

much more prevalent in the United States? In Japan, where the use of cord blood in clinical settings is more advanced, nearly half of all transplants now use cord blood rather than bone marrow.

The relatively infrequent use of cord blood in our country is at least partly attributable to the lack of a national infrastructure for the matching and distribution of cord blood units. There are a handful of cord blood banks around the country doing excellent work, but there is a much more developed infrastructure for bone marrow. This is thanks to legislation passed by Congress in 1986 that established a National Registry for bone marrow. By the way, that legislation is due to be reauthorized next year—and I would like to voice my strong support for that reauthorization.

Our bill would create a similar infrastructure for cord blood. Specifically, it would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, HHS, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA, to establish a National Cord Blood Stem Cell Bank Network, as well as a registry of available cord blood units. The network and registry would be required to collect a minimum of 150,000 units, which should be sufficient to provide a suitable match for 90 percent of the U.S. population.

Donor banks would also be required to educate the general public about the potential benefits of cord blood, and encourage an ethnically diverse population of cord blood donors. Given the untapped potential of cord blood, at least 10 percent of the available units must also be made available for research. Finally, the legislation authorizes an appropriation of \$15 million for fiscal year 2004, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2008.

Mr. President, before finishing today I would like to make it clear that I strongly support the continuation of the excellent work done by the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP). Cord blood should act as a complement to—not a replacement for—bone marrow. In many cases, a bone marrow transplant is still the preferred therapy. Physicians should have the ability to decide on a case-by-case basis which is best for their patients. That is why I am hopeful that the NMDP will have a very active role in designing and supporting the National Cord Blood Stem Cell Network and Registry. Ideally, the two will work together to provide a single resource where doctors can search both cord blood stockpiles and a list of marrow donors for a suitable match for their patients.

I firmly believe that the creation of a national infrastructure for cord blood will, in time, save the lives of thousands of gravely ill Americans. We have a responsibility to encourage use of cord blood where appropriate today,

and invest in research to fully tap the potential of this technology. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 239—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 7, 2003, AS “NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN VETERANS DAY” TO HONOR THE SERVICE OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 239

Whereas Native Americans have served with honor and distinction in the United States Armed Forces and defended the United States of America for more than 200 years;

Whereas Native Americans have served in wars involving the United States from Valley Forge to the 2003 hostilities in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Native Americans have served in the Armed Forces with the highest record of military service of any group in the United States;

Whereas the courage, determination, and fighting spirit of Native Americans have strengthened and continue to strengthen the United States, including the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas Native Americans have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of the United States, even in times when Native Americans were not citizens of the United States;

Whereas the establishment of a National Native American Veterans Day will honor the continuing service and sacrifice of Native Americans in the United States Armed Forces; and

Whereas November 7th, a date that falls within the traditional observance of Native American Indian Heritage Month, would be an appropriate day to establish a National Native American Veterans Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the service of Native Americans in the United States Armed Forces and the contribution of Native Americans to the defense of the United States;

(2) designates November 7, 2003, as “National Native American Veterans Day”;

(3) encourages all people in the United States to learn about the history of the service of Native Americans in the Armed Forces; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to demonstrate support for Native American veterans.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senators INOUE, BINGAMAN, JOHNSON, and THOMAS in submitting a resolution to honor Native American Indian veterans for their service in the Armed Forces of the United States and to designate November 7, 2003 as “National Native American Veterans Day”.

As the events of conflict in Iraq continue we all hope and pray for the safe return of the men and women who are overseas, far from home protecting our nation and others.

Native Americans have fought in wars and conflicts that date back to the days before the Revolution and fought alongside the colonists during the Revolutionary war.

Native people continued the call by enlisting in the armed services of the United States to fight in the many conflicts of our past including the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American war in 1898.

In 1868, the U.S. Army established the Indian scouts to utilize their special skill of scouting the enemy. Theodore Roosevelt recruited Native Americans to be part of his famous Rough Riders. This is probably a little known fact.

Within the last century, approximately 12,000 Native Americans served in World War I, 44,000 in World War II and the Korean War, 42,000 in the Vietnam war, and at the end of the 20th century there were nearly 190,000 Native American Indian men and women serving in the military.

At the same time, few people know that American Indians were not made citizens until Congress enacted the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924.

In 2001, I was honored to take part in ceremonies awarding the Congressional gold medal to the Navajo Code Talkers who made such a great contribution to the war efforts in the Pacific during World War II. At a time when the Japanese were breaking the codes developed by American intelligence, the Code Talkers made use of the Navajo language to confound the enemy and communicate military strategy and positions without compromise. Of all the codes developed in World War II, the Navajo language code was the only one not broken during World War II.

The Code Talkers story is not the only one worthy of recognition. Only recently was it rediscovered that an Oneida woman, Tyonajanegen, fought alongside her husband, an American army officer, during the American Revolution. Sacajawea, a Shoshone woman, guided and served as an interpreter for Lewis and Clark during their expedition. Native women also served in the Spanish American War and World War I as military nurses. Approximately 800 Native women served in World War II. They continued to answer the call throughout the military campaigns of the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Operations Desert Shield and, recently, Desert Storm.

We also honor the memory of Lori Piestewa, a Hopi woman, who fought valiantly and bravely to protect her fellows during the invasion of Iraq. Just as we cheered when Jessica Lynch was rescued and returned home, all Americans were saddened to learn of Lori Piestewa's fate.

Some warriors served this country valiantly, yet fell, not by a bullet, but

by a broken heart. Ira Hayes is one such man. He was a Pima Indian from the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona. He eventually died a broken man, a victim of alcoholism and despair but to me will forever be known as an American hero who will forever be known as one of the Marines who raised the American flag with five others atop Mount Suribachi after taking the island of Iwo Jima from the Japanese.

Indian people have special admiration and respect for our veterans. They pray for ones still in battle, alongside their fellow Americans, so that they can have a safe journey back to their loving homes and families. They pray for the ones who have fought, and now, continue their journey through life's struggles.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 240—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2003 AS “NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH”

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 240

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the Earth;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have served with valor in all of the wars of the United States, beginning with the Revolutionary War and continuing through the conflict in Iraq, and the percentage of Native Americans serving in the United States armed services has significantly exceeded the percentage of Native people in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives have made distinct and important contributions to the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and the arts;

Whereas American Indians and Alaska Natives should be recognized for their contributions to the United States, including as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas such recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages; and

Whereas November is a month during which many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States, when American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2003 as “National American Indian Heritage Month”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the

people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by Senators INOUE, DORGAN, BINGAMAN, JOHNSON, DOMENICI, MCCAIN, THOMAS and HATCH in submitting a resolution to recognize the many contributions American Indians and Alaska Natives have made to our great Nation and to designate November, 2003, as “National American Indian Heritage Month” as Congress has done for nearly a decade.

Native people have left an indelible imprint on many aspects of our everyday life that most Americans take for granted. The arts, education, science, the armed forces, medicine, industry, and government are a few of the areas that have been influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people over the last 500 years.

In the medical field, many of the healing remedies that we use today derive from practices used first by Native people hundreds of years before we incorporated them into western medicine.

Native people revere the natural environment, have great respect for elders and veterans, and cherish the family which is the center of Indian life and culture. These values are deeply rooted, strongly embraced and thrive with generation after generation of Native people.

From the difficult days of Valley Forge through our peace keeping efforts around the world today, American Indian and Alaska Native people have proudly served and dedicated their lives in the military readiness and defense of our country in wartime and in peace. It is a fact that on a per capita basis, Native participation rate in the armed Forces outstrips the rates of all other groups in the Nation.

Many Native men and women have made the ultimate sacrifice in defending the Nation, some before they were granted citizenship in 1924.

Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from Native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across America. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

By designating November 2003, as “National American Indian Heritage Month” we will continue to encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness among American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages and remind all Americans of the contributions of the Native people of this great land.

SENATE RESOLUTION 241—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 241

Whereas the Palestinian people have a right to live in peace with the Israeli people in a free and independent Palestinian state;

Whereas the leadership of both these peoples must be committed to moving the peace process forward;

Whereas violence undermines the establishment of a free and independent Palestinian state;

Whereas violence in Israel and the occupied territories effects the stability of the entire region;

Whereas Yasser Arafat has taken insufficient action as Chairman of the Palestinian Authority to reduce violence and terrorist acts;

Whereas Chairman Arafat has established ties to those responsible for the violence;

Whereas high level officials in Chairman Arafat's administration and Chairman Arafat himself have illegally imported weapons and, according to the Department of State, sponsored a ship bringing more than 50 tons of weapons, including rockets, explosives, and assault rifles, to the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas Chairman Arafat's administration is demonstrably corrupt, as proven by the findings of the International Monetary Fund with respect to the actions of Chairman Arafat to redirect \$900,000,000 in government revenue to private bank accounts between 1995 and 2000;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority supports Hamas, an organization that is committed to the destruction of the state of Israel, and which threatens in its Covenant that “Israel will exist and will continue to exist until Islam will obliterate it, just as it obliterated others before it”;

Whereas the Palestinian Authority has supported Hamas and Islamic Jihad;

Whereas Chairman Arafat consistently refuses to accept a two-state solution to the violence between Israelis and Palestinians;

Whereas the Palestinian people need a strong leader capable of controlling militant groups; and

Whereas the Palestinian people need a strong leader committed to negotiating a peace for them and their neighbors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Chairman Yasser Arafat is not an agent for peace, and the United States should not continue dialogue with Chairman Arafat regarding the establishment of a peace between Israelis and Palestinians; and

(2) the United States should consider reducing future financial assistance to the Palestinian Authority if the Palestinian Authority continues to fail to control groups like Hamas and Islamic Jihad whose goal is to destroy both Israel and the peace process.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE DO-NOT-CALL REGISTRY

Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 242

Whereas on September 25, 2003, the United States District Court for the District of Colorado decided the case of Mainstream Marketing Services, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16807;

Whereas the case considered the constitutionality of the amended telemarketing sales rules promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission, which established a do-not-call registry;