Whereas diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (referred to in this preamble as “DIPG”) tumors regularly affect 150 to 300 children in the United States each year;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of cancer-related death among children;

Whereas DIPG tumors are the leading cause of pediatric brain cancer deaths;

Whereas, with respect to a child who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor and receives treatment for a DIPG tumor, the median amount of time that the child survives after diagnosis is approximately 11 months;

Whereas, with respect to an individual who is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor, the rate of survival 5 years after diagnosis is approximately 2 percent;

Whereas the average age at which a child is diagnosed with a DIPG tumor is between 5 and 10 years, resulting in a life expectancy approximately 70 years shorter than the average life expectancy in the United States; and

Whereas the prognosis for children diagnosed with DIPG tumors has not improved during the past 50 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports designating May 17, 2023, as “DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day”;

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to better understand diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) to develop effective treatments for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors; and

(C) to provide comprehensive care for children with diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and their families; and

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to become more informed about—

(A) diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors;

(B) pediatric brain cancer in general; and

(C) challenges relating to research on pediatric cancers and ways to advance that research.

[Further text not visible]
Whereas, the Rough Riders—
(1) were ordered to embark on June 8, 1898, with the Army invasion fleet; and
(2) in their charge, take part of the invasion fleet, famously commandeered a train to take them to Port Tampa to embark;
Whereas, at Port Tampa, things were in great disarray, and the 5th Corps was highly disorganized;
Whereas, in the confusion of moving the 5th Corps invasion forces on to the Army invasion fleet transports—
(1) several 5th Corps regiments were assigned to the same transport vessel, the S.S. Yucatan; and
(2) Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt got his men aboard the S.S. Yucatan, and realizing that once aboard they would probably not be forced—were ordered to board the Rough Riders stayed aboard, to the chagrin of the other regiments;
Whereas, the Army invasion fleet sailed on June 14 with the Rough Riders, and the 5th Corps landed at Dauphin Island, on June 22, 1898;
Whereas, on June 24, 1898, the Rough Riders, along with the 10th United States Cavalry Regiment (referred to in this preamble as the “Buffalo Soldiers”)—
(1) led the advance of the 5th Corps; and
(2) met, engaged, and caused the retreat, of Spanish forces at the Battle of Las Guasimas, while sustaining the first casualties of the Cuba campaign;
Whereas, on July 1, 1898, the Rough Riders, under the command of the future President Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, led the charge at Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill, serving alongside the Buffalo Soldiers;
Whereas, despite the Rough Riders sustaining considerable losses, the Rough Riders participated in the siege of Santiago de Cuba and were present for the surrender of the enemy forces, which signaled the end of hostilities in Cuba;
Whereas, during the Cuba campaign, the courage and tenacity of the Rough Riders in battle resulted in—
(1) 2 officers and 21 enlisted killed in action; and
(2) 7 officers and 97 enlisted wounded in action;
Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt was promoted to Colonel and the Rough Riders proved their worth and lived up to the public they had already received;
Whereas Lieutenant Roosevelt was nominated for and later received the Medal of Honor for his leadership actions and bravery in leading from the front at Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill;
Whereas, in August 1898, the Rough Riders departed Cuba for Montauk, New York, and were disembarked on September 15, 1898;
Whereas from the formation of the Rough Riders to its disbandment, the Rough Riders suffered a 37 percent casualty rate during the Cuba campaign, the highest of any cavalry or infantry regiments of the Spanish–American War;
Whereas, after their service, numerous members of the Rough Riders went on to serve the United States in various roles, including—
(1) as President of the United States;
(2) as Secretary of the Navy;
(3) as various State Governors;
(4) as Army Generals and Colonels;
(5) as educators; and
(6) in many professions;
Whereas the history and military achievements of the members of the Rough Riders, including their post-service contributions to the United States and their fight to defend the United States and liberate an oppressed people, warrant special expressions of the pride of the people of the United States; and
Whereas the decedents and beneficiaries of the achievements of the Rough Riders celebrated June 2, 2023, as the 125th Anniversary of the Rough Riders in the Spanish American War: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates June 2, 2023, as “National Rough Rider Day”; and
(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED
SA 98. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling;
SA 99. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 100. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 101. Mr. KAINTE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.
SA 102. Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.
SA 103. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 104. Mr. KENNEDY proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.
SA 105. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 106. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.
SA 107. Mr. PAUL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 108. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 109. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 110. Mr. MARSHALL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3746, supra.
SA 111. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 112. Mr. BUDD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 113. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 114. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 115. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 116. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 117. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 118. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3746, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 119. Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to