

Gordon Allot of Colorado and Congressman McIntyre of Maine. Several of those gentlemen chaired the Senate Republican Conference, a position I now hold.

As the research librarian for the Republican Conference, in the days before computers, Betty would come into the Russell Senate Office Building hours before most staffers would arrive. By the time the Senate began business for the day, she would have copied, filed, and cross-filed, in what must have been one of the world's most elaborate reference systems, scores of that day's news items from a wide variety of sources. The cumulative result was a towering warren of filing cabinets, jammed with thousands of sheets of paper, the location of each of which she somehow remembered. It was not unusual for Senators to request urgent information from both the Congressional Research Service and Betty, knowing there was a good chance she would have it on their desks long before the official system could respond.

With today's internet, of course, it is not necessary for our staff to literally walk across town through a winter blizzard in order to provide the day's news clips, but that is what Betty was known to do on occasion. Little wonder, then, that she had a special place in the hearts of many Senators. Another remarkable Republican woman, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, was especially close to Betty and requested that she join the board of the Smith Library in Maine, on which Betty still serves.

It must be admitted that, during most of the period when Betty worked on the Hill, opportunities for advancement for women were limited. It's hard to imagine how they ran this place without the full participation of women; we could not manage to do that today. And yet Betty always found ways to make a difference. At the request of Senator Saltonstall, for example, she took under her wing a young man who needed to be trained as a legislative assistant. Even though, as a woman, she was not eligible for the job, she produced a first-rate legislative aide. The young man was named Elliott Richardson, and throughout his later career he never forgot his teacher and always made a point of paying his respects to her personally when his official duties brought him to the Senate.

On behalf of the Senate Republican Conference and its leadership past and present, I salute Betty for her lifetime of labor in our behalf and, indeed, for the entire Senate. Betty's contributions to this institution are still appreciated, and she remains an inspiration to us all.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### A TRIBUTE TO LEONARD WING, JR.

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend, Leonard Wing, Jr., who passed away Saturday, April 30, 2005. Leonard was a decorated war hero, a civic leader, a devoted family man, and a great Vermonter.

I knew Leonard almost my entire life. We grew up across the street from each other on Kingsley Avenue in Rutland, VT. When I was a young boy, Leonard left Vermont to fight in World War II. Leonard was wounded and taken prisoner in Europe before escaping and fleeing to northern Africa with help from the Polish underground. For his efforts in the European Theatre, Leonard was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart, in addition to other commendations. I still remember listening in awe as my neighbors in Rutland recounted the heroics of Leonard and his father, MG Leonard Wing, Sr., who was a Vermont legend for his military leadership in the South Pacific. Leonard Wing, Jr. went on to serve for over 30 years in the Army and Army National Guard before retiring as a brigadier general in 1973.

After World War II, Leonard returned to the United States and continued his studies, graduating from the Boston University School of Law in 1950. After law school, Leonard returned to Vermont and became one of the State's finest attorneys, practicing law in Rutland for 46 years. During his legal career, Leonard served as both the president of the Vermont Bar Association and the State director of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

To residents of Rutland, Leonard is probably best known, however, for his local leadership and civic involvement. Leonard sat for 6 years on the Rutland City Board of School Commissioners, part of that time serving as the board's president. Most significantly, Leonard helped found the Havenwood School in Rutland. He also served as president of that school in addition to holding the same post at the Rutland Association for Retarded Citizens and the Vermont Association of the Retarded. These are just a few notable examples of the many charitable and civic activities to which Leonard lent his time.

Leonard's life was marked by his extraordinary service to his local community, his State, and his country. The city of Rutland, and the State of Vermont, will not be the same without Leonard's leadership. He will be most missed, however, by those he loved most dearly: his family. I offer my condolences to his wife Mary and their nine children. I hope they take comfort in knowing that Leonard's accomplishments and service will not soon be forgotten by the scores of Vermonters whose lives he touched.●

## HONORING T. LAMAR SLEIGHT

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a native Idahoan who has distinguished himself in the military, public service, and as a religious contributor. T. LaMar Sleight retired recently from his position as the Director of International and Government Affairs for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. LaMar is a native of Idaho, born in Montpelier and educated in Preston. In his years of public service, he has set a fine example of leadership and dedication.

LaMar served more than 34 years in the military, retiring in 1993 as a Colonel in the United States Army. He joined the National Guard at age 18. Eventually the Guard sent him to OCS and he joined the Army. He was awarded three awards of the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star medal. His overseas assignments took him to Korea, Vietnam and Germany. Assignments closer to home include Oklahoma, Georgia, Nebraska, and Washington, DC. His military career clearly influenced his organized and structured leadership style.

Upon retiring from the military, LaMar took up the challenging position as the Director of International and Government Affairs for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He has been an outstanding liaison for the LDS Church and the international community. I have enjoyed my interaction with him during my tenure in Congress, which extends back more than 12 years. He has a calming, measured demeanor and could always be counted on to provide a full view of any issue that was being discussed.

No doubt LaMar is balancing his ongoing volunteer service to his church with lots and lots of golf. With 6 children and 11 grandchildren, there is also a lot of family time and experiences ahead. I wish him the best as he undertakes this change in his life.●

### WE THE PEOPLE

• Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, recently, more 1,200 students from across the United States visited Washington, DC to take part in the national finals of We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution, the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I applaud the class from Maine Township High School in Park Ridge that skillfully represented the great State of Illinois in this prestigious national event. Through their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution, these outstanding students won the statewide competition and made Illinois proud in the national competition here in our Nation's capitol.

Congratulations to Nicole Calabrese, Carly Calkins, Emily Cottrell, Keith Dent, Katie Eichstaedt, Alyssa Engle,

Katie Funkhouser, Kathryn Futris, Jacqueline Heffernan, Kevin Kane, Erin Keating, Maddie Kiem, Dan Leung, Mike Mangialardi, Kelly McKenna, Ryan Morrisroe, Allison Mueller, Jessica Newton, James Pikul, Elizabeth Poli, Ashley Rezaeizadeh, Alex Schallmo, Jimmy Skuros, Ryan Stegink, Dan Widing, Meredith Wisniewski, and their teacher Dan States. I commend each and everyone of you for your hard work.

While in Washington, these students participated in a 3-day academic competition that simulated a congressional hearing in which they "testified" before a panel of judges. Students demonstrated their knowledge and understanding of constitutional principles and had opportunities to evaluate, take, and defend positions on relevant historical and contemporary issues.

I wish these students the best of luck in their future endeavors and applaud their outstanding achievement.●

#### COMMENORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOORE'S LAW

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, 40 years ago in the April 1965 issue of *Electronics* magazine, Gordon Moore, a young engineer, accurately forecast years of exponential improvements in computer chip performance. His abstract observations led to the most concrete results.

In his article entitled, "Cramming More Components onto Integrated Circuits," Moore first articulated his thinking on the future of the integrated circuit. Later, he theorized that the number of transistors on a computer chip would continue to double in power for the same price every 18 months. This postulation became popularly known as Moore's Law, and it was a stunning challenge for scientists and engineers to discover new phenomena and ideas to maintain America's technological momentum.

Shortly thereafter, Gordon Moore helped found the Intel Corporation, which started as a pioneer in cutting-edge semiconductor technology and today remains at the frontier of innovation in integrated circuits. Since that time, all in accordance with Moore's Law, there have been more than three dozen such doublings in computer chip performance.

No wonder that we marvel how our world has changed more in the past century than in the previous hundred centuries. It took 10,000 years to get from the dawn of civilization to the airplane, but just 66 years to get from powered flight to the moon landing. In 1971, Intel could fit 2300 transistors on a silicon chip; later this year, Intel is expected to unveil a chip with nearly 2 billion transistors.

"It's kind of a Biblical thing," Leon Lederman, the Nobel laureate, once noted, "Science begets technology. Once we have transistors, we can make computers. When we have computers, we can make much better transistors

... which can make better computers."

In the years ahead, networked supercomputers operating at speeds of over one thousand trillion operations per second will have implications as profound as the Industrial Revolution's spread of technology.

Such technological innovation, predicted by Moore's Law, has led to advances in virtually every industry and has fundamentally impacted the way we live, work, and play. Information technology has become commonplace in our schools, libraries, homes, offices, and businesses—and new information technology applications are still developing rapidly.

Information technology has had a mutually reinforcing relationship with our "golden age" of science and engineering. Advances in supercomputers, simulations, and networks are creating a new window into the natural world—making computing as valuable for theory and experimentation as a tool for scientific discovery.

It has accelerated the pace of scientific discovery across the board in all scientific disciplines. Information visualization and simulation technologies make it possible to learn, explore, and communicate more complex concepts. Supercomputer technology, for example, allows researchers to develop life-saving drugs more rapidly, better understand the functions of our genes once they have been sequenced, or more accurately predict tornadoes. Advanced information technology tools have emerged to support "collaboratories"—geographically separate research units on different sides of the world functioning as a single laboratory.

Perhaps the most important area where information technology's impact has been greatest is in our economic sector. It is commonly credited as being a key factor in our economy's structural shift from manufacturing to services, altering the nature of our work and the needs of our workforce.

The widespread diffusion of information technology throughout the economy, and its integration into new business models producing more efficient production methods added a full percentage point to the Nation's productivity after 1995. Economists note that productivity is the most important driver of long-term economic growth, and information technology increases economic output more than any other type of capital investment.

Beginning in 1995, U.S. productivity—spurred by information technology applications—accelerated to rates of growth not seen in two decades. The difference between 1.5 percent and 2.5 percent productivity growth is the difference between the standard of living doubling in one generation or in two generations. It has enormous implications.

The impact of Moore's Law and the resulting U.S. technology industry has also had enormous implications for my home State of New Mexico.

We are proud to be part of the drive within the technology industry to keep pace with Moore's Law. Small and large businesses alike which are part of our local technology industry have led to steadily increasing economic growth and development. Intel Corporation, with Gordon Moore at its helm, has become a major contributor to our State's economy and is an example of the impact that U.S. technological leadership has at a local level.

Overall, Intel has a significant economic and fiscal impact on our State and region. Intel came to Rio Rancho, just outside of Albuquerque, in 1980 and has grown to become our State's largest private manufacturer. Intel New Mexico employs more than 5,000 people and pays some of the highest wages. In 2001–2002, Intel spent \$2 billion on new facilities and upgrades to other facilities.

Moreover, Intel's continued growth has brought other benefits to our communities as well, particularly in the area of education. Intel made a \$2 million donation to the National Hispanic Cultural Center to integrate the latest technology tools in support of the Intel Center for Technology and the Visual Arts. Intel's "Teach to the Future" has provided technology training for more than 6,000 New Mexico teachers to help them incorporate technology into their curricula and help prepare our children for the jobs of the 21st century. Intel has also launched two Computer Clubhouses, technology and mentoring programs for youth in Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

While Moore's Law has meant so much to my State and our Nation, we need to acknowledge that engineering, computer chips, and information technology are about more than our material wealth or our simple acquisition of knowledge. Basically, they are about our dreams.

We have always been a Nation that is defined by the great goals we set, the great dreams we dream. We have always been a restless, questing people—and with willpower, resources, and great national effort, we have always reached our horizons and then set out for new ones.

So on this 40th anniversary of Moore's Law, I want to salute the extraordinarily important contributions of Gordon Moore, the Intel Corporation, and the many other scientists and engineers who have helped us imagine and invent the future.

In large measure, their contributions have made this new century before us so full of promise—molded by science, shaped by technology, and powered by knowledge. These potent transforming forces can give us lives richer and fuller than we have ever known before.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.