which suggest a tightening of the quality of intelligence analysis of DEA and CIA, and an increased number of missing federal agents, and we are going to question some of the outliers that are taking place in the CIA right now in Columbia.

This summer we intend to go public with a major story about the use of the DEA's wiretap capabilities in the whole question of how present statutes and investigatory techniques might be improved, in many cases, and make recommendations to Congress and others in seizing assets. Senate Nunn has described or will describe how his committee has examined the role of the DEA, and the various privacy restrictions on the exchange of information and how this has hindered efforts to immediately seize assets. We are examining the problem from a different perspective.

The oversight of the Criminal Division and DEA we are attempting to determine why the so-called racketeer influence person or associate (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-gotten gains from narcotics trafficking. As we all know, most traffickers are able to continue trafficking enterprises from inactive properties. It is not enough simply to arrest and convict traffickers but we must completely disrupt the trafficking apparatus.

With the assistance of OAC we are examining every single major trafficking prosecution in the last five years in which DEA sought to seize assets to determine why assets are being sought and seized. We, however, doing more than simply relying on OAC and their accounting experts to determine what's happening with the assets in these major trafficking organizations. I have members of my staff individually two former prosecutors, with an accumulated ten years of experience, interviewing every assistant attorney general involved in any case in the last five years any case the DEA has made. 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.

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 inexcusable for a select committee to receive a select committee without legislative authority when the standing committees are making the greatest effort to come to grips with the problem.

I don't contend that our program is ideal or is the last word on narcotics trafficking this year or next. But we are doing as well as any select committee could do. I believe, in substantial part, because 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's necessary at this point. Those hearings have already been conducted in the narcotics area indeed, they were conducted long before yesterday's hearings by the subcommittee on investigations.

Drug problems in narcotics control are deep- root-problems of organized crime and of agrarian poverty that forces people to turn to crime, to heroin, marijuana or cocaine. It is an almost universal problem. And I believe that our policies are working and that we are going to have the information that is necessary to go public.

I believe these problems are manageable. I believe what we need now, especially in these times, is more constructive use of the DEA and with coordination and cooperation between DEA and the local police and local organizations and to some extent with foreign governments and with other agencies in the Federal Government.
proposed by every Member of the Senate—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 think it is an honor to be proud to be a sponsor. There are not many measures that have 100 sponsors. In order to be a sponsor, 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. BYRD. 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 flying our flag from the Department of the Interior for the operation and maintenance of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel near Eagles Nest Drive, a fitting tribute to the women who served our country in the longest, most difficult war in American history.

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

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

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

Since the mankind 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 fine and valuable 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 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 money 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 the Vietnam veterans, especially those who gave their lives in the Vietnam war in our Nation’s Armed Forces. I wish to express my 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 members of the Congress and the country at large.

In an October 25, 1979, letter to Jan C. Scruggs, director of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., 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 try and revitalize and preserve that which is most essential to our Nation’s heritage.

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 permit us to contemplate the passage of the resolution in both Houses by Memorial Day 1980, an accomplishment that would be a fitting tribute to the veterans of the war.

I think it is very important that the memorial proposed by the fund, while honoring the sacrifice 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 the continuing impact and lingering effects of the Nation’s experience in that war—both physical scars and the stigma that too often slow or prevent the successful reintegration of the veteran into our civil society.

Through unreserved recognition, as this memorial would provide, of the honor, courage, and valour of Vietnamese veterans, we help both to lighten the burden which many continue to bear and to create an atmosphere of genuine respect for the veterans that will better enable all of us—individual Americans in our private endeavors and those who serve with resolve and purpose 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 courage and persistence. They are serving the Nation and its Vietnam veterans extremely well in a most enjoyable and satisfying way. They have learned much 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 condition 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 repair to 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 believed the welcome we showered upon returning veterans of past wars. As a nation, we have not fully recognized those who fought in Southeast Asia for service and sacrifice. The Vietnam veterans memorial will give recognition where it has been so long due. This is bested and by the motion 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 Vietnam.”

It has long been my hope to have the Government officially recognize the valor of the Vietnam veterans by establishing a national Vietnam Veterans Honor. I and many of my colleagues have long thought that a Vietnam veterans memorial would provide a means to promote the understanding and respect of the country after the division caused by the Vietnam war. For this reason, I introduced legislation in the 96th, 98th, and 100th Congresses to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of administering the Vietnam veterans chapel in Eagle.
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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, lst Lt. Victor David Westphall III, USMC, in the Southeast Asian conflict. The chapel was dedicated on May 25, 1969, and has operated as the only nationally prominent memorial of the Vietnam war constructed to date.

The Father of the Interior recommended to Congress in September 1975 that my bill be deferred pending review of Department of Interior's national park system advisory board. That board recommended against administering war memorials outside the existing park area. As a result, the legislation has never been reported out of committee.

For many years, the chapel served as the headquarters of the Friends of the Vietnam veteran in the midst of a state of apathy. But as time goes by, it becomes evident that the present flow of donations nor the personal resources of the Westphall family, which constructed the chapel, can sustain and perpetuate the structure. For this reason, Senate Joint Resolution 119 contains a provision providing for operation of the chapel by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. 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 fitting that we are considering Senate Joint Resolution 119 today, because it was just 5 years ago today that the American Ambassador in Vietnam, 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 agree 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 accepted. If the amendment is accepted, then the committee amendment is at once before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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 Senate 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 pages 5 and 6, 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, a site of approximately two acres in site located in West Potomac Park known as Constitution Avenue, Northwest to 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 within a two-acre area 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 its or its approval or or specific objection to such design and plans within ninety (90) days of their submission, his or its approval shall be deemed to have been issued.

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

On page 5, at the end of section 3, 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 to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the approved design and plans for the memorial to insure completion of the memorial."

On page 5, at the end of section 5, add the following new sentence: "Within fifteen days of the date of introduction of this bill, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall hold a hearing on the merits of the legislation."
Because of the thorough and excellent analysis of potential sites addressed in the legislative history of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial as prepared by EDAW, Inc., we have made the study and comments on the question of the specific site. Normally, under our procedures, this is done after enactment of legislation.

The study identifies three sites 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 32 acres of land whose character is a gently mounded and rolling terrain with a series of natural ponds. Constitution Gar- dden is a 3 1/3-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 group, but commemorates 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 existing major presidential memorials in the area.

We are enclosing suggested revisions to the Joint Resolution to 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 the 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 Whaley
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. Senator Mathias’ amendment makes it clear that the construction of the memorial will not commence until the Secretary has certified that all funds have been raised to insure its completion.

Finally, the Senator’s amendment includes a provision that he had originally proposed to offer with regard to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project. The committee added a new section to the resolution as introduced which authorizes the Secretary to establish in Washington, District of Columbia, a joint fund for the operation and maintenance of funds to this Vietnam memorial in New Mexico. The amendment being offered here makes it mandatory to the Secretary to establish this Energy and Natural Resources Committee within 15 days of requesting any funds from Congress. With this provision, he is to provide the committee with certain information regarding the request including the amount of money requested and 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 57,416 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 party, to acknowledge the sacrifice of those who served there.

Vietnam veterans, the memorial will stand as testimony that the American people care about them and respect their service and their sacrifice. For 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 co-sponsor 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
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it was during that troubled period of our national history that I served as Under Secretary and Secretary of the Navy. It was my job on that special orders that sent thousands of sailors and marines into combat, many of them never to return, to return with crying 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 relations between generations and social classes, friends and relatives. We must heal this great national wound. Permanent national memorial is a positive step in that direction.

Since becoming involved with the Veterans Memorial Fund, I have come to feel and to profoundly respect its leadership. They are good, decent people concerned about their fellow countrymen, concerned with the worthiness of this project and the caliber of its leaders that I have consented to serve on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Foundation'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 veterans, both those whose names are on the plaque and those not, shall be prominent location so that it is accessible to the public, noticeable to passersby, and respectful. To their families and to their peers, this a constant reminder of the reconciliation important to the goals of the project.

Third, the national memorial to Vietnam veterans, both those whose names are on the plaque and those not, shall be in a location that will be for fifty years, or for two generations, or for as long as we wish to do it.

The title was amended as so 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.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I move to lay that table was agreed to.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the bill be recalled.

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 separate disciplines in biomedicine, met to assess current technology for measuring and modifying patterns of aging in animals. After 2 days of sharing research data, the participants generally agreed that closer examination would probably realize to achieving the ability to control aspects of the aging process in humans. The great promise of this is not only that advances in biomedicine can make our later years significantly less vulnerable to disease or 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 funded 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 a group of scientists 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, where we 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 much we now know about the aging process by pursuing strong leads in immunology, neural and endocrine mechanisms, gene expression, 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