

(c) EFFECT ON ENTITLEMENT.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change the total acreage of land to which Newtok is entitled under ANCSA.

(d) EFFECT ON NEWTOK LANDS.—The Newtok Lands shall be included in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge as of the date of acceptance of the conveyance of those lands from Newtok, except that residents of the Village of Newtok, Alaska, shall retain access rights to subsistence resources on those public lands as guaranteed under ANILCA section 811 (16 U.S.C. 3121), and to subsistence uses, such as traditional subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering, consistent with ANILCA section 803 (16 U.S.C. 3113).

(e) ADJUSTMENT TO CALISTA CORPORATION ANCSA ENTITLEMENT FOR RELINQUISHED NEWTOK SELECTIONS.—To the extent that Calista subsurface rights are affected by this Act, Calista shall be entitled to an equivalent acreage of in-lieu subsurface entitlement for the Newtok selections relinquished in the exchange as set forth in subsection 3(a) of this Act. This additional entitlement shall come from subsurface lands already selected by Calista, but which have not been conveyed. If Calista does not have sufficient subsurface selections to accommodate this additional entitlement, Calista Corporation is hereby authorized to make an additional in lieu selection for the deficient acreage.

(f) ADJUSTMENT TO EXCHANGE.—If requested by Newtok, the Secretary is authorized to consider and make adjustments to the original exchange to meet the purposes of this Act, subject to all the same terms and conditions of this Act.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S.J. Res. 12. A joint resolution recognizing the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry located at 31 South Greene Street in Baltimore, Maryland, as the official national museum of dentistry in the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation, together with Senator MIKULSKI, to recognize the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, in Baltimore, as the official national museum of dentistry in the United States.

The principal purpose of this legislation is to help educate the public about the critical importance of oral health to the overall health of all Americans. Three years ago, United States Surgeon General David Satcher issued a comprehensive report entitled "Oral Health in America," which identified the problem of dental and oral disease as a "silent epidemic" facing the country. The report found that tooth decay is the most common chronic childhood disease, which often interferes with vital functions such as eating, swallowing, and speech. Children around the country miss an estimated 51 million hours of school each year due to dental illness. Despite Federal law mandating that children eligible for Medicaid be given access to dental services, fewer than one in five of these children actually receive dental care. In addition, close to one in four Americans between the ages of 65 and 74 were found to suffer from periodontal disease, and over 8,000 men and women die

from oral and pharyngeal cancers each year.

The report called for the development of a National Oral Health Plan, and recommended that actions be taken to "change perceptions regarding oral health and disease so that oral health becomes an accepted component of general health." By designating an official national museum and learning center dedicated to dentistry, this legislation takes an important step toward the achievement of this goal.

The Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry is the largest and most comprehensive museum of dentistry in this country, and, indeed, the world. An affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum sits on the grounds of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, founded in 1840 as the world's first dental college. Many of the museum's permanent exhibits come directly from the College's vast historical collections. Housed in a building that served as the University of Maryland Dental Department from 1904 to 1929, the Museum is located directly adjacent to historic Davidge Hall, the Western Hemisphere's oldest medical building in continuous use.

In 1992, a retired pediatric dentist, Dr. Samuel D. Harris of Detroit, contributed \$1 million of his personal funds toward the development of the Museum. He has since made further considerable gifts to the Museum's endowment, reaffirming his belief that education is the hallmark of preventive oral care. The Museum's name honors both his generosity and his mission.

With over 7,000 square feet of exhibit space, the Museum showcases the people, objects, and events that created and defined the dental profession, including one of George Washington's famed ivory dentures. The Museum's vast archives also act as an important resource for research and serious academic study of dentistry's past, with a unique collection of historical dental journals and other one-of-a-kind documents. Included in these collections are the first known dental degree and dental license.

While its informative presentation of dentistry's history constitutes an important part of the Museum's exhibitions, its mission extends much further, with the ultimate goal of educating the public about the critical importance of oral health. The Museum's interactive exhibits make it particularly effective in this regard, and over 26,000 students have benefited from the Museum's vigorous educational programs since its opening in 1996.

By designating the Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry as the official national museum of dentistry, we will not only recognize the critical role that dentists and oral health professionals have played in the history of our Nation's health care system, but enhance awareness and understanding of the importance of dentistry to public health.

The Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry has been endorsed by the American Dental Association, the American Association of Dental Schools, Oral Health America, the Pierre Fauchard Academy, the American College of Dentists, the International College of Dentists, and the American Academy of the History of Dentistry. I ask unanimous consent that the text of a letter from the American Dental Association in support of this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Washington, DC, March 12, 2003.

Hon. PAUL SARBANES,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SARBANES: On behalf of the 147,000 members of the American Dental Association, we write to express our strong support for your resolution to recognize the Dr. Samuel D. Harris National Museum of Dentistry, located in Baltimore, Maryland, as the official national museum of dentistry in the United States.

As the most comprehensive dental museum in the world, it is a national and international resource whose primary mission is to educate people, especially children, about the history of dentistry and the importance of good oral hygiene. The museum uses state-of-the-art, interactive exhibitions and expert presentations to deliver the message that oral health is important to achieve overall health. Currently, the museum is displaying an exhibit entitled, "The Future is Now! African Americans in Dentistry."

The museum is affiliated with the University of Maryland at Baltimore, home of the world's first dental school, founded in 1840. It contains hundreds of interesting and significant dental artifacts, not the least of which is George Washington's dentures. It also serves as a national center of learning with an extensive library from which scholars may study the evolution of dental treatment and learn of the numerous accomplishments of the dental profession over the years.

The museum is endorsed by the American Dental Association, National Dental Association, American Dental Education Association, American College of Dentists, International College of Dentists, and the American Academy of the History of Dentistry among others.

Thank you for recognizing the museum, which is truly a national treasure.

Sincerely,

T. HOWARD JONES, D.M.D.,
President.

JAMES B. BRAMSON, D.D.S.,
Executive Director.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—HONORING THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON POST COLUMNIST AND ATLANTIC MONTHLY EDITOR MICHAEL KELLY, AND EXPRESSING THE DEEPEST CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE TO HIS FAMILY ON HIS DEATH

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 121

Whereas the Senate has learned with sadness of the death of columnist and editor Michael Kelly;

Whereas Michael Kelly, a native of Washington, D.C., greatly distinguished himself as a newspaper reporter, political columnist, writer, and magazine editor;

Whereas Michael Kelly was embedded with the Third Infantry Division of the United States Army in Iraq to record history from the perspective of the soldiers on the field of battle;

Whereas Michael Kelly distinguished himself early in his career as a reporter for the Cincinnati Post, Baltimore Sun, New York Times, and the New Yorker;

Whereas Michael Kelly served as editor of the National Journal and New Republic;

Whereas Michael Kelly was most recently a columnist for the Washington Post and the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, which under his stewardship was awarded three National Magazine Awards last year;

Whereas Michael Kelly's political columns represent a major contribution to American political discourse;

Whereas Michael Kelly's reporting during the Persian Gulf War of 1991 was published as a book entitled "Martyr's Day";

Whereas Michael Kelly was a devoted husband to his wife, Madelyn, a proud father to his sons, Tom and Jack, and a dutiful son to his parents, Thomas and Marguerite Kelly; and

Whereas Michael Kelly's wit, acumen, intellect, patriotism, and passion will be forever remembered by his friends, colleagues, and the countless strangers whose lives he touched with his powerful writings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) pays tribute to the outstanding career and memorable writings of Michael Kelly;
- (2) expresses its deepest condolences to his family; and
- (3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to direct an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Michael Kelly.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 36—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE BLUE STAR SERVICE BANNER AND THE GOLD STAR

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FRIST, Mr. KERRY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOND, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 36

Whereas the Blue Star Service Banner was patented and designed in 1917, during the height of the First World War, by Army Captain Robert L. Queissner of the 5th Ohio Infantry, who had two sons serving on the front lines;

Whereas the banner quickly became the symbol for a family member serving the Nation and families began proudly displaying these banners in their front windows during the First World War;

Whereas each Blue Star on the banner represents a family member serving in the Armed Services and symbolizes hope and pride;

Whereas beginning in 1918, the Blue Star would signify the living, and a smaller Gold Star would be placed on top of the Blue Star, forming a blue border, if the family member was killed or died while on active duty, to

symbolize his or her sacrifice for the cause of freedom;

Whereas the placement of a Gold Star on top of a Blue Star recognizes that those who served together and came home, as well as their families, will always remember the sacrifice of those who died and honor their families;

Whereas the banners were displayed widely during the Second World War;

Whereas many of the banners displayed during the First and Second World Wars were hand-made by the mothers of those serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the legacy of the banner continued during the Korean, Vietnam, and Persian Gulf Wars and other periods of conflict, as well as in times of peace;

Whereas the Blue Star Service Banner is the official banner authorized by law to be displayed in honor of a family member serving the United States, while the Gold Star may be displayed in honor of a family member who has made the ultimate sacrifice for the Nation;

Whereas for over 85 years, families have proudly displayed the Blue Star Service Banner showing service men and women the honor and pride that is taken in their sacrifices for freedom;

Whereas the banner may be displayed by members of the immediate family of a loved one serving in the Armed Forces, including active duty service in a unit of the National Guard, Merchant Marine, or the Reserves;

Whereas the banner may be flown by families with a service member stationed either domestically or overseas;

Whereas the display of the banner in the front window of a home shows a family's pride in their loved one and is a reminder that preserving America's freedom demands great sacrifice; and

Whereas this reminder is especially timely during the current conflict with Iraq and the war on terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

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

- (1) calls on all Americans to honor the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their families;
- (2) honors the men and women of the United States Armed Forces and their families;
- (3) encourages these families to proudly display the Blue Star Service Banner or, if their loved one has made the ultimate sacrifice, the Gold Star; and
- (4) calls on the media to recognize the importance of the Blue Star Service Banner and its symbolism of the devotion and service of the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.

SEC. 2. The authority on which this resolution rests is the authority of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper as provided in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF PATRIOT'S DAY AND HONORING THE NATION'S FIRST PATRIOTS

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

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.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRIST submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to: