

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Hematological Cancer Research Investment and Education Act of 2001".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that:

(1) An estimated 109,500 people in the United States will be diagnosed with leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma in 2001.

(2) New cases of the blood cancers described in paragraph (1) account for 8.6 percent of new cancer cases.

(3) Those devastating blood cancers will cause the deaths of an estimated 60,300 persons in the United States in 2001. Every 9 minutes, a person in the United States dies from leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma.

(4) While less than 5 percent of Federal funds for cancer research are spent on those blood cancers, those blood cancers cause 11 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States.

(5) Increased Federal support of research into leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma has resulted and will continue to result in significant advances in the early detection, the treatment, and ultimately the cure of those blood cancers.

**SEC. 3. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.**

(a) RESEARCH.—Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"SEC. 409I. RESEARCH, INFORMATION, AND EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO BLOOD CANCER.**

"(a) RESEARCH.—

"(1) SUBJECT.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall establish and carry out a program for the conduct and support of research with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

"(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall carry out this subsection through the Director of the National Cancer Institute and in collaboration with any other agencies that the Director of the National Institutes of Health determines to be appropriate.

"(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) INFORMATION AND EDUCATION.—

"(1) SUBJECT.—The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall establish and carry out a program to provide information and education for the general public with respect to blood cancer, and particularly with respect to leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

"(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2002 and each subsequent fiscal year."

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED  
RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 114—COM-  
MEMORATING THE 125TH ANNI-  
VERSARY OF THE BATTLE AT  
LITTLE BIGHORN

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 114

Whereas, On June 25, 1876, the 7th Cavalry of the United States Army, led by Lieuten-

ant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, fought with a group of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians camped on the shores of the Little Bighorn River.

Whereas, this battle was the result of increasing hostility between the United States and Sioux and Cheyenne tribes over Sioux ownership of the Black Hills and the trespass of non-Indians into the area;

Whereas, the Sioux believed the Black Hills, or Paha Sapa, as they called them, to be sacred, a place they traveled in order to have visions and pray;

Whereas, the United States and Sioux leaders agreed to the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1868, securing to the Sioux the ownership of the Black Hills forever, and pledging to aid and assist in keeping trespassers away from the Black Hills;

Whereas, the United States violated the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1874 by sending, without the permission of the Sioux, a reconnaissance mission to the Black Hills, led by General George Armstrong Custer;

Whereas, tensions were rising in Sioux Country, where the tribes were becoming increasingly unsettled, and feared the loss of Sioux Country and their way of life;

Whereas, the Battle at Little Bighorn was preceded by two military engagements, occurring on March 17, 1876, and June 17, 1876;

Whereas, after the second engagement, now known as the Battle at Rosebud, the Sioux and Cheyenne moved their encampment from the Rosebud River to the Little Bighorn River;

Whereas, Lieutenant Colonel Custer, along with 650 soldiers and scouts, was dispatched to scout for the Indians along the Rosebud and Little Bighorn Rivers;

Whereas, on the morning of June 25, 1876, Lieutenant Colonel Custer discovered the Indian encampment of approximately 10,000 on the shore of the Little Bighorn River and determined to engage in a battle with them;

Whereas, Lieutenant Colonel Custer's forces, upon attempting to engage the Indian warriors at the shore of the Little Bighorn River, were forced back up the ridge from which they attacked and forced west, and were overwhelmed by Indian forces;

Whereas, the 201 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Custer were killed and the total losses suffered by the U.S. Army numbered 258;

Whereas, the Sioux and Cheyenne, led by Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and Gall, suffered losses of approximately 58;

Whereas, the Battle of Little Bighorn occupies a legendary place in American history, a tragic clash of two cultures leading to the demise of the traditional Indian way of life, and the end of the era known in American history as the "Indian Wars";

Resolved, that the Senate,

(1) honors the memory of those who died in the battle, the Indians fighting for a way of life that they believed in, the cavalry troops fighting for a young nation in which they believed;

(2) recognizes June 25th, 2001 as the 125th Anniversary of the Battle of Little Bighorn;

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Mr. President, next Monday, June 25th, marks the 125 anniversary of the Battle of Little Bighorn, an event which occupies near-mythical significance in the American psyche and one that is representative of an era past in the American West.

In 1990, I introduced legislation which changed the American perspective of the Battle of Little Bighorn. The bill, which latter became Public

Law 102-201, achieved two key goals: First, it changed the name of the Custer Battlefield National Monument to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Additionally, it directed that a monument be designed and built which commemorated the American Indian individuals who died in the Battle of Little Bighorn.

When I began the process for changing the name of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, my purpose was not to scour and rewrite history but to provide a small measure of justice to the American Indians who died there, protecting their families, their property, and their way of life. Ultimately, the name change signified a shift in attitude about the way our Nation views the Battle of Little Bighorn.

Now, instead of the scene of a bloody battle in which U.S. troops were entirely decimated while "fighting brutal savages who stood in the way of westward progress" as some early reports described it, the name now represents what really happened 125 years ago, the inevitable and tragic clash of two cultures and the end of an era.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn, while known as the greatest victory of a group of American Indians over the U.S. Army during the period known as the Indian Wars, also marks the beginning of the demise of the western American Indian peoples in the United States, their loss of freedom, and the end of their traditional way of life.

Today I introduce a resolution that would commemorate the 125th anniversary of the battle and honor the memory of all who died in that epic battle, Indian and non-Indian alike, for they all believed in what they fought for and they all made the ultimate sacrifice for their respective cause.

SENATE RESOLUTION 115—RESOLU-  
TION ENCOURAGING A LASTING  
CEASE-FIRE IN MACEDONIA,  
COMMENDING THE PARTIES FOR  
SEEKING A POLITICAL SOLU-  
TION, AND FOR OTHER PUR-  
POSES

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 115

Whereas, the political, economic, and social situation in Macedonia has steadily deteriorated since February 2001;

Whereas, ongoing fighting between the National Liberation Army and the Government of Macedonia presents a clear and present danger to the viability of Macedonia;

Whereas, a Macedonian civil war exacerbates tensions in the region and could trigger additional incidents of violence in the Balkans;

Whereas, the ongoing fighting has displaced at least 18,000 people inside Macedonia, and forced another 40,000 people to flee into neighboring countries;

Whereas, political parties in Macedonia are negotiating a political solution to the current crisis;