

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, May 23, 2006 at 10 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the National Research Council report, Managing Construction and Infrastructure in the 21st Century Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Report, Managing for Excellence: An Action Plan for the 21st Century.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Nate Gentry or Steve Waskiewicz.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO  
MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. PRESIDENT, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the Session of the Senate on Monday, May 15 at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony relating to implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005's electricity reliability provisions.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that George Farmakides, Seth Moore, Juria Jones, and Joe Jacquot be given floor privileges for the duration of the consideration of S. 2611.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST  
TIME—H.R. 4954

Mr. FRIST. I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 4954) to improve maritime and cargo security.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEROIC RESCUE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 477 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. 477) commemorating the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday heroically rescued the American flag from being desecrated.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, the baseball field has been the setting for some of the most meaningful moments in American history. It was on a baseball field that the great slugger Lou Gehrig, shortly after learning he was suffering from a fatal disease, delivered his poignantly stirring farewell speech, in which he declared himself to be "the luckiest man on the face of the earth." It was on a baseball field that Jackie Robinson broke the color line that had prevented African Americans from competing in the Major Leagues, thus triggering not only integration in professional baseball but the removal of racial barriers throughout American society as well. And it was on a baseball field 30 years ago that another significant moment took place, one that continues to resonate in the minds of millions of Americans.

On April 25, 1976, the Chicago Cubs were playing the Los Angeles Dodgers in an afternoon game at Dodger Stadium. It was early in the season; thus, not much was riding on the game's outcome. Both teams were under .500 at the time. So for the fans in attendance, there was little reason to believe at the outset that the game ultimately would be anything more than pleasantly forgettable.

That all changed during the bottom of the game's fourth inning. The Dodgers were at bat when two protestors ran out onto the outfield grass carrying an American flag. These two proceeded to spread the flag on the ground, douse it with lighter fluid, and pull out some matches. Playing centerfield for the Cubs that day was Rick Monday. As soon as he recognized that these individuals were about to burn the American flag, Monday charged towards them. As Monday—a former Marine Corps reservist—would later describe, "I was mad. What they were trying to do was wrong. It was wrong in 1976, and I still think it's wrong today. . . . That flag represents all the rights and freedoms that we have in this country. If you desecrate the flag, you desecrate the efforts of all the people who fought and died to protect those rights and freedoms." Just as one of the protestors was about to put a lit

match to the American flag, Monday—while running at full speed—grabbed the flag away.

The legendary Hall of Fame broadcaster Vin Scully did the radio play-by-play for the Dodgers that day. His real-time description of the incident was as follows:

There's two of them. I'm not sure what he's doing out there. It looks like he's going to burn a flag. And Rick Monday runs and takes it away from him! . . . I think a guy was going to set fire to an American flag, can you imagine that? Monday, when he realized what [the protestor] was going to do, raced over and took the flag away from him. . . . This guy was going to try and perform the indignity of setting fire to the American flag. . . . It looked like a piece of cloth but you couldn't really tell from here what it was. But Monday, from his angle, took one look and realized it was a flag. And the fellow evidently was all set to set fire to it when Monday realized it.

And Rick will get an ovation and properly so. So Rick Monday—his alertness and quick thinking—gets a round of applause in center field. And on the message board, it just says, "Rick Monday—You Made a Great Play." And Monday is getting another ovation, and well he should. And now a lot of the folks are standing, and now the whole ballpark. And he's going to get a standing ovation.

Rick Monday's courageous and patriotic act of saving the American flag from public desecration then inspired the crowd at Dodger Stadium to spontaneously begin singing "God Bless America." As Monday remembers it, "It moved the entire crowd. I don't remember if we won or lost the game, but I'll never forget the people singing."

Rick Monday soon began receiving thousands of letters from people all across the country thanking him for rescuing the flag. His heroic act was especially inspiring to those men and women who were serving in the military or were war veterans. For instance, Monday received a letter from a Vietnam veteran who, as Monday described:

wrote that there were two things that he had with him in two tours of Vietnam. These two things kept him in check with reality. One was a small picture of his wife. The other was a small American flag that was neatly folded. The picture was folded inside the flag and in the left breast pocket of his uniform. He would be in mud for weeks and months at a time. Those two things were what he looked at to connect him with reality, other than his buddies, and some of them were lost in battle. He wrote in the letter, "Thanks for protecting what those of us who were in Vietnam held onto dearly."

More recently, Monday was visiting the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in Hawaii when a survivor of Pearl Harbor walked up to him. When Monday went to shake his hand, the veteran—with tears in his eyes—raised his arm and saluted Monday. He then told Monday, "What you did reaffirmed everything we did as members of the Armed Services."

To fully appreciate what Rick Monday did 30 years ago, one must remember what the country was going through at that time. The Vietnam War and Watergate had left our country bitterly divided, and America was

struggling to regain its confidence in the tumultuous aftermath. In saving the American flag from those who sought to desecrate it, Monday conveyed through his actions that the country the flag represents, as well as the liberty and justice the flag symbolizes, are precious and worth defending. Monday's rescue of the flag thus helped rejuvenate American patriotism throughout the country. For this reason, the Baseball Hall of Fame recognizes the actions taken by Monday when he saved the American Flag as one of the 100 Classic Moments in the history of baseball.

Because of the courage and patriotism demonstrated on a baseball field by Rick Monday 30 years ago, I am pleased to introduce a resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday heroically rescued the American flag from being desecrated. It is a fitting way to honor a historic act performed by a man who not only was a great ballplayer but who is a great American as well.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 477) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 477

Whereas, on April 25, 1976, Rick Monday played centerfield for the Chicago Cubs in a game against the Los Angeles Dodgers at Dodger Stadium;

Whereas, during the 4th inning of that game, 2 individuals ran onto the outfield of Dodger Stadium, doused an American Flag with lighter fluid, and attempted to set the Flag on fire;

Whereas, once Rick Monday recognized that those individuals were about to publicly desecrate the American Flag, he quickly ran towards those individuals and grabbed the American Flag from them just as they were attempting to place a lit match on to the Flag;

Whereas the patriotic act of Rick Monday to rescue the American Flag inspired—

(1) the crowd at Dodger Stadium to stand in ovation and spontaneously begin singing "God Bless America";

(2) millions of citizens throughout the United States, especially those citizens who were serving or had served in the Armed Forces; and

(3) citizens of the United States who today continue look to the Flag as a symbol of liberty and justice;

Whereas Rick Monday, after reflecting on his act of rescuing the American Flag, said: "That flag represents all the rights and freedoms that we have in this country. If you desecrate the flag, you desecrate the efforts of all the people who fought and died to protect those rights and freedoms.";

Whereas the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame recognizes the actions taken by Rick Monday when he saved the American Flag as 1 of the 100 Classic Moments in the history of baseball;

Whereas Rick Monday served the United States honorably and courageously in the Marine Corps Reserve for over 6 years;

Whereas Rick Monday was a 2-time Major League Baseball All-Star during his distinguished, 19-year career; and

Whereas April 25, 2006, marked the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday saved the American Flag from being desecrated: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 30th anniversary of the date that Rick Monday heroically rescued the American Flag from being desecrated;

(2) recognizes Rick Monday for—

(A) his courage and patriotism;

(B) upholding the noble ideals and freedoms represented by the American Flag; and

(C) honoring the men and women whose sacrifices have protected those ideals and freedoms;

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Rick Monday;

(B) the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York;

(C) the Commissioner of Major League Baseball, Bud Selig;

(D) the owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers owner, Frank McCourt; and

(E) the owner of the Chicago Cubs, the Tribune Company.

#### COMMEMORATING DEVELOPMENT OF CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 478 submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 478) commemorating the development of the charge-coupled device.

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

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased the Senate is poised to pass this resolution today honoring the invention of the charge-coupled device, or CCD, which has greatly improved our level of imaging technology.

In 1969, Dr. Willard S. Boyle and Dr. George E. Smith worked together at Bell Labs in Murray Hill, NJ, and created a basic design for a silicon-memory chip, known as a CCD. This breakthrough technology was crucial to advancing digital imaging technology and can be found in most imaging devices, including digital cameras and video recorders, space-based telescopes and satellites, and medical imaging devices.

A CCD contains a light-sensitive chip that is able to store small amounts of charges in capacitors. A group of these capacitors create a pixel, which can be combined with other pixels to generate an image. The first CCD had just six pixels while the average camera now contains four to six million pixels. It is a credit to Dr. Boyle and Dr. Smith's innovation that this technology has been developed into the high resolution images we use in our every day lives.

Each year, the National Academy of Engineering honors an engineer or engineers whose accomplishments have

significantly bettered society by improving our quality of life, providing the ability to live freely and comfortably, and/or easing access to information. This year, the Academy has chosen to honor Dr. Boyle and Dr. Smith with the prestigious Charles Stark Draper Prize for their innovation in imaging technology and invention of the CCD.

The National Inventors Hall of Fame has also chosen to commemorate Dr. Boyle and Dr. Smith's contributions to society by inducting them into their Hall of Fame. The National Inventors Hall of Fame was founded in 1973 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the National Council of Intellectual Property Law Associations.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in commemorating the contributions to our society and standard of living that CCD technology has made and congratulating Dr. Willard S. Boyle and Dr. George E. Smith for their justly deserved awards.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 478) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 478

Whereas charge-coupled device (commonly referred to as "CCD") technology revolutionized imaging equipment and has significantly affected society by improving quality of life and the technological capabilities of everyday tools and equipment;

Whereas the CCD is widely used in technology, including digital cameras, video recorders, space-based telescopes, satellites, and medical imaging devices;

Whereas Willard S. Boyle of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and George E. Smith of New Barnegat, New Jersey, have advanced society through their development of the CCD while working at the Murray Hill, New Jersey, Bell Labs site in 1969; and

Whereas Mr. Boyle and Mr. Smith have been awarded the 2006 Charles Stark Draper Prize by the National Academy of Engineering and inducted into the Nation Inventors Hall of Fame for their invention; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate commemorates the development of the charge-coupled device.

#### NATIONAL CHILD CARE WORTHY WAGE DAY

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 479 submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 479) supporting the goals and ideas of a National Child Care Worthy Wage Day.