

April 30, 1980

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

9431

which suggest a tightening of the quality of intelligence analysis of DEA and CIA, and an increase in coordination between those agencies and we are going to question some of the cutbacks that are taking place in the CIA right now in this area.

This summer we intend to go public with a major subcommittee study on the whole question of how present statutes and investigative techniques might be improved, in immobilizing large trafficking organizations by seizing assets. Senator Nunn has described or will describe how his committee has examined the role of IRS and the various privacy restrictions on the exchange of information and how this has hindered efforts to immobilize and seize assets. We are examining the problem from a different perspective.

Being charged with oversight of the Criminal Division and DEA we're attempting to determine why the so-called Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute passed by this subcommittee when Senator McClellan was chairman, is not being used more often. That statute allows a U.S. attorney to seize ill-begotten gains from narcotics trafficking. As we all know most traffickers are able to continue their trafficking enterprises from behind prison bars. It is not enough simply to arrest and convict traffickers but we must completely disrupt the trafficking apparatus.

With the assistance of GAO we are examining every single major trafficking prosecution in the last five years in which Justice sought to seize assets to determine why assets were not actually seized. We are, however, doing more than simply relying on GAO and their accounting experts to determine what's happening with the assets in these major trafficking organizations. I have members of my staff, incidentally two former prosecutors, with an accumulated ten years of experience, interviewing every assistant U.S. attorney in the country who has handled a forfeiture case in the last few years.

This massive study will result in hearings hopefully sometime in June or July at which time we will question both the Criminal Division and DEA on what one Justice official labeled as their "dismal record" in this critically important enforcement area.

I have laid out our activities thus far and our planned activities in the future simply to underscore a point that Senator Stevenson and Senator Nunn will make or have already made that it is inappropriate to create a select committee especially a select committee without legislative authority when the standing committees are making an honest effort to come to grips with the problem.

I don't contend that our program is ideal or is likely to stop major narcotic trafficking this year or next. But we are doing as well as any select committee could do. I believe, in attempting to understand the problem and to propose realistic legislative and administrative remedies for the problem.

We honestly believe that a select committee will simply duplicate what we will do. Indeed a select committee without legislative authority is likely to feel required to conduct sensational expose-type hearings. We don't feel that's what is necessary at this point. Those hearings have already been conducted in the narcotics area indeed, they were conducted several years ago by the permanent subcommittee on investigations.

The problems in narcotics control are deep seeded problems of organized crime and of agrarian poverty that forces people to turn to opium, marijuana or cocaine production

creative energies. I am learning that there are problems at DEA and with coordination and cooperation between DEA and State and local organizations and to some extent with foreign police and with other agencies in the Federal Government.

I believe these problems are manageable. I believe that we will, in our studies, quietly and constructively lay out alternatives that the administration might follow—be it modifications in the structure of the agency or revisions in the RICO statute to make it easier to forfeit assets or hiring more financial investigators at DEA. But these remedies are remedies that can be accomplished just as easily through solidly documented staff reports and calm debates in committee and on the floor of the Senate.

We don't believe a select committee will be any more effective than the standing committees in identifying the underlying issues. However, if there are members of this committee or elsewhere in the Senate who would like to recommend additions to our agenda I would be most welcome to hear them and I am sure that Senator Nunn and the other subcommittee chairmen feel the same way.

In conclusion let me say that I do not find the debate over whether to create a select committee a constructive one. I feel that our energies and the talents of all those involved in this discussion will be better spent attempting to target their energy on the causes of the problems that I've described above.

The creation of a huge new expensive select committee is not the answer.

VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 709.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 119) to authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a memorial.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BAKER, Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I will not object—this calendar item is cleared on our calendar, and we have no objection to its consideration and passage.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment on page 3, beginning with line 16, insert the following:

Sec. 5. After erection of such memorial, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest, New Mexico: *Provided*, That, such funds shall be limited to the difference between actual operation and maintenance costs and the contributions for such purposes provided by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose of this Act.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in West Potomac Park 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.

Sec. 2. (a) As the site upon which may be erected the memorial authorized in the first section of this resolution, there is hereby designated a parcel of land of not less than two acres in the area known as Constitution Gardens in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia, which parcel the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select.

(b) The design and plans for such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the National Capital Planning Commission.

(c) Other than as to the land authorized for the erection of the memorial in subsection (a), neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the erection of this memorial.

Sec. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless the erection of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this resolution.

Sec. 4. The maintenance and care of the memorial erected under the provisions of this resolution shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. After erection of such memorial, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest, New Mexico: *Provided*, That, such funds shall be limited to the difference between actual operation and maintenance costs and the contributions for such purposes provided by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose of this Act.

Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 119, as reported from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to erect a memorial to the men and women of the United States who served in the Vietnam war. The memorial is to be located in the District of Columbia in the area of West Potomac Park known as Constitution Gardens.

Mr. President, regardless of our views on the morality or immorality of the war, I feel very strongly that the sacrifices of the men and women who served in Vietnam should be appropriately acknowledged. Evidently, the same sentiment is shared by most of my colleagues, as 96 Senators have joined Senator MATHIAS in cosponsoring this joint resolution.

I commend my good friend Senator MATHIAS for his work on this matter and urge my colleagues to join him and me in approving this resolution.

I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MATHIAS. I thank the distinguished Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. President, I particularly note the enthusiastic cooperation of the Senator from Arkansas in bringing this important resolution to the floor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the following Senators be added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 119: Mr. PELL, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. President, I believe this marks the sponsorship of this

proposal by every Member of the Senate—100 Members of the U.S. Senate. The distinguished majority leader has a longer memory than I; but if this is not unprecedented, it is an extremely rare occasion, and I think it says something about the men and women who served this country in Vietnam in difficult circumstances.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MATHIAS. I yield.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not often cosponsor measures. I thank the distinguished Senator from Maryland for requesting that I be given the opportunity to cosponsor this measure and for giving me that opportunity. I thank him for his authorship. I am proud to be a sponsor. There are not many measures that have 100 sponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I am proud that the majority leader and the minority leader have offered their support to this measure.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with so many of my distinguished colleagues in sponsoring the legislation before the Senate today, to establish a fitting memorial to veterans of the Vietnam war.

The memorial will be erected in West Potomac Park here in Washington, and I understand it will be designed as a landscaped garden to create a living memorial in harmony with its surroundings.

In addition, the legislation calls for financial support from the Department of the Interior for the operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest, N. Mex., following the time that the memorial here in Washington is erected.

These are splendid tributes, Mr. President, to the splendid men and women who served their country in the longest, most difficult war in American history. They are worthy of the highest tribute we can pay them.

I wish to pay special commendation to the distinguished Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) and my distinguished colleague from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) for their leadership in this legislative effort, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this outstanding tribute to the men and women who served their country with such courage and valor during one of its most challenging hours.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to express my support for a memorial to be built to our countrymen who gave their lives in Vietnam.

I think that it is only appropriate that we honor these brave men, and I am pleased that our Nation's Capital has been chosen as the site for this memorial. This will be a permanent symbol of the gratitude that our Nation has for its veterans. When it is completed, I encourage all of our citizens to visit this site and pause to ponder what it means to our Nation.

Since the memorial will be created in the public park known as Constitution Gardens in the District of Columbia, I

am pleased that the proposed design for the memorial will offer a landscaped garden. This is thoroughly in keeping with design of this park and will continue the all-important open appearance of the Mall. Secondly, it will allow our citizens to continue to enjoy this setting while, at the same time, enabling them to pay tribute to those who died in Vietnam.

Our country would like to forget the war in Vietnam, but we must not forget those who fought this war and those who died in this war. I believe the creation of this memorial is long overdue and will be a fitting tribute to the veterans of Vietnam.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am very pleased to join all of my distinguished colleagues in cosponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 119, a resolution which would authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc.—using moneys raised through an appeal to the American people—to erect a memorial on public lands in the District of Columbia in honor and recognition of all of their comrades and especially to those who gave their lives in the Vietnam war in our Nation's Armed Forces. I wish to express my continuing support for this important legislation to pay tribute to those who served in our country's longest war—the effects of which upon the Nation and those veterans are matters of deep, continuing concern to me, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and to so many others in the Congress and the country at large.

In an October 25, 1979, letter to Jan C. Scruggs, the fund's president, I noted my belief that the proposed memorial, while serving many symbolic functions, also would have the practical effect of focusing our Nation's attention on the needs of our Vietnam veterans as well as on our own efforts, as individual Americans, to come to grips with this most trying and divisive period in our Nation's history.

Mr. President, my support for this project is as strong as ever, and I am particularly gratified to see unanimous support for the memorial in the Senate so as to make it realistic to contemplate passage of the resolution in both Houses by Memorial Day 1980, an accomplishment that would be a fitting tribute to the veterans of that war.

I think it is very important that the memorial proposed by the fund, while honoring the service and sacrifices of these veterans, will make no political statement about the Vietnam war or about the policies of our Government with respect to our participation in that conflict. This, I believe, is entirely proper and noteworthy because judgments in this regard are better made wholly apart from our feelings and expressions of tribute to and concern for those who served so faithfully and courageously in answer to our Nation's call.

In fact, Mr. President, I believe that, by keeping wholly separate our views about the war itself and those who served, we become better able to deal effectively with one of the most significant, continuing effects of the Nation's experience in that war—the physical and emotional scars and the stigma that too often slow

or prevent the successful readjustment of the veteran to civilian life.

Through unreserved recognition, as this memorial would provide, of the honorable and valorous service of our Vietnam veterans, we help both to lighten the burden which many continue to bear and to create an atmosphere of genuine concern for the veteran's needs that will better enable all of us—individual Americans in our private endeavors and those of us with responsibility for programs to serve these veterans—to work constructively in meeting those needs. To the extent that we are successful in this important venture, we will have made repayment on the great debt that we owe to those who served and will have made strides toward a meaningful, lasting national reconciliation.

Thus, Mr. President, I attach great significance to Senate Joint Resolution 119 and the success of the fund in building this memorial as means to achieving extremely important national goals, and strongly support it.

The officers and many supporters of the fund are to be congratulated on their efforts and achievements up to this point. They are serving the Nation and its Vietnam veterans extremely well in a most important endeavor. I wish them well and look forward with great anticipation to the creation of the memorial.

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, to many people, Vietnam is a rapidly fading memory; a complex conflict which apathy and shame never permitted them to recognize as anything other than a national disgrace. It is my belief that today's historic passage of Senate Joint Resolution 119 will mark the beginning of the end of an attitude that too often has subjected the Vietnam veteran to discredit, disgrace and indifference. The creation of a national memorial in honor and recognition of those individuals who served in the Vietnam war will be a significant contribution toward reparation of the Nation's moral debt to Vietnam era veterans. They served their country during a painful time in a bitter war. They returned home to a country divided over the war. They never received the welcome we showered upon returning veterans of past wars. As a nation, we have not yet fully recognized those who fought in Southeast Asia for their service and sacrifice. The Vietnam veterans memorial will give recognition where it has been long due. This need is best stated by the motto of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. (VVMF), "Just as we were divided by the war, let us now be united in acknowledging those who made the ultimate sacrifice and all who served in the Vietnam conflict."

It has long been my desire to have the Government officially recognize the valor of the Vietnam veterans by establishing a national memorial in their honor. I and many of my colleagues have long thought that a Vietnam veterans memorial would provide a means to promote the healing and reconciliation of the country after the division caused by the Vietnam war. For this reason, I 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, N. Mex., as a unit of the national park system. Located high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Angel Fire and Eagle Nest, N. Mex., the Veterans chapel was erected as a memorial to all of the victims of conflicts in Vietnam.

Construction of the Vietnam memorial was begun in August 1968 by Dr. and Mrs. Victor Westphall, following the death of their eldest son, 1st Lt. Victor David Westphall III, USMC, in the Southeast Asian conflict. The chapel was dedicated on May 21, 1971, and has operated as the only nationally prominent memorial of the Vietnam war constructed to date.

The Secretary of the Interior recommended to Congress in September 1975 that my 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, and, as a result, the legislation has never been reported out of committee.

For many years, the chapel served as the sole reminder of the courage of the Vietnam veteran in the midst of a state of apathy. But as time goes by, it becomes more 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. For this reason, Senate Joint Resolution 119 contains a provision providing for operating and maintenance funds for the chapel if contributions do not meet costs. It seems only right that the Government should do at least this in light of the chapel's significance to the Vietnam veterans of the country. In fact, one could easily call the memorial at Eagle Nest the "Father" of the VVMF and Senate Joint Resolution 119.

On May 7, 1979, I received a letter from Mr. Jan Scruggs, president of VVMF informing me of the recent establishment of the fund. In the letter, Mr. Scruggs mentioned the importance of the chapel to the Vietnam veterans and advised me that in addition to creating a "permanent public monument in the Nation's Capital to the veterans of the Vietnam war," the fund's second purpose was to "contribute to the completion of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel." On May 25, 1979, I joined Mr. Scruggs and VVMF in a public endorsement of the fund's efforts and goals.

As Senators know, the fund has prospered and grown significantly since then. Because of their efforts, and those of Senator MATHIAS and Senator BUMPERS, author of Senate Joint Resolution 119 and chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources, respectively, and the many others who have supported the resolution, the Vietnam veterans will be honored in the manner they have long deserved. I encourage my colleagues in the Senate to contact and encourage their colleagues in the House to act expeditiously and pass this measure, so that authorization for a national memorial may be enacted by Memorial Day, 1980. ●

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I support Senate Joint Resolution 119 which

authorizes the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a suitable memorial in the Nation's Capital to commemorate the victims of that most controversial and divisive war.

We must remember and honor the 57,000 who died, the 300,000 wounded, and the 100,000 handicapped or seriously disabled. This is a fitting way to remember those Americans who served in that most dangerous and difficult time.

I am proud to have been an original cosponsor of the resolution. I fully support and congratulate my friend, the senior Senator from Maryland, in his efforts to bring this legislation to the Senate and the Nation.

Mr. President, we can unite as a nation, regardless of how we felt about the war, in building a memorial to the Vietnam veterans. The Senate with its 100 cosponsors of this resolution leads the way in showing this unanimity.

I urge prompt passage of this resolution with the perfecting amendments offered by Senator MATHIAS. ●

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, it is eminently appropriate that we are considering Senate Joint Resolution 119 today, because it was just 5 years ago today that Graham Martin, the American Ambassador in Vietnam, boarded a helicopter and headed for the United States, thus ending the U.S. presence in Vietnam. This resolution authorizes the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a memorial in the Nation's Capital in honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam war.

Mr. President, I wish to offer some technical amendments which I believe the committee has studied and agreed to, and I will send them to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

Mr. President, before the clerk reports the amendment let me describe briefly what they do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will suspend, the amendment is not in order until the committee amendment is acted on unless it is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

UP AMENDMENT NO. 1053

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I send my amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) proposes an unprinted amendment numbered 1053.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 3, strike ~~erect~~ and insert "establish".

On pages 2 and 3, strike section 2 in its entirety and insert the following new language:

"Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select with the approval of the

Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission on a suitable site of approximately two acres in size located in West Potomac Park known as Constitution Gardens in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if subsurface soil conditions prevent the engineering of a feasible foundation system for the memorial in a location in that area, then the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select a suitable site of approximately 2 acres in size located in an area of West Potomac Park north of Independence Avenue other than Constitution Gardens.

(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; *PROVIDED*, That if the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission fails to report his or its approval of or specific objection to such design and plans within ninety (90) days of their submission, his or its approval shall be deemed to be given.

(c) Neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the establishment of the memorial.

On page 3, lines 9 through 12, strike section 3 in its entirety and insert the following new language:

"Sec. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless (1) the establishment of such memorial is commenced within 5 years from the date of enactment of this resolution, and (2) prior to groundbreaking for actual construction on the site, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior based upon the approved design and plans for the memorial, to insure completion of the memorial."

On page 3, at the end of section 5, add the following new sentence: "Within fifteen days of the date of transmittal to the Congress of any budget request which includes funds to carry out the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in writing as to the amount and proposed uses of such funds, together with his justification for such budget request."

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, these changes allow for an area of West Potomac Park, other than the originally specified Constitution Gardens, to serve as the site for the memorial should soil conditions prevent the gardens from accommodating it. Furthermore, certain technical protections to safeguard the use of public park land have been added. During the past week, I have developed this alternative legislation in consultation with the National Park Service, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. These changes are in no way substantive, but merely technical revisions which are enthusiastically supported by all parties involved.

Last summer when I first met with the founders of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund to discuss such a memorial, I was impressed by their dedication and sincerity. My faith in their cause was confirmed when some 24 of my colleagues proved eager to join with me as original sponsors of the legislation I introduced to authorize the memorial.

I do not think it really comes as a surprise to anyone that we have now gotten the 100th Member, the full membership of the Senate. Equally heartening to me is the overwhelming support we have re-

ceived for this project from thousands of people across the country of all political persuasions. In addition, many outstanding Americans serve on the National Sponsoring Committee as an expression of their concern about the welfare of the Vietnam veterans.

I think it is worthwhile just to mention a few of them. Among them are Vernon Jordan, president of the National Urban League; Ruben Bonilla, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens; Carol Burnett, who played the mother of a soldier killed in the war in the TV drama "Friendly Fire"; First Lady Rosalynn Carter and former First Lady Betty Ford; Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; Bob Hope; Rocky Bleier, a wounded Vietnam veteran who came back to star with the Pittsburgh Steelers; and Adm. James B. Stockdale, formerly a POW and now president of the Citadel.

This is the kind of broad support which indicates to me that this proposal is truly an idea whose time has come. This is the kind of day of reconciliation for which we have waited.

In February, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund began its formal fundraising campaign. The response from the American people has sustained its hope of completing the memorial within 2 years of passage of the legislation by Congress.

This memorial will symbolize to Vietnam veterans the concern the American people have for them and the respect they feel for their service and their sacrifice. For all Americans, this memorial will express the spirit of reconciliation and reunion that preserves us as a Nation.

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 look forward to the day when the families and friends of those who died in Vietnam can come to Washington to see the names of their loved ones and comrades enshrined in this place of honor.

Passage of this legislation is a fitting way to salute all Vietnam veterans and especially the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund for offering this memorial to the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a letter from the Department of the Interior to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks, which expresses the views of the Department.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 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: Thank you for your letter of March 24 requesting our comments on the site selection study for the proposed Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Because of the thorough and excellent analysis of potential sites addressed in the enclosed "Site Selection for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial" as prepared by EDAM, Inc., we have been able to evaluate the study and comment on the question of the specific site. Normally, under our procedures, this is done after enactment of the legislation.

The study identifies three site areas which rate high in the planning criteria and recommends Constitution Gardens as the most compatible location for the proposed memorial. The gardens, constructed in 1976, contain 52 acres of land whose character is a gently mounded and rolling terrain with walkways throughout. Also within the garden is a 7½-acre lake located in the eastern portion of the park. This area is a portion of the open space making up the memorial core of the Park System of the Nation's Capital.

Since the proposed memorial is of great significance, does not memorialize a single person or event, but rather a 10-year period of our Nation's history, and is envisioned as a landscaped solution emphasizing horizontal rather than vertical elements, we concur with the report which indicates that a site in Constitution Gardens is preferable. Also, the memorial will be compatible with the existing character of the park and will not conflict with the three major presidential memorials in the area.

We are enclosing suggested revisions to the Joint Resolution which incorporate our views on the involvement of the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal Agencies in the site selection and design approvals.

Briefly these revisions pertain to identifying the role of the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts in the site and design approval process. Further, the revisions provide for the approval of the design within 90 days from the date of submission to the Secretary. Also, in case subsurface soil conditions preclude placing the memorial in Constitution Gardens, there is flexibility for relocating the memorial to another location in West Potomac Park, north of Independence Avenue.

We have discussed the enclosed revision of the Joint Resolution with representatives of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund who agree with its contents.

Thank you for requesting our views on this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

BILL WHALEN,
Director.

Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. President, I wholeheartedly support the amendment offered by Senator MATHIAS. The language of the first four sections of the amendment has been worked out between the Department of the Interior and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. It clarifies the location of the proposed site giving the Secretary and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. some flexibility should the subsurface soil conditions at the preferred site in Constitution Gardens prove troublesome from an engineering standpoint. The new language also strengthens the role of the Secretary of the Interior in approving the design of the memorial. Additionally, Senator MATHIAS' amendment makes it clear that the construction of the memorial will not commence until the Secretary has certified that sufficient funds have been raised to insure its completion.

Finally, the Senator's amendment includes a provision which I had originally proposed to offer with regard to the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest, N. Mex. The committee added a new section to the

resolution as introduced which authorizes the Secretary, once the memorial in Washington is completed, to provide operation and maintenance funds to this Vietnam memorial in New Mexico. The amendment being offered here makes it mandatory that the Secretary notify the Energy and Natural Resources Committee within 15 days of requesting any monies from Congress to carry out this provision. He is to provide the committee with certain information regarding the request including the amount of money requested, the proposed use of the funds, and his justification for the budget request.

In my view, the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) is a good one and I urge its adoption.

Mr. DOLE, Mr. President, I have a statement in support of the amendment. I commend my colleague, Senator MATHIAS.

Mr. President, I am pleased to be associated with the efforts of my colleague from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) and as I recently learned, every other Member of the Senate, in authorizing the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia by public subscription to honor the U.S. men and women who served in the Vietnam war.

A TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO SERVED

Senate Joint Resolution 119 designates a site of 2 acres in Constitution Gardens, adjacent to the reflecting pool northeast of the Lincoln Memorial. 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. It is my understanding that the names of the 57,414 brave Americans who gave their lives for their country, will be appropriately displayed.

Mr. President, I believe that this country has reached a point where the bitter experience of Vietnam can be confronted, accepted, and resolved. Our national wounds must be healed.

Mr. President, this tribute to those who gave their lives for their country will allow, Americans, irrespective of their views of the Vietnam war, to 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 Americans this memorial will be a symbol of the reconciliation and reunion that preserves us a Nation.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join me in adopting this very important measure.

Mr. WARNER, Mr. President, as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 119, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the establishment of a permanent national memorial in our Nation's Capital to honor all those Americans who served as members of our Armed Forces in the Vietnam war, and especially those 57,413 men and 1 woman who died in that war.

I am a veteran of uniformed service in World War II and the Korean war. In a very real sense, however, I also am a veteran of the Vietnam war, for

it was during that troubled period of our national history that I served as Under Secretary and Secretary of the Navy. It was 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, only to be characterized as outcasts by those who deplored that unpopular war and by those angered at losing it.

The Vietnam war has been costly to millions of Americans in a very personal way. The war destroyed many families. It alienated many people. It still lingers in our national psyche, scarring relationships between generations and social classes, friends and relatives.

We must heal this great national wound. A permanent national memorial is a positive step in that direction.

Since becoming involved with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, I have come to know and to profoundly respect its leadership. They are good, decent young men concerned about their fellows. Theirs is a selfless dedication to a project that will have deep meaning to the 2.7 million Americans who served in Vietnam and to their families.

That deep meaning is one of reconciliation, a bringing together of Americans divided by the Vietnam war. So convinced am I of the worthiness of this project and the caliber of its leaders that I have consented to serve on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's National Sponsoring Committee and have assisted in other ways to bring this memorial to a reality.

In my view, there are several elements that will make this project succeed, and it is my opinion that the project leaders are on the right track.

First, the national memorial will be tasteful and nonpolitical. A park-like setting is envisaged, one in which visitors can pay their respects in a setting conducive to reflection.

Second, the national memorial to Vietnam war veterans will be in a suitably prominent location so that it is accessible to the public, noticeable to passersby, and so conspicuous as to serve as a constant reminder of the reconciliation important to the goals of the project.

Third, the national memorial to Vietnam war 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 better perspective in all our minds—now or when we are better able to grasp the significance of what happened to our Nation in its involvement in and conduct of that war.

Therefore, Mr. President, this is but a small tribute when compared to the debt we owe those who served so courageously in Vietnam, both the living and the dead. I urge my colleagues to support this Senate Joint Resolution 119, the Vietnam veterans memorial bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be

proposed, the question is on the engrossment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

H.J. RES. 119

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, is authorized to establish a memorial on public grounds in West Potomac Park 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.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission a suitable site of approximately two acres in size located in the area of West Potomac Park known as Constitution Gardens in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if subsurface soil conditions prevent the engineering of a feasible foundation system for the memorial in a location in that area, then the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select a suitable site of approximately two acres in size located in an area of West Potomac Park north of Independence Avenue other than Constitution Gardens.

(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: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission fails to report his or its approval of or specific objection to such design and plans within ninety days of their submission, his or its approval shall be deemed to be given.

(c) Neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the establishment of the memorial.

SEC. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless (1) the establishment of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this resolution, and (2) prior to groundbreaking for actual construction on the site, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior based upon the approved design and plans for the memorial, to insure completion of the memorial.

SEC. 4. The maintenance and care of the memorial erected under the provisions of this resolution shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. After erection of such memorial, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest, New Mexico: *Provided*, That, such funds shall be limited to the difference between actual operation and maintenance costs and the contributions for such purposes provided by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose of this resolution. Within fifteen days of the date of transmittal to the Congress of any budget request which includes funds to carry out the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in writing as to the amount and proposed uses of such funds, together with his justification for such budget request.

The title was amended so as to read: Joint resolution to authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to establish a memorial.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BOLD NEW APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF AGING

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, there was a remarkable meeting of scientists recently at the George Washington University. Forty scientists, representing a dozen or more separate disciplines in biomedicine, met to assess current technology for measuring and modifying patterns of aging in animals and in man.

After 2 days of sharing research data, the participants generally agreed that we are closer than most people probably realize to achieving the ability to control aspects of the aging process in humans. The great promise of this is not only that breakthroughs in biomedical research can make our later years significantly less vulnerable to disease and free from the ravages of senility, but that advances in knowledge on this front may lead to longer human lifespans.

The conference at GWU was organized and directed by a privately financed group called FIBER—the Fund for Integrative Biomedical Research. Small but very similar meetings have been held in my office in the Capitol intermittently since mid-1978. In fact, FIBER was created by some of the participants in those meetings who were eager to move new information more rapidly from basic research into clinical applications in aging.

Frequently in the past 2 years I have encouraged research investigators to come together in my office. There they had an opportunity to air new research data and to share insights with others working in parallel and complementary studies. These meetings also were attended by people from Government, industry, and private philanthropy.

What I have learned in these meetings is astonishing to a layman. I suspect many scientists too will be surprised to learn how quickly we are closing in on the aging process by pursuing strong leads in immunology, neural and endocrine mechanisms, protein synthesis, free radical pathology, nutrition and genetics. If gerontologists and other scientists learn to pinpoint whatever it is that triggers aging and regulates its speed, the ability to enhance and extend human health and vitality will be within our grasp.

A research strategy that begins with