

breast cancer. My wife Patricia, our daughter Heather, son Jeff, numerous dear friends, and great staff will be there as Team Idaho joins with so many other participants in our efforts in this Race for the Cure to find the ultimate cure for breast cancer.

With that, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NATIONAL RACE FOR THE CURE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, first, let me thank all my colleagues that have been on the floor this morning making statements relating to the Race for the Cure and the effort that is being made in that interest in eradication of breast cancer. I also thank the Chair today for his work this morning and his support. We are all very grateful.

Mr. President, as many may know, last year a loyal and trusted member of my State, Martha Maloney, passed away after a long battle with cancer. Martha had been with my office for 18 years, so you will understand when I say she was like part of the family to me. Over the years, I had the privilege to see her develop her legislative skills, having a hand in numerous historic legislative achievements and working on airport projects all across the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Martha's bravery in fighting breast cancer inspired a 200-member team to participate in last year's National Race for the Cure on behalf of breast cancer. They ran and walked the 5K's because they were "doing it for Martha." She was able to be there. She was able to see their effort and was very pleased.

Now, Mr. President, this year's race, to be held on June 15, will be dedicated in her honor. That is why I stand here today. Martha had long been a strong supporter of breast cancer research, and proceeds from the National Race for the Cure will go to the Susan G. Komen Foundation, the Nation's largest private funder of breast cancer research, education, screening, and treatment.

Over 26,000 participants and sponsors in last year's event raised over \$650,000 that went to local hospitals and health care organizations. Preliminary figures show this year's run will double, if not triple, that amount. Already, \$1.4 million has been collected or pledged. I, like many with me in this Chamber today, think this is very significant. For that reason, we introduced a resolution designating June 15, 1996, as "National Race for the Cure Day."

With over 35,000 runners, walkers, even in-line skaters expected, this year's race will be a resounding success. Many people will contribute to

the success of the National Race for the Cure. I would be remiss if I did not tip my hat to the U.S. Postal Service for its cooperation in releasing 100 million breast cancer stamps nationwide on June 15. The pink ribbon on the new stamp, and the cheers of all those who line the Race for the Cure course, will not only pay tribute to the many who silently suffered in the past, but also serve as a promise to stand firmly committed to those battling the disease today and to commend all of our resources so there might be no casualties in the future.

Along with the breast cancer stamp, the Postal Service will launch a nationwide effort to make post offices in every community centers of information and understanding about this disease. Brochures and videotapes explaining the importance of self-examination and annual mammograms will be on hand in every post office across this great land. Postal employees will be provided with facts about breast cancer they can share nationwide.

I also would be remiss if I did not point out that the Commonwealth will host its first Race for the Cure on October 26. Mr. President, 1,000 Kentuckians are expected to make that run, joining 340,000 participants in 64 other cities across the country.

Mr. President, I attended the State convention of the postmasters in Kentucky just this past Monday. They have an individual that is in charge of the overall operation. I think this is true in most States. Hopefully, there will be more than just one race in Kentucky. We are hoping for 35 to 40. If other States will do similar events, I can almost feel a tidal wave coming in the amount of money that can be put into research and hopefully expedite the day that the answer to this devastating cancer can be found.

I want to encourage my colleagues and their staff to be one of those walkers or runners to support this worthy cause in any way they can. There is a mother or a daughter or sister who will be very thankful you did.

#### NATIONAL RACE FOR THE CURE DAY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate Resolution 257, designating June 15, 1996, as "National Race for the Cure Day," and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 257) to designate June 15, 1996, as "National Race for the Cure Day."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I join my distinguished colleagues in urging all of our colleagues, their staff, families, and friends, to join the thousands of individuals who will participate in this year's Race for the Cure. In years past, my wife and I have eagerly joined the throngs of people of all ages who run or walk, are pushed in strollers or push themselves in wheelchairs, who share one common goal: helping to raise money so that a cure can be found for the disease that has taken the lives of nearly 1 million of our sisters, daughters, wives, and mothers during the past 35 years. This has been one of the most important events in which we have participated over the years.

Since 1992, I have fought for increased funding for breast cancer because as lawmakers, it is our responsibility to provide the tools researchers need to find a cure. Many of us find ourselves fighting this insidious disease in our daily jobs, as lawmakers, scientists, researchers, doctors, and advocates. But as a husband, father, and friend, this race has been another way for me to show my support of the urgent need to stop the spread of breast cancer, of the courageous women who fought this disease and won, and finally, to honor the strong women who were simply unable to overcome the power of this disease.

I hope that everyone will heed the messages presented on the floor of the Senate and participate in this important event.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am proud to be here again this year, joining my colleagues in the Senate to talk about the National Race for the Cure. This important event underscores the critical need to raise awareness about breast cancer, and the need to support research and education about this frightening disease.

We have heard the numbers and seen the statistics. Each year breast cancer strikes 184,000 women, and kills an estimated 45,000. Far too many have died from this disease, and the list includes many of my own friends and relatives. We all can agree that more must be done to educate women about the risks, prevention, and treatment of breast cancer. I can tell you that, as a woman, the mixed messages we receive are frustrating and dangerous.

We hear conflicting advice about when to have a mammogram—one year it's at age 40 then next it's at age 50—we need consistent, accurate information or else women will continue to die. Studies show that early detection and proper treatment could save the lives of 9 out of 10 women with breast cancer—that's 90 percent, Mr. President. These numbers are too serious to ignore.

We must do all we can to encourage education and awareness about how we can protect ourselves and our daughters from the tragedy of breast cancer. For this reason, the Race for the Cure is so very important; the D.C. race is

the largest 5-kilometer race in the country—35,000 participants are expected to run, walk, and roller blade this year. This is a day to draw national attention to this disease; throughout the year races will be taking place in cities across the country to turn the spotlight on this critical women's health issue. Of course 1 day is not enough, but it's a good place to start and it's an important reminder for all of us.

I want to encourage my colleagues to participate, as well as people all over the country. As it happens, today and tomorrow are Capitol Hill registration days. I am proud to say my office has put together a team and will be participating in the race. I urge everyone to do the same.

Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to thank Senator BRADLEY for his passionate and personal commitment to addressing women's health issues. I appreciate his leadership and dedication to supporting the National Race for the Cure.

I also want to briefly thank Senator FORD for submitting the resolution to designate June 15 "National Race for the Cure Day." I am proud to join him as a cosponsor of this resolution and for recognizing the importance of the Race for the Cure in the battle against breast cancer.

Breast cancer, while predominantly a woman's health issue, does affect men and it certainly can devastate an entire family. We must do all that we can to protect ourselves and our families from having to endure the tragedy of this disease. The National Race for the Cure is an ideal way to join the fight against breast cancer. I thank my colleagues for recognizing that.

#### NO BACKSLIDING ON FINDING A CURE FOR BREAST CANCER

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing support for an increased effort to find a cure for breast cancer and for the Race for the Cure which will take place on June 15.

Every 3 minutes an American woman is diagnosed with breast cancer.

Every 12 minutes an American woman dies of breast cancer.

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in women. The incidence is rising each year.

This year, 184,300 new cases will be diagnosed and 44,300 women will die from breast cancer. In California this year, 17,100 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed and 4,100 California women will die.

Even though the Federal Government has spent almost \$1.5 billion on breast cancer research in the last 20 years and Federal funding has quadrupled since 1990, we still do not have a cure. The annual race is an important event, bringing public attention to the need to continue the drive. It gives us all a way to keep up the momentum toward a cure.

Breast cancer is not just a woman's disease. It also can afflict men. In addi-

tion, when a woman has breast cancer, her whole family is affected. Everyone must cope with the trauma, physical, and psychological.

Women today must sort through many confusing messages. There is confusion about who should have a mammogram and how frequently. There is confusion about treatment options, like mastectomy versus lumpectomy, radiation versus chemotherapy.

To help families better understand the disease, their options and research trends, the Senate Cancer Coalition which I chair with Senator MACK, is holding a hearing on June 13 from 1 to 4 p.m. in room 106 Dirksen. Experts will discuss the controversies surrounding frequency of mammograms and treatment choices. We will look at what the Federal research dollar has accomplished and the direction research should now take. We will examine the obstacles families face in getting good information and making informed decisions.

Breast cancer is a devastating disease. I commend my colleagues for coming to the Senate floor today to express their concern and to stress the importance of continuing the Federal research race for the cure. This is an important role the Federal Government can play and one in which I am proud to participate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution and preamble are agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 257) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S. RES. 257

Whereas breast cancer strikes an estimated 184,000 women and 1,000 men in the United States annually;

Whereas breast cancer will kill 44,300 women in the United States alone this year;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women between the ages of 35 and 54;

Whereas death rates resulting from breast cancer could be substantially decreased if women were informed about the risks of contracting the cancer and if they receive mammograms on a regular basis;

Whereas the Race for the Cure is dedicated to eradicating breast cancer through providing funding for research, education, treatment, and screening for low-income women;

Whereas throughout the year, almost 340,000 participants in 65 cities across the United States (including the first-time host cities of Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Cheyenne, Sacramento, Battle Creek, Baton Rouge, and Louisville) will join together in Races for the Cure to demonstrate their commitment to fighting breast cancer;

Whereas the National Race for the Cure in Washington, D.C., is the largest 5 kilometer race in the country, with over 35,000 walkers, runners, and in-line skaters expected to participate this year; and

Whereas the Seventh National Race for the Cure is to be held on Saturday, June 15, 1996, in Washington, D.C.: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates Saturday, June 15, 1996, as "National Race for the Cure Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation call-

ing upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two of our colleagues be added as cosponsors, Senator COVERDELL and Senator KOHL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I believe it would be in order to leave the resolution at the desk until 5 o'clock today so any other Senator that might want to be a cosponsor can do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE DROUGHT IN NEW MEXICO

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I wanted to take a few minutes here to bring the Senate up to date on the severe drought that we are experiencing in all of the Southwest, but particularly in my home State of New Mexico, and also to urge action on a bill that I introduced with 14 cosponsors recently—the Temporary Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1996.

Last week, in Roswell, NM, the newspaper called the Roswell Daily Record contained a joke of sorts. It said that a rancher placed five calves in a pen because he could not afford to feed them. He knew that they would not fetch much if he tried to sell them. He put a sign on there saying "free calves." He came back the next day and found 20 calves in the pen. This a joke, but unfortunately, in New Mexico, the drought is no laughing matter. The precipitation levels in my State, through the end of May of this year, are 60 to 80 percent below normal.

In the Albuquerque Journal on May 26, it profiled a ranch owned by Shirley Porter. One of the lines of the story summed up the circumstances that she faces and says, "She does not need to worry about gates anymore. There is nothing here to get loose. Shirley Porter, who is a rancher in San Jon, on the east side of New Mexico, sold every last one of her 139 cows, calves, and bulls at a livestock auction in Clayton, NM. She was given a total of \$30,204.63 for all of her livestock. She had come to this ranch as a bride right after high school. And now, at the age of 67, she was forced to liquidate. She was quoted as saying, "I am not going to grieve for them"—that is, the livestock—"because if I had kept them, they would have starved to death."