

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

Proceedings on motions to suspend the rules postponed earlier today will also resume tomorrow.

CONGRATULATING NASA ON THE  
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FIRST FLIGHT OF THE SPACE  
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. Con. Res. 366) to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the Space Transportation System, to honor Commander John Young and the Pilot Robert Crippen, who flew Space Shuttle *Columbia* on April 12-14, 1981, on its first orbital test flight, and to commend the men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and all those supporting America's space program for their accomplishments and their role in inspiring the American people.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 366

Whereas Space Shuttle *Columbia* was the first manned, reusable spacecraft that was flown into orbit without benefit of previous unmanned orbital test flights;

Whereas the Space Shuttle *Columbia* was the first spacecraft to launch with wings, using solid rocket boosters;

Whereas the Space Shuttle *Columbia* was the first reentry spacecraft to land on a conventional runway;

Whereas the Space Shuttle program has allowed the United States to partner with other nations to build and to inhabit the International Space Station;

Whereas the successful return to flight of the Space Shuttle represents the first leg of the Nation's Vision for Space Exploration;

Whereas the men and women of America's Space Shuttle program have been instrumental in ensuring the Nation's preeminence in space exploration for 25 years;

Whereas the very specialized and highly valued workforce of the Space Shuttle program will contribute greatly to the Vision for Space Exploration as we return to the Moon, and go on to Mars and beyond;

Whereas, like the explorers Lewis and Clark who explored our great Nation, John Young and Robert Crippen opened a new era of human exploration beyond our planet; and

Whereas heroes such as John Young and Robert Crippen are a great inspiration to our next generation of Americans as they stimulate interest in the study of math and science: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—*

(1) congratulates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the Space Transportation System;

(2) honors Commander John Young and the Pilot Robert Crippen, who flew Space Shut-

tle *Columbia* on April 12-14, 1981, on its first orbital test flight; and

(3) commends the men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and all those supporting America's space program for their accomplishments and their role in inspiring the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 366.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the Space Shuttle.

On April 12, 1981, Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen launched from the Kennedy Space Center in the Space Shuttle *Columbia*. Their successful 3-day test flight of the manned, reusable spacecraft marked the beginning of a long career for the Space Shuttle that continues today.

Because of the design of the Shuttle, the spacecraft is uniquely qualified to help America build and supply the International Space Station. As we work with our international partners to complete the Space Station, the Shuttle will help us achieve that goal. For 25 years, the men and women of our Shuttle program have done a remarkable job returning the Shuttle to flight year after year to continue America's prominence in space. This resolution not only commends the first flight of the Shuttle, but it also recognizes and honors these dedicated citizens who work every day to this singular goal.

The Shuttle has seen glory and it has seen tragedy. The loss of *Challenger* and *Columbia* remind us that space travel is difficult and dangerous. Astronauts are today's Columboes and Magellans—and their mission is a fragile and dangerous one. And yet, the Space Shuttle program continued on because of the men and women dedicated to the important work of the space program—work that benefits all sectors of society and improves the quality of all our lives.

America now has a new Vision for Space Exploration. We have already achieved the first step in the new Vision for Space Exploration when the Space Shuttle returned to flight last summer. Commander Eileen Collins and her crew successfully executed the 14-day mission into outer space and delivered more than 6 tons of needed supplies to the Space Station. Like many of my colleagues, I am eagerly anticipating the Shuttle's next flight this summer.

I am also looking forward to our next step in the process—the development of a new ve-

hicle to replace the Shuttle. We need to make sure that the transition between these two spacecrafts is as seamless as possible because we cannot afford to lose the very specialized and highly valued Shuttle workforce. We also need to make sure that the new spacecraft includes a crew escape system because our astronauts deserve to be as safe as possible. I am pleased that NASA will require this system on the new crew exploration vehicle, and I will be continuing to monitor that development.

America leads the world in space exploration, and this is due, in large part, to the men and women of the Space Shuttle program. And this is only the beginning. With astronauts like the ones who traveled over the years on the Space Shuttle, and specialists and staff at NASA, America will continue to push frontiers and lead the world in space exploration and discovery.

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

Mr. Speaker, on April 12, 1981, two American heroes, Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen, were strapped into their seats in the Space Shuttle *Columbia* and took off into history, orbiting the Earth for 54 hours, 20 minutes, and 53 seconds. This was the boldest test flight in history.

The space shuttle was the first reusable spacecraft to be flown into orbit without the benefit of previous unmanned orbital test flights, and was the first spacecraft to land on a conventional runway at Edwards Air Force Base in my home State of California.

Like the explorers Lewis and Clark who explored our great Nation and who opened up the West, John Young and Robert Crippen opened a new era of human exploration beyond our planet Earth. Now, as we move forward with the vision for space exploration, the successful return to flight of the space shuttle represents the first step toward going to the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

Today as a Nation, we want to pay tribute to the National Space and Aeronautics Administration on the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the space shuttle. We want to honor Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen, who flew the first Space Shuttle *Columbia*, on April 12-14, 1981, on its first orbital test flight. We want to commend the men and women of NASA and our aerospace industry for the roles they play in inspiring the American people. This is what provides the inspiration to our next generation to study math and science. This is what keeps our Nation competitive.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague and rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 366, a resolution to commemorate the first flight of the Space Shuttle STS-1 and to honor its crew, Commander John W. Young and Pilot Robert L. Crippen.

It is hard to believe now, but 25 years have passed since the Space Shuttle *Columbia* took off on its maiden voyage

on April 12, 1981. The space shuttle was the first and remains the only reusable crewed orbital spacecraft in the world, and its design represented a dramatic step towards human space flight.

Parenthetically, I might say I was talking to some of my younger staff today, and we who have been around for a while remember that flight well. But when you try to explain to young people, or to anybody for that matter, that these people were landing in this enormous and weighty bird that had never been tested, and it had no power, never been tested in this kind of conditions and it had no power, you understand the undertaking that these courageous crew members had set themselves up for.

This vehicle, of course, had the capacity to carry twice the crew members of its predecessors, to launch large scientific instruments such as the Hubble Space Telescope, the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, as well as interplanetary probes like Galileo and Ulysses.

On that same subject, I must say that, personally, I believe the deep space image of Hubble is something that struck me as powerful as the first images we saw of Earth in the early Apollo days. When that telescope looked off into the heavens at a tiny speck and saw thousands of galaxies, it is an awe inspiring sight that I think the entire world should perhaps contemplate what it means to us.

More recently, of course, the shuttle has served as a workhorse for the assembly of the international space station, and on April 12, 1981 those accomplishments were still in the future.

On that day as the space shuttle crew carried two intrepid astronauts, John Young and Robert Crippen, into the heavens on that courageous journey, we all held our breath because therein lay the future of manned space flight and womaned spaced flight as we would later see on shuttles.

We should not underestimate the magnitude of that task. STS was not the first time that the space shuttle would carry a crew of astronauts; it was the first time the space shuttle would be flown into space, period. The willingness of these brave commanders to accept this mission shows that they certainly had the right stuff and it is entirely fitting that this Congress commemorate their accomplishments on this, the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the space shuttle.

I think it is also appropriate to express our appreciation to all of the individuals, whether civil servants or contractors, who have worked so hard over the many years on the space shuttle program and over, particularly, the last quarter century.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of H. Con. Res. 366. I hope that action will be followed by speedy adoption in the other body.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas

(Mr. DELAY), a champion of America's space program.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, America and the world were introduced to a new generation of heroes and a new era of human imagination. The moment the Space Shuttle *Columbia* first launched into low-Earth orbit, every other mode of space transportation was rendered obsolete.

The shuttle was then, and remains today, the most dependable and most technologically advanced spacecraft in the world.

In the last quarter century, the shuttle has become a global icon of American ingenuity and American courage. Since Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen took the shuttle's maiden voyage, dozens of men and women, scientists, soldiers and school teachers have followed them in NASA's mission to conquer the unknown. And in that time, 14 shuttle astronauts have been lost in the pursuit of that noble mission, men and women whose names we remember and whose valor we can never forget.

Where I come from, the space shuttle is more than a symbol. It is part of our community. The shuttle's managers, engineers, astronauts, contractors and designers have long called the Houston region their home. They are the people who have made our Johnson Space Center America's "laboratory of the impossible," and for 25 years have stretched both the technological capacity and the collective imagination of the American people.

It is an honor to represent such heroes in this House and it is an honor to cast my vote in favor of this resolution congratulating NASA and America's space community for 25 years of making history and fulfilling dreams. I urge my colleagues to support NASA's heroes and support this resolution.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

I rise in support of this resolution honoring the Space Shuttle program at NASA on the anniversary of its test flight.

Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen flew Space Shuttle *Columbia* on its first low-earth orbit flight for 3 days. Such a feat was made possible by the world-class workers and supporters of NASA, who are also commended in this resolution.

The Space Shuttle was remarkable in part because it was the first spacecraft to launch with wings, using solid rocket boosters. It was also the first reentry spacecraft to land on a conventional runway. Notice that both these firsts are visual, if not literal, reminders of the strength of the agency itself: NASA excels in both spaceflight and flight in the atmosphere, or aeronautics. It is proof of the value of having an agency that is strong in both fields.

It is unfortunate, then, that the Vision for Space Exploration, which has the potential to

build on the Shuttle successes, has not been adequately funded. Instead, the proposed budget pits the Vision against aeronautics in an internal battle for insufficient funding. In fact, ever since the Vision for Space Exploration was released, there has not been adequate funding for it in the Administration's budget. The result is that other critical NASA programs lose money to the Vision as NASA is forced to pick one important program over another. For example, in FY06, there was a proposed cut in aeronautics of roughly \$60 million. In FY07, that number is \$179 million, despite Congress' clear support in both the appropriations and authorization bills last year. That is a 20 percent cut in 1 year.

This resolution before us today will send a message that Congress is proud of what NASA has accomplished. I urge my colleagues to prove their reverence by working to fund it.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 366 to congratulate NASA on the 25th anniversary of the inaugural Space Shuttle mission.

Twenty-five years ago on April 12th, all Americans were riveted to the activities taking place at Kennedy Space Center. The excitement was even more palpable in my Congressional District—America's Space Coast.

How proud Americans were that day when, after 2 years of training and preparation, Space Shuttle *Columbia* lifted into space, boosted not only by 7 million pounds of thrust but, more importantly, by the ingenuity and imagination of the American people.

America had selected two incredibly capable astronauts for this first shuttle mission—Bob Crippen, a decorated Naval aviator, and John Young, a veteran of the Gemini and Apollo programs. Our Nation needed the best astronauts for this mission since the risks were immense. As the most complex spacecraft ever built, the Shuttle *Columbia* had countless possibilities for error and serious disaster.

STS-1 served as a 2-day test flight of the first reusable, piloted spacecraft's ability to go into orbit and return safely to Earth. NASA's goal was to herald in a new era of spaceflight and it succeeded.

The astronauts are obviously the most visible face on Space Shuttle missions. And while I, like everyone else, extend the utmost praise to Young and Crippen for their extraordinary talent and boldness, it was the highly skilled and competent NASA and contractor workforce that made this shuttle mission possible. As with the astronauts, America needed its best and brightest to build and launch the Space Shuttle back in 1981 and it remains so today.

From the scientists and engineers to the launch crews and contractor personnel, each Shuttle launch is a manifestation of the pride that the people of the Space Coast have in America's space program.

Each launch lifts the spirits of all Americans and nothing gives those from the Space Coast more honor than serving as America's entryway to space. Today, the people of the Space Coast feel as honored to be America's space launch center as they did 25 years ago.

And as a representative from America's Space Coast, I share in the feelings of pride in past achievements as well as the expectation of success in the new NASA missions that will launch from our community.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con.

Res. 366, legislation honoring the 25th anniversary of the first flight of the Space Transportation System at NASA.

It is hard to believe that 25 years have passed since Space Shuttle *Columbia* took flight. *Columbia* was the first manned, reusable spacecraft that was flown into orbit.

The heroic courage of *Columbia* astronauts and the NASA scientists and engineers on the ground has inspired a generation of future scientists, engineers and mathematicians.

NASA and the Johnson Space Center have had a tremendous impact on the Texas economy. This partnership has led to the development of many new technologies and is an economic powerhouse for our State.

The Johnson Space Center's combined workforce accounts for 16,000 Texas jobs.

The total economic impact of the Space Center on the State of Texas exceeds over 26,000 employees with personal incomes of over \$2.5 billion and total spending exceeding \$3.5 billion.

NASA also provides \$72 million for grants and contracts to Texas universities and colleges, as well as \$44 million to Texas non-profit organizations.

Mr. Speaker, NASA touches every State in our great Nation, and I believe it is fitting to honor this milestone in NASA's history.

My warm congratulations go to NASA and the Space Shuttle *Columbia*, its crew and team on the ground.

I support this bipartisan legislation and urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor all the men and women who have made our space shuttle program possible. I would like to commend Commander John Young and Pilot Robert Crippen for being pioneers in their field. With the lift-off of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* on April 12, 1981, we were launched into a new era of space flight and exploration. The importance of their mission to our Nation cannot be overestimated.

Our desire to explore space, to go beyond this world, is rooted firmly in a human desire that has existed since the first of us stared into the night sky. It is a desire that has been passed down through human history and has found deep roots in America. We live in a land where pioneers stood on the frontier and bravely journeyed beyond what was known. Our space program continues that proud tradition of accomplishments.

When challenged by President Kennedy to put a man on the moon before the decades end, America could not even put a man into earth's orbit, but we answered the call. We've stood on the Moon, and have begun to unlock many of the secrets of Mars. We could not have come so far without the knowledge and experience gained from the shuttle flights.

With our accomplishments, we've also experienced tragedy. The brave men and women who gave their lives in pursuit of knowledge are a constant reminder that no matter how hard we try to ensure safety, exploration always comes with a risk. As a nation, we should not shirk these risks, just as our forbearers did not. We should use them as guideposts to remind ourselves of the challenges and difficulties of exploring space. The men and women of NASA have taken our dreams and made them real. I thank them for their vision, sacrifice, and dedication.

Mr. MCCAUL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in 1981, NASA embarked upon a new mission

with an amazing vehicle that would take America's astronauts, satellites and space stations into the next age of man's exploration of the final frontier. Next week we will honor the 25th anniversary of that first Space Shuttle mission and reflect upon the great success of the Space Transportation System.

The Space Shuttle is widely considered the most complex machine ever built, and to date is the only spacecraft capable of putting into orbit large payloads such as the Hubble Telescope and the Chandra X-ray Observatory. It is this capacity that enables NASA and its partners to build the International Space Station, which will pave the way back to the Moon, Mars and beyond.

Accordingly, President Bush has laid out a plan that sets a goal of returning Americans to the Moon within 15 years.

President Bush's "Vision for Space Exploration" is a plan that is again making space exploration an exciting and educational priority for America. He has made it clear, within the next half century America will be the world leader in space exploration.

In this respect, the shuttle program remains an integral part of the President's vision as we continue the return to flight missions, complete the International Space Station and phase in the Crew Exploration Vehicle.

Equally important is the Space Shuttle's role as an icon for manned space flight, a symbol for exploration and an example of man's eternal thirst for knowledge. In this role, the Space Shuttle's mission will never end.

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

Mr. CALVERT. 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 California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 366.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1900

#### HONORING RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL PRIZES IN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR 2005

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 541) honoring Drs. Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, and Theodor W. Hansch for being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 2005, and Drs. Yves Chauvin, Robert H. Grubbs, and Richard R. Schrock for being awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 2005, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 541

Whereas on October 10, 2005, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for 2005 to Drs. Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, and Theodor W. Hansch for their pioneering discoveries in the field of optics;

Whereas their contributions to the quantum theory of optical coherence and development of laser-based precision spectroscopy, including the optical frequency comb technique, has led to improvements in the accuracy of precision instruments such as GPS locators, atomic clocks, and navigation systems;

Whereas John L. Hall recently retired from a long career with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Quantum Physics Division, and was one of the founding fellows of the JILA, a joint Federal lab/university cooperative effort supporting research and post-graduate training;

Whereas the NIST, founded in 1901, and its laboratories and collaborations with academia have contributed to the achievements of present and past Nobel Prize winners by supporting research that strengthens the global economic competitiveness of the United States through the development of technologies, measurement methods, and standards;

Whereas John L. Hall is one of three NIST researchers to have received a Nobel Prize;

Whereas on October 10, 2005, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 2005 to Drs. Yves Chauvin, Robert H. Grubbs, and Richard R. Schrock for their pioneering discoveries in the field of organic chemistry;

Whereas their research on metathesis reactions and the development of the metathesis method in organic synthesis has resulted in a major advance for "green chemistry" and the development of pharmaceuticals that can be made through methods that are more efficient and generate fewer hazardous wastes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and honors Drs. Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, and Theodor W. Hansch;

(2) recognizes and honors Drs. Yves Chauvin, Robert H. Grubbs, and Richard R. Schrock; and

(3) acknowledges the importance of National Institute of Standards and Technology research and its contributions to United States industry, academia, and government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 541, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I am very pleased that we are considering this resolution honoring the winners of the 2005 Nobel Prizes in chemistry and physics. This is especially a pleasurable experience for me because I