound amplification devices, commemorative pink ribbon, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event to be carried out under this resolution.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board may make any such additional arrangements that may be required to carry out the event under this resolution.

SEC. 5. APPLICABILITY OF PROHIBITIONS.

Nothing in this resolution may be construed to waive the applicability of the prohibitions established by section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (Chapter 707; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 238, as amended, authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds by the National Race for the Cure to host an event on the morning of Wednesday, April 1, 1998. This event is a tribute to breast cancer survivors and will be free of charge and open to the public. Furthermore, it will not interfere with the needs of Congress.

This Survivors Day event is intended to raise the awareness of breast cancer and emphasize the importance of education and early detection on a na-

tional level. The sponsor will assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities relating to the event.

□ 1445

In addition, all of the arrangements will be overseen by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

The sponsor intends to erect a stage and a 50- to 75-foot pink ribbon, the commemorative symbol of breast cancer awareness, and sound amplification equipment.

In addition, in order to satisfy the concerns regarding fund-raising activities, the amendment clarifies that this event will not involve any fund-raising activities, as this is a prohibited use of the Capitol grounds pursuant to title 40, section 193 of the United States Code.

Mr. Speaker, breast cancer strikes 1 out of 8 American women and is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 54. Early detection is known to provide the best chances of survival from this disease. This event will lend support to all survivors of breast cancer and demonstrate our commitment to the complete eradication of the disease.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the Chairman of the Committee on Rules who sponsored this resolution, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), whose wife Tamra is a private organizer of this event.

I support this resolution and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON).

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. They are waiting upstairs for a quorum, and I have to get back up there.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Senator CONNIE MACK, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) and myself, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 238. I want to say what an honor and privilege it has been to work with the distinguished Senator from Florida, CONNIE MACK, and his wife Priscilla on this very, very important initiative.

I want to thank the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM), and of course the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), my good friend, as well for the opportunity to speak on this issue here this morning.

Mr. Speaker, this is a humble resolution. It simply authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for an event on April 1st which will honor breast cancer survivors sponsored by the nationally recognized Race for the Cure.

Mr. Speaker, the statistics are staggering. Breast cancer strikes 1 in 8 women, as my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) has said, and is the leading cause of death

for women between the ages of 20 and 54. Today, there are 2.6 million women living with breast cancer in the United States. No woman is immune from the disease, and sadly, over 180,000 new cases will be diagnosed this year alone. In my home State of New York, nearly 14,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year.

Mr. Speaker, early detection is the key to winning the battle against breast cancer. We now know that regular mammography screenings with prompt treatment could result in one-third fewer deaths. The bad news is that only one-third of women follow the recommended screening guidelines.

That is why we are here today, to authorize the use of the Capitol grounds to highlight the importance of education and early detection on a national level by celebrating survivors of breast cancer and enhancing public awareness of this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, life is an incredible gift, and having survived a battle against cancer myself on 2 occasions in the past 4 years, I just want to urge everyone to come over here and pay tribute to these women and pass this bill today.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am obviously very strong in support of the pending resolution, and I thank the Chair of the subcommittee for moving this legislation through so expeditiously, and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules for his very thoughtful words in support of an issue that is very special to me.

Mr. Speaker, I bring a personal perspective as well as a legislative perspective to this issue. The nationally established Race for the Cure has done an enormous amount of good in education and in publicizing an issue nationally that until the early 1980s was one that sort of stood in the closet. Until that time, it was difficult for most people to say in a public setting the word breast, and then to associate it with cancer. But along about the early 1980s, this disease came to be of epidemic proportions.

The Race for the Cure has brought this issue home to people of all walks of life all across the country, educating women to the need for self-examination, regular visits with a physician, regular mammographies for women of certain age, for women with a family history of breast cancer, for women with a family history of breast cancer and whose first child was born after the age of 30. And as women became better informed, as the terms entered our national lexicon, there have been enormous benefits. The Race for the Cure has raised dollars for cancer research, but more importantly, it has raised consciousness and awareness and the information level and the understanding level.

When my wife Jo detected the lump in her breast and it was confirmed as malignant, and she had a mastectomy, followed by chemotherapy. The issue

crashed in upon the Oberstar family. I was serving on the Committee on the Budget at the time, and I, for the first time, must shamefully admit, took a look at the number for breast cancer research. It was \$35 million in 1983. It is now well over \$500 million. I am pleased to say that I have had some role in moving it along in that direction, but there were lots of others who participated and made it happen.

In the 8 years that Jo struggled with breast cancer, the ups and downs, the pain of treatment, the pain that our children felt as they lost the participation of their mother to an ever-increasing level of inability to function fully as a human being, but still with a great heart, with enormous love and great support for the children, to the degree that she could, in that period of 8 years, 300,000 women died of breast cancer.

Annually, more women died in the 1980s of breast cancer than men and women died in the Vietnam War over 10 years. In the decade since the second round of onset of spread and metastasis of that disease in her body, 420,000 women have died of breast cancer.

Research has been effective in opening new avenues of treatment, much earlier detection, much better treatment and care of breast cancer victims, but we are still a long way, we are not even halfway home; we are a long way from even seeing avenues to a cure, let alone truly effective treatments.

The work that we do and activities like Race for the Cure does do something of extreme importance, and that is to bring home to women the importance of early detection, regular check-ups. The earlier one detects the disease, the better chance one has of surviving.

Our three daughters understand this all very well. Their mother had breast cancer; their grandmother had breast cancer. They are at some level of risk. But they have more at their disposal than their mother had. They know how early this disease can strike. They know that they need regular checkups. They know how quickly to act, and we want that kind of information brought home to women all across America. And the Race for the Cure is a way to do that.

No longer should generations of mothers, cornerstone of humanity, worry, wonder, live in fear, sometimes terrifying fear, that they, too, may become victims.

I applaud those who have organized in State after State across the country the Race for the Cure with the contribution they are making to future generations of women who can live more hopefully than did women of my wife's generation. The race may not be for a cure, but it has that objective in mind, and we must keep hope alive and keep research going and keep early detection and treatment nurtured by the benefits of this initiative.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. The gentleman has spoken movingly of his own personal experience, one that I remember when it occurred. In doing so, I think he speaks for many Members of this House, who in one fashion or another have had family members to experience this disease. And in this respect, Mr. Speaker, I think that the Members of this House are truly representative of the American people, because this frightening disease is one that knows no group of any kind and is spread throughout the society. So it makes great sense that on the people's grounds we would grant an exception and allow a tribute to be held here in connection with the Race for the Cure.

So I strongly support this resolution that would allow the use of the Capitol grounds for the so-called Capitol tribute to breast cancer survivors, and I do so in two capacities, or perhaps three, not only as a member of Congress, but as the cochair of the Congressional Women's Caucus, 50 Members strong, who all of us across party lines strongly support this resolution, and, of course, as the Member representing the Nation's Capital, which is proud and pleased to have this tribute take place in this city.

I support this resolution for a special reason. I believe these events have made a tremendous difference. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) spoke about the need to raise consciousness. It is raising awareness that is saving lives. It is raising awareness that has sent women of every racial group and income group in huge numbers now to take advantage of mammography.

What is most encouraging to me is to see how mammography has spread across all the discernible lines, and that could simply not have happened except for a very much elevated consciousness. We would not have poor women and women of color going to get their mammograms by the hundreds of thousands as we do today were it not for events like this that did perform the simple agent of raising consciousness.

The Women's Caucus takes special note of this resolution and especially supports it. Breast cancer was long an underfunded disease spreading at frightening rates throughout our society, and the Women's Caucus years ago took it as its own special mission and obligation to see to it that funding was increased for the eradication of breast cancer.

□ 1500

Funding matters and raising consciousness matters. I think we see that in the figures that were reported on March 13, that in the first 5 years of the 1990s the annual number of new cases for cancer of all kinds fell steadily, and this happened among men and

women of all ethnic groups and most age groups.

I was particularly heartened that this downward trend for cancer was noted among several specific kinds of cancer: lung, prostate, colon or rectal and, yes, breast cancer.

This is, of course, as we might imagine, Mr. Speaker, the most frightening form of cancer for women. Perhaps it is not the most devastating, but it just as well may be, because it attacks the mind and the spirit with special viciousness, even as it is attacking the body.

Among women, breast cancer has declined for whites, and it has declined for Asians and for Hispanics. But during those years, 1990 to 1995, it rose for blacks. This rise for one group and the continuing numbers of women who get breast cancer of course takes away from the very hopeful statistics that are beginning to be reported. Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths to American women, second only to lung cancer. It is the leading cause of cancer death among women ages 40 to 55.

Mr. Speaker, those are the ages when women are finally done with child-rearing, can come forward and blossom fully; and to have cancer occur at those prime years is simply intolerable. Even with the more hopeful statistics, even with the access to mammograms we now see across all groups in the society, 44,000 women died from breast cancer in 1997 and 180,000 new cases of the disease were diagnosed. We can do much better than that. We can do better than that not so much by curing cancer with some magic potion but by preventing cancer and by detecting cancer early with mammograms.

I greet this activity on the part of the Race for the Cure. I think it is most appropriate for the Congress to show its special concern beyond our funding, beyond the leadership of the Women's Caucus, by opening up this place, these grounds, for this special tribute. The Race for the Cure is a joyful event. There will be many breast cancer survivors participating, but it must remind us that the Race for the Cure is still a race to be won.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), Chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of this measure. The National Race for the Cure has had a major impact upon our Nation. Last year, as I recall, there was a postage stamp dedicated to the Race for the Cure, just to emphasize how important this national program is. It raises millions and millions of dollars each year, and there is no better place to show leadership for the national Race for the Cure than here in our Nation's capital.

I know many of our congressional spouses, including my own, are very actively involved in the National Race for the Cure, because they feel very strongly about the impact upon women. It is for that reason I am pleased to rise in support of this measure, and I hope our colleagues give it full support.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, from time to time I have raised questions about various events proposed for the Capitol grounds, some of which I have thought were inappropriate or limited to a very narrow interest group. This event, the National Race for the Cure, to be held on April 1, is a broadly-inclusive event, one in which a wide range of people participate. It does not serve a special interest, it serves all interests. It is certainly in the category, in my classification, of those kinds of events that are appropriate for the grounds of our Nation's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, the event that we will authorize by this resolution will, again, contribute to continued public understanding and awareness of breast cancer, I should mention, not only for women but also for men. While some 178,000 cases are expected by the National Cancer Institute to be diagnosed in women this year, also some 1,600 of breast cancer in men will be diagnosed this year. That is about an average number. It is much less a threat to men's health than breast cancer is to women's health, but it should be noted for the RECORD that men are not immune, either, from this dread disease.

While there has been an improvement in the detection rate, about a 4 percent decline in detection of breast cancers or incidents, I should say, of breast cancer, that is minuscule. It is a movement in the right direction, but it is minuscule. It shows how large the task is ahead of us.

Let us engage in this event, participate, give it our moral support, give it our physical support, not only here in the Nation's capital but throughout the country in our respective States, so that the greater awareness, the increased research that is undertaken year after year and focused on this disease will mean for future generations of young women that they will not have to wonder and worry about a fate that befell their mothers and grandmothers; that hopefully the day will come when there really is a cure and the race will be over.

Ms. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of this bipartisan resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for a Breast Cancer Survivors Event Sponsored by the National Race for the Cure.

While we have made progress in mounting an aggressive federal attack on breast cancer and the tragedy it causes, we still have far to go. Women continue to face a 1 in 8 chance of developing breast cancer during their lifetimes. It remains the most frequent major cancer in women and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women. Last year, an

estimated 182,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer and 46,000 died of the disease.

We must increase our investment in breast cancer research. We know very little about how to prevent the disease and treatment options are few. At least two-thirds of breast cancers occur in women with no known risk factors.

Just last weekend, I was honored to present a leadership award to Nancy Brinker, who established the Susan Komen Breast Cancer Foundation and who created the Race for the Cure. This event has become the nation's largest 5K series held in a record 86 cities throughout the United States in 1998.

It is most appropriate that this House approve the use of our nation's Capitol for this important event, and take this opportunity to redouble our efforts to eradicate breast cancer.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 238, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 238.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2870, TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. SOLOMON (during consideration of H. Con. Res. 238), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-449) on the resolution (H. Res. 388) providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2870) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to facilitate protection of tropical forests through debt reduction with developing countries with tropical forests, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

URGING RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res.