

D. Eisenhower's pledge to promote the peaceful use of space for the benefit of all mankind, NASA and the U.S. Weather Bureau invited scientists from 21 different nations to participate in the analysis of weather data from successive satellites.

It was due to this information that the Weather Bureau issued its first advisories on air pollution potential over the eastern United States. Today, weather forecasting is used in every part of our society. It is used to help protect human welfare and to guard against property damage; it is used to enhance commerce, and it is used to inform officials of dangerous environmental conditions like hurricanes and blizzards.

The technological advances that we have made since then in satellite technology have been astronomical, and the commercialization of this technology has brought us even more clarity about the world we live in than has ever been known or appreciated before.

□ 1445

TIROS was only operational for 78 days, but those short weeks demonstrated the power and usefulness of space-based observations. It has been 50 years since the U.S. launched the first meteorological satellite into space, but as with other groundbreaking advances, it's appropriate to look back and appreciate the momentum that brought this Earth into the space age.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1231.

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

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1231.

Let's review the technological, scientific, and political accomplishment that the TIROS I satellite represents.

In October of 1957, the launch by the Soviet Union of the Sputnik satellite struck fear in the hearts of Americans. Sputnik II went into space weighing over 1,000 pounds and carrying a dog. Meanwhile, the United States was developing far smaller satellites and experiencing troubles and public setbacks. On December 6, 1957, a Vanguard rocket failed to launch a U.S. satellite into space when it exploded on national television. In January 1958, the U.S. successfully launched a 31-pound Explorer I satellite, but even this victory was quickly followed by the loss of another Vanguard satellite in February. As the early space race continued through 1958 and 1959, the Soviet Union always seemed to be a step ahead of the United States.

The shock of Sputnik and the fear that the United States was losing its competitive edge inspired a national effort to prove and improve American leadership in the fields of science, math, and engineering. The U.S.

poured energy and resources into basic research and development as well as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education. Less than 3 years after the launch of Sputnik, these investments were beginning to pay off. The usefulness of satellites to observe the Earth remained unproven, and by 1960, U.S. scientists and engineers had designed and built a new series of satellites to test the proposition and to demonstrate American dominance.

The first launch of TIROS in April of 1960 was a clear U.S. victory in the space race, and it was the world's first meteorological satellite and the first to relay video images of the Earth from above. TIROS represented a scientific milestone and a clear message to our rivals and to ourselves that we had an "eye in the sky" and we could watch the planet.

During the 78 days that it was in operation, TIROS I sent home almost 23,000 images, including those of a tropical storm, the cloud system of a large extratropical cyclone in the Gulf of Alaska, and the pack ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Meteorologists used the transmissions to make the first accurate weather forecasts based on data gathered from space. The TIROS I program initiated a revolution in meteorological science and was the first step in the establishment of satellite storm tracking and warning systems that subsequently have saved countless lives. It proved that satellites could be useful tools for studying the planet and acquiring information to be used immediately for predictions and decision-making.

The design, the construction, the launch, and the operation of the TIROS I was carried out by a team from NASA, the U.S. Army Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, the U.S. Weather Bureau, the U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Lockheed, Douglas, Martin Marietta. I am proud that central New Jersey can rightly claim a large share of the credit for TIROS I, which was engineered and manufactured in central New Jersey by RCA Astro-Electronics. One of the two command and data acquisition centers was located at Camp Evans. Many of the scientists and technicians and engineers who worked on this have recently gathered to celebrate this accomplishment.

But five decades later, it's too easy to take for granted the U.S. victory in the space race and the technological developments that were pioneered by TIROS and its successors. Most of us give little thought to the satellites that bring us our daily weather images. There's the story, perhaps apocryphal, of the politician who said, "We don't need weather satellites when we have the Weather Channel. Well, we do. From solar cells and tape recorders to cell phone cameras and GPS systems, the contributions that derive from the TIROS program are not confined to outer space."

TIROS is a reminder of what we can achieve when we apply sufficient energy and resources to research and development in pursuit of a national goal. The story of TIROS should be a guide to rebuilding our economy. It's a blueprint for how we can create not just jobs but whole new industries. It's the story of how America remains competitive.

Let us honor this legacy by maintaining the urgent spirit of discovery and innovation embodied by the TIROS I team.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I would just ask that my colleagues would support House Resolution 1231, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1231.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMEMORATING 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST USE OF THE TELESCOPE

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1269) commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first use of the telescope for astronomical observation by the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1269

Whereas 2009 is the 400th anniversary of the first use of the improved telescope capable of astronomical observations by its developer, the Italian Renaissance scientist Galileo Galilei;

Whereas Galileo, born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564, was educated at the University of Pisa where he became Professor of Mathematics;

Whereas he attained life tenure as Chair of Mathematics at University of Padua;

Whereas Galileo was appointed Chief Philosopher and Mathematician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo de' Medici II, his patron;

Whereas Galileo had an integral role in the Scientific Revolution of the 17th Century due to his major contributions as a physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher;

Whereas Galileo is universally regarded as the "Father of Modern Astronomy", "Father of Modern Physics", and "Father of Modern Science";

Whereas his experiments on the laws of motion, falling bodies, and the parabolic paths of projectiles and his observations of astronomical bodies were scientific advances;

Whereas his inventions, the enhanced telescope; hydrostatic balance; geometric and military compass; thermoscope (thermometer); perfected compound microscope;

pulsilogium (pulsimeter), enabled practical applications in the fields of military and civil engineering, navigation, medicine, and astronomy;

Whereas his newly designed instruments of measurement, coupled with his theory that the natural world was written in the language of mathematics, laid the groundwork for modern scientific method and research;

Whereas Galileo's use of his telescope, the central instrument of the Scientific Revolution, enabled his discovery of certain features of the surface of the moon, the moons of Jupiter, the phases and motion of Venus, and sunspots;

Whereas these findings confirmed that the Copernican Sun Centered Solar System was plausible;

Whereas this changed human understanding of the cosmos;

Whereas Galileo published his theories and findings in several treatises, letters, and books, most importantly, *Siderius Nuncius* and the *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*;

Whereas Galileo's body of work enabled subsequent generations, in particular in the United States, to build on the tradition of scientific research, to be in the forefront of new scientific endeavors, specifically in medicine, technology, and space exploration, resulting in the betterment of mankind;

Whereas the United States of America has previously honored the scientist through naming a research aircraft, "Galileo", commissioned for the Eclipse Expedition in 1965, and naming one of its major interplanetary missions, the Galileo Expedition to Jupiter, launched in 1989 and ending its 14-year odyssey in 2003;

Whereas America also has built on the legacy of Galileo with NASA's most successful long-term science mission, the launch in 1990 of the Hubble Space Telescope, which contributes to our understanding of the universe;

Whereas as part of NASA's tribute to Galileo, a replica of Galileo's telescope, provided by the Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, Florence, Italy, was carried into space by Italian American astronaut, Michael Massimino, on the May 2009 Atlantis mission to repair and update the orbiting Hubble telescope;

Whereas 2009 also marks the 40th anniversary of the moon landing by the Apollo 11 astronauts, which gave mankind first hand knowledge of the moon's surface, first observed in detail when Galileo turned his telescope to the sky in 1609;

Whereas the United Nations "The International Year of Astronomy 2009" is a global effort with over 140 countries participating, initiated by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) and UNESCO, at the request of Italy, Galileo's native country; and

Whereas organizations, educational institutions, government entities, most notably in Italy, Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza and in the United States, NASA, Smithsonian Institution, Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Italian Embassy and Italian Consulates, National Italian American Foundation and Italian Heritage and Culture Committee of New York, Inc., are celebrating the genius of Galileo Galilei and "The International Year of Astronomy 2009" with numerous public programs, publications, symposia, proclamation ceremonies, and tributes to Galileo and his legacy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America commemorates the 400th anniversary of the first use of the telescope by Galileo Galilei for astronomical observation and marks this discovery as one of the major events impacting mankind, and expresses its gratitude for Galileo's expansion

of the universe and mankind's understanding of his place in the cosmos, and that the Congress of the United States of America joins the world in celebration of "The International Year of Astronomy".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1269, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1269, a resolution commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first use of the telescope for astronomical observation by the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) for introducing this important resolution recognizing the work of a true Renaissance man, Galileo.

Galileo is known as the "father of science." His numerous contributions in the areas of astronomy, mathematics, and physics laid the foundation for modern science. In fact, Galileo was the first scientist to apply the use of mathematics to the study of motion. In 1609, within months of learning about the telescope, Galileo constructed his own more powerful version and began observing the night sky.

With his telescope Galileo discovered sunspots, examined the surface of the moon, observed a supernova, and disproved the prevailing theory that the Earth was the center of the universe, instead observing that the Earth revolved around the Sun.

Galileo's life and his many contributions to science have made his name synonymous with discovery. I want to once again commend Mr. TIBERI and his cosponsors for introducing this resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the important astronomical observations made by Galileo by voting in support of House Resolution 1269.

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1269, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first use of the telescope by Galileo Galilei to peer into heavens.

Galileo's brilliant refinements of existing telescope designs allowed humans for the first time to discern the Earth's closest neighbors to a level of

detail that was breathtaking, such as valleys of the Moon, fellow planets in our solar system, and the moons of Jupiter.

Most importantly, unlike his peers who trained their telescopes to look across the Earth's terrain, Galileo instead aimed his telescopes to look out into the heavens.

Four hundred years later, who could have imagined the transformations unleashed by Galileo and his search of the night skies, both in terms of designs and capabilities of follow-on telescopes, as well as informing Earth's inhabitants of their genesis and their place in the universe.

Today, ground-based telescopes sitting high atop mountain peaks are collecting immense amounts of data, enabling astronomers to discover new details about our solar system, our galaxy, and our universe. Just as important, their findings raise new questions, leading to follow-on research campaigns all across the globe.

Space-based telescopes, which have only been launched in the last several decades, have been equally spectacular. Virtually every citizen on Earth has seen pictures produced by the Hubble, Chandra, Compton, and Spitzer space telescopes. And the future of space-based and ground-based astronomy promises to be just as exciting. To cite one example, NASA is hard at work completing construction of the James Webb space telescope, scheduled to be launched in 2014. It is designed to look at the infrared spectrum and will have a mirror that's 21 feet across, far larger than the mirror on Hubble. The potential discoveries that await are unknown.

For men and women all across the globe, probably no field of science is more captivating and more exciting than astronomy. Galileo and his early telescopes provided the foundation, and this resolution rightly acknowledges his genius.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H. Res. 1269, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first use of the telescope for astronomical observation by the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei.

Galileo, born in Pisa, Italy, in 1564, was educated at the University of Pisa where he became Professor of Mathematics; he later attained life tenure as Chair of Mathematics at University of Padua. Galileo was appointed Chief Philosopher and Mathematician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo de' Medici II, his patron and had an integral role in the Scientific Revolution of the 17th Century due to his major contributions as a physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher.

Galileo Galilei is universally regarded as the 'Father of Modern Astronomy', 'Father of Modern Physics', and 'Father of Modern Science' due to all the advances he made in those fields. His experiments on the laws of motion, falling bodies, and the parabolic paths of projectiles and his observations of astronomical bodies were massive scientific advances. His

inventions, the enhanced telescope; hydrostatic balance; geometric and military compass; thermoscope (thermometer); perfected compound microscope; pulsilogium (pulsimeter), enabled practical applications in the fields of military and civil engineering, navigation, medicine, and astronomy.

His newly designed instruments of measurement, coupled with his theory that the natural world was written in the language of mathematics, laid the groundwork for modern scientific method and research; Galileo's use of his telescope, the central instrument of the Scientific Revolution, enabled his discovery of certain features of the surface of the moon, the moons of Jupiter, the phases and motion of Venus, and sunspots. These findings confirmed that the Copernican Sun Centered Solar System was plausible and changed human understanding of the cosmos.

Galileo published his theories and findings in several treatises, letters, and books, most importantly, *Siderius Nuncius* and the *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*. Galileo's body of work enabled subsequent generations, in particular in the United States, to build on the tradition of scientific research, to be in the forefront of new scientific endeavors, specifically in medicine, technology, and space exploration, resulting in the betterment of mankind. The United States of America has previously honored the scientist through naming a research aircraft, 'Galileo', commissioned for the Eclipse Expedition in 1965, and naming one of its major interplanetary missions, the Galileo Expedition to Jupiter, launched in 1989 and ending its 14-year odyssey in 2003.

America also has built on the legacy of Galileo with NASA's most successful long-term science mission, the launch in 1990 of the Hubble Space Telescope, which contributes to our understanding of the universe; as part of NASA's tribute to Galileo, a replica of Galileo's telescope, provided by the Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, Florence, Italy, was carried into space by Italian American astronaut, Michael Massimino, on the May 2009 *Atlantis* mission to repair and update the orbiting Hubble telescope.

As the Co-Chair of the Italian American Congressional Caucus I am able to reinforce the deep and binding ties between the United States and Italy. I work to promote the strong relationship between our two nations and honor our shared heritage. I am proud to commemorate this anniversary and express my gratitude for Galileo's expansion of the universe through his use of the telescope and mankind's understanding of his place in the cosmos. The contributions of scientist like Galileo make the United States the great nation that it is today. His legacy is our shared American history.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H. Res. 1269, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1269.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REDESIGNATING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 24) to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 24

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The military department designated as the Department of the Navy is redesignated as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(b) REDESIGNATION OF SECRETARY AND OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—

(1) SECRETARY.—The position of the Secretary of the Navy is redesignated as the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(2) OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—The positions of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the four Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy are redesignated as the Under Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.

SEC. 2. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) DEFINITION OF "MILITARY DEPARTMENT".—Paragraph (8) of section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(8) The term 'military department' means the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the Department of the Air Force."

(b) ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT.—The text of section 5011 of such title is amended to read as follows: "The Department of the Navy and Marine Corps is separately organized under the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps."

(c) POSITION OF SECRETARY.—Section 5013(a)(1) of such title is amended by striking "There is a Secretary of the Navy" and inserting "There is a Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps".

(d) CHAPTER HEADINGS.—

(1) The heading of chapter 503 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 503—DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS".

(2) The heading of chapter 507 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 507—COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS".

(e) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "Department of the Navy" and "Secretary of the Navy" each place they appear other than as specified in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) (including in section headings, subsection captions, tables of chapters, and tables of sections) and inserting "Department of the Navy and Marine Corps" and "Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps", respectively, in each case with the matter inserted to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter stricken.

(2)(A) Sections 5013(f), 5014(b)(2), 5016(a), 5017(2), 5032(a), and 5042(a) of such title are

amended by striking "Assistant Secretaries of the Navy" and inserting "Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps".

(B) The heading of section 5016 of such title, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 503 of such title, are each amended by inserting "and Marine Corps" after "of the Navy", with the matter inserted in each case to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter amended.

SEC. 3. OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW AND OTHER REFERENCES.

(a) TITLE 37, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking "Department of the Navy" and "Secretary of the Navy" each place they appear and inserting "Department of the Navy and Marine Corps" and "Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps", respectively.

(b) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law other than in title 10 or title 37, United States Code, or in any regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States, to the Department of the Navy shall be considered to be a reference to the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps. Any such reference to an office specified in section 2(b) shall be considered to be a reference to that officer as redesignated by that section.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first month beginning more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the legislation under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 24, to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps. I want to thank my colleagues for bringing this important measure before the House.

This bill has the cosponsorship of an overwhelming majority of this House. It has been part of the House-passed National Defense Authorization Acts for the last 8 years. It is time this change was made, and I want to thank Representative JONES for his tireless efforts in this regard.

The National Security Act of 1947 defines the Marine Corps, Army, Navy, and Air Force as the separate services, each with distinct statutory missions. By designating each service's commanding officer as an equal member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986 reinforced the idea that we have four separate services. This bill supports that notion.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to provide the Marine Corps the