

hearing previously scheduled before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on Wednesday, July 20, 2005, at 2:30 p.m. has been rescheduled for 2 p.m. the same day.

The hearing will be held in Room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Frank Gladics 202-224-2878, Dick Bouts 202-224-7545, or Amy Millet at 202-224-8276.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, July 18, 2005 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on Nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, July 18, 2005, at 2 p.m. to consider the nominations of Richard L. Skinner to be Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Brian David Miller to be Inspector General of the General Services Administration and, immediately following the hearing, to consider the nomination of Edmund S. Hawley to be Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jennifer Park, a professional staff member on the Committee on Appropriations, be given floor privileges for the duration of the consideration of the State, Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

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

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Steven Neve and Hanna Garth of my staff be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of today's session.

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to David Dorsey during consideration of the nomination of Lester Crawford to be FDA Commissioner.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S.J. RES. 18

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 11 a.m.

in the morning on Tuesday, the Senate proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 18, the Burma import restrictions bill, the joint resolution be read a third time and placed back on the Senate calendar. I further ask consent that the Senate then proceed to the immediate consideration of H.J. Res. 52, the House-passed Burma resolution, and there then be 1 hour and 20 minutes for debate, with the following Senators in control of the time: myself, 20 minutes; Senator BAUCUS, 20 minutes; Senator FEINSTEIN, 20 minutes; Senator LAUTENBERG, 20 minutes. I further ask consent that following the use or yielding back of time, the joint resolution be read a third time and the Senate proceed to a vote on the resolution with no intervening action or debate.

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

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO ESCORT HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. MANMOHAN SINGH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort his Excellency, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, into the House Chamber for a joint meeting tomorrow.

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

APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 199, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 199) to authorize the production of records by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs has received requests from various law enforcement and regulatory agencies, and other Government entities, both here and abroad, seeking access to records that the Subcommittee obtained during its investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme.

This resolution would authorize the chairman and ranking minority member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, acting jointly, to provide records, obtained by the subcommittee in the course of its investigation, in response to these requests.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to,

the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statement relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 199) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 199

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has been conducting an investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a number of requests from law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other governmental entities for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence, under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other entities or individuals duly authorized by federal, state, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme.

HONORING JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 200, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 200) honoring the life of Nobel Laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby, inventor of the integrated circuit and innovative leader in the Information Age.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words about one of the greatest inventors—one of the most important innovators—in American history.

One of America's greatest assets is the innovation and creativity of its inventors, scientists, and artists. Many of our most famous inventors have long been household names—well-known Americans such as Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, and the Wright Brothers. These, and many other inventors, captured the imagination of a public rooted in the Industrial Age, through ideas which produced the telephone, the

automobile, the airplane—all inventions we now consider indispensable items.

We now find ourselves in the initial stages of a new revolution—the Information Age. The rapid growth and development of information technology literally changes our lives by the second. This is an exciting time, and we have only just seen the beginning of this age.

However, the pioneers of today don't roll off the tongue like those from years past. While some high-profile corporate leaders such as Bill Gates, Michael Dell, and other technology entrepreneurs come to mind, there are many unsung heroes without whom we may never have known the modern computer, the cell phone, or high-definition TV.

One of these unsung heroes is Jack St. Clair Kilby, who passed away June 20, 2005, at 81 years of age. You see, a little less than 50 years ago, Mr. Kilby invented something called the integrated circuit. Today, we would refer to it as the microchip. The integrated circuit, or early microchip, spawned the Information Age and has made so much of the modern world as we know it today possible.

Prior to Kilby's breakthrough, engineers were grappling with how to build better electronic circuits. At the time, transistors had replaced vacuum tubes—a major advancement—but electronic devices were still composed of hundreds or thousands of discrete components which were connected to thousands of wires. The challenge was to find a cost-effective, reliable way of producing the components and connecting them.

Kilby approached the problem in a completely novel way, making all the components of a single material. The device consisted of a single transistor and a few other components combined on a slice of germanium smaller than a paper clip. For context, today an integrated circuit smaller than a penny can hold 125 million transistors.

From this first simple circuit has grown a worldwide integrated circuit market whose sales in 2004 totaled \$179 billion. These components supported a 2004 worldwide electronic end-equipment market of \$1.186 trillion. This technology has affected every known industry in the world in some form or fashion—healthcare, education, transportation, manufacturing, entertainment—and has made IT products more accessible and more affordable for the common man.

Jack Kilby enjoyed the admiration and respect of his colleagues and others throughout the industry. Texas Instruments Chairman Tom Engibus said of Kilby:

In my opinion, there are only a handful of people whose works have truly transformed the world and the way we live in it—Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, the Wright Brothers and Jack Kilby. If there was ever a seminal invention that transformed not only our industry but our world, it was Jack's invention of the first integrated circuit.

Jack St. Clair Kilby was born November 8, 1923, in Jefferson City, MO, and moved as a young child to Great Bend, KS, where he was raised and which he considered his hometown. His interest in electronics, radio technology in particular, was inspired by an experience in high school when an ice storm knocked down most of the telephone and power lines in a wide area in rural Kansas. His father, who ran a small electric company, worked with amateur radio operators to locate the areas that had been hit and to coordinate the provision of electrical service.

Kilby served his country in the U.S. Army during World War II, where he was assigned to a radio repair shop at an outpost on a tea plantation in northeast India and later performed similar work in the field. He studied electrical engineering at the University of Illinois both before and after the war, earning a bachelor's degree in 1947. Like many of his generation, Mr. Kilby put his personal life on hold to serve his country.

After working obtaining a masters degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1950, Kilby joined Texas Instruments in Dallas in 1958 where he developed the first monolithic integrated circuit. He presented this invention to colleagues and tested it on September 12, 1958, and within 4 years, TI won the first major integrated circuit contract to design and build special circuits for the Minuteman missile project.

Kilby enjoyed a productive career at TI, where he held several management positions, including assistant vice president and director of engineering and technology for the Components Group. But more importantly, he created or helped to create some 60 patentable items, including the invention of the first hand-held calculator, which, in conjunction with his microchip design, initiated the early development of computers and was one of the first public introductions to digital electronics.

Kilby was widely recognized for his work. Most notably, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 2000. In addition, he won the National Medal of Science and the National Medal of Technology. Finally, a prestigious international award, the Kilby International Awards, bears his name.

He passed away on June 20, 2005, at the age of 81 after a brief battle with cancer. His wife and sister preceded him in death. He is survived by two daughters, five granddaughters, and a son-in-law. Likewise, he leaves behind countless friends, colleagues, and admirers.

In addition to his enormous contribution to science and technology, Mr. Kilby was known as a gentle and humble man who was tirelessly dedicated to his family and passionate about finding practical solutions to real problems. He loved to work with young students and engineers. He served as dis-

tinguished professor of electrical engineering from 1978 to 1984 at Texas A&M University, where he was able to share his experience, insight, and passion for research with students. He took an active interest in and consistently was available to young engineers, even young high school and grade school students who asked to interview him about his work. Certainly he hoped to inspire these young people.

His contributions to science as well as his generosity and thoughtfulness were lessons for us all.

Mr. President, I introduce a senate resolution honoring the life of Nobel Laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby, inventor of the integrated circuit and long-time engineer for Texas Instruments, to commend his work and tremendous contribution to the electronics industry and to the transformation of the global economy to the Information Age. I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 200) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 200

Whereas in July 1958, Mr. Kilby, as a young engineer, resolved a long-standing engineering problem, known as the "tyranny of numbers", which prevented engineers from simply and reliably interconnecting electronic components to form circuits by developing the first working integrated circuit;

Whereas on September 12, 1958, Mr. Kilby demonstrated the first working integrated circuit for his colleagues at Texas Instruments, Inc. in Dallas, Texas;

Whereas the resulting integrated circuit contributed to national defense by facilitating the development of the Minuteman Missile and other programs;

Whereas the integrated circuit was central to creating the modern computer and communications industries;

Whereas the creation of the integrated circuit has benefitted the people of Texas by spurring the economy of the State with strong semiconductor and communications sectors and has enabled the integrated circuit industry to enjoy phenomenal growth from \$29,000,000,000 annually in 1961 to nearly \$1,150,000,000,000 in 2005;

Whereas on October 10, 2000, 42 years after demonstrating the first integrated circuit, Mr. Kilby shared the 2000 Nobel Prize in Physics for his part in the invention of the integrated circuit;

Whereas the integrated circuit, known today as the microchip, was the first chip of its kind, drove the technological growth of the Information Age, permitted both the rapid evolution and the miniaturization of technological products, and provided a foundation for important advances in science and medicine that are saving and enriching lives around the world;

Whereas Mr. Kilby further advanced technological progress by inventing more than 60 additional patented items, including the hand-held calculator and the thermal printer;

Whereas Mr. Kilby retired from Texas Instruments, Inc. after 25 years of dedicated

service but maintained his presence at the company as a source of inspiration to generations of young engineers until his death on June 20, 2005;

Whereas Mr. Kilby committed himself to education, serving as a Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M University from 1978 to 1984, sharing with students the breadth of his knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Mr. Kilby is 1 of only 13 individuals to receive both the National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology, the most prestigious awards of the Federal Government for technical achievement;

Whereas the National Academy of Engineering, an independent nonprofit institution that advises the Federal Government on engineering and technology issues, awarded Mr. Kilby the 1989 Charles Stark Draper Prize, 1 of the preeminent awards for engineering achievement in the world;

Whereas the Inamori Foundation, a charitable institution in Japan dedicated to promoting international understanding by honoring individuals who have contributed to scientific progress, culture, and human betterment, bestowed upon Mr. Kilby the 1993 Kyoto Prize in Advanced Technology to recognize his contributions to humanity and society;

Whereas Mr. Kilby inspired the creation of the awards named after him, the Kilby International Awards, which honor unsung heroes and heroines who make significant contributions to society through science, technology, innovation, invention, and education;

Whereas Mr. Kilby was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, established in 1973 by the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce and the National Council of Intellectual Property Associations, alongside other great inventors in United States history;

Whereas Mr. Kilby, a member of the "Greatest Generation", served the United States in World War II as a member of the United States Army;

Whereas Mr. Kilby will be remembered not only as a great technological innovator, but also as a loving husband, dedicated father, and devoted grandfather; and

Whereas Mr. Kilby's invention of the integrated circuit revolutionized nearly all aspects of modern life, has made technology more affordable and more accessible to the world, and will continue to exert tremendous influence on the development of technology in the 21st century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Nobel Laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby;

(2) commends Mr. Kilby for his pioneering work in the fields of engineering and electronics, which laid the foundation for the technological advances of the 20th and 21st centuries; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit 1 enrolled copy of this resolution to Mr. Kilby's family.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 19, 2005

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Members of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, July 19. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then proceed to consideration of the Burma trade resolution as under the previous order.

I further ask consent that the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 until 2:15 to accommodate the weekly party luncheons.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. McCONNELL. Tomorrow morning, the Senate should be aware that Senators should meet in the Chamber at 9:40 to proceed as a body to the joint meeting of Congress to hear from Prime Minister Singh of India. At 11 a.m. the Senate will convene to debate and vote on the Burma trade resolution. If all time is used, a vote on the Burma resolution will occur around 12:20.

At 2:15, after the respective party luncheons, we will resume consideration of the Foreign Operations appropriations bill. Let me interject as one of the managers of that bill we intend to finish that bill tomorrow. For any Members who have amendments, we would rather do them in the daylight

than at night. We intend to have a busy afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11:00 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:20 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 19, 2005, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 18, 2005:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

H. DALE HALL, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, VICE STEVEN A. WILLIAMS. (RESIGNED.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

VINCENT J. VENTIMIGLIA, JR., OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE JENNIFER YOUNG.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

BRUCE COLE, OF INDIANA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. DOUGLAS L. CARVER, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. DAVID C. NICHOLS, JR., 0000

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate Monday, July 18, 2005:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

LESTER M. CRAWFORD, OF MARYLAND, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF FOOD AND DRUGS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.