

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

BREAST CANCER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT OF 2005

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 757, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act of 2005.

This month marks the 21st year of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, a campaign that provides a special opportunity to offer education about the important association between early detection and survival. National Breast Cancer Awareness month also salutes the more than 2,000,000 breast cancer survivors in the United States and the efforts of victims, volunteers, and professionals who combat breast cancer each day.

According to the American Cancer Society, breast cancer is the leading cause of death among women between the ages of 40 and 55; and one out of every eight women who live to the age of 85 will develop breast cancer in her lifetime. But the disease is not limited by gender. In 2005, approximately 1,700 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed among men in the United States. In my home State of Utah, as indicated by the Utah Cancer Registry, breast cancer has the highest incidence rate of the ten leading cancer types. This disease has an impact on nearly every American's life.

Breast cancer death rates have been dropping steadily since 1991; however, challenges still remain. The bottom line is that we still do not know what causes this disease, or how to prevent it. Less than 30 percent of breast cancers are explained by known risk factors. There is general belief within the scientific community that the environment plays a role in the development of breast cancer, but the extent of that role has been less-examined.

Research has investigated the effect of isolated environmental factors such as diet, pesticides, and electromagnetic fields; but, in most cases, there has been no conclusive evidence. In-depth study of these potential risks could provide invaluable information in understanding the causes of breast cancer, and could lead to new prevention strategies. Clearly, more research needs to be done to determine the impact of environmental factors on breast cancer.

Along with Senators CHAFEE, REID, CLINTON, and TALENT, I have introduced S. 757, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act of 2005, to address this palpable need for research. Specifically, the bill would authorize the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIEHS, to award grants for the development and operation of up to eight centers for the purpose of conducting research on environmental factors that may be related to breast cancer. This legislation is modeled after the highly successful and promising Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program, DOD BCRP, which operates under a competitive, peer-reviewed grant-making process that involves consumers.

Isolated studies have been conducted to look at suspected environmental links to breast cancer; but these studies are only a small step toward the broad strategic research that is required. What is needed is a collaborative, comprehensive, nationally focused strategy to address this oversight, a strategy like the one outlined in S. 757.

As this year's National Breast Cancer Awareness Month comes to a close, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill. This Federal commitment is critical for the overall, national strategy and the long-term investments required to discover the environmental causes of breast cancer so that we can prevent it, treat it more effectively, and, ultimately, cure it.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate passed S. Res. 282, which recognizes October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month and establishes a sense of the Senate that the Congress should raise awareness of domestic violence in the United States and its impact on our Nation's families. I am thankful to the 32 co-sponsors of this resolution and to my colleagues for its unanimous passage.

We have made substantial progress in combating domestic violence since 1994 when we passed the Violence Against Women Act. Since the Act's passage, domestic violence has dropped by almost 50 percent. Incidents of rape are down by 60 percent. The number of women killed by an abusive husband or boyfriend is down by 22 percent and more than half of all rape victims are stepping forward to report the crime.

Despite this record of success, we still have so much more to do. According to the Department of Justice, more than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends every day. More than 2.5 million women are victims of violence each year and nearly one in three women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. Reports also indicate that up to ten million children experience domestic violence in their homes each year, and nearly 8,800,000 children

in the United States witness domestic violence each year.

This is unacceptable. The impact this has on our Nation's families and on the fabric of our society as a whole is clear. What is lesser known is the impact that domestic violence has on our Nation's pocketbook. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently found that violence against women costs our country in excess of \$5.8 billion each year; \$4.1 billion of this is spent on direct medical and mental health care services. Since 1994, we have invested \$15.50 per woman to implement the Violence Against Women Act, but it is estimated that this investment has saved \$159 per woman, with a net overall savings of \$14.8 billion. I bring this up to remind my colleagues that even in this time of budget deficits, investing in programs to halt domestic violence is not only the right thing to do, but it ultimately saves money.

It is fitting that this year's National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is the month that the Senate passed the Violence Against Women Act of 2005. This bill will reauthorize critical components of the original act, and it will establish further protections for battered immigrants and victims of human trafficking in order to additionally combat domestic violence and sexual assault. The legislation takes the critical next steps to helping victims become safe, secure, and self-sufficient. I would like to point out that this bill had 57 co-sponsors and passed unanimously. This is in stark contrast to the original Act, which took many, many years to get passed. We have changed the paradigm on this issue and we have come a long way. But, we need to do more. The Violence Against Women Act of 2005 will help do this, and I look forward to the House-Senate conference on this bill and getting the bill passed into law.

In addition to the work that we are doing in the Senate, National Domestic Violence Awareness Month gives us a chance to acknowledge the hard work of so many individuals and groups that have tackled this issue head-on. These advocates talk the talk and they walk the walk. They help ensure a better life for so many battered women and children, and they remind Congress what is at stake and what remains to be done. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the advocates, lawyers, service providers, judges, police, nurses, shelter directors, and the many others who have dedicated their lives to this cause.

Again, I thank my colleagues for acting on this important resolution, and I look forward to working with them in the coming months and years to address the problem of domestic violence in our Nation.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate

crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On July, 17, 2004, a 32-year-old gay man left a local Austin, TX, bar with two men, and walked home. The two men, Donald Bockman and Darren Gay, returned to the victim's home later that evening where they proceed to beat him and sexually assault him. Police say the two men dragged, tied-up, beat, cut, then sexually assaulted the victim. According to police, this attack was motivated by the victim's sexual orientation.

I believe that our Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, in all circumstances, from threats to them at home. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a major step forward in achieving that goal. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, last Thursday, in the midst of National Safe Schools Week, a student was nearly shot to death inside a Michigan high school. This tragic incident further underscores the need to do more to combat youth violence, especially gun violence.

According to published newspaper reports of the shooting, around noon last Thursday, a tenth grade student fired as many as three shots at another student in a crowded high school hallway. The 15-year-old victim was struck once in the chest by a .380 caliber bullet, which missed his heart by less than an inch. Fortunately, he is expected to live.

The suspect, who is also 15 years old, allegedly used a stolen .380 caliber pistol in the shooting and now faces life in prison after being charged as an adult. Reportedly, the suspect also has a previous conviction involving a firearm violation. The shooting last Thursday came less than a month after two other students were injured in a drive-by shooting outside the same high school. Unfortunately, youth gun violence continues to threaten communities, destroy families, and change the lives of too many young people forever.

Only a day before last Thursday's shooting, thousands of young people across the country observed a Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, which was designed to empower children and teenagers to do what they can to eliminate gun violence in their communities. In many communities, students were given the opportunity to sign a voluntary pledge against gun violence. Since the first

Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence in 1996, more than 7 million students have signed the pledge. Here is what the pledge says:

I will never bring a gun to school; I will never use a gun to settle a dispute; I will use my influence with my friends to keep them from using guns to settle disputes. My individual choices and actions, when multiplied by those of young people throughout the country, will make a difference. Together, by honoring this pledge, we can reverse the violence and grow up in safety.

I applaud the organizers and students who participated in this year's Day of National Concern About Young People and Gun Violence for their efforts to reduce gun violence. The thousands of students who signed the pledge this year, and the millions before them, have promised to do what they can to prevent tragedies like last week's school shooting in Michigan. Congress should do its part by adequately funding important law enforcement programs and by passing commonsense gun safety legislation.

BREAST CANCER ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month and 2005 marks more than 20 years that National Breast Cancer Awareness Month has educated women about early breast cancer detection, diagnosis, and treatment.

Yet, more than three million women currently live with breast cancer and the causes of this disease are still mostly unknown. While we have made significant advances in treatment, so much more needs to be done when it comes to prevention of this often fatal disease.

The Breast Cancer Environmental Research Act, S. 757, would enhance breast cancer environmental research across the country. This bill which is modeled after the Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Program, would over 5 years, invest \$30 million through a peer-reviewed grant process to establish a multi-disciplinary approach.

At this time, four research centers study prenatal-adult environmental exposures that may cause breast cancer. And while this is a good start, we need a nationally focused, collaborative and comprehensive strategy to approach this and the Breast Cancer Environmental Research Act would do just that.

This country has great resources when it comes to medical and scientific research. I believe this bill would provide an efficient and effective strategy for developing research in the environmental causes of this tragic disease.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF FACTS ON FILE

• Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, it doesn't seem all that long ago that one of our

most popular television shows featured a detective with a catch phrase that soon became part of our national vocabulary. When questioning someone who was offering more opinions than observations he would often interrupt and say, "Just the facts." Those few words sum up the history of a publication that has grown from an in-depth look at World War II to an incredible collection of all forms of data that covers just about everything from the beginnings of recorded history to the exploration of the furthest ranges of our universe.

Sixty-five years ago, Facts on File World News Digest was founded in 1940 by three emigrants from Hitler's Europe who knew there would be a need for a publication devoted to the issues of World War II. They had witnessed the rise of Nazism in the 1930s and recognized the need for a U.S.-based publication that focused on both world and domestic news events in the years leading up to World War II. Their first issue dealt with the presidential race between Roosevelt and Wilkie and their first bound volume of the events of the day was written, as described in the forward, as an effort to provide a clear and concise guide to help the reader navigate through a "hopeless maze of thousands of facts."

Nowadays, by comparison, we are deluged by tens of millions of facts and other pieces of data from around the world almost every day. Through it all, Facts on File has continued to sift the trivial from the significant and put together volume after volume of written information placing the facts about a myriad of subjects online and at our fingertips.

Facts on File World News Digest was originally conceived as a source of information for radio and news journalists. Today, it serves an ever widening group of people who need quick and easy access to the basic facts about an endless list of items. Teachers rely on the publications for their lesson plans. Students rely on the easy access their database provides them for help with their homework, background for their papers, or just to encourage a genuine curiosity about the history of the world around them and how things work.

Weekly Reader, which is now a part of the Facts on File family, took a poll of its readers recently. They discovered that almost 70 percent of today's students reported that they look for and find most of the facts they need for their homework on the Internet. Their use of the latest technology was the good news. The bad news was they often do not question the material they find or use another source to double check it. They just assume what they have found is correct.

That is why it is so vitally important that we make sure our children, students and researchers have access to online materials on the web that put a premium on facts—not opinions. For that reason and so many more, Facts