

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