

1040
BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA; VALLEY FORGE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, PENNSYLVANIA; VIET-
NAM VETERANS MEMORIAL; AND SALINAS NATIONAL
MONUMENT IN NEW MEXICO

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, RECREATION,
AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

*PASSED SENATE
APRIL 31, 1980*
S. 1431

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ESTABLISH A WAR MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO DEDICATED THEIR STRENGTH AND EFFORTS TO THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

S. 2299

A BILL TO ADD 682.4 ACRES TO VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

H.R. 5926

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK, TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT, TO ENLARGE THE VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 1924

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2025

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S.J. Res. 119

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND, INC., TO ERECT A MEMORIAL

MARCH 12, 1980

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*MAY 6, 1980
MAY 20, 1980*

ceived is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. We have with us this morning the distinguished Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, Max Cleland.

STATEMENT OF HON. MAX CLELAND, ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CLELAND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. The Congress has attempted over the past few years to recognize the Vietnam veterans in service in certain ways.

The Congress a few years ago passed the Public Law 93-13 authorizing burial of an unknown soldier from the Vietnam war if the Secretary was in effect able to identify such soldier, and recently there was a plaque placed at Arlington in honor of the service of Vietnam veterans, and later this year I will fulfill a pledge to the Congress to enact a plaque at the Bunchbowl Cemetery on Honolulu containing the names of the members of the Armed Forces who were missing in action in Vietnam. I will be dedicating that plaque with members of the American Battle Monuments Commission on Memorial Day, but I think, Mr. Chairman, the resolution before you is one that our Government should seriously consider.

It is with a mixture of both sadness and pride that I appear before you and the committee members this morning to testify in support of Senate Joint Resolution 119.

The resolution, as you know, Mr. Chairman, would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund to erect a memorial honoring those Americans who served and died in the Vietnam war.

I am encouraged that the National Park Service has indicated a desire to achieve a site location in the District of Columbia consistent with the idea that originally inspired the founders of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

I am appreciative of the fine efforts of the Vietnam veterans who formed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, a nonprofit organization, last year and to those members of the Congress who have demonstrated bipartisan support of their endeavor.

As you know, last May the Congress honored those of us along with the President who served in Vietnam. On May 30, the President invited 200 Vietnam veterans and their spouses to be his guest at the White House for a special ceremony. It was at that ceremony that the President sought and was granted permission from Vietnam veteran author Philip Caputo to read an excerpt from his book, "A Rumor of War."

Philip Caputo addressed that segment of his work to Lt. Walter Levy, a friend who had been killed trying to come to the aid of one of his wounded men.

In his book he wrote something that I think you should all take a moment to listen to. Mr. Caputo wrote of his friend, "So much was lost with you, so much talent and intelligence and decency. You were the first from our class of 1964 to die. There were others, but you were the first and more. You embodied the best that was in us. You were a part of us, and a part of us died with you, the small part that was still young, that had not yet grown cynical, grown bitter and old with death. Your courage was an example to us and whatever the rights or wrongs of the war, nothing can

diminish the rightness of what you tried to do. You s was the greater love. You died for the man you tried to save, and you died pro patria. It was not all together sweet and fitting, your death, but I am sure you died believing it was pro patria. You were faithful. Your country is not. As I write this eleven years after your death, the country for which you died wishes to forget the way in which you died. Its very name is a curse. There are no monuments to his heroes, no statutes in small town squares and city parks, no plaques nor public wreaths nor memorials, for plaques and wreaths and memorials are reminders, and they would make it harder for your country to sink into the amnesia for which it longs. It wishes to forget, and it has forgotten, but there are a few of us who do remember because of the small things that made us love you, your gestures, the words you spoke and the way you looked. We loved you for what you were and what you stood for."

Mr. Chairman, nothing we can do or say today will bring back Walter Levy or others like him. However, a memorial as first envisioned by my fellow Vietnam veterans from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund will demonstrate that our country does not intend to forget those who served so faithfully with us in Vietnam.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BUMPERS. Max, thank you very much. This is one bill that I can almost assure you will be reported out favorably and very shortly. The people who went unquestionably into that war have certainly a right to be honored. Aside from the politics that got us into the war, and however people may have felt about it as a policy, that is a separate issue entirely, and I am very pleased to say that I certainly intend to support this bill strongly and I know that Senator Domenici shares my sentiment on that.

Mr. CLELAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Chairman, might I ask Max whether he is prepared to comment on Senate bill 1431, the one dealing with the chapel that Dr. Westphall built in New Mexico in memory of his son who died in Vietnam. Dr. Westphall built the chapel with his own funds and now seeks to dedicate it to the Federal Government as a memorial to the Vietnam veterans.

The Park Service will comment on it, but I just ask are you prepared to give comment on that? If not, I will withhold my questions for the Park Service.

Mr. CLELAND. No, sir, I am not. I am really not aware of the details involved, but I appreciate your bringing it to my attention.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

Senator BUMPERS. One little thing, Max—in the determination as to where this memorial ought to be, I think that we should leave that discretion with the Secretary with the possibility in this instance of reporting back to this committee or to the Congress of his selection, maybe with the right of approval or veto by the Congress.

That constitutes just a small problem in the bill, but I think we probably ought to stick with tradition and allow the Secretary to make the decision. If he picks some totally inappropriate site we will tell him to go back to the drawing board, but I think that is better than this committee drafting a bill and saying we want it in Constitution Gardens or some place else.

Do you agree with that?

the Department of Interior, but I think the thrust of the resolution and the rationale behind it is to make it a very visible and distinct memorial, and I am sure that the committee will support that. We in the Veterans' Administration certainly support that goal.

Senator BUMPERS. We might even put in some committee language saying that certain places would appear to be appropriate without hamstringing him.

Mr. CLELAND. Constitution Gardens has been mentioned as one site.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you again, Max. Senator Warner from Virginia is here to testify on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and we are pleased to have Senator Warner with us this morning. John, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. WARNER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator WARNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am highly heartened by the Chair's comments joined in by Senator Domenici that prospects of early reporting of this bill are most favorably viewed by the chairman and members of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege for me to appear before you today as cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 119 to establish a permanent national memorial in our Nation's Capitol in honor of all those Americans who served as members of our Armed Forces in the Vietnam war, especially those 57,415 men and one woman who died in that war.

I also have the honor today of representing the sponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 119, our distinguished colleague Senator Mathias of Maryland, who was prevented from being here this morning by a long-standing speaking engagement.

I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman, a statement by the sponsor.

Senator BUMPERS. It will be admitted.

Senator WARNER. Mr. Chairman, with a great sense of humility I merely mention that I am a veteran of the uniformed service in two wars. I enlisted as a high school dropout in 1944 in the Navy, and then once again volunteered in the Marine Corps in 1950, but in a deeper sense I feel I am also a veteran of a third conflict, the Vietnam war.

It was during that troubled period of our national history that I served for over 5 years as Under Secretary and Secretary of the Navy. During frequent inspection trips to Vietnam I observed this war from the ships, from the land on fire support bases, from the air, and I observed it in the faces of many, many hundreds of brave men.

It was my action, my signature on official orders that sent thousands of sailors and marines into combat, many of them never to return, and many more to return with crippling wounds, both physical and emotional, many to be forgotten and neglected by a bitterly divided Nation.

These things, Mr. Chairman, weigh ever so heavily on my conscience, and it is for that reason that I am so pleased to be a part

memorial.

The Vietnam war was costly to millions of Americans in a very personal way. The war not only destroyed land and lives, but it destroyed many families. It still lingers in our national psyche in scarring relationships between generations and social classes and friends and relatives.

We must all continuously work to heal this national wound, and I feel that this memorial is but one step, but nevertheless a positive step, in that direction.

Since becoming involved with the memorial fund I have come to know and to profoundly respect its leadership. They are honorable and decent men very gravely concerned about their fellow veterans.

There is a selfless dedication to a project that will have deep meaning to the 2.7 million Americans who served in Vietnam. That deepening is one of reconciliation, a bringing together of Americans divided by that war.

So convinced am I of the worthiness of this project and the calibre of its leaders that I have consented, as I said, to serve on the fund's national sponsoring committee and have assisted in other ways and will continue to assist this group.

In my view, there are several elements that must be brought to bear to succeed in this project. It is my opinion that the project leaders are on the right track.

First, a national memorial to Vietnam veterans must and will be established. A parklike setting is envisioned, one in which visitors can pay their respects in a serene and quiet setting.

That the project is nonpolitical is I think attested to by the fact that more than three-quarters of the Senate, 85 members, are cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 119.

Second, a national memorial to Vietnam veterans must be in a particularly suitable location, and I am glad the Chair focused on that point. I would remain available to work with this committee on the language in the report and the bill.

I feel very strongly that it should be in a prominent section of Constitutional Gardens which incidentally was established during the bicentennial and I had a small role in the selection of that area.

Third, the national memorial to Vietnam veterans will list the names of each of those Americans in uniform who died there so that they will not be forgotten now or when that war is in a better perspective, hopefully in the minds of all Americans.

I urge you, therefore, Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, to work swiftly on this resolution, and I hope favorably so that the Senate as a whole may soon pass on it.

I would be happy to discuss with the Chair your thoughts on the language which controls location. I feel very strongly that this memorial will take a place in many respects commensurate with the dignity of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. It is that important.

As Senator Mathias said in his statement, he used the phrase that is inscribed on the Lincoln Memorial. "Let us strive to bind up

Does the Chair have any questions with respect to this issue of the location?

Senator BUMPERS. The only thing I would say is that we will probably try to get the bill marked up and reported out at the earliest possible date. The only thing that I can think of that would constitute any kind of a controversy on this is the selection of the site.

As I said, it has been traditional, of course, in the past to allow the Secretary rather wide discretion. Now if we want to we might ask the Park Service to give us some ideas that they might have about it, or we might just simply put report language in saying that we feel strongly that it should be in a very prominent place, keeping in mind that the families of those veterans should have a fairly quiet place to come and visit the memorial in some solitude. All of these things should be taken into consideration.

I have absolutely no preconceived notions as to where it ought to be, and I would be delighted for you to transmit to me in writing your own thoughts about this.

Senator WARNER. I will, because I feel very strongly, and furthermore, Mr. Chairman, it is so important. This group is trying to raise funds and not depend on tax dollars. If we can establish with some precision the location of this it will enhance the fund raising effort.

Senator BUMPERS. I agree with that.

Senator WARNER. I hope that in this room are members of the Department of Interior, perhaps the Park Service.

Senator BUMPERS. The Park Service will testify shortly.

Senator WARNER. Hearing our dialog together maybe we can achieve some action on the decisionmaking process before this is finally passed on by the Senate.

The timing is critical, absolutely critical to the fund raising effort.

Senator BUMPERS. I speak only as one. When the subcommittee marks the bill up there may be enough sentiment here for a particular location that one would be designated.

Senator WARNER. I make myself available as of right now to work with the Park Service in an effort to resolve this thing swiftly because it will be so important to the fund raising.

Senator BUMPERS. I appreciate that very much. Senator Domenici.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Chairman, I obviously wholeheartedly support the effort that brings you here, and I agree with you that there is a sense of urgency in picking the site and doing those things necessary to make this memorial more of a certainty and clearly discernible. It is important that this be done so that those who want to contribute to the memorial fund will have a far greater incentive to do so.

Having said that, I want to ask Senator Warner, whether he knew that the Fund that we are here supporting in their efforts had as one of its goals and objectives the perpetual maintenance of the chapel in Eagle Nest, N. Mex. The chapel built basically by a father, Dr. Westphall, in memory of his lieutenant son who died in

Vietnam, has already been visited by thousands of family members. It is a beautiful chapel there in the high mountains, and it is named in memory of the Vietnam war.

He called it the Peace and Brotherhood Chapel. I take it that while you support the national monument, that you also support the goal to try to provide perpetual maintenance for that beautiful facility that this wonderful father built? Am I correct in that assumption?

Senator WARNER. I would prefer, Senator, if I were to be joined now by Mr. Scruggs. Is he available? Won't you gentlemen come on up and join me momentarily while we answer these questions?

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Scruggs, you are accompanied by Mr. Doubek and Mr. Morrison?

Mr. SCRUGGS. Mr. Chairman, I am Jan C. Scruggs, president of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. of Washington, D.C. I am very honored to be here today.

With me is Mr. Robert Doubek, as we mentioned earlier, executive director, and John Morrison who is the legal adviser to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

I would like to summarize my testimony, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to request that the entire statement with appendices be made part of the record.

Senator BUMPERS. So ordered.

Senator DOMENICI. I wonder if we could just have him answer that last question before he begins his testimony?

Senator BUMPERS. Did you hear Senator Domenici's last question?

Senator DOMENICI. Do you recall when I attended with you the announcement of the formation of your nonprofit effort? On that day you clearly indicated that one of the goals and objectives was the maintenance of the Peace and Brotherhood Chapel in Eagle Nest, N. Mex. built by Dr. Westphall, the father of Lieutenant Westphall?

You still maintain as one of your goals the perpetual maintenance of that chapel, do you not?

Mr. SCRUGGS. We hope to make a very substantial contribution with the remaining funds from this project to the completion and maintenance of the Vietnam veterans chapel in New Mexico, and I would like to say that it is a very beautiful piece of Americana. I can't imagine any other country in the world that would have a father to make such a unique tribute to his son and to all the veterans of the Vietnam war.

I have assisted Dr. Westphall in getting publicity for this very striking memorial.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I didn't mean to interrupt.

Senator WARNER. Senator Domenici, there is further comment on that.

Mr. DOUBEK. I would say yes, we have a corporate purpose of ours to contribute to the completion of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood chapel, and as an organization we have taken no position on legislation to include that, although I think we all feel that this is an extremely moving gesture by Dr. Westphall on his son's behalf.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.
Senator BUMPERS. If we could let Mr. Scruggs proceed with his statement?

Senator WARNER. Mr. Chairman, I must go on to another hearing. Thank you very much for the courtesy from the Chair and members of the committee.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mathias follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to have the opportunity to testify on S.J. Res. 119 a resolution which authorizes the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to construct a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in recognition of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War.

Last November when I introduced this legislation I was encouraged by the response of some 24 of my colleagues who were eager to join with me in sponsoring this resolution. That number has now grown to 85. But what is even more heartening is the overwhelming support I have received for this project from individuals across the country, of all political persuasions. All this proves to me that the time for a Vietnam Veterans Memorial has certainly come.

The Memorial will be financed by public subscription and will provide a long overdue acknowledgment by the American people of the sacrifice and service of Vietnam Veterans. It will contribute greatly toward resolving the real and continuing divisions in our society as a result of that war.

Only 10 years ago the involvement of the United States in Vietnam was at its zenith. At that time, over 500,000 members of our Armed Services were in Vietnam. That war became the longest in our history. Eventually more than 2.7 million Americans served in it. Over 57,000 died and the fate of many is still unknown. The 300,000 who were wounded bear the scars of Vietnam to this day.

The Vietnam war provoked a bitter debate at home. It divided generations and families; it severed friendships. Today, Vietnam is now far enough in the past that we can look hopefully to the reconciliation of the country after the divisions caused by the war.

I have long supported measures to improve and upgrade the pension programs for veterans and their survivors, to improved veterans' housing, educational benefits, and to provide quality health care and readjustment counseling. In my opinion, however, such assistance to veterans—while certainly necessary—is not the end of our responsibilities. There should also be a symbol of our Nation's gratitude for honorable service rendered. It is for this reason that a group of dedicated Vietnam Veterans came together in April of 1979 to form the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit corporation. The primary purpose of the fund is to raise, through contributions from the American people, the money necessary to create an appropriate national memorial in West Potomac Park to all American veterans of the Vietnam war, especially those who gave their lives. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund proposes a landscaped garden as the memorial. It will enhance and be in harmony with the natural beauty of its surroundings. The names of 57,414 who gave their lives will be appropriately displayed.

My resolution designates a site of two acres in Constitution Gardens, adjacent to the Reflecting Pool northeast of the Lincoln Memorial.

A location on the Mall is symbolically appropriate. We can all recall when the Mall was the battleground of opinion and dissent regarding America's role in Vietnam. Its proximity to the Lincoln Memorial is also fitting for not since the Civil War had this Nation suffered wounds and divisions as grievous as those endured over Vietnam.

In the Lincoln Memorial these words, from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, are inscribed for posterity:

"Let us strive . . . to bind up the nation's wounds to care for him who shall have borne the battle and his widow and his orphan."

I believe that our Nation has come to that point where the bitter experiences of Vietnam can be confronted, accepted and resolved. Our national wounds can now be healed.

By contributing to this project, Americans, irrespective of their views regarding U.S. policy in Vietnam, may acknowledge the sacrifice of those who served there. For Vietnam veterans, the memorial will stand as testimony that the American people care about them and respect their service and their sacrifice. For all Ameri-

cans this memorial will be a symbol of the reconciliation and reunion that preserves us as a nation.

I urge the Subcommittee to act favorably on this Resolution.

STATEMENT OF JAN C. SCRUGGS, PRESIDENT, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND, INC.; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT W. DOUBEK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND; AND JOHN C. MORRISON, LEGAL ADVISOR, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND

Mr. SCRUGGS. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the fact that Senate Joint Resolution 119, since it has received the support of 85 cosponsors, indicates a very broad-based acceptance of the idea of a Vietnam veterans memorial with funds from private sources, and for this reason I would like to address my remarks toward section 2(a), the area upon which the memorial is to be located.

The VVMF has not yet developed a definite design which it proposes for approval because of its firm belief that the memorial should be of the highest esthetic quality, harmonizing with and enhancing the existing beauty of the park environment of Washington, which is a national treasure.

A final design is dependent upon determination of the specific site. However, the elements of our design concept are as follows. One, an overall landscaped solution emphasizing horizontal rather than vertical elements to create a living memorial in harmony with its surroundings.

Two, a spacious garden setting inviting visitors and passersby to enter, rest, and contemplate.

Three, inscription of the names of all the 57,661 Americans who died in Vietnam.

Fourth, a sculptural statement in one or more pieces symbolizing the experience of Americans who served in Vietnam.

No. 5, artistic integrity of design, components and materials for this memorial. The proposal before your subcommittee provides for a parcel of not less than two acres. For purposes of illustration, this can be envisioned as a circular area for about 333 feet in diameter allowing for the design elements to be realized.

Although it is not expected the entire area would be altered, this space does allow for access and sufficient distance to buffer traffic noise and other disruptions to a contemplative visitor experience.

For its purposes of recognition and reconciliation, it is especially appropriate that it stand in Constitutional Gardens in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial.

First of all, a prominent site is essential. Our Nation in its haste to forget the war has heretofore not properly honored the 2.7 million American men and women who served honorably in Vietnam, and especially has forgotten their over 57,000 comrades who gave their lives. Certainly Mr. Cleland's testimony addressed that very well.

A site outside of the monumental core would lack the significance for a memorial to these Americans who experienced a major event in this country's history. The area of Constitution Gardens is of special symbolic significance because of its proximity to the Lincoln Memorial with its symbol of reconciliation after the Civil War. Not since that bitter war over a century ago has our society been so divided as we were over our involvement in Vietnam.

STATEMENT OF THE
VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND, INC.
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, RECREATION AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES
IN SUPPORT OF
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 119

March 12, 1980

I, Jan C. Scruggs of Columbia, Maryland, am President of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. My written statement is submitted on behalf of the VVMF in support of Senate Joint Resolution 119, which is one of the proposals before your subcommittee for consideration today.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. (VVMF) is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia in April 1979 by Vietnam veterans. Its purpose is to raise funds for and create, at no expense to the United States or the District of Columbia, a national memorial in Washington, D.C. to the American men and women who served and died in the Vietnam War. The VVMF seeks to create the memorial upon a site in the area known as Constitution Gardens in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia. The design for the memorial will offer a landscaped garden, of a reflective and contemplative nature, in harmony with its surroundings.

The Vietnam War has been the collective experience of the generation of Americans born during and after World War II. Active American involvement in Vietnam lasted over ten years, making it the longest war in our history. Over 2.7 million

ments of our society rallied both for and against the war. It is most appropriate that the Vietnam veterans memorial, a symbol of reconciliation, be placed in that location which befits its purposes and the importance of the event it commemorates.

From the outset of its effort, the VVMF has been sensitive to the prerogatives of and has worked in a very cooperative manner with the various Federal agencies whose responsibility it is to ensure the esthetic planned and proper use of Federal park lands in the Nation's Capitol.

To insure that no appropriate site in the Nation's Capitol has been overlooked, the VVMF contracted for a feasibility study of the Constitution Gardens site area as well as others suggested by these agencies with the architectural firm of EDAW, Inc., Alexandria, Va.

This study is incorporated as attachment B of our testimony, Mr. Chairman.

Of the 14 sites evaluated, 11 are determined not to warrant further consideration due to conflicts with existing major historical axes or vistas or due to lack of sufficient compatibility with the criteria.

The study concludes that of these three site areas meriting further consideration, Constitution Gardens is the most compatible with all the criteria.

As noted in our testimony, many established veterans organizations and military associations have given us their support. By far the most enthusiastic continuing support given our organization has been by the American Gold Star Mothers. As you might imagine, these women very understandably yearn for the day when they can come to visit Washington and see their son's name engraved in a place of honor in our Nation's Capitol.

In closing, let me just state that this memorial will not bring back the dead nor heal the wounded. It will stand, however, not only as an acknowledgment by our society of the sacrifices rendered by Vietnam veterans, but also as a symbol of our unity as a Nation.

As a focal point for all Americans regardless of how they felt about the Vietnam war, for remembering the tragedies wrought by this conflict, and the lessons taught us thereby, Senator, I think this memorial has very positive implications for Vietnam veterans, for our society, and ultimately I submit to history.

Now that we have been heard, we would be more than happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Scruggs follows:]

Americans served in Vietnam. More than 57,000 died and over 300,000 were wounded. At home, the bitter debate over the war divided generations, social classes, families, and friends. Yet, the chief impact of the war, which affected all Americans in some way, was unquestionably felt by those who served.

Just as the Vietnam War was unique in the way it was fought -- so too has been this nation's treatment of the men and women who served in that brutal conflict. American servicemen were subjected to unparalleled pressures, not only in the close quarters combat of Vietnam, but tragically, also upon their return home. The unpopularity of the war did little in the way of creating a supportive societal atmosphere for the returning veterans. By and large the war created a sharp division in our generation, not one of enmity, but one in which those of us who did go to Vietnam were cast into a void with little or no acknowledgement or appreciation of the honest service we rendered.

When I was nineteen I served in an infantry company in Vietnam. By the end of my tour, half of the men in my company would be killed or wounded. Some are now in wheelchairs or have other disabilities which they would not have -- had they not served this country. About 90 percent of the Army infantrymen I served with were drafted to do the fighting in that unpopular war. If the war was unpopular at home, it was probably liked even less by those who were on the front lines.

Many of those who died did so performing acts which would have made them heroes in any other conflict. But this war was different.

Upon my return home, I soon found that being a veteran of that war was a dubious distinction at best. The true story of the Vietnam amputee being told: "It serves you right, for going there!", epitomizes the psychological quagmire that Vietnam veterans have for too long endured. In 1976 I testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Readjustment, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and published the results of a research project on Vietnam veterans. Those who served in combat units had statistically higher rates of divorce, evidenced low faith in human nature, and many had low self esteem and continued to dream of Vietnam combat. My study is one of many that documents an unhappy legacy of a war that our country would like to forget. But it should not be forgotten and the needs of Vietnam veterans must not be forgotten.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial will not only provide a special tribute from the people of the country to those who served, but will promote the healing and reconciliation of our country after the divisions caused by the war. The memorial will make no political statement about the war, as is proper, because in coming to grips with its history in Vietnam, our nation must separate the issue of the war itself from the issue of how its veterans served their country.

Through the support of this project, all Americans, regardless of differing opinions regarding U.S. policy in Vietnam, may unite in expressing their acknowledgement of the sacrifice of those who served there. It is hoped that the memorial will further the psychological readjustment of the veterans of the war, for whom

there were no parades, by providing a visible sign of the care of the American people. The families of those who gave their lives will be comforted by the knowledge that the name of their lost loved one is permanently inscribed in a place of honor. Finally, the memorial will be a permanent reminder of the experience of the Vietnam generation for those who follow.

The VVMF has not yet developed a definite design which it proposes for approval because of its firm belief that the memorial should be of the highest aesthetic quality, harmonizing with and enhancing the existing beauty of the park environment of Washington, D.C., a national treasure. The war rended the land of Vietnam and the American social fabric, so that such harmony and enhancement are key elements in symbolizing the healing purpose of the memorial. Accordingly, a final design is dependent upon determination of the specific site. The VVMF has developed a concept for the memorial, however, with an overall landscaped solution to the question of design, to guide the architects and artists in their creative efforts when the specific site is determined. The elements of our design concept are:

1. An overall landscaped solution, emphasizing horizontal rather than vertical elements, to create a living memorial in harmony with its surroundings.
2. A spacious garden setting, inviting visitors and passers-by to enter, rest, and contemplate.
3. Inscription of the names of all of the 57,661 Americans who died in Vietnam.

4. A sculptural statement, in one or more pieces, symbolizing the experience of Americans who served in Vietnam.

5. Artistic integrity of design, components and materials.

The proposal before your subcommittee provides for a parcel of not less than two acres. For purposes of illustration this can be envisioned as a circular area of about 333 feet in diameter, allowing for the design elements to be realized. Although it is not expected that the entire area would be altered, this space allows for access and sufficient distance to buffer traffic noise and other disruptions to a contemplative visitor experience.

The VVMF believes that a memorial designed in accordance with the foregoing elements will serve both the purposes of national recognition of the service of Vietnam veterans and reconciliation of society while enhancing the natural beauty of the national capital. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial will not be to a war, battle, unit, or individual, but to the honorable service of all the men and women who carried out their country's policy during a major and difficult period in its history. For these purposes it is especially appropriate that it stand in Constitution Gardens in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial. First of all, a prominent site is essential. Our nation, in its haste to forget the war, has heretofore forgotten to honor the 2.7 million American men and women who served honorably in Vietnam and their 57,661 comrades who gave their lives. A site outside of the monumental core would lack the significance for a memorial to these Americans who experienced a major event in this country's history. Furthermore, an indication of less than total recognition

of their service would present serious difficulties to the VVMF in gaining the financial support of the American people.

The area of Constitution Gardens is of special symbolic significance because of its proximity to the Lincoln Memorial, which stands as a symbol of reconciliation after the Civil War. Not since that bitter war over a century ago has our society been so divided as over our involvement in Vietnam. Furthermore, that area became a battleground as opposing elements of our society rallied for and against the war. It is most appropriate that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, a symbol of national reconciliation, be placed in that location, which befits its purposes and the importance of the event it commemorates.

From the outset of its efforts, the VVMF has been sensitive to the prerogatives of, and has worked with, the various Federal agencies whose responsibility it is to insure the aesthetic, planned, and proper use of Federal park lands in the nation's capital. This coordination began with the VVMF's statement before the National Capitol Memorial Advisory Committee, presented on October 24, 1979 (Appendix A). To insure that no appropriate site in the nation's capital has been overlooked, the VVMF contracted for a feasibility study of the Constitution Gardens site area, as well as others suggested by these agencies, with the landscape architectural firm of EDAW, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia. EDAW is presently providing design services for the Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence, a memorial designated by Public Law 95-260 (April 17, 1978) for Constitution Gardens. The EDAW study (Attachment B) evaluates fourteen alternative

site areas for a memorial in accordance with the VVMF design concept under relevant site selection criteria. These criteria were developed after consultation with the agencies and commissions relevant to the review and approval of memorials. Of the fourteen sites evaluated, eleven are determined not to warrant further consideration due to conflicts with existing major historical axes or vistas, or due to lack of sufficient compatibility with the criteria. The study concludes that of the three site areas meriting further consideration, Constitution Gardens is the most compatible with all the criteria.

Since its incorporation the VVMF has moved expeditiously to obtain and organize the financial, administrative, and professional resources necessary to complete the memorial within the minimum realistic time frame. Exemption from Federal income tax as a charitable organization under §501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was granted by Letter 1045(D0)6-77, dated June 12, 1979, from the District Director, Internal Revenue Service, Baltimore, Maryland. In September 1979, a certified public accountant accepted nomination and was elected as treasurer of the VVMF. The same month a "lock box" agreement was entered into with a Washington, D.C. banking institution, by which all mail received at the VVMF post office box address is opened and screened for contributions, which are deposited and accounted for by the bank, before the mail is forwarded to the VVMF. In November 1979 the VVMF adopted a management and organization plan providing for six staff departments or "task groups", to

include public relations, finance and accounting, fund raising and design and construction, with each group headed by a task group director. The plan also created the position of executive director, responsible for day-to-day management of the affairs of the corporation, to be employed on a salaried basis. An executive director was employed as of December 1, 1979. During that month volunteers were recruited to staff all task groups. On January 2, 1980, the VVMF opened its offices for the duration of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial project.

Contributions received from Americans nationwide enabled the VVMF to contract, as of December 15, 1979, for direct mail fund raising solicitation services. The purpose of the direct mail campaign is to afford as many Americans as possible the opportunity to contribute, so that the memorial is truly an expression of broad based national sentiment. As of February 22, 1980, the VVMF began a 200,000 letter nationwide appeal, which is presently underway. Early returns indicate an overwhelmingly favorable response. A one million letter appeal is planned to coincide with Memorial Day this May, and a corporate contribution campaign will be launched later this month. Although a definite fund raising goal for the memorial project cannot be established until a final design is rendered, the VVMF presently estimated that \$2.5 million will be required. We believe that the funds necessary to complete the memorial can be raised within two years after passage by the Congress of the proposal before your subcommittee.

The VVMF is forming a National Sponsoring Committee of prominent Americans concerned with the situation of Vietnam veterans.

To date, the committee members are as follows (with affiliation noted for the purpose of identification only): Pearl Bailey, singer; The Honorable Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, District of Columbia; Rocky Bleier, Pittsburgh Steelers; Carol Burnett, actress; Max Cleland, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration; The Honorable Baltasar Corrada, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico to the U.S. Congress; Howard Cosell, sports commentator; Mrs. Gerald R. Ford; Philip Geyelin, journalist; The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame; Bob Hope, entertainer; Vernon Jordan, President, National Urban League; George McGovern, United States Senator from South Dakota; Carl T. Rowan, Columnist; Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh Pirates; Roger Staubach, Dallas Cowboys; John W. Warner, United States Senator from Virginia; and James Webb, author of Fields of Fire.

The earliest and most enthusiastic continuing support rendered to the VVMF by any other organization is that of the American Gold Star Mothers. All of the members of this organization have given a son in service to our country. Over half of these women lost a brave son in Vietnam. In addition to that of the Gold Star Mothers, the VVMF has received support from a wide range of established veterans and military oriented organizations and associations. The support rendered by these organizations ranges from formal endorsements and direct contributions to publication of articles and advertisements for the VVMF in their newsletters and magazines. Letters of support, formal resolutions of

endorsement, and copies of articles from publications are appended hereto (Appendix C). These organizations are as follows:

1. Air Force Association
2. Association of the United States Army
3. Fleet Reserve Association
4. National Guard Association of the United States
5. Naval Reserve Association
6. Navy League of the United States
7. Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America
8. Reserve Officers Association of the United States of America
9. The Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
10. The Retired Officers Association
11. Veterans of Foreign Wars
12. Vietnam Veterans of America

Letters of endorsement and support of the VVMF have been received from numerous members of the U.S. Senate. These are enclosed for the record. Appendix D.

Although the support of prominent Americans, political leaders and established organizations is important indeed, the one element of utmost importance is the support of the American people. It has been this support which has enabled the VVMF to progress so far in such a short period. This support has furthermore confirmed our faith that the concept of a Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a timely and appropriate undertaking. We have enclosed a representative sampling of such letters for the record herein. (Appendix E).

In conclusion, let me state that this memorial will not bring back the dead, nor will it heal the wounded. It will stand, however, not only as an acknowledgement by our society of the sacrifices rendered by Vietnam veterans, but as a symbol of our unity as a nation and as a focal point for all Americans regardless of their views on Vietnam, for remembering the tragedies wrought by that conflict -- and of the lessons taught us.

If this memorial can remind present and future generations of these things then it will indeed be worthy of the support of all Americans.

Self-on-earth" existence.

Perhaps this should never have happened - but it did; only those in high places know whether it was right or wrong. Our country called the cream-of-the-crop of its young men to defend the "honor" of America in a foreign land; they answered the call which they had been brought up to consider a "duty" to the land they loved - they did not shrink at it.

Now, our land - "this America" has betrayed them all - acting as the guise of the victor, it has busied it's head in the sand trying to forget

Self-on-earth" existence.

Well, along with thousands of others we have good reason to know it did happen as we lost our youngest son Robert there on his 30th Birthday 1966 (Valentine's Day).

... I hope I can give people of this country wake up to their obligation to their sons and daughters who have given them all of themselves - and are still going unappreciated, ignored; Has this country if it ever needs help - who would?

Mary Emma Roberts

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Scruggs, did either of the gentlemen with you wish to say anything?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. DOUBEK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND

Mr. DOUBEK. We realize that the Park Service, the Department of Interior has not yet had the opportunity to testify this morning, but we have received a copy of their written statement and would be prepared now to comment on the amendments they propose and I will be brief as I realize there is a long witness list.

We see that a prominent site in the monumental court is the one element without which this memorial cannot achieve its purposes. We are talking about a single memorial to all veterans, all the men and women of the armed forces who are most affected by a major event in this country's history.

Our purposes are not only to recognize past service, but the present one of achieving a reconciliation of our society after the divisions caused by the Vietnam War. This memorial will be a demonstration of this country's commitment to resolve Vietnam and restore the unity that existed prior to the war.

We say that the site is the most important element of this concept. As you know, we do not have a definite design that we are proposing to be placed somewhere in the Capital. We have a design concept. It calls for a landscaped garden to harmonize with and enhance the beauty of its environment.

As the ultimate representative of the American people, we feel that it should be up to Congress to make the statement of where this memorial or the area where this memorial should be put. We wish to note that there is precedent for such a designation of an area by the Congress in the fact that the memorial to the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence was designated for Constitution Gardens.

As Senator Warner noted, the time factor is of very much importance. The bill provides for a 5-year period during which we will have to design the memorial, raise the funds for it, and construct it.

All our planning depends on the selection of the site as we will not render the design until that is selected, and then our fund raising cannot really begin totally on a project basis with a firm estimate until we have got the final design.

If this, the site selection, is put off any longer than necessary, it might seriously affect the success of the whole project.

Also the risks that are traditionally seen in the siting of memorials are not really present here. We are not talking about a major statue or edifice with vertical disruption. We are talking about a landscaped design, a contemplative, restful garden setting which would be compatible with its environment.

We also note that there is an adequate review in the Senate Joint Resolution 119 for approval of the design and plans by the Fine Arts Commission, and I think this should ensure that the ultimate design for the site in Constitution Gardens will be fully compatible with that area.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much. Did you wish to comment?

Mr. MORRISON. No.

Senator BUMPERS. How much money have you been able to raise so far?

Mr. DOUBEK. We have raised in excess of \$43,000.

Senator BUMPERS. You don't have any idea right now how much money you plan to spend?

Mr. SCRUGGS. It is kind of a chicken-and-egg situation. Really we can't design the memorial until we get the site firmed up—perhaps as much as \$2 million.

Mr. DOUBEK. We would like to say that a substantial part of the funds that have been raised so far actually came in spontaneously from contributions from major organizations and especially from the American people who simply have read about our organization and its purposes and sent in contributions which range from a dollar cash to checks for \$100.

We also wish to say we have undertaken a major direct mail fund raising campaign, the purpose of which is to afford as many Americans across the country as possible an opportunity to contribute. Our mailing began only 2 weeks ago, last week, and our first

major returns were last week and this week, and the response has been overwhelming. The returns on Monday were \$2,700.

Senator BUMPERS. I wouldn't think that raising the money for this would be a major chore, frankly.

Senator DOMENICI.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions. I just want to make a couple of observations by way of commending you.

I was present with you as you recall when you officially announced the formation of the memorial fund and I think it is only fair to say that from that day to this the effort has come a long way.

I hope that we can do our share to help expedite construction of a memorial. I concur with our Chairman. If we will do our part by finding the site swiftly your efforts will reach fruition quicker. There certainly should be no difficulty with the kind of support that you have received and the tremendous effort you are willing to put forth to see this through.

I just want to commend you for it. I am pleased that you are here today, and I hope that we are able to continue on this as soon as possible.

Thank you so much.

Senator BUMPERS. Gentlemen, thank you very much.

[Subsequent to the hearing the following information was submitted for the record:]

VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL FUND,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1980.

Subject: S.J. Res. 119 to authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to erect a memorial.

HON. DALE BUMPERS,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation, and Renewable Resources, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with your advice, at the hearing on the above proposal on March 12, 1980, that the record would remain open for an additional two weeks, we wish to submit these comments, to supplement our oral testimony, on the amendments proposed by the Department of the Interior (DOI) to S.J. Res. 119. These amendments are included on pages 9 and 10 of the statement of Mr. Ira Hutchinson, Deputy Director of the National Park Service, March 12, 1980. Our comments are organized into paragraphs corresponding to those of the proposed amendments.

A. Deletion of "in West Potomac Park" is for consistency with paragraph B. (a) of the proposed DOI amendments. As explained below, we oppose deletion of this language.

B. (a) We oppose this portion of the amendment proposed by the DOI. By this amendment the discretion the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to place the Vietnam Veterans Memorial anywhere within the District of Columbia or its environs would be limited only by the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) and the National Capitol Planning Commission (NCPC). This amendment would have a critical impact upon the success of the entire project. As we stated in testimony, a prominent site in the monumental core is the one element without which the Vietnam Veterans Memorial cannot achieve its purposes. The VVMF proposes one memorial to all the men and women of the Armed Forces, regardless of service branch, who were most affected by a major event in this country's history. It has as a purpose not only the recognition of honorable service rendered but the reconciliation of the continuing divisions in our society caused by the war. The memorial will be a demonstration of our nation's commitment to resolve its Vietnam experience and restore the unity which existed prior to the war.

The site is the most important factor of the project, even more than the design. Accordingly, the VVMF has not proposed a memorial with a predetermined design, but rather a design concept, to guide the designer in developing a landscape garden in harmony with its site area. As explained in our written statement, the site in the area Constitution Gardens is of special significance for several reasons, including its prominence; its proximity to the Lincoln Memorial, also a symbol of national

reconciliation; and its history as the site of mass rallies for and against the war itself. It is only appropriate for the Congress, as the ultimate representative of the will of the American people, to designate the area where the Vietnam Veterans Memorial will be created.

As was noted in our written statement, the designation of a site area for a memorial of clearly national significance has precedent in the establishment of a memorial to the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence (Pub. L. 95-260, April 17, 1978), as well as the establishment of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove (Pub. L. 93-211, December 28, 1973). The suitability of Constitution Gardens as the site area for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, in accordance with the criteria usually followed by the responsible agencies and commissions, is well documented in the study prepared by EDAW, Inc., Appendix B to our written statement. We emphasize, however, that the proposal as introduced preserves to the Secretary the discretion to select the site itself within the area designated by the Congress.

More practical considerations also support the designation by the Congress of a site area for the memorial. The proposal before your subcommittee limits the duration of the authority to establish the memorial on public land to five years, in which time all the funding must be raised through private contributions. The overall fund raising goal can be established only when the final design, itself dependent on the specific site, is determined. Although the fund raising is now going well, the strongest reception by the public cannot be expected until the final design is made known. With a site area designated in the legislation, the VVMF can expeditiously begin the design process. The tangible results of this effort will then be realized in a time period in which the memorial's significance as a symbol of reconciliation will be most felt.

The risks which frequently attend the process of selecting sites for memorials are not present here. The VVMF has not come with a final design of a edifice or statue which we are asking to be placed. Rather, our design concept, for a landscaped solution, provides for flexibility so that the memorial will be designed to suit its environment. Adequate review by responsible agencies is provided for, with the design and plans subject to the review of the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA).

A further practical consideration supporting the designation of a site area by the Congress is that the costs borne by the Federal Government will be reduced. The VVMF has already funded a professional study of alternate site areas, and this work and its cost would only be duplicated by the DOI if the site area is left undetermined in the legislation.

The amendment proposed by the DOI would also provide that the site selected by the Secretary of the Interior be subject to the approval of the CFA and the National Capital Planning Commission (NCP). The VVMF understands that the role of the NCP is normally to ensure proper consideration of zoning and similar planning factors affecting the entire capital region. With a site area designated by the Congress these factors will not be present. As noted above, the FAC will have ultimate authority for approval of the design, to ensure its compatibility with the site selected by the Secretary. A streamlining, for purposes of efficiency, in the selection process is in the spirit of regulatory reform.

B. (b) This portion of the amendments proposed by the DOI would make the design and plans for the memorial subject to the approval of the Secretary, the CFA, and the NCP equally. The VVMF understands, however, that the ultimate responsibility for aesthetic judgements in memorial design lies with the CFA, with the role of the NCP as noted above, and with the Secretary primarily responsible for insuring the availability of adequate resources for maintenance and operation. As proposed, S.J. Res. 119 would centralize the approval process under the direction of the CFA. With the designation of Constitution Gardens as a site area, zoning factors are of less relevance, and the adequacy of resources for maintenance and operation in an area already under the supervision of the National Park Service is assumed. Again, a streamlining of the approval process is in the spirit of regulatory reform.

C. This portion of the amendments proposed by the DOI would provide for a certification, prior to "commencement" of the availability of funds in an amount sufficient, in the judgement of the Secretary, to insure completion of the memorial. The term "commencement" however, is unreasonably vague. Such a judgement by the Secretary should not be a precondition to the development of a final design and to the participation of the agencies and commissions in the design approval process. Were this amendment to be accepted, the word "commencement" should be deleted and the phrase "groundbreaking on the site" substituted.

This amendment, however, is objectional in its entirety because it grants the Secretary unlimited discretion to judge the sufficiency of funds. Such discretion amounts to virtual veto power over the project. Were this amendment to be accept-

ed, it should be modified to read as follows: "and that prior to groundbreaking on the site, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient to meet the price of the contract, let in accordance with the approved design and plans, for completion of the memorial. This certification may be waived when in the judgement of the Secretary of the Interior the availability of sufficient funds to insure completion of the memorial can be projected."

We thank you for your consideration of these comments and respectfully request that they be included as part of the official hearing record on the subject proposal.

Yours truly,

ROBERT W. DOUBEK,
Executive Director.

Senator BUMPERS. Senator Pressler has just arrived and wants to also make a statement in support of this bill. Senator Pressler.

STATEMENT OF HON. LARRY PRESSLER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Senator PRESSLER. I will be very brief, and I thank the members of the committee for this chance to give my statement. I will put the main part of it in the record.

Let me say it is entirely appropriate that we erect a memorial to commemorate those who gave their lives for the United States in Vietnam. It was an unfair war fought largely by those in the lower socioeconomic class.

It was also an unpopular war. Those who returned were often-times shunned by society. Unlike other wars in the history of the United States, heroes were not recognized and a memorial was never erected to those who gave their lives. It is time that we finally do so.

Let me state a personal experience I recently had that will illustrate some of the problems that Vietnam veterans have.

I was doing an interview on an entirely different subject during a press conference and a reporter asked me my background. I mentioned that I was a military veteran of the Vietnam conflict and he immediately interrupted—did you kill any people or participate in any assassination groups? I replied "no, I hadn't," but the distressing thing was I found myself going on the defensive immediately. I think that experience illustrates the problems that Vietnam veterans have with respect to the way the country has regarded them on their return.

It seems a veteran who served in the military in Vietnam is constantly on the defensive. Many of them—have told me that they simply say they weren't involved in combat, no, they didn't kill anyone. It is a constant source of embarrassment for Vietnam veterans to discuss their experiences, experiences they underwent in responding to their country's call to duty.

Many of them feel as if they were duped. Contemporary literature and art gives more attention, honor, and respect to those who resisted the draft and fled to Canada or Europe to escape military service, so Mr. Chairman, I am happy to appear and to add my voice of support to S.J. Res. 119.

In addition to commemorating the Vietnam veterans that gave their lives for the United States in war, I hope it will help allow all veterans to finally come home.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Senator Pressler.

[The prepared statement of Senator Pressler follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. LARRY PRESSLER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, I commend you for holding hearings on S.J. Res. 119, legislation which would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund to erect a memorial. I also would like to commend the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund for all of the hard work that they have done to further the cause of the Vietnam veteran.

It is entirely appropriate that we erect a memorial to commemorate those who gave their lives for the United States in Vietnam. It was an unfair war, fought largely by those in the lower socioeconomic class. It was also an unpopular war. Those who returned were oftentimes shunned by society. Unlike other wars in the history of the United States, heroes were not recognized and a memorial was never erected for those who gave their lives. It is time that we finally do so.

In addition to commemorating the veterans of that war, perhaps such a memorial will also serve to remind us of all the broken promises that Vietnam veterans were handed. Overall, Vietnam veterans have made remarkable readjustments to society. Unfortunately, a large percentage of combat veterans have not made such a readjustment.

Recently I was being interviewed in New York about an entirely different subject and a reporter asked me about my background. I went through it and mentioned that I was the only military veteran of the Vietnam conflict who is now serving in the United States Senate. He immediately interrupted. "Did you kill any people, or participate in any assassination groups?" I replied "No", that I hadn't but the distressing thing was that I found myself going on the defensive immediately. I think that this experience of mine illustrates the problems Vietnam veterans have with respect to the way the country has regarded them on their return. It seems that a veteran who served in the military in Vietnam is constantly on the defensive. Many of them have told me that they simply say, no they weren't involved in combat, and no, they didn't kill anyone.

It is still a constant source of embarrassment and awkwardness for Vietnam veterans to discuss their experiences, experiences they underwent in responding to their country's call to duty. Many of them feel as if they were duped. Contemporary literature and art gives more attention, honor, and respect to those who resisted the draft and fled to Canada or Europe to escape military service.

Certainly, we need not make veterans proud of having killed or maimed other human beings in the Vietnam War, but we should make them proud of defending the United States. Since coming to Congress in 1975, I have endeavored to obtain passage of legislation which would deal specifically with the problems that many Vietnam veterans still face. Unfortunately, Congress has not been responsive. As attention continues to be focused on these veterans, however, I have hopes that the country will finally provide these veterans with a comprehensive readjustment program.

Again, I am pleased to add my voice as support for S.J. Res. 119. In addition to commemorating Vietnam veterans that gave their lives for the United States in war, I hope that it will help to allow *all* veterans to finally come home.

Senator BUMPERS. Our final witness this morning is Mr. Ira Hutchison, Deputy Director of the National Park Service, who will comment on all of this legislation.

Mr. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Joining me at the table is Mr. Peter Gore, Chief of the National Park Service Office of Legislation, and I also have other members of my staff who are in close proximity who will comment as it is appropriate on a particular bill.

STATEMENT OF IRA HUTCHISON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY PETER GOVE, CHIEF, OFFICE OF LEGISLATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; AND H. GILBERT LUSK, SUPERINTENDENT OF VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mr. HUTCHISON. It is with supreme pleasure that I appear before you this morning to offer testimony on a number of bills relating to our Nation's national park system.

I am prepared to address these bills in any order deemed most suitable by the subcommittee. However, in the absence of any preference, I will begin with the Biscayne/Valley Forge proposals, proceed to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and finish with the Salinas National Monument.

H.R. 5926 is an act intended to establish the Biscayne National Park, to improve the administration of the Fort Jefferson National Monument, and to enlarge the Valley Forge National Historical Park.

S. 2025 introduced by Senators Stone and Chiles of Florida is similar in its purpose to the Biscayne and Fort Jefferson provisions of the House-passed legislation.

S. 2299 introduced by Senator Heinz and relating to Valley Forge National Historical Park is similar to title III of H.R. 5926.

Mr. Chairman, we support the enactment of H.R. 5926 provided the Valley Forge provisions are stricken. My specific remarks concerning H.R. 5926 will address the three parks in the same order they appear in the legislation.

The expansion and redesignation of Biscayne can be better understood if we view the 71,000-acre addition as comprising three distinct units. The first is the Ragged Keys area, comprising about 48,000 acres and located immediately north of the present monument boundary. The keys are in effect an extension of the marine and coastal systems that exist within the Biscayne National Monument as it stands today.

There are seven keys, and all but two to some degree have been disturbed by development, particularly as boating sites. There are no owner occupants on any of the keys.

At the request of Representative Fascell, the National Park Service studied the keys in May of 1977 and concluded that the quality of the water combined with its proximity to the city of Miami made it a prime resource for addition to the national park system.

Our interest in the Ragged Keys takes on a critical character due to the announced intent of a south Florida development corporation to purchase Ragged Key No. 5. The possibility of home construction such as is represented by this proposal is viewed as a serious threat.

Our second unit under consideration is the coastal mangrove area which consists of about 4,000 acres. These lands and waters have been proposed for protection by the Dade County Commissioners and we concur in their judgment that it should be included.

The main reason is that the mangroves have been recognized as a major nutrient source and nursery for numerous coastal marine species. The extensive loss of the coastal mangroves such as has been witnessed elsewhere in Florida would seriously affect the existing park area. By adding the mangroves, the marine resources within the park will be joined with a critical portion of the ecosystem upon which they are dependent.

It should also be noted that the mangrove area will provide an important buffer that will separate the waters of Biscayne from the impacts caused by the development on the mainland.

Also located within the mangrove coastal area are the headquarters for the Biscayne National Monument at Convoy Point as well

as two Dade County parks, Homestead Bayfront and Black Point Park.

While both county parks are located within the proposed boundary expansion, acquisition would only occur by donation from Dade County and at such time as the county chooses to do so.

The third component of the proposed expansion is the so-called Safety Valve area comprising roughly 19,000 acres and located north of the Ragged Keys. It derives its name from the fact that it breaks the ocean surge streaming into Biscayne Bay, keeping the waters within the bay relatively calm even during extreme weather.

The waters are highly enriched with nutrient carried by the tidal flow and of great importance to the marine life of the bay. Like the coastal mangrove area, the proposal to include the Safety Valve within the Biscayne National Monument stems from the Dade County Commissioners resolution of October 1979. The county's concern with the protection of the Safety Valve area may at least in part be attributed to the presence of 16 stilt structures, primarily homes, built upon the shallow banks, and it is our understanding that the leases for the submerged lands upon which the stilt houses are built were renewed by the State of Florida.

If the State donates these lands to us, we would honor the leases subject to the conditions now existing in the State agreements and for their full term. However, they would not be subject to renewal.

The construction of stilt homes, expanding coastal development, and consumption of economically important marine organisms are all contributing to the potential loss of the unique and nationally significant resources proposed for addition to Biscayne National Monument.

If protected by inclusion in the national park system, Biscayne will be enhanced in terms of size and variety of nationally significant resources so as to justify redesignation of the monument as a national park.

For this reason, we heartily welcome the intention of H.R. 5926 to redesignate Biscayne National Monument as Biscayne National Park. The legislation would retain and in some cases strengthen those provisions of the original Biscayne Act respecting the State of Florida's fishing laws.

We would suggest, however, that this section of the act requiring the Secretary of the Interior to consult with State officials prior to limiting fishing in the park area, be amended to provide for consultation with the Secretary of Commerce as well.

Also to be retained is the present appropriation authorization for Biscayne National Monument. Funds currently appropriated and available would be transferred for use throughout the expanded Biscayne National Park. Such additional sums as might be required for operation of the park as well as \$8.5 million for land acquisition would be further authorized.

Mr. Chairman, we now turn to title II of H.R. 5926 which would establish by legislation the boundaries of the Fort Jefferson National Monument located on the Dry Tortugas off the west tip of Florida.

The monument was created in recognition of its unique historical and natural features, principally centered around Fort Jefferson itself.

The largest of the 19th century coastal forts built by the United States is represented by Fort Jefferson. Equally important, however, are the smaller corals surrounding the fort which provide nesting grounds for sea birds and whose waters abound with tropical marine life.

In addition to legislatively designating Fort Jefferson National Monument and its boundaries, the legislation would require the completion of a general management plan and wilderness study within three complete fiscal years of enactment.

Finally, we would mention the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations for the purpose of rehabilitating and stabilizing the historic structures within Fort Jefferson National Monument.

While we have no objection to this language and will faithfully carry it out if enacted, we do wish to state the National Park Service has no plans to use funds currently available to arrest the deterioration of Fort Jefferson that is attributable to natural forces.

I would now move to S. 2299 and title III discussion, and I would ask Mr. H. Gilbert Lusk, Superintendent of Valley Forge, to join me.

As you know, S. 2299 and title II of H.R. 5926 will authorize the acquisition of 682 additional acres of the land for Valley Forge National Historical Park. The cost of acquiring the land and interest in land which would be added to the park is \$9,100,000.

The administration believes that this cost is excessive for the acquisition of essentially buffer areas and recreation lands.

Senator DOMENICI [presiding]. Mr. Hutchison, excuse me. Senator Bumpers has had to leave because of a conflict in Appropriations. I should be somewhere already. I am 15 minutes late.

We are going to make your entire statement part of the record. I wonder if you might quickly summarize it? We have a number of written questions we will submit to you for answering and I have a few on Salinas. If you all would decide how you want to summarize here in about 3 or 4 minutes, we will get the rest of it in the record and complete the hearing.

Mr. HUTCHISON. I will take the liberty of trying to do that.

In the case of Valley Forge, we believe that the purposes of the provisions included as proposed can be achieved through zoning and other local actions, and we intend to work closely with local officials to bring about that kind of action, and thus we recommend against the enactment of S. 2299 and title III.

In regard to Senate Joint Resolution 119, the amendments that we propose for this resolution are a part of the statement and in effect we recognize the importance of the Vietnam veterans memorial as a means to promote the healing and reconciliation of the country after the division caused by the Vietnam war, but we feel the most appropriate place to honor these brave Americans and to express our acknowledgment of their sacrifices is a site in the Nation's Capitol.

We have a long-standing policy not to lend support to memorials for events of national significance outside of Washington, so on the one hand we do not support the enactment of S. 1431, but we do recommend enactment of S.J. 119 with the proposed amendments.

Salinas National Monument, we do not recommend the bill. Because of the President's budget review, the administration is not at this time prepared to support S. 1924, and we recommend that this committee defer consideration of it in due reference to the content of the report.

Senator DOMENICI. The entire report will be made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hutchison follows:]

STATEMENT OF IRA HUTCHISON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Mr. Chairman, It is with extreme pleasure that I appear before you this morning to officer testimony on a number of bills relating to our Nation's National Park System. I am prepared to address these bills in any order deemed most suitable by the subcommittee. In the absence of any preference, I will begin with the Biscayne/Valley Forge proposals, proceed to the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, and finish with the Salinas National Monument.

H.R. 5926 is an act intended to establish the Biscayne National Park, to improve the administration of Fort Jefferson National Monument, and to enlarge the Valley Forge National Historical Park. S. 2025, introduced by Senators Stone and Chiles of Florida, is similar in its purpose to the Biscayne and Fort Jefferson provisions of the House-passed legislation. S. 2299, introduced by Senator Heinz and relating to Valley Forge National Historical Park, is similar to title II of H.R. 5926. Mr. Chairman, we support the enactment of H.R. 5926, provided the Valley Forge provisions are stricken.

My specific remarks concerning H.R. 5926 will address the three parks in the same order they appear in the legislation.

The expansion and redesignation of Biscayne can be better understood if we view the 71,000-acre addition as comprising three distinct units. The first is the Ragged Keys Area, located immediately north of the present monument boundary and comprising about 48,000 acres. The keys and their adjacent waters are an extension of warm, semi-tropical marine and coastal island ecosystems presently found within Biscayne National Monument. There are six ragged keys, as well as the more distant Soldier Key, located about five miles north of the present boundary. All but two have been to some degree disturbed by development, principally as yacht club sites. There are no owner occupants on any of the keys.

At the request of representative Dante Fascell, the National Park Service studied the ragged keys and adjacent waters in May of 1977. The study team concluded that the pristine quality of the open waters, combined with the relative proximity of the keys to the City of Miami, made the location a prime recreational boating resource with the keys serving as a day-use or overnight camping destination. The addition of this area would permit visitor use to be diverted from the larger, but less disturbed keys now protected within Biscayne National Monument. Our interest in the ragged keys, however, acquired a much more critical character this last spring when it was announced a South Florida Development Corporation had purchased Ragged Key No. 5, for the stated purpose of constructing stilt-homes in the immediate waters. Because this key is located within one mile of the present park boundary, the possibility of home construction is viewed as a serious threat.

The second unit of the proposed expansion is the coastal mangrove area, comprising about 4,000 acres. These lands and waters were proposed for protection by the Dade County Commissioners by resolution of October 2, 1979. We share the county's belief that this critical area, lying immediately west of the present monument and the Ragged Keys extension, should be included.

Our reason is that historically, the mangroves have been recognized as a major nutrient source and nursery for numerous coastal marine species. The extensive loss of the coastal mangroves, such as has been witnessed elsewhere in Florida, would seriously affect adjacent park areas. By adding the mangroves, the marine resources within the park will be joined with a critical portion of the ecosystem upon which they are dependent. It should also be noted the coastal mangrove area will provide an important buffer separating the waters of Biscayne from the impacts caused by development on the mainland.

Located within the mangrove coastal area are the headquarters for Biscayne National Monument at Convoy Point as well as two Dade County parks, Homestead Bayfront and Black Point Park. While both county parks are located within the proposed boundary expansion, acquisition would only occur by donation from the county, at such time as the county chose to do so.

The third component of the proposed expansion is the so-called "Safety Valve" area, comprising roughly 19,000 acres and located north of the Ragged Keys. The Safety Valve is a unique formation of alternating deep channels and extremely shallow banks. It derives its name from the fact that it breaks the ocean surge streaming into Biscayne Bay, keeping the waters within the bay relatively calm, even during extreme weather. As a major inlet to Biscayne Bay, the waters are highly enriched with nutrients carried by the tidal flow and, consequently, of great importance to the marine life of the bay.

Like the coastal mangrove area, the proposal to include the Safety Valve within Biscayne National Monument stems from the Dade County commissioner's resolution of October 2, 1979. The county's concern with the protection of the safety valve area may at least in part be attributable to the presence of sixteen stilt structures, primarily homes, built upon the shallow banks. It is our understanding the leases for the submerged lands upon which the stilt houses are built where renewed by the State of Florida. If the State donates these lands to us, it would be our intention to honor the leases, subject to the conditions now existing in the State agreements, for their full term. They would not however, be subject to renewal.

The construction of stilt homes, the dredging of bottom sand, expanding coastal development and consumption of economically important marine organisms are all contributing to the potential loss of the unique and nationally significant resources proposed for addition to Biscayne National Monument. If protected by inclusion in the National Park System, the existing monument will be enhanced in terms of size and variety of nationally significant resources so as to justify redesignation of the monument as a national park.

For this reason, we heartily welcome the intention of H.R. 5926 to redesignate Biscayne National Monument as Biscayne National Park. Notwithstanding the redesignation, the legislation would retain, and in some cases strengthen, those provisions of the original Biscayne act respecting the State of Florida's fishing laws. We would suggest, however, that this section of the act, requiring the secretary of the interior to consult with State officials prior to limiting fishing in the park area, be amended to provide for consultation with the Secretary of Commerce as well, considering the role of that department in fisheries management under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. Also to be retained is the present appropriation authorization for Biscayne National Monument. Funds appropriated and currently available would be transferred for use throughout the expanded Biscayne National Park. Such additional sums as might be required for operation of the park as well as \$8.5 million for land acquisition would be further authorized.

It should be pointed out the development ceiling is not increased. This is acceptable to us in view of the development ceiling increase from \$2,900,000 to \$6,565,000 enacted in Public Law 95-625 in November of 1978. The Biscayne National Park legislation also requires that a wilderness study of the area be conducted and a recommendation to the President be made within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment. Additionally, the service would be required to revise its general management plan to reflect the new boundary. We have no objections to either mandate.

Mr. Chairman, we now turn to Title II of H.R. 5926, which would establish by legislation the boundaries of the Port Jefferson National Monument, located on the Dry Tortugas off the west tip of Florida. The monument and its boundaries were originally established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to Proclamation No. 2212, on January 4, 1935. The monument was created in recognition of its unique historical and natural features, principally centered around Fort Jefferson itself, the largest of the 19th-century coastal forts built by the United States. Equally important, however, are the smaller Coral Keys surrounding the fort, which provide nesting grounds for sea birds, and whose waters abound with tropical marine life.

In addition to legislatively designating Fort Jefferson National Monument and its boundaries, the legislation would require the completion of a general management plan and wilderness study within three complete fiscal years of enactment.

Finally, we would mention the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations for the purpose of rehabilitating and stabilizing the historic structures within Fort Jefferson National Monument. While we have no objection to this language and will faithfully carry it out if enacted, we do wish to state the

National Park Service has no plans to use funds currently available to arrest the deterioration of Fort Jefferson attributable to natural forces.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, S. 2299 and Title III of H.R. 5926 would authorize the acquisition of 682.4 additional acres of land for Valley Forge National Historic Park.

The cost of acquiring the lands and interests in lands which would be added to the park is \$9,100,000. The administration believes that this cost is excessive for the acquisition of essentially buffer areas and recreation lands unrelated to the historic resource. Further, we strongly believe that in this case the availability of public recreation is the responsibility of the local governments of the area and if the lands are to be acquired, such action should be by the local governments. We therefore recommend against the enactment of S. 2299 and Title III of H.R. 5926.

The local county commissioners and planning entities generally support the protection of these lands. As evidenced at public hearings held in 1979, public sentiment is also for such protection. Accordingly, we believe that the purposes of these provisions can be achieved through zoning and other local action, and we intend to work closely with local officials to bring about the local controls.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared testimony on H.R. 5926 and S. 2299.

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before your subcommittee today to testify in behalf of S.J. Resolution 119, which would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia in honor and recognition of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam war.

The Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee which is composed of representatives of the National Park Service, Architect of the Capitol, American Battle Monuments Commission, Commission of Fine Arts, National Capital Planning Commission, District of Columbia Government and Public Buildings Services, met on January 4, 1980, and recommended favorably on this proposal, if amended as follows:

A. On page 1, line 6, strike "in West Potomac Park".

B. On page 2, delete section 2 (a, b, and c) and insert:

"(a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to select, with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and The National Capital Planning Commission, a suitable site on public grounds in the District of Columbia upon which may be erected the memorial authorized in the first section of this act: Provided, that if the site selected is on public grounds belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the Government of the District of Columbia, approval of the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall also be obtained.

"(b) The design and plans for such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, The Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission and that neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the erection thereof.

C. On page 2, section 3, line 22, after "resolution" add: "and that prior to commencement, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, to insure completion of the memorial."

Mr. Chairman, the administration is pleased to support S.J. 119, with these amendments.

These amendments will conform the resolution to similar legislation enacted on several previous occasions by the Congress for memorials in the District of Columbia, such as the memorial to the Seabees of the U.S. Navy which was authorized on September 18, 1972 (92 Stat. 422), and the United States Navy Memorial recently authorized by the 96th Congress (Public Law 96-199).

The first amendment proposed will eliminate the mandate in the resolution to provide a site for the memorial in Constitution Gardens in West Potomac Park. While we recommend that the resolution be amended to strike a reference to a specific site, we are committed to working closely with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to hopefully achieve the site location and design concept that has inspired the idea for the memorial and is important to the fund-raising effort in support of it.

As amended, this resolution will authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, to select a suitable site in the District of Columbia. However, if the site selected were to be on public grounds belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, approval of the mayor of the district shall also be necessary.

Mr. Chairman, as you will recall, Senator Pete V. Domenici and Representative Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico introduced legislation in the 94th, 95th, and 96th

Congresses to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of administering the Vietnam Veterans Chapel in Eagle Nest, New Mexico, as a unit of the National Park System. In September 1975 the Secretary recommended to Congress that the bill be deferred pending review of the proposal by the National Park System Advisory Board. That board recommended against administering war memorials outside the national capital area.

We recognize the importance of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial as a means to promote the healing and reconciliation of the country after the division caused by the Vietnam War, Mr. Chairman, but feel the most appropriate place to honor these brave Americans and to express to them our acknowledgment of their sacrifices is a site in the Nation's Capital. Also, the administration has a long-standing policy not to lend support to memorials for events of national significance outside of Washington, D.C. consequently, we do not support the enactment of S. 1431.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we recommend enactment of S.J. Res. 119, with proposed amendments, as a memorial to symbolize the experiences and sacrifices of these Americans who fought in the Vietnam War.

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before you this morning to offer testimony regarding S. 1924, a bill to authorize the Salinas National Monument in New Mexico.

The bill would establish the Salinas National Monument by combining Gran Quivira National Monument and Abo and Quarai State Monuments. All 3 sites are near and associated with the town of Mountainair in southwest New Mexico. Gran Quivira National Monument was established by President Taft on November 1, 1909, under the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act. Both Abo and Quarai became registered National Historic Landmarks in 1962, and were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.

Gran Quivira National Monument consists of 611 acres under federal ownership, and is located 26 miles south of Mountainair. There are 21 pueblo mounds, 10 kivas, and 2 church complexes which require preservation and protection.

Abo State Monument has been under the administration of the Museum of New Mexico since 1938. The 21-acre site is located 10 miles southwest of Mountainair. Only the church and convento of Abo have been excavated. The mission has only been partially restored and stabilized. Other archeological resources include 3 large house mounds, one small house mound, numerous pictographs and petroglyphs, and a portion of a prehistoric trail. This unit would be acquired from the State by donation, and an additional 350 acres of private lands would be acquired to restore the integrity of the historical scene and to encompass additional ruins, petroglyphs, and pictographs in the area, as well as to provide land for development of visitor facilities.

Quarai State Monument was established in 1935 under the administration of the Museum of New Mexico. The present monument, approximately 15 acres in size, is located 8 miles northwest of Mountainair. There are 2 mission churches and convento, 9 indian house mounds, petroglyphs, ruins and remnants of a historic dam. This unit would also be acquired from the State by donation. An additional 80 acres of private land would be acquired to provide for development of visitor facilities.

Mr. Chairman, the proposal before you today is the result of a lengthy study process that started in the early 1960's when the National Park Service completed an area investigation of the suitability and feasibility of operating Abo, Quarai, and Gran Quivira as a three-unit monument under a single management agency. This report found that the 3 sites are historically and geographically related and would constitute 3 detached units of an enlarged, comprehensive national monument. The Salinas National Monument title is appropriate for historical reasons. In the 1620's the Spaniards came to this region and found the Indians who had been attracted to the area as early as 800 A.D. because of the salt from evaporated pleistocene lakes. The Spaniards called the area Salinas Province. Of the 11 pueblos of the province in the 1600's, those now represented at the 3 monuments are the best remaining.

Presently, Gran Quivira is in the "Spanish Exploration and Settlement" historic theme. However, it has been repeatedly suggested that a more appropriate theme would be "Indian Meets European." This theme can be better communicated if Abo and Quarai are also utilized in its presentation. At present, there are no areas in the National Park System that fill this theme.

A second aspect of the proposal is that visitor facilities at all 3 sites are minimal to absent and, with the prospect of increasing demand for use, will become increasingly inadequate. In addition, operational facilities for park administration and maintenance are lacking, inappropriately located, or becoming unacceptably obsolete, not only for the State monuments, but for the National Park Service's Gran Quivira as well.

The third aspect of the proposal is that Abo and Quarai have substantial immediate preservation needs which have not been provided for by the State of New Mexico due to the potential transfer of these sites from their jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend the bill be amended to authorize the Secretary to acquire a site in or near the vicinity of Mountainair to be used for a visitor information site and administrative facility and to acquire such land or interest therein, not to exceed 5 acres.

Mr. Chairman, because of the President's budget review, the administration is not prepared to support S. 1924 at this time and we recommend your committee defer consideration of it.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Hutchison, I am very concerned about Salinas because I think your professionals conclude that this rather historic site ought to be preserved and that has appropriate national significance. It has been the subject matter of a 1974 study, the subject of a 1978 proposal, and in assessment of a general management plan, communications from the Secretary of Interior in 1979.

I believe it is fair to summarize that from the standpoint of the professional advisory board, all recognize that it must be preserved, and all are concerned that significant portions of it are not being preserved now.

Is that a fair statement?

Mr. HUTCHISON. That is a fair statement, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. I think it is also apparent in these reports and in various studies that the longer we wait, the more chance there is of theft, digs, and destruction of a very significant, as you all put it, Indians meet Europeans site in this country.

Is it fair to say that the only reason you are recommending deferral is budgetary?

Mr. HUTCHISON. Yes.

Senator DOMENICI. So that if that was not present you would be recommending adoption and establishment of this site, is that correct?

Mr. HUTCHISON. We would certainly reconsider our recommendation and be prepared to come back with a recommendation that takes that factor into consideration.

Senator DOMENICI. We are going to mark these bills up, and while we have great respect for the budget analysis and OMB, what I am trying to get at is that if the committee and the Congress end up feeling that it is worth the OMB money and the small site acquisition because most of this is being donated, then professionally the Park Service does not have any objection? Is that a fair statement?

Mr. HUTCHISON. I think it is, and I would say, Mr. Chairman, that we would hope that before the record closes on this hearing that we would have had an opportunity to further consider this and make a specific recommendation to the committee.

Senator DOMENICI. We will be pleased to leave it open, but I don't understand. I read your testimony. I read the Secretary's communication. I have read the professional reports.

Now what I am trying to do is not—we may go along with you and defer it, that is the recommendation—but I want to try to establish unequivocally the reason for the deferral. I don't find that the reason for the deferral has to do with the inappropriateness of the plan you have devised, the contribution formula of the state and the need for the site.

Mr. HUTCHISON. The reason for deferral, sir, is budget.

Senator DOMENICI. All right, so that is the only objection you have from the professional standpoint on the part of the Park Service?

Mr. HUTCHISON. That is correct, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. We have some written questions that we are going to submit. We would appreciate your answering them as soon as possible on Valley Forge. They will be submitted to you.

Mr. HUTCHISON. Yes, sir. We will be pleased to do so.

Senator DOMENICI. On Fort Jefferson, we have one question and I won't ask it now. Then Senator Bumpers has one question that asks for the reasoning in support of one of the projects over another, and we will submit that for you to answer.

You did not include in your statement the estimated O. & M. cost for Salinas, including stabilization. Do you have that now or would you have to submit that for the record?

Mr. HUTCHISON. \$824,000 is the estimate, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. Annually?

Mr. HUTCHISON. Yes.

Senator DOMENICI. Do you have an estimate of the cost of that small portion you would have to acquire that is not being donated?

Mr. HUTCHISON. That would be \$1.1 million.

Senator DOMENICI. For site acquisition and stabilization?

Mr. HUTCHISON. That is just acquisition, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. Can the acquisition of the add-on property be delayed if we were to want to split this up in a couple of years?

Mr. HUTCHISON. Yes, it could, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. If we are ready to go with the O. & M. money, we can defer to a later year the acquisition of the site which would be used for the visitors?

Mr. HUTCHISON. That is my understanding, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. I have a statement on Salinas that I would ask the reporter to insert before I started my questions, and then the questions follow it.

Is there anything further? I want to apologize for us having to cut this hearing short. I assume that has happened to you before, but we just can't seem to eliminate conflicts up here.

Do you have anything else you want to put in the record?

Mr. HUTCHISON. No, sir. Thanks for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Senator Domenici and subsequent information follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. PETE V. DOMENICI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Three ancient ruins within easy access of the central New Mexico town of Mountainair provide a vital and vivid link between the early history and the pre-history of the American Southwest.

The three are Gran Quivira National Monument, the largest of the three remnants, lying south of Mountainair; Quarai State park, north of the town, and Abo State Park, to the west. The common link that has held this community of communities together for centuries is a complex of surface salt beds and salt lakes that brought traders from hundreds of miles in all directions to exchange food and trade goods for a season's supply of salt.

The ruins offer mute but conclusive evidence that this pattern of commerce persisted from pre-Columbian days until sometime after the arrival of English-speaking traders and settlers. The ruins themselves, with kivas and churches occupying common ground, are testimonials of a harmonious blending of ancient Indian and Early Spanish cultures.

Under federal auspices, Gran Quivira has been protected and well preserved. Promotion and publicity by the National Park Service has made it one of New Mexico's favorite gathering places for tourists and scholars.

Abo and Quarai have not fared so well, for there have been times when the state had neither the funds nor the qualified personnel to protect them from pillage and vandalism. Each year a combination of nature and man have contributed to their further destruction.

The three belong together as a silent but unanimous witness to a glorious past. Their inclusion in a single national monument, to be known as "Salinas," would assure their perpetuation.

It is hoped that this hearing today, will lead to this.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Santa Fe, March 25, 1980.

HON. PETE DOMENICI
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOMENICI: With reference to the proposal now before the Congress whereunder the Quarai and Abo State Monuments would be merged with Gran Quivira National Monument to create a new administrative entity known as the Salinas Monument, please be advised that my administration does support this proposal.

It is my understanding that this measure is authorizing legislation, and that an operational plan will have to be developed by the National Park Service with the appropriate agencies of the state having an opportunity to review and comment on the plan. My only concern has been that the interests of the people of New Mexico be well represented, and I believe that this can be done as the operational plan is put forward.

I think that a creation of the Salinas National Monument with headquarters in Mountainair will be of cultural and economic benefits to the state as a whole, and I do lend my support to the legislation which you have introduced.

With best regards,

BRUCE KING, Governor.

STATEMENT OF HON. PETE V. DOMENICI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF
NEW MEXICO, ON S. 1431 AND SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 119

Mr. Chairman, it is an honor to appear before your subcommittee today to testify in behalf of S. 1431 to authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish a war memorial in honor of Vietnam Veterans by acquiring and administering the Vietnam chapel in Eagle Nest, New Mexico and in behalf of S.J. Resolution 119, which would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia in honor and recognition of the Vietnam Veteran.

In spite of the fast fading memory of Vietnam, there are hundreds of thousands who believe it should not be forgotten. Death, injury and exile have made it impossible for veterans, their families and their friends, to forget. Annually, more than 5,000 such people visit a small chapel, constructed on a windswept hillside in the mountains of northern New Mexico. From throughout all 50 states and abroad, people have travelled to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Chapel. The Chapel as a monument, stands as the only landmark constructed in this nation to honor a decade of tragedy in war.

Constructed over a period of six years, the Chapel was dedicated on May 21, 1971. Funds, labor and materials for the project were put forth by a single family who visualized, in the death of a loved one and 12 of his friends through ambush in Vietnam, a living memorial which would reflect a lasting concern for all those who fought in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnam Veterans Chapel is the only nationally prominent memorial of that war constructed to date. It alone serves as a reminder in the midst of a state of apathy which never truly allowed an expression of genuine concern from the general public in this country. All too frequently veterans of Vietnam and those associated in numerous ways with its tragic consequences, are denounced as incompetents and cowards. Since construction began, the purpose of the Chapel has been to counteract these attitudes and opinions.

As Vietnam continues to slip farther back into a darkened chapter of American history, it has become apparent that neither the present flow of donations nor the

personal resources of the Westphall family, who constructed the Chapel, can sustain and perpetuate the structure. It was in recognition of this fact that I introduced legislation in the 94th, and 95th Congresses to provide for a study of the suitability and feasibility of designating the Vietnam Veterans Chapel as a national memorial to the Vietnam Veteran. As you may recall, the bill(s) was not reported out of committee either during the 94th or 95th. This was largely due to a report from the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, to the Secretary of the Interior, which recommended that enactment of the bill(s) not be supported. The recommendation was based on the belief that the Chapel lacks national significance and on the policy that it is inappropriate for the Park Service to administer memorials outside of the Capitol area.

I would request once again that the Advisory Board reevaluate their position and give their support to S. 1431 in light of our nations desire to recognize the right of the Vietnam to be remembered and respected.

The cost to the taxpayer is minimal in comparison with the benefit to be realized by enactment of this legislation. Dr. Westphall would donate the Chapel which is presently valued at \$100,000 and the only cost to the citizen would be for the administration and upkeep of the memorial. Should acquisition and administration of the Chapel prove infeasible, I would ask that some means be found to provide assistance for the continued maintenance of the Chapel.

I have received many letters from Vietnam veterans and others who have visited the Eagle Nest Chapel and all have expressed their desire to see the Chapel established as part of the National Park System. That desire was further exemplified by the creation of Vietnam War Veterans Memorial Fund. The Fund, a non-profit organization, was incorporated in the District of Columbia for the purpose of providing a project that will serve as a focal point for further reconciliation and reunification of the country still needed after the divisive Vietnam Conflict and for a societal acknowledgment of the sacrifices made by Vietnam Veterans. In addition to their goal of constructing a Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. the Fund also hopes to raise enough funds to aid in the completion, operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel. I commend and support wholeheartedly the Fund and its extraordinary efforts to make these honorable ambitions a reality.

It is important that the federal government, as the result of a common expression of endorsement from people of all view points, assume the responsibility of providing a memorial to those whom its decisions committed to a decade of mortal combat in Southeast Asia. Future generations must know that Americans did care about those who bore the brunt of conflict and suffered death, wounds, and mental traumas as consequences. Such a memorial should emerge as a symbol which will inspire citizens of this country to strive, with renewed vigor, for a genuine and enduring world peace. I am confident that this objective would be met by either or both the memorial proposed by the Fund of by the now existing Chapel in Eagle Nest. The establishment of a National Vietnam War memorial would acknowledge the sacrifices made by those who gave their lives and who served in Vietnam and would serve as a significant symbol of our Vietnam involvement. For a long time after the war we tried to forget about it but the tide is now turning. America is now facing the bitter realities of the war and I believe we are now ready to pay a final tribute to those men who sacrificed so dearly in this tragic war. I would request that the subcommittee move expeditiously to establish a Vietnam Veterans Memorial and thus acknowledge the sacrifices of those who served in Vietnam and begin that which is necessary to promote the reconciliation and reunification of our country required after the divisions caused by the war in Vietnam.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 2, 1980.

HON. DALE BUMPERS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources, Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BUMPERS: Enclosed are the answers to the questions submitted by the Subcommittee at the March 12 hearing on H.R. 5926, S. 2025, S. 2299, S.J. Res. 119, and S. 1924. The questions specifically relate to Valley Forge National Historical Park, Biscayne National Park and Salinas National Monument.

Sincerely yours,

IRA J. HUTCHISON,
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

