

United States of America to the Republic of Benin.

Stephen D. Mull, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lithuania.

Ralph Frank, of Washington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Croatia.

William M. Bellamy, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya.

Helen R. Meagher La Lime, of Florida, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mozambique.

Pamela J. H. Slutz, of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mongolia.

Stephen M. Young, of New Hampshire, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kyrgyz Republic.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Jay T. Snyder, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2004.

Harold C. Pachios, of Maine, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2005.

Elizabeth F. Bagley, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2005.

Marie Sophia Aguirre, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2003.

Marie Sophia Aguirre, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2006.

Barbara McConnell Barrett, of Arizona, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2003.

Barbara McConnell Barrett, of Arizona, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2006.

Charles William Evers III, of Florida, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2003.

Charles William Evers III, of Florida, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2006.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

AMERICAN 5-CENT COIN DESIGN CONTINUITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Bank-

ing Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 258 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 258) to ensure continuity for the design of the 5-cent coin, establish the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I rise today in support of H.R. 258, the Five Cent Coin Design Continuity Act. This legislation will allow the U.S. Mint to move forward with a nickel redesign to commemorate the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The bill will also allow the Mint to observe Thomas Jefferson's 260th birthday and honor his many contributions to the founding of our great Nation. I would like to commend Senators ALLEN and JOHNSON for their support and commitment to this outstanding effort to honor our history.

Thomas Jefferson's visionary decision to make the Louisiana Purchase opened the North American continent to the expansion of the frontier. Lewis and Clark's adventurous spirit provided the example for many brave pioneers to follow as they explored and settled west of the Mississippi. Thomas Jefferson's foresight and the courage of the members of the Lewis and Clark expedition presaged a legendary time in our Nation's history that emboldened the American spirit.

This period in history truly merits commemoration on our nickel coin. It is important to celebrate these accomplishments and recognize the achievements of individuals who have had such an impact on our Nation's history. I am pleased that the Banking Committee and the Senate could move expeditiously to pass this legislation and I thank Senators ALLEN and JOHNSON for their support.

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements pertaining to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 258) was read the third time and passed.

SUPPORT FOR CELEBRATION OF PATRIOT'S DAY

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Con. Res. 37 which was introduced earlier today by Senators KENNEDY and KERRY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) expressing support for the celebration of Patriot's Day on April 19th and honoring the Nation's first patriots.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD at the appropriate place, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to. The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas on the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them;

Whereas after leaving Charlestown on his way to Lexington, Paul Revere alerted the inhabitants of villages and towns along his route, stopping in Medford (formerly Mystic) at the home of Isaac Hall, the captain of the Medford Minutemen during the Revolutionary War, before continuing on through Arlington (formerly Menotomy) and arriving in Lexington around midnight;

Whereas William Dawes and a third rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott joined Paul Revere on his mission and they proceeded together on horseback to Lincoln;

Whereas while en route they encountered a British patrol that arrested Paul Revere, but William Dawes and Samuel Prescott managed to escape and continued on to Concord where weapons and supplies were hidden;

Whereas the midnight ride of Paul Revere was brilliantly and forever commemorated by the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his 1861 poem "Paul Revere's Ride";

Whereas the actions taken by Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott afforded the Minutemen time to assemble to confront the advancing British troops and were heralded as one of the first great acts of patriotism of our Nation;

Whereas 38 Lexington Minutemen boldly stood before 600-800 British troops who had gathered at Lexington Green;

Whereas Captain Parker of the Lexington Minutemen commanded his men, "Don't fire unless you are fired on; but if they want a war, let it begin here.";

Whereas when the British continued onto Concord, a battle ensued at the Old North Bridge, where Minutemen from every Middlesex village and town routed the British and forced them into retreat back to Boston;

Whereas Ralph Waldo Emerson immortalized this moment in American history as where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world.";

Whereas the United States has recognized the historic significance of the Nation's original patriots with the creation in 1959 of the Minute Man National Historical Park, located in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts, to preserve and protect the numerous significant historic sites, structures, properties, and landscapes associated

with the opening battles of the American Revolution, and to help visitors understand and interpret the colonial struggle for their rights and freedoms; and

Whereas the heroic acts of April 19, 1775, are celebrated in Massachusetts and Maine every year as part of Patriot's Day with a reenactment of Paul Revere's famous ride, battle reenactments, educational programs, parades, and civic activities, and remembered by Americans across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses support for the celebration of Patriot's Day;

(2) recognizes the extraordinary dedication to freedom demonstrated by the Nation's first patriots during the earliest days of the Battle for Independence in April 1775; and

(3) honors those first patriots who lost their lives in defense of liberty and freedom.

EMERGENCY WARTIME SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives from the House the conference report to accompany H.R. 1559, the emergency war supplemental, and with the concurrence of the two leaders, the conference report be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. REID. Madam President, it is my understanding that even if this is agreed upon, even absent this consent agreement, no rollcall vote on passage of the conference report would have been requested and the report would have been agreed to by voice vote; is that true?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. SUNUNU. That is my understanding.

Mr. REID. No objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COLLOQUY BETWEEN SENATOR SMITH AND CHAIRMAN STEVENS ON ARMY PROCUREMENT OF THE CHITOSAN HEMORRHAGE CONTROL DRESSING

Mr. SMITH. Madam President, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a revolutionary development in hemorrhage control which is expected to save lives of American soldiers now lost due to uncontrolled bleeding on the battlefield.

According to military physicians, 90 percent of soldiers killed in war die before they reach a medical facility, most often of blood loss. Wounds to the extremities are considered the main preventable cause of death in military action.

Using Army funds added by Congress over the past few years to spur medical technology to help our soldiers, researchers at the Oregon Medical Laser Center at Providence St. Vincent Medical Center in Portland have developed a hemorrhage control dressing made principally of chitosan and vinegar. Chitosan is an inexpensive material found in the exoskeleton of shrimp.

Last fall the FDA cleared the external use of this dressing. The approval

was expedited at the request of the Commander of the Army's Medical Research and Materiel Command, who wrote to the FDA, and I quote:

This dressing will significantly improve the ability of medics to control hemorrhage from extremity wounds. As a result of independent efficacy studies done at the United States Army Institute of Surgical Research, we feel that the Hemcon chitosan bandage is critical in our efforts to the control of severe external hemorrhage in the combat environment.

Subsequent to FDA clearance, this bandage was incorporated into military medical doctrine. According to the newest draft tactical combat care doctrine, "... every combatant should carry both a tourniquet and a hemostatic dressing as part of his personal gear loadout, and should be trained in their use."

The dressing is now being manufactured by an Oregon company, HemCon, under contract to the Army. I believe the Army should make a major commitment of funds to speed these bandages to our troops. I inquire of the Chairman if there is sufficient flexibility in this bill for the Army to purchase this dressing.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank my colleague for his inquiry and would respond that we have provided billions of dollars to the Army, with knowledge that there are uncertainties remaining in our action in Iraq. Certainly I would encourage the Army to place purchase of these bandages among their highest priorities, given the indications I have seen of the lives to be saved.

Mr. SMITH. I thank my distinguished colleague, who continually shows his dedication to the men and women of our armed forces. Equipping each of our soldiers in Iraq with this bandage would be a very positive step we can take to save lives. Even if, as we all hope, the main military thrust of our forces in Iraq is successfully concluded in the near future, it is likely that threats from isolated but armed Iraqi paramilitary forces will remain in the months ahead. I would encourage the Army to procure these bandages as quickly as possible to meet the military's own goal of providing one to each soldier.

HONORING MICHAEL KELLY

Mr. SUNUNU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 121, which was submitted earlier today by Senator MCCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 121) honoring the life of Washington Post columnist and Atlantic Monthly editor Michael Kelly in expressing deepest condolences of the Senate to his family on his death.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, Michael Kelly died nearly a week ago while covering the U.S. Army's Third Infantry Division's march to liberate Baghdad. It is difficult for me to believe that he was only 46 years old. Michael Kelly's contributions to American journalism and American politics were not the contributions of a young man but those of a witty, political observer whose love of his country and delight in the pastime of American politics was as boundless as the American dream itself. Michael Kelly, so deeply committed to preserving freedom and liberty, should be in Baghdad right now relishing in the awakening of the Iraqi people to their new lease on life, liberty, and freedom from fear.

I did not fully realize the extent of his contribution to the American political discourse until I opened the Washington Post yesterday and noticed that his Wednesday column was dark. At that moment, I realized how gaping a void Michael Kelly's death has left in the pages of newspapers throughout the country, and in the hearts and minds of his countless readers.

He was in life, and will remain in death, an icon for all who shared his interest and obvious passion for the theatre of American politics. His bemused commentary and good-natured derision from the balcony of our political arena—and his delight in watching political virtuosi and vaudevillians march across the stage—place him in my book among the great political commentators of our time.

Although I did not know Michael Kelly, his writings reminded me of the satisfaction and glory that accompanies fighting for just causes and deeply held beliefs, however unpopular they may be in certain circles. His life and work stand as reminders of why partisanship—even bitter partisanship—can be often an immensely positive contribution to American politics. Like that of my former colleague and friend, the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Michael Kelly's style of partisanship made an eloquent and thoughtful contribution to the important debates about the future of our country.

Michael Kelly's style—witty, acerbic, curmudgeonly, and independent—invited obvious comparisons to another famous American journalist: H.L. Mencken. Like Mencken, Kelly relished the opportunity to fire rhetorical grapeshot across the bow of his political adversaries. His refusal to mute his criticism of liberal politicians while he was serving as the editor of the left-leaning New Republic is reminiscent of Mencken's long-running feud with President Roosevelt. There is also a superficial connection, too, as Kelly spent an early part of his career as a reporter for the Baltimore Sun, a newspaper made famous under the stewardship of its iconic reporter and editor.

More substantively, Michael Kelly, like Mencken, was much more than a newspaperman. He was a man of letters, and a powerful political voice.