

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."

Every part of New Mexico is affected by this drought, and much of the rest of the Southwest as well. In one part of New Mexico, farmers are predicting that they will obtain about 1 bushel per acre of wheat. Usually the yield is about 45 bushels per acre. To keep the livestock alive, ranchers are forced in some cases to burn the thorns off prickly pear cacti to give their cattle a little food. Ranchers are having to sell off cattle just to pay the interest on the loans that they have, and, of course, the cattle market is flooded. Calves that would have sold for \$125 a year ago now are selling for \$10 to \$20.

Fireworks in my State have been banned by our State Corporation Commission statewide from now through the 18th of the month. I think they are going to consider extending that ban assuming no rain is forthcoming; 22 of 33 counties have been declared disaster drought areas.

Let me refer to some charts that I have here, Mr. President, to make the point even more graphically. I think these are hard for anyone to see from a distance, but perhaps the coloration of the charts will make the point.

As I understand, the Weather Service's main indicator for drought areas—severe drought—is the so-called Palmer Index. When you look at the Palmer Index for the country as a whole—this is valid through the end of March 1996—you can see that much of my State or the majority of my State even by the end of March was listed in a severe or extreme drought condition. Here again is the drought severity index. This is the long-term Palmer Index, which shows the bright red area, which shows most of my State and, of course, most of the Presiding Officer's State of Arizona listed again as severe or extreme drought. Much of Nevada and California as well as much of the Southwestern part of the country is affected.

On U.S. precipitation rankings, again from the Weather Bureau, you can see that extremely dry is the bright orange area through the entire State of New Mexico and much of the rest of the Southwest as well. This final chart is one which tries to show the severity of the fire danger. As of May 3, 1996, again it shows virtually all of New Mexico and all of Arizona and much of Texas, Colorado, Utah, California, and Nevada.

So this is a serious problem, Mr. President.

What I have proposed and what many have joined me in proposing is Senate bill 1743, the Temporary Emergency Livestock Feed Assistant Act of 1996. The bill would give immediate assistance to ranchers if passed. We now have 14 cosponsors of that legislation as of last count. We would be putting the livestock feed program back into effect with this legislation for a 1-year period. The program was suspended in the recently enacted farm bill. This proposed legislation would extend the program through 1996.

Under the bill, producers who have suffered at least a 40-percent loss of feed production would be able to apply for assistance through their local farm service agencies. The livestock eligible would be cattle, sheep, and goats. The old program was funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. We do not propose to do that again. S. 1743 targets \$18 million from the Cottonseed and Sunflower Seed Oil Export Assistance Program. I am informed that this is money which is not expected to be used this current year. It is money that was appropriated but will not be used for that purpose because the need is not there.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture has a stockpile of grain. The stockpile, of course, is referred to as the Commodity Reserve Program.

I was encouraged to see that there is a resolution that now has passed the House and which is expected to be considered here in the Senate very shortly to urge the Secretary of Agriculture and the President to go forward with use of that Commodity Reserve Program. That is another part of the legislation that we introduced calling on the Secretary of Agriculture to report back as to what portion of those commodities could appropriately be used to provide assistance to these ranchers.

Mr. President, this is a serious problem. It is not one that has been short-lived. We have been living with the drought now for many months in the Southwest. Unfortunately, the situation seems to continue. Each of my calls back to New Mexico, regardless of what subject I call to discuss with people there, begins with a discussion about the drought and the lack of rainfall.

I hope very much that the Senate and the Congress as a whole will go ahead and act on this Temporary Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act. I have talked to the chairman and ranking member of the Agriculture Committee and asked them to give attention to this, and hopefully we can take action on this in the next few weeks before we adjourn for the Fourth of July recess.

This is the kind of constructive act that I think would encourage people in their view of the Congress. There is, of course, a tremendous amount of politics being played in Washington these days on all sides. Everyone knows that. We are looking for things that we can agree upon and constructively pursue. In my view, enactment of this Senate bill 1743 should be one of those actions that we could take on a bipartisan basis which would help the people that we are sent here to represent.

Mr. President, I urge consideration of this. I encourage any of the other Senators or their staffers who may be watching or hearing the discussion today who would like to cosponsor the legislation to do so. Let me read off a short list of 14 cosponsors before I conclude my remarks.

On the Democratic side, Senators DASCHLE, BAUCUS, DORGAN, EXON, and

HARKIN are cosponsors; on the Republican side, my colleague, Senator DOMENICI, Senator GRAMM of Texas, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator HATCH, Senator INHOFE, Senator KYL, Senator PRESSLER, Senator HUTCHISON, and Senator KASSEBAUM are cosponsors.

I think this is clearly a bipartisan effort to deal with a very real-life, immediate situation. I hope very much we can take action on this in the next week or two so that relief of some sort at least can be provided before the July 4 recess. I will be looking for opportunities to move this legislation forward. We cannot legislate rain, but we can legislate relief to assist those who are suffering because of the drought.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HATCH. 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 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this Saturday marks the 50th anniversary of Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, MA, where our Nation's past comes alive for large numbers of visitors each year.

In 1995, over 500,000 people—including 110,000 schoolchildren—visited Old Sturbridge Village and enjoyed its workshops, performances, arts and crafts programs, and numerous special events. The American Association of Museums has described the village as a "model living history museum. The historic structures and their interpretation combine to offer visitors an experience that is authentic, instructive, and enjoyable. Education programs at Old Sturbridge Village set a very high standard for others to aspire toward . . . [and] deserve to be emulated in our profession."

Old Sturbridge Village has accomplished a great deal since it first opened to the public in 1946. It was originally established through the philanthropy of Albert Wells and J. Cheney Wells, two brothers who owned and operated the American Optical Company in Southbridge, MA. The Wells brothers were passionate collectors of American antiques. When their collections outgrew their homes, they came up with the idea of displaying them in a working village that would recreate the occupations of early 19th century New England for future generations.

Today, Old Sturbridge Village stands on a 200-acre tract of farmland and meadows donated by the Wells brothers, complete with a Federal-era mansion, a working sawmill and gristmill, and over 40 buildings that house their collections of antiques. Visitors who walk along the village's unpaved roads,