when he led the Union Navy to the cap-
ture of New Orleans in 1862. And his
command, “Damn the torpedoes, full
speed ahead!” during his victory at Mo-
bile Bay has become legendary.

As a result of Farragut’s tremendous
service, Congress established the ranks
of rear admiral, vice admiral and admi-
ral. Amazingly, he was the first person
to hold each of these titles.

Tomorrow in Bath, Maine, the Navy
will christen its newest guided missile
destroyer as the USS Farragut. This
recognition of Farragut’s contribution
to our national tradition is a fitting trib-
ute to one of our Nation’s greatest
military heroes.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege
to recognize Admiral Farragut on the
House floor today. He was a true Ten-
nessee hero and one of our greatest
Americans.

COMMUNICATION FROM MEMBER
OF IRAQ NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Mr. McDermott asked and was
given permission to address the House
for 1 minute and to revise and extend
his remarks.)

Mr. McDermott. Mr. Speaker, since the 12th of June, there has been
an embargo on the American press for reporting on a letter written by the
Iraqi legislature. For that reason I will read it here today:

“As the National Assembly is the
legitimate representative of the Iraqi
people and the guardian of its inter-
est, and as the voice of the people, es-
specially with regard to repeated de-
mands for the departure of the occupa-
tion, we note that these demands have
earlier been made in more than one
session but have bluntly been ignored
from the Chair. Worse still is the Gov-
ernment’s request to the U.N. Security
Council to extend the presence of the
occupation forces, made without con-
sultation with the people’s representa-
tive in the National Assembly who hold
the right to make such fateful deci-
sions.”

“In line with our historic responsi-
bility, we reject the legitimation of the
occupation and we repeat our demand
for the departure of the occupation
forces, especially since our national
forces have been able to break the back
of terrorism and to notably establish
its presence in the Iraqi street and to
recover the state’s dignity and the citi-
zen’s trust in the security forces lead-
ing to the noble objectives in an Iraq
whose sovereignty is not embellished.

“Peace and God’s Mercy and Bless-
ings be Upon You.

“Falah Hasan Shanshal.”

This letter was signed by at least 126
members of the 275-member democrati-
cally elected Iraqi parliament.

Mr. POE asked and was given per-
mission to address the House for 1
minute.

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, about half
the people caught crossing our borders ille-
llegally are from some other country than Mexico. They come from places
like Colombia, Nicaragua, Brazil, Egypt,
Poland, the Philippines, China, Syria,
Russia and even France. But the de-
tention facilities for these illegals are
full. That means many, about half,
are released on their own recognizance.
That means on their word they promise
to return for a deportation hearing.
That means they are supposed to stay
here, not leave. That further means 86
percent of those individuals never re-
turn for their hearing, according to
USA Today.

Are we surprised? This catch-and-re-
lease policy defies common sense. It
wastes the efforts of our border agents.
It does not provide consequences for il-
legally coming to the United States.
Giving illegal a get-out-of-jail-free card is
further evidence the United States
must have an immigration plan that
works.

Everybody wants to live in the
United States but everybody cannot
live in the United States. We must
have a policy that promotes legal im-
migration and prevents illegal immi-
grantion. This catch-and-release policy
must cease.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Mr. Kucinich asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, yester-
day in the House of Representatives
made permanent many of the provi-
sions of the PATRIOT Act which have
given great concern across this country
with respect to undermining basic civil
liberties. When we sing the Star Spangled
Banner, we ask a question, “Does that
star spangled banner yet wave o’er the
land of the free and the home of the
brave?”

Francis Scott Key when he wrote the
Star Spangled Banner understood the
connection between freedom and brav-
ey, between democracy and courage.
We must work to create a Nation
where we encourage the people of
America to be free of fear. We must
work to create a Nation where we are
not afraid to celebrate our civil lib-
erties.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 3070, NATIONAL AERO-
NAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINIS-
TRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT
OF 2005

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, by di-
cision of the Committee on Rules, I
call up House Resolution 370 and ask
for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-
lows:
Resolved. That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XVIII, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the custody of the bill to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BoeHLERT) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CalVERT), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Science. It waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. After general debate the chair shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except to the report of the committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for the purpose of amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage pending a motion to recommit without instructions. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. It waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report and provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of H. Res. 370, the underlying bill, H.R. 3070, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005. I would like to first thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. BoeHLERT), the distinguished chairman of the Science Committee. As a former member of the Science Committee, I have a deep respect for the chairman, and I know how hard he works for the committee.

I would like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. CalVERT), the Space Subcommittee chairman and the author of H.R. 3070, as well as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UdALL), the ranking members. H.R. 3070 represents this House’s commitment to maintaining the United States’ dominance in the field of space exploration and technology. Overall, H.R. 3070 instructs the President in his vision for space exploration and technology. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the fiscal year 2006 National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization, and I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. BoeHLERT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), the ranking members; the gentleman from California (Mr. CalVERT), the subcommittee chairman; and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UdALL),
the ranking member, for their hard work on this bipartisan bill. I welcome a bill that comes to the floor with such unity, and I applaud their efforts.

On March 16, 1926 Robert Goddard of Auburn, Massachusetts, which happens to be my home district, successfully launched the first liquid fueled rocket. The first-of-its-kind rocket reached an altitude of only 40 feet, and its flight lasted only 2 seconds; but it inspired generations of future astronauts and scientists. Dr. Goddard, a childhood dream for physics wrote: “I imagined how wonderful it would be to make some device which had even the possibility of ascending to Mars. I was a different boy when I descended the tree from when I ascended, for existence at last seemed purposive.”

Robert Goddard would come to be known as the Father of Modern Rocketry. And I know Dr. Goddard would be pleased to know that the exploration of Mars is not far away.

By prioritizing human space travel, we are trying to maintain the United States as a leader in space exploration and aeronautics. Projects such as the International Space Station encourage worldwide efforts in science, and it is important that the U.S. continue to participate. Through these missions, we will be able to explore the long-term effects of space travel on humans, collect data regarding life on other planets, and gain greater knowledge of the universe.

Mr. Speaker, the safety of our astronauts must remain our top priority. So I am pleased that the committee has included funding in this bill for the Crew Exploration Vehicle. This vehicle will serve as a backup should problems arise with the International Space Station.

The spirit of Robert Goddard and NASA inspires children of all ages to imagine what is beyond the blue sky above. In my own district, Worcester Polytechnic Institute has received $1.5 million in the last 5 years for aerospace research projects.

WPI has also sent 150 undergraduate students to the Goddard Spaceflight Program, where they researched and developed products in gravity studies and contamination prevention. With ongoing partnerships with facilities across the country, WPI has formed a multi-disciplinary beyond our own campus. The knowledge gained from these undergraduate programs fosters not only a love of learning, but also offers careers at NASA and other leaders in the aeronautics field.

NASA has always been a leader in educating young people about the wonders of space and aeronautics. Through outreach programs, NASA is able to engage students and encourage studies in math and science. This bill authorizes NASA, using its hallmark two annual Charles “Pete” Conrad Astronomy awards for amateur astronomers. The first award would be presented to astronomers who, using amateur equipment only, discover the brightest near-Earth asteroid during the past year. The second award would be presented to the amateur or group who made the greatest contribution to the Minor Planet Center catalog of near-Earth asteroids. Each award amounts to $5,000.

By promoting the pursuit of science through such awards, we can engage children and young adults. We can get them more interested in math and science, which is so incredibly important in the 21st century.

In the spirit of Robert Goddard, I am also pleased to mention $6.9 billion has been set aside for science, aeronautics, and education activities. This will allow scientists to research such projects as hydrogen fuel cell-powered aircraft that would have no hydrocarbon or nitrogen oxide emissions, and to study ways to reduce fuel consumption and noise levels of commercial aircraft. Important potential markets could be created from these new technologies, and in a world dependent on fossil fuels, this money is well spent. In fact, the research that NASA is doing can help us make the world more environmentally safe.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank the authors of this bill for their hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the distinguished subcommittee chairman.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHNER); the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), the ranking member; and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the ranking subcommittee member.

We have worked out a good bill. This is a good rule. This recognizes the importance of research, robotics, science, aeronautics. This is a good compromise, a good bipartisan solution. Let us move this rule and get on to the general debate.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for allowing me to speak. I would also like to thank the chair of the committee who worked so hard to craft a bill that was strong enough to pass through the committee unanimously.

When most people think about NASA, they think about space exploration, and rightly so, with such a rich history. NASA has given us Projects Mercury and Gemini in the 1960s, followed closely by the Moon landings of Project Apollo. They gave us Skylab in the 1970s, and finally, the Space Shuttle beginning in the 1980s and sunsetting the century. And of course the Hubble telescope has given us decades of groundbreaking information about deep space through its spectacular visual images. Several of those images, I might add, adorn the walls of my own office.

But NASA’s contribution to America is far more than space flight alone. Its satellites have allowed NASA to provide a host of other services, such as secure communications, which enables us to perform incredible analyses of the Earth from space. And its aeronautical research and development has dramatically improved our air safety, our economy, and our environment. National security has especially benefited.

From surveillance systems that monitor aircraft flight paths to the development of secure communications systems, NASA’s research has been instrumental in improving our national security. In addition, NASA’s recent successful hypersonic flight, clocked at about 7,000 miles per hour, demonstrated that military or civilian aircraft might soon be able to fly anywhere in the world in less than 2 hours.

Aeronautics is a substantial and key part of the national defense infrastructure.

NASA’s basic research is critical to their success. NASA is able to develop long-term, high-risk enabling technologies that the private sector is unwilling to perform because it is either too risky or too expensive. When the government-sponsored basic research yields information that could lead to a service or product with profit potential, the private sector transitions from research to development in order to bring it to market.

While it is not always as simple as this, it is clear that where there is no basic research there can be no development.

NASA’s field centers like the Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, in my district, are where the actual basic research is done. There you will find some of the best scientists and engineers of our time, and a track record of discovery for the public good that is the envy of the world.

One of the secrets to NASA’s success has been its dual emphasis on both space and aeronautics. A successful space program is heavily dependent on a strong aeronautics program. Indeed, you cannot get to space without first navigating the atmosphere. Yet the proposal for fiscal year 2006 attempted to cut funding for aeronautics research. The result is that recovery would have taken decades and billions of dollars.

That is why I am here on the floor to express my gratitude for the work that my colleagues have put into this bill. It shows that the good people of the committee share my own deep affinity and appreciation for a healthy, balanced NASA. It recognizes that a healthy NASA requires a strong field and research center, like NASA Glenn. Strong field centers in turn are dependent on their facilities and, most importantly, their talented workforce. The
Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just close by saying that this is an important bill. It is important because our space program yields many benefits to the people of this country and to the world.

A lot of times people do not quite understand all that we gain from the space program. It is not just about rockets flying up in the sky. It is about improving aeronautics research. It is about communications, improving our communications systems. It is about protecting our national security. It is about learning more about science and our environment. It is about finding better ways to protect our environment.

We learn of medical breakthroughs, medical research goes on during these space flights. So it benefits us in multiple ways, and I think it is important for people to appreciate that because oftentimes people will ask, why do we need to spend all this money on the space program?

The reason why is there are tangible benefits all around us that have been directly derived from the space program.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me again say I am grateful that this is a bipartisan bill, and I am grateful that there is no controversy on the rule. This is a unique moment because we have not had such a bill like this in a long time.

I ask Members to support the bill and support the rule.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by saying that from the Apollo Moon landing to the first Space Shuttle to the International Space Station, NASA has been pushing the envelope of American science. NASA is not just about inventing TANG. It is about American achievement, American pride. As we move to consideration of the underlying bill, I would ask my colleagues to remember their first thoughts of space as a child and the wonderment they felt.

As a child I remember looking at the stars and Moon at night and the sheer awe I experienced. NASA has taken that wonderment and awe and turned it into tangible results with legal real-life applications.

My good friend and colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern) talked about breakthroughs in the field of medicine where, of course, I practiced as a physician for almost 30 years, and NASA has been a part of numerous breakthroughs that do help doctors treat their patients and save lives.

For instance, NASA has been directly or indirectly involved in digital imaging breast biopsy systems; breast cancer detection; laser angioplasty for blocked arteries; ultrasound skin damage assessment; human tissue stimulator which helps control chronic pain; cool suits that lower a patient's body temperature, producing a dramatic improvement of symptoms of multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, spina bifida and others; programmable pacemakers, eye screening to detect eye problems in very young children; automated urinalysis, medical gas analyzer systems used to monitor operating rooms for anaesthetic gases; and measurement of oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen concentrations to assure proper breathing environment for surgery patients; voice-controlled wheelchairs.

Just to list off a few more: Arteriosclerosis, hardening of the arteries, detection, ultrasound scanners, automatic insulin pump, portable x-ray devices, invisible braces, dental arch wire, palate surgery. I could go on and on.

Mr. Speaker, of course the field of medicine is only one area of course that NASA has helped all of us. In reality that are so many, many more that we do not have time to mention here today. Suffice it to say, we are making tremendous breakthroughs in the field of science because of what NASA has done and how we have funded this program.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by thanking the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Boehlert) for the magnificent work he has performed as chairman of our Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics and the lead author of this bill. Without the gentleman's steadfast determination, his insight and openness to compromise, we would not be here today.

I also want to thank my ranking member, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Gordon), and our subcommittee ranking, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Udall) for their leadership and willingness to compromise, and I want to thank all the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle who have contributed to this bill. It is truly a team effort and it shows what Congress can accomplish if we work together in an open-minded and cooperative manner.

Now, I have opened my statement by focusing on compromise but I do not want anyone to think that this bill represents some kind of random hodgepodge of competing views. H.R. 3070 is built on firm central principles that will give clear direction to NASA.

What are those principles? First, Congress endorses the President's Vision for Space Exploration. The United States will work to return to the Moon by 2020 and then will move on to other destinations. We will build a new Crew Exploration Vehicle that, among other tasks, will service the International Space Station. And the bill allows the Space Shuttle to be retired no later...