

permanent field sites where victims of the fire can go for assistance and 4 additional mobile sites.

It is critical that the FEMA centers get opened as soon as possible—so that the help gets where it is needed most.

There are nine large fires currently raging in the State—all of which have caused considerable damage.

In total, these fires have burned over 650,000 acres—about the size of Rhode Island. Twenty people have been killed. This includes a firefighter from Marin County who was killed by a fast moving wall of fire associated with the Cedar fire. Twenty-four hundred homes have been lost in five counties, and thousands more structures have been burned.

There are some 13,000 firefighters waging a battle against the fires. True to form, these firefighters have given everything they have to put out the fires and are exhausted.

Our thoughts and our prayers go out to these men and women—and to the family of the firefighter who died—we know that these firefighters are doing everything possible to save lives, homes, and private property.

Let me now go through some of the fires to let you know what is happening.

The Cedar Fire in San Diego has become the largest wildfire in California history. It has burned 250,000 acres—and 6 days old, it is only 15 percent contained. Thus far, 22 injuries have been reported as a result of this fire, and 7 civilian fatalities confirmed by the San Diego Sheriff's Department. Additionally, 1,300 structures have been destroyed.

The fire has destroyed 90 percent of the town of Cuyamaca, and today, it threatens the communities of Pine Hills, Mt. Laguna, Ramona and Julian. Plans to aggressively protect the historic town of Julian are in place. Overnight, 300 structures were destroyed in Cuyamaca and Harrison.

The Old Fire in San Bernardino is also burning out of control and continues to pose a major threat to Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear, and other mountain communities. This fire also began 6 days ago. It has consumed 60,000 acres thus far and is only 10 percent contained.

Massive resources have been expended to fight this fire, including 2,175 firefighters, 10 helicopters, 40 fire crews, 280 engines, and 7 air tankers.

There have been three injuries to date and two civilian deaths. Conservative estimates suggest that 550 residential structures and 10 commercial structures have been destroyed. But this is just the tip of the iceberg.

There are 50,000–60,000 homes and 2,000 commercial properties in the area threatened by this fire. More than 50,000 people have been evacuated from communities like Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear. Firefighters are doing what they can to protect these communities from going up in flames, but this is difficult because of the thousands of trees

killed by the Bark Beetle, which have become kindling in this fire.

The Grand Prix fires also continues to rage in San Bernardino, near the community of Fontana. This fire has consumed 70,000 acres, destroyed 60 residences and 60 other structures, and has resulted in 27 injuries. This fire began 10 days ago, and is 40 percent contained. Today, 1,600 firefighters, 12 helicopters, 42 fire crews, 159 engines, and 30 bull dozers are committed to this fire.

It is hoped that weather conditions will allow firefighters to get better control of this fire today.

Moving North, the Simi fire threatens the community of Stevenson Ranch. The good news with this fire is that it did not move into the canyons and cut a path toward Malibu. But when the wind shifted, the fire turned toward a sub-development on the northern end of Los Angeles County.

This fire has consumed 105,560 acres and destroyed 16 structures and 64 other buildings. Thus far, there have been 5 injuries as a result of this fire, and the fire is only 35 percent contained.

Now, firefighters are trying to keep this fire away from homes and have thus far been successful. Today is a critical day for this fire. Cooler temperatures may allow a fire line to be completed along Potero Canyon, and this would go a long way toward bringing this fire under control.

Like the other fires, massive resources have been deployed to fight this fire, including: 1,389 firefighters, 9 helicopters, 236 engines, 6 air tankers, and 27 bulldozers.

The Piru fire continues to burn in Ventura county, near the community of Fillmore.

Thus far, 62,000 acres have been consumed, and the fire is only 30 percent contained.

The fire began a week ago, has caused 20 injuries and destroyed 8 structures.

But this fire remains dangerous. The fire is moving towards fuel-laden areas in the Los Padres National Forest, and we have to watch this one closely.

The Padua fire—near Claremont, CA—is smaller than the other ones, but it has caused considerable damage nonetheless.

Latest reports show that it has burned almost 10,000 acres, and the good news is that it is 50 percent contained.

This fire has caused 15 injuries, destroyed 59 structures, and threatens 500 homes in the community of Mt. Baldy.

The resources directed at this fire include 691 firefighters, 17 fire crews, 80 engines, and 4 bulldozers.

Some good news from the Whitmore fire, near Shasta, CA.

This fire which has burned approximately 1,000 acres is 80 percent contained. There have been no injuries as a result of this fire, and it is expected to be contained today.

It is my great hope that this happens.

Good news also with the Tuk Fire, 10 miles east of Orick, CA, south of Crescent City.

This fire has burned only 315 acres and is 80 percent contained. Officials are hoping that this fire will be fully contained today as well.

The mountain fire, which burned just under 10,000 acres in Riverside, CA, has been 100 percent contained.

Fire officials will continue to complete burnout operation in near the fire edge, and pending favorable weather, should be completed soon.

This fire was serious—it caused 6 injuries and 61 structures.

Fire crews and equipment are coming in from other States. The governor of New Mexico has offered equipment, and I understand that other States have offered help as well.

As crews become weary and fatigued, it will be increasingly important to get reinforcements from other States—and I will do what I can to make sure this happens.

In terms of victim assistance, help is on its way. As I mentioned, FEMA will be establishing four permanent centers in affected communities, and four mobile centers.

Additionally, if any Californian needs help, they can call my San Diego or Los Angeles office, and we will do anything we can to ensure that they get the appropriate assistance.

This is a terrible time for Californians, but in times of crisis, people pull together and do what they can to help one another.

It is my hope that these fires can be quickly contained—with limited casualties and loss of property.

This event has truly been a wake up call, and I hope that we learn how critical it is to manage our lands, to ensure that catastrophic fires like these can be prevented.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and, as the month is coming to an end, it is appropriate that we take some time to celebrate the progress we have made against this devastating disease and, at the same time, acknowledge how much further we have to go.

Breast cancer has taken a tremendous toll on far too many Americans and their families. There are very few people in this country who haven't lost a family member, friend or coworker to this cancer. More than 200,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year alone, and, regrettably, about 40,000 of those diagnosed will die from the disease. Across the country, one woman in eight will develop breast cancer at some point during her life. While we have made great progress, we must continue to work to find new and more effective ways of preventing, detecting and treating breast cancer.

Astoundingly, of the 3 million American women who are living with breast

cancer, an estimated 1 million don't know it. Regular screenings and early detection remain the most effective ways to combat breast cancer and improve a woman's chances for successful treatment and survival. It is therefore critical that we take steps to make early detection more common.

For this reason, I am a strong supporter of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, which has provided important cancer screening services at low or no cost to more than three million low-income American women who otherwise might not have been able to afford these critically important tests. The Maine Breast and Cervical Health program is funded through this program and provides screening and diagnostic services at 300 sites across the State. Since its inception, more than 20,500 screenings have been conducted through this program in Maine, and 151 cases of breast cancer have been diagnosed. As one Maine woman observed, "This screening program was an answered prayer. I had been concerned about having to skip checkups lately, but there was no way to come up with the money any time soon. I will gladly tell all of my friends about this and will gladly return for follow-up."

Screening must be coupled with treatment if it is to save lives, and that is why I also cosponsored legislation to provide the treatment necessary to save the lives of the women who are diagnosed with cancer through this program. Since the screening program is targeted to low-income women, many of those screened do not have health insurance and many more are under-insured. The Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act, which has been signed into law, gives states the option of providing treatment through the Medicaid program for woman diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through this screening program. I am pleased to say that Maine is one of 45 states that have elected to take advantage of this option.

Promising research is leading to major breakthroughs in preventing, treating and curing breast cancer. There simply is no investment that promises greater returns for Americans than our investment in research, and I have been a strong proponent of congressional efforts to double our investment in biomedical research over five years. Last year, the National Institutes of Health spent \$640 billion on breast cancer research. This year that figure grew to nearly \$700 million.

I was also pleased to join my colleague from California, Senator FEINSTEIN, in introducing the National Cancer Act of 2003, which sets out a comprehensive national plan to combat cancer, with substantial and regular increases in the National Cancer Institute's budget. The legislation also includes important provisions to increase access to cancer screening, clinical trials, cancer drugs, and high quality

cancer care. I am hopeful that continued funding increases will allow us to accelerate our efforts to find better treatments, a means of prevention, and ultimately a cure for devastating diseases like breast cancer.

As National Breast Cancer Awareness Month comes to a close, we should celebrate life and the progress we are making in the fight against this disease. With determination and patience, we can limit the terrible impact of the disease and bring hope to millions of women and their families.

In closing, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the tremendous leadership of the senior Senator from Maine on this issue. Senator SNOWE has been a tireless champion and advocate, and has led the battle against breast cancer, first in the House and now in the Senate, on a number of fronts ranging from increased breast cancer research funding at the National Institutes of Health and Department of Defense to landmark legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of genetic information. We should all be grateful for her efforts.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, this week marks the close of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and today is a time for many of us to reflect on how cancer has touched virtually every American's life. According to the American Cancer Society, one in two men and one in three women will be diagnosed with cancer. We have made important advances in treating cancer victims, but we are not yet at our ultimate goal of finding a cure.

I am pleased to announce that my alma mater, Michigan State University, is one of the leaders in finding a cure for breast cancer. Michigan State was one of only four institutions nationwide to receive a grant from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Cancer Institute to study the prenatal-to-adult environmental exposures that may predispose a woman to breast cancer.

But this is just a down-payment in ending breast cancer. It is generally believed that the environment plays some role in the development of breast cancer, but the extent of that role is not understood. If we can identify those risks, we can stop the disease. More research needs to be done to determine the impact of the environment on breast cancer, which has been understudied in the past.

To do so, I urge my colleagues to support S.983, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act, to ensure that this research continues. This legislation would create a new mechanism for environmental health research and provide a unique process by which centers are selected. Modeled after the Defense Department's Breast Cancer Research Program, which has been so successful, it would also include consumer advocates in the peer review and programmatic review process.

It would be amazing if the research about to be conducted at Michigan

State led to a cure for breast cancer. But that dream can only happen if scientists, doctors, and others have the right resources. Let's continue to fight the war against cancer.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, this week marks the close of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. During the month of October, dedicated advocates, breast cancer survivors, and health professionals commemorate the tremendous progress we have made in the fight against breast cancer, as well as raise awareness about the progress we hope to make in the future.

In the last 10 years, we have accomplished many things. We have increased funding for breast cancer research by 700 percent, passed the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act, which has raised more than \$30 million, and made sure that Medicare and Medicaid are required to cover mammograms. We have accomplished a lot, but we must continue to fight.

Breast cancer is second only to lung cancer in cancer deaths among women. An estimated 211,300 new invasive cases of breast cancer are expected to occur among women in the United States during 2003. An estimated 39,800 women will die from breast cancer. While incidence among men is rare, we know that 400 men will also lose their lives this year to breast cancer, an area in which we still have much to learn.

I wrote the Mammography Quality Standards Act more than 10 years ago to save women's lives. Before MQSA became law, there were no national quality standards. Image quality varied widely and there were no inspections. Now, when women get mammograms, they know the equipment meets Federal safety and quality standards. Currently, I am working to reauthorize this important law before Congress adjourns.

In 1990, I fought for the Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program to make sure women without health insurance have access to lifesaving tests like mammograms. Also, I fought for the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act to help these women get the treatment they need if they are diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer. My colleagues and I on both sides of the aisle have worked together, especially the women Senators and the Galahads of the Senate, like Senators KENNEDY, HARKIN, GRASSLEY, and SPECTER.

For all that we have done, there is still more to do. We need to make sure women have the information they need about the importance of screenings, make sure we have the best tools and best trained doctors for diagnosis and treatment, and make sure uninsured women have access to health care. Also, we must be steadfast on research. I came to the U.S. Senate to change lives and save lives. I will continue to fight to eradicate breast cancer.

Today, I commemorate the progress we have made and look towards the future. I will keep fighting to make sure

women's health is on the agenda, and breast cancer survivors, and the health professionals can make a difference in the lives of thousands of women. Each one of us can make a difference. Together we make change.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, every 3 minutes, a woman somewhere in the United States is diagnosed with breast cancer.

Every 12 minutes, the same disease steals away another person's mother, wife, companion, or friend.

According to the National Cancer Institute, breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women in the United States, and second only to lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths.

In my home State of Alaska it was predicted that another 300 women this year would hear their doctor tell them "you have breast cancer".

I don't personally know the thoughts that run through these women's minds at that moment, but I think the best thing that we can do is to make sure that the next thing that doctor can say is "you caught it early enough—we can cure it."

Medical science says that the key to beating this cancer is early detection and early intervention. That's why it's vitally important for women to be aware of this disease.

Women need to be vigilant, and need to follow medical recommendations regarding mammograms and self-exams. We have a number of courageous women in Alaska who fought breast cancer and are sharing their experiences with other women, increasing awareness of the condition.

Alaskan survivors including Carla Williams and world-class dog musher Dee Dee Jonrowe make time in their schedules to come and advocate on behalf of those whose lives have been touched by breast cancer, and they are doing a great job of raising awareness.

We must continue this fight to increase awareness not only during October, National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, but year round, and I thank my colleagues for the chance to speak about National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize this month as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month." This special month is meant to bring awareness to the continued prevalence of breast cancer and the importance of using early detection techniques to help reduce the number of women and men who lose their battle against breast cancer each year.

This year it is estimated that more than 200,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed. Through the use of early detection, many of these cases will be successfully diagnosed and treated before the cancer spreads. However, breast cancer will also claim close to 40,000 victims in this year alone.

To promote early detection of breast cancer, National Mammography Day is

celebrated each October as a part of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. This year, on October 17, many radiologists provided free or discounted mammograms in an effort to encourage more women to take part in this important screening. Mammography is an important tool to help detect breast cancer while it is still highly treatable.

Unfortunately, not all women have easy access to mammograms either because they are uninsured or their health insurance does not cover this service. Further aggravating this issue is the low reimbursement of mammograms by Medicare, and the fact that not enough assistance is available to train and recruit more radiologists to perform this vital screening. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Assure Access to Mammography Act of 2003. This legislation increases the Medicare reimbursement for mammograms and helps in the recruitment of radiologists to perform mammograms. I am hopeful that it will be enacted soon.

Hardly a family or group of friends has not been affected by breast cancer in some way. Events such as the annual "Race for the Cure" in support of breast cancer prove that there is widespread support for finding further treatment options and cures for this disease. I encourage those who are interested to visit the National Breast Cancer Awareness Month website to learn more at www.nbcam.org.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I rise to speak about breast cancer prevention, detection, and treatment, a cause I have championed throughout my career as a public servant. I am proud to be a sponsor of many bills to assist the breast cancer community in its fight to treat, prevent, and eventually eradicate this disease.

Like many Americans, my family life has been touched by the tragedy of cancer. The impact of this disease on men and women can not be overestimated. Breast cancer is the leading cancer among American women, second only to lung cancer in cancer deaths.

Each year, more than 200,000 Americans receive a diagnosis of breast cancer and nearly 40,000 die. What we must remember when confronted with these overwhelming numbers, however, is that behind each statistic is a personal story of struggle and courage. I have heard many of these stories. Today, I would like to share the story of one Oregonian fighting to survive her own disease.

Life changed for Janet Romine on August 19, 1999. On that day, this enthusiastic and energetic teacher, wife and daughter reported to her doctor for a regularly-scheduled mammogram. Unlike her previous mammograms, however, a lump was detected that required surgical biopsy. Janet wrote the story of her diagnosis for KGW Northwest News online. In recollecting the wait between surgery and receiving the biopsy results, Janet wrote: "After the surgery, deep in my soul I knew this

was not a simple little lump. I felt violated, depressed and dark as I waited for the phone call."

In that call, Janet learned that the lump was malignant and would require surgery for its removal and 7 weeks of radiation and drug therapy. Yet, just three days after her diagnosis, Janet participated in the Komen Foundation Race for the Cure in Portland, OR. Janet's friends and teaching colleagues walked the race by her side, having added Janet's name to their banners.

Janet describes her cancer diagnosis as a beginning, and not an ending. Like the thousands of women who were diagnosed before her and the thousands of women who will follow, Janet's life changed forever.

Sadly, stories of coping and courage are no longer rare. However, there is some good news: the mortality rate from breast cancer has declined 2 percent each year for the last 10 years. It is imperative that we fight to continue this trend by supporting increased funding for breast cancer research, prevention, detection and treatment programs.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about awareness and prevention of breast cancer. My wife Janet and I have always made the early prevention and detection of breast cancer a top priority. During my tenure as Governor of Ohio, the State became one of only four States to create an office within my administration devoted solely to women's health issues. The Office of Women's Health continues to address women's health needs such as early prevention and detection of breast cancer and recommends actions such as legislation or policy development.

I am so proud of Janet who is a champion of detection and prevention procedures to combat breast cancer and that as First Lady she was successful in lobbying the Ohio Legislature to designate the third Thursday in October as Ohio Mammography Day. This year was Janet's eleventh year traveling throughout the State on this day to stress the importance of early breast cancer detection.

For all of Janet's work to promote early prevention and screenings for breast cancer, the Ohio Breast and Cervical Cancer Coalition named an annual award after her. Janet continues to present the "Janet Voinovich Service Award" to recognize an individual's commitment to improving the quality of life for cancer survivors.

Yet, there is more that needs to be done to find a cure for breast cancer and I have been fighting in the Senate to encourage the National Institutes of Health, NIH, to take advantage of new technology to undertake innovative research in this field.

One research initiative that could give women a critical tool in the prevention of breast cancer is the study of environmental effects on the occurrence of the disease. Some studies have suggested that environmental factors

like diet, pesticides and electromagnetic fields could play a role in the growth of breast cancer. Yet, to date, there have not been enough comprehensive research initiatives to draw conclusions.

For this reason, in the 107th Congress and again this year, I cosponsored the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act to create eight centers throughout the Nation to study the link between environmental factors and breast cancer. While we continue to work on this bill in the Senate, I am so pleased that the NIH and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIEHS, have taken the first step in creating four centers for this purpose. I was so proud to be at the University of Cincinnati earlier this month to announce that the University along with the Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center had been chosen to receive a NIH grant to establish one of the four centers. The University of Cincinnati and Children's Hospital have a long history of contribution to the quality of life and health in the Greater Cincinnati region and nationwide, and I am encouraged about the work that is being done to determine the factors that cause breast cancer. We must work to make sure that quality research initiatives like this one continue.

That is why I recently joined my colleagues in a letter of support for the reauthorization of the Breast Cancer Research Stamp program. Since 1998, sales of the stamp have generated more than \$34 million for breast cancer research at Federal research facilities. In fact, the Breast Cancer Stamp is the most successful semi-postal in history, and I am confident that its reauthorization will continue to help fund life-saving breast cancer research over the next several years.

Until we find a cure however, Janet and I will continue to do what we can to promote awareness of breast cancer and help ensure that early detection procedures are available to women who need them most.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the American Cancer Society estimates that in 2003, there will be 2,600 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed among women in Oregon and that 500 women will die of breast cancer in Oregon. October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, so it is important that we take stock of where we are in preventing, detecting and treating this disease.

All women are at risk of breast cancer, but when this cancer is found in its early stages, the 5-year survival rate approaches 100 percent. Screening exams are especially important because through early detection, women, in partnership with their health care providers, can significantly reduce deaths due to breast cancer.

A recent study published in the Archives of Surgery found that more cases of breast cancer were detected in women taking part in an Oregon breast cancer screening program than in

women who were not part of the program. The Oregon Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Program began in 1996 and is a statewide screening program for low-income women with little access to medical services. In this study, Oregon Health Sciences University researchers evaluated 15,730 women who had a total of 23,149 mammograms and 20,396 breast exams between January 1, 1997 and December 31, 2001. The study found the screening program had a detection rate of 12.3 breast cancers per 1,000 women, which is greater than rates of other screening programs. The women in this study diagnosed with breast cancer also had a 97-percent rate of compliance with suggested therapies for their cancer.

Working together, many groups have found that they can maximize their resources and develop more effective partnerships to reach health care consumers and providers in Oregon. Despite the excellent job that is being done, we need to continue to foster this activism and continue to find new ways to fund innovations in detection and treatment and to make them accessible to all women.

In Oregon, the American Cancer Society, the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, the Y.W.C.A, and the National Black Leadership Initiative on Cancer, are just a few of the leaders in the community who have worked together and with other organizations to reach out to women in Oregon and their families to improve the health status of women in my home State. I want to thank them for their efforts in helping Oregon families have better information and awareness about this disease as well as helping women as they go through treatment.

I have always been a staunch supporter of Federal funds for breast cancer research, and I will continue to do so. It is gratifying to know we have come so far and to see how we can make progress in fighting this form of cancer.

NOMINATION OF MICHAEL GARCIA

Mr. HATCH. I appreciate Senator COLLINS, Chair of the Governmental Affairs Committee, entering into a colloquy on a matter that concerns the Judiciary Committee. In particular, our colloquy involves the nomination of Michael Garcia to be Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security. Following our statements, I will seek a unanimous consent agreement to refer Mr. Garcia's nomination to the Judiciary Committee.

All committees derive their "respective jurisdictions" from Senate Rule XXV, among other sources. As such the Governmental Affairs Committee, in its responsibility for the "organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government," played a crucial role in establishing the new Department of Homeland Security. I would like to compliment Senator COLLINS on her leadership and the signifi-

cant improvements that have resulted in our nation's security since September 11th.

Also, under Senate Rule XXV, the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction over "Immigration and naturalization." It is important for the immigration and naturalization functions which have been transferred from the Department of Justice and other law enforcement agencies to the Department of Homeland Security to remain under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee.

With the formation of three new bureaus for immigration policy in the Department of Homeland Security, countless situations—from day-to-day immigration services and enforcement to long-term border security planning—will arise in which legislation affecting these bureaus and oversight of these bureaus is an essential role of the Judiciary Committee. I appreciate my colleague taking the time to clarify the confirmation process of Mr. Garcia and the commitment to Senate Rules XXV and XXVI, Section 8 as it affects the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction.

Ms. COLLINS. I appreciate the Senator's comments and I look forward to working with him. I would also like to assure him that I do not believe the Governmental Affairs Committee's jurisdiction affects in any way the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction over immigration and naturalization matters, as set forth in Senate rule XXV. The Governmental Affairs Committee was responsible for the Homeland Security Act of 2002 which created the new Department of Homeland Security. The committee has conducted wide-ranging and vigorous oversight of the Department and, this year alone, has reported out six bills that address homeland security concerns. In total, the Governmental Affairs Committee has held over 30 hearing on homeland security matters, thus reflecting the paramount role it plays with respect to these matters.

The committee also has handled the nominations of almost all of the Department's nominees. On June 5th of this year, our committee held a hearing on Mr. Garcia's nomination. We reported his nomination to the full Senate on June 17th. We then agreed to a referral of Mr. Garcia's nomination to the Judiciary Committee. I understand that my colleague, the distinguished Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, now seeks a second referral of the nomination in order to complete its work thereon. I have no objection to my colleagues' request.

Mr. HATCH. I thank the Chair of the Governmental Affairs for her comments and efforts on this matter.

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF PAUL WELLSTONE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to remember our friend Paul Wellstone, who died a year ago this month. All of us