

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

equal recognition among the services that it deserves, even while it preserves the historical relationship that the Navy and the Marine Corps have enjoyed for over 200 years.

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I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. HEINRICH for his kind words about this legislation. I also want to take time to thank Chairman IKE SKELTON and Ranking Member BUCK McKEON, who have been very supportive of this legislation for the last 8 years. It is because of the leadership of both, and especially the chairman, that this bill is on the floor today, for which I am very grateful.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. HEINRICH said, it is kind of interesting that the Marine Corps, which has such a history, that is so revered by so many Americans, just like those who serve in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, yet it is a fact that the Marine Corps is somewhat like a child at the family reunion, meaning that they are part of the family, but they just aren't seen as the family.

I make that mention for this reason. A few years ago, this cap was given to me by the Secretary of the Navy, and the cap says, "Navy-Marine Corps, One Fighting Team," and yet this one fighting team doesn't carry the name of both services.

Again, I want to thank the 426 cosponsors. We turned in 11 names today so that for this debate they could be part of the effort that Mr. HEINRICH made reference to, so it is 426.

Many people would say, well, why do you and others want so badly to build that type of support? It is because, as Mr. HEINRICH said, the Senate has always been the downfall of this effort, and I can honestly say, Mr. Speaker, that in the past 8 years there have been so many comments by people who support this legislation and groups, that I would just like to name a few in the time that I have.

First of all, this year alone, H.R. 24 has these associations that support it: The Fleet Reserve Association; the Marine Corps League; the National Defense Political Action Committee; National Association of Uniformed Services; Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Marine Parents.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to this, years ago in this effort that Mr. HEINRICH made reference to, 8 years, I want to read just one statement from the Honorable Wade Sanders, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Reserve Affairs. This is what he said, and I read verbatim:

"As a combat veteran and former Naval officer, I understand the importance of the team dynamic, and the importance of recognizing the contributions of team components. The Navy

and Marine Corps team is just that, a dynamic partnership, and it is important to symbolically recognize the balance of that partnership."

Mr. Speaker, in addition to that, I would like to share with the debate today, it caught me by surprise back in 2005 from your home State, I was notified that the Chicago Tribune had editorially supported this bill in 2006. I just want to read a paragraph.

"Step up for the Marines. The Marines have not asked for complete autonomy. Nothing structurally needs to change in their relationship with the Navy, which has served both branches well. The Corps only asks for recognition. Having served their Nation proudly and courageously since colonial days, the leathernecks have earned a promotion."

I want to thank this House again. All we are saying is, the Marine Corps deserves recognition.

Mr. Speaker, if I could make a couple other points, and then I would reserve my time.

One of the opponents to this legislation is in the Senate. I looked up the history. He was a member of the class of 1958. In 1958, the football field at Annapolis was known as the Navy Memorial Football Stadium. After that distinguished gentleman graduated in 1959, they changed the name of the football stadium at Annapolis to the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Football Stadium.

This year, when we were here on a weekend, I was watching the Notre Dame-Navy football game, and I noticed a jersey that Annapolis was wearing. I know you probably can't see this, but I can make my point.

Mr. Speaker, on the front it says "Navy." On the left sleeve is the Marine Corps anchor and globe. On the right sleeve is the Navy anchor. They understand teamwork, they understand one fighting team, and the House understands one fighting team. That is why it is so important today that we are having this debate.

Again, I thank each and every one that has been part of this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 24. The proud history of the United States Marine Corps began with the founding of the Continental Marines in 1775 to conduct ship-to-ship fighting, provide ship security and discipline, and assist in landing forces. Today, the Marine Corps is an elite, light, rapid deployment fighting force which includes over 203,000 active duty personnel and almost 40,000 reservists.

For almost 235 years, the men and women of the Marine Corps have served a vital role in protecting the United States and Americans around the world. These warriors deserve equality

with the other branches of our armed services.

After World War II, the War Department was designated as the Department of Defense as a means to update tradition. In 1947, the Army Air Corps separated from the Army and was established as the United States Air Force.

The Marines are not seeking separation from the Navy. The long and proud tradition of our Navy and Marine Corps working side by side would simply be codified by the passing of H.R. 24 and officially recognize the Marines Corps as equal partners in protecting our Nation.

In his speech at a recent news conference supporting this name change, retired Gunnery Sergeant and a familiar face to all of us who enjoy The History Channel, R. Lee Ermey, said: "We're not asking for a promotion. We're not asking for more money. We don't want a uniform change. The only thing we want is for future Marines who shed blood for their country to at least get respect and receive honorable mention in the department they fall under."

This name change does not increase military spending, increase the size of the military, create another department, or change the internal budget process for the Navy or the Marine Corps. Nor does the change diminish their proud traditions. This change strengthens their relationship and shows the world that they stand together through a formal recognition of this partnership.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 24.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. SCHIFF for those excellent remarks about this bill and the need for this proper recognition. Again, it is no more, no less than just recognizing the Marine Corps as part of one fighting team, the Navy and Marine Corps.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. SCHIFF for also mentioning Gunnery Sergeant Lee Ermey, who has become the national spokesman. In fact, there is a Web site called MarineCause.Com that anybody that would like to see more about this issue and maybe join in on a petition, they could do that.

We did a news conference about 5 weeks ago with the Marine Corps League, and I want to thank Mike Blum and the League for hosting this news conference. It was in the Cannon Building. Lee Ermey came. He is quite an interesting American. He is quite a patriot as well.

At the news conference, the speakers that day, I made the opening remarks, and then Senator PAT ROBERTS, who has put a companion bill in on the Senate side, S. 504, and he himself is a retired Marine officer, he spoke.

Then we had this young man named Eddie Wright. I never will forget him. Eddie Wright lost both hands in Iraq for this country. He came, and at the news conference he told the story of how much he loved the Navy. He said,

"Here I am a Marine. I would have died without the corpsmen saving my life." He said, "We are one family. That is why I think this legislation is so important." Again, Eddie Wright has lost both hands.

In addition, there was a father, Dick Lynn, from Richmond, Virginia. He was telling the story about when he received the condolence letter when his son died in Iraq for this country. This is the condolence letter. We have taken the names out of it. It is not the one that Mr. Lynn received. But it is just so ironic that the Marine family, whose son died for this country, that they receive a letter that says "The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.," with a Navy flag, and it says, "On behalf of the Department of Navy, please accept our very sincere condolences."

A condolence letter certainly is important. But if this should become the law, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lynn and every other family would receive a condolence letter that would say, "The Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps," with the Navy flag and the Marine flag. "On behalf of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, please accept my sincere condolences on the loss of your loved one."

Mr. Lynn gave one example about the importance of "team." He said, My father was a World War II Navy veteran. He is buried in Culpeper, Virginia. Next to my father is buried my son, who was in the United States Marine Corps. And on both headstones, the father, "United States Navy," the son, "United States Marine Corps."

As I begin to close, I want to thank Mr. HEINRICH for being on the floor today and Mr. SCHIFF for being on the floor today. I want to thank the chairman of the committee, IKE SKELTON, for being a supporter of this for over 8 years. I want to thank BUCK MCKEON for being a supporter of this for over 8 years.

It is time that the Senate, I hope, will look at the fairness of this issue that will be sent to the United States Senate. That is all it is, is recognition and fairness to the United States Marine Corps, who are loved and endeared by the American people.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 24, a bill which will redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to recognize George Mulvaney and the Veterans of America's Heartland role in bringing this legislation to the floor.

The Marine Corps is one of world's most capable and premier fighting forces. Since 1775 they have fought in every major armed conflict that our country has been a part of.

Previously Congress has declared that there are four branches of the military, however today there are only three departments.

The perception that the Marine Corps is under the Navy rather than being equal is real and evident, and should be corrected.

The Navy and the Marine Corps are a team, and it is important that the American public be fully aware that these branches operate as partners and equals.

H.R. 24 will recognize the Corps and their overall importance to our country and our national security. The long and proud history of the Marine Corps more than justifies the recognition of equal status with our other service branches and making all Americans aware of this is long overdue.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 24.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING THE USS NEW MEXICO

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1132) honoring the USS *New Mexico* as the sixth *Virginia*-class submarine commissioned by the U.S. Navy to protect and defend the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1132

Whereas the mission statement of the United States Navy is to "maintain, train and equip combat-ready Naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas";

Whereas the *Virginia*-class submarine is the first U.S. Navy attack submarine to be designed for post-Cold War missions and is capable of operating in the open ocean as well as close to shore;

Whereas the *Virginia*-class submarine is capable of submerged speeds of more than 25 knots and can stay submerged for extended periods at sea;

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has named the U.S. Navy's sixth *Virginia*-class fast-attack nuclear powered submarine the USS *New Mexico* (SSN 779);

Whereas this submarine honors the legacy of the battleship USS *New Mexico* (BB-40), which served in both the Pacific and Atlantic theaters during World War II;

Whereas the USS *New Mexico* was constructed 4 months ahead of schedule, achieving the shortest construction period of any *Virginia*-class submarine;

Whereas the USS *New Mexico* is a state-of-the-art, nuclear powered submarine that will help fulfill the U.S. Navy's mission to deter aggression and maintain freedom of the seas;

Whereas the State of New Mexico and its two national security laboratories, Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory, have made significant contributions to the Nation's nuclear development, including the advancement of nuclear powered submarines;

Whereas the Commanding Officer of the USS *New Mexico* embraced the sense of New Mexican culture within the submarine including naming the ship's galley "La Posta" after a restaurant in Mesilla, New Mexico;

Whereas Ms. Emilee Sena of Albuquerque, New Mexico, submitted the winning design

for the USS *New Mexico*'s crest, which symbolizes the beauty of New Mexico as well as the inscription "We Defend Our Land" in the Spanish language;

Whereas the USS *New Mexico* Commissioning Committee of the Navy League's New Mexico Council led a dedicated 5-year statewide grassroots initiative to have the sixth *Virginia*-class submarine named New Mexico and has played a tremendous role in planning construction milestone ceremonies and supporting crew activities throughout the vessel's development;

Whereas the USS *New Mexico* was commissioned by the U.S. Navy on March 27, 2010, at the Norfolk Naval Base in Norfolk, Virginia; and

Whereas New Mexico, "The Land of Enchantment", is proud to be honored with the most modern and sophisticated attack submarine in the world, providing undersea supremacy well into the 21st century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the USS *New Mexico* (SSN 779) as one of the most advanced submarines in the history of the U.S. Navy;

(2) commends the diligence of the New Mexico Council, Navy League of the United States, and the USS *New Mexico* Commissioning Committee who contributed to the support of the USS *New Mexico*;

(3) commends the dedicated craftsman, designers, engineers, and support staff of the Navy-industry team who contributed so vitally to the construction, testing, and trials of USS *New Mexico*; and

(4) honors Commander Mark Prokopius, United States Navy, the ship's first Commanding Officer, Senior Chief Petty Officer Eric Murphy, United States Navy, the ship's first Chief of the Boat, the commissioning crew, and the sailors who will man this ship for the next three decades maintaining an ever present silent presence throughout the oceans of the world ensuring the peace and safety of the United States.

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 resolution 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.

I rise today to support House Resolution 1132, honoring the USS *New Mexico* as the sixth *Virginia*-class submarine commissioned by the U.S. Navy to protect and defend the United States of America. I want to thank my colleagues from New Mexico, Mr. TEAGUE and Mr. LUJÁN, for their work in bringing this resolution to the floor.

The USS *New Mexico* was commissioned on March 27 of this year as the newest *Virginia*-class fast attack submarine in the United States Navy. I was incredibly proud to be at Norfolk Naval Base that day to commission the submarine and to salute the officers