

Overcoming these protests and threats, Mr. Cole moved in and became the first family to integrate the community.

In honor of this distinguished former resident, members of the community surrounding the Oakwood Station Post Office, have advocated that the post office at 265 South Western Avenue in Los Angeles be named after Nat "King" Cole.

It is my pleasure to introduce such legislation, and I hope that my colleagues will support it.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 2931. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, as the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office", to the Committee on Government Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator BOXER, to introduce legislation that would name a postal facility in Los Angeles, California after the great Los Angeles Laker's announcer, Francis Dayle "Chick" Hearn.

Chick Hearn was born on November 27, 1916, in Buda, IL.

His interest in broadcasting began when he worked for the Armed Forces Radio, while he was stationed in the Philippines during World War II.

Soon after he was discharged, he began announcing Bradley University basketball games for a radio station in Peoria, IL.

Mr. Hearn's desire to work in radio broadcasting soon led him to Southern California, where he worked for CBS radio announcing University of Southern California football games.

Then, in 1961, Chick Hearn began announcing Lakers' game when the franchise moved from Minnesota to Los Angeles.

His contributions to the game go far beyond giving the fans the play-by-play. Mr. Hearn pioneered basketball phrases, such as "airball" and "slam dunk" and "finger role" which are now well known and often used by Americans who participate or have an interest in basketball.

Perhaps the most distinguished characteristic of Chick Hearn's career is his extraordinary dedication to his work. Beginning on November 21, 1965, Mr. Hearn announced a record 3,338 consecutive games for the Los Angeles Lakers.

This streak ended on December 16, 2001, three days before Mr. Hearn underwent heart surgery. Until his death on August 5, 2002, Hearn had been the only play-by-play announcer the Los Angeles Lakers had ever had.

During his distinguished career of more than 40 years with the Los Angeles Lakers, Mr. Hearn saw the Lakers capture nine NBA titles.

He had the opportunity to watch the careers of basketball stars such as Jerry West, Wilt Chamberlain, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Magic Johnson, and

he spread his love of basketball to all who listened.

He is a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame and the Sportscasters Hall of Fame.

In honor of Chick Hearn's dedicated service, it is my pleasure to introduce legislation to name the post office at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, CA.

It is my hope that the Senate will approve this legislation, and honor the memory of Chick Hearn.

By Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 2932. A bill to make technical amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, today I am proud to introduce, along with my colleagues Senator ENZI, Senator COLLINS, and Senator COCHRAN, the Higher Education Technical Amendments of 2002. This legislation makes several technical and non-controversial changes to the Higher Education Act, HEA, and is designed to provide relief from burdensome legal requirements, improve the financial aid process, and bring greater clarity to the law.

Most importantly, it provides for a one-year extension of two provisions in the HEA that are of great importance to students, their families, and schools. These provide schools having low student loan default rates with exemptions from the requirement that loan proceeds be disbursed in multiple installments, and the requirement that the disbursement of loan proceeds to first-time undergraduate borrowers be delayed for 30 days after classes start. Under current law, these provisions are set to expire at the end of this month.

Thousands of institutions of higher education across America count on these exemptions to save them time and money in the disbursement of their limited financial aid resources. These provisions also serve as an incentive for schools to keep their default rates low. Additionally, failing to act now means that students needing loan proceeds for books or living expenses could be seriously disadvantaged. At a time when both student and institutional budgets are being squeezed, we should do what we can to provide them with relief.

The bill makes a number of other beneficial changes to the HEA. Most notably, it: Helps protect home-schooled students by making it clear that institutions of higher education will not lose their institutional eligibility for Federal financial aid by admitting home-schooled students. Clarifies the Federal policy on the return of financial aid funds when students withdraw, to better protect students' grant aid. Removes barriers to students seeking forbearance from lenders on student loan payments, by eliminating the requirement that new agreements between lenders and borrowers be in writ-

ing. Instead, the bill allows a lender to accept a request for forbearance over the telephone, as long as a confirmation notice of the agreement reached is provided to the borrower and the borrower's file is updated. Makes clear that under the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program, the U.S. Department of Education can provide scholarship aid to low-income and minority students to prepare for and attend law school. Eases requirements for Hispanic-Serving Institutions, HSIs, by allowing them to apply for Federal HSI grants without waiting two years between applications. Corrects a drafting error in current law that mistakenly bars students attending certain nonprofit schools of veterinary medicine from eligibility for the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Allows financial aid administrators to use "professional judgment" to adjust a student's financial need in cases where the student is a ward of the court. Expands the use of technology to provide voter registration material directly to students in a timely manner.

I am well aware that extending the two provisions set to expire on September 30 for another year will cost \$10 million. However, we intend to find the necessary offsets to pay for these extensions as the bill progresses through the Senate. It is my sincere hope that we can all work together in these final weeks of the session to see that this legislation becomes law.

The Higher Education Technical Amendments of 2002 will improve the financial aid process for everyone involved, but most importantly, for our nation's postsecondary students. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 253—RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2002 AS "NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HAGEL, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SHELBY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELMS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. THURMOND, and Mrs. CARNAHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 325

Whereas over 1,000,000 American families live with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 American man in 6 will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime;

Whereas over the past decade prostate cancer has been the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer and the second most common cancer killer of American men;

Whereas 189,000 American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer and 30,200 American men will die of prostate cancer in 2002, according to American Cancer Society estimates;

Whereas fully ¼ of new cases of prostate cancer occur in men during their prime working years;

Whereas African-Americans have the highest incidence and mortality rates of prostate cancer in the world;

Whereas screening by both digit rectal examination and prostate-specific antigen blood test (PSA) can diagnose the disease in earlier and more treatable stages and has reduced prostate cancer mortality;

Whereas the research pipeline promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatments; and

Whereas educating Americans, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting our families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of September 2002 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) declares that the Federal Government has a responsibility—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods and treatment of prostate cancer;

(B) to increase research funding that is commensurate with the burden of the disease so that the causes of, and improved methods for screening, treating, and curing prostate cancer may be discovered; and

(C) to continue to consider ways for improving access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, interested groups, and affected persons to promote awareness of prostate cancer, to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, their families, and the economy, and to observe the month of September 2002 with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit, along with Senator REID and 36 of our colleagues from both sides of the aisle, a resolution to designate September 2002 as National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. As a prostate cancer survivor myself, I understand the importance of public awareness and early detection, and I hope that by designating this month as National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, we can help save lives.

Since the tragic events on September 11, 2001, Americans have continued to honor their heroes of that day with respect, gratitude and, too often, the memory of lives lost. The “first responders” protected our safety and well-being, not only in New York and Washington, but also in cities and towns across the country, where police, fire, emergency service, National Guard and the military have been laden with banners and bouquets of thanks, recognition and remembrance. September is also “Prostate Cancer

Awareness Month”, PCAM, a time to remember those who have perished from the disease and to celebrate those who are surviving, and a time to work together to accelerate a cure. Along with The National Prostate Cancer Coalition, NPCC, I look forward to raising awareness in September with commemorations of “911” joining the NPCC’s special campaign, “Protecting Our Protectors” which encourages men in law enforcement, fire service, and current and former servicemen to get screened for prostate cancer.

This resolution is an effort to help increase awareness and educate American men and their families about prostate cancer and early detection, as well as emphasize the need for more prostate cancer research. It will designate September 2002 as National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. Together, Senator REID and I ask for your support and encourage all of our colleagues to join us in raising awareness. With your help, prostate cancer can be preventable, controllable, and curable.

Today prostate cancer remains the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer in America. According to estimates by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute, NCI, more than 189,000 American men will learn that they have the disease during 2002. Nearly 30,000 American men will lose their lives to prostate cancer this year, making it the second most common cause of cancer death among men. These statistics translate into devastating realities for men and families across this country.

This disease will affect one in six men in the United States during his lifetime. More than 25 percent of those battling this disease are under the age of 65, prime years of productivity for families and for this nation. The number of Americans impacted by cancer, and prostate cancer, is also expected to grow. If unchecked during the next decade, cancer incidence and mortality rates could increase by 25 percent-30 percent. In too many cases, prostate cancer remains undetected until advanced stages of the disease, when conventional therapies no longer work. This makes it critical that all American families understand the risks of prostate cancer and take measures to ensure early detection.

If a man has one close relative with prostate cancer, his risk of the disease is double that of the average male. With two close relatives, his risk is fivefold. Should he have three close relatives with prostate cancer, his likelihood of a prostate cancer diagnosis is nearly 97 percent.

African American families are at particular risk. African American men have the highest incidence and mortality rates in the world. According to the National Prostate Cancer Coalition, we must raise public awareness about the impact of prostate cancer and emphasize early detection with the PSA, prostate specific antigen, blood test and DRE, digital rectal examina-

tion. Over the last five years prostate cancer mortalities have decreased by 27 percent. This shows that, with the right investment in education and research, we are already saving lives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 326—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 18, 2002, AS “NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY”

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLELAND, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 326

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2002, 203,500 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 39,600 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 years having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50 years;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas mammography is an excellent method for early detection of localized breast cancer, which has a 5-year survival rate of more than 97 percent;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society continue to recommend periodic mammograms; and

Whereas the National Breast Cancer Coalition recommends that each woman and her health care provider make an individual decision about mammography: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 18, 2002, as “National Mammography Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution designating October 18, 2002, as “National Mammography Day”. I am pleased that 54 of my colleagues have endorsed this proposal by agreeing to be original cosponsors. I might note that I have introduced a similar resolution each year