MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED
WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1107

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION TO ERECT A MEMORIAL
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS ENVIRONS

S. 1223

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL ON FEDERAL LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA OR ITS ENVIRONS TO HONOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED
STATES WHO SERVED IN THE KOREAN WAR

S. 1379

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A
GIFT OF THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO, ON PUBLIC GROUNDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S.J. Res. 143

A RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS FOUNDATION TO
ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT AN APPROPRIATE SITE IN CONSTITU­
TION GARDENS

S.J. Res. 156

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A MEMORIAL TO BE ERECTED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS
ENVIRONS

S.J. Res. 184

A RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL, INC. TO ERECT A MEMORIAL IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS ENVIRONS

OCTOBER 29, 1985

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MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1985

U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:02 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Frank H. Murkowski presiding.

Present: Senators Murkowski and Hecht.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto and Patricia Kennedy, professional staff members; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator Murkowski. Good morning. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation will begin its hearing on S. 1107, S. 1223, S. 1379, S.J. Res. 143, S.J. Res. 156, and S.J. Res. 184. We have about 23 witnesses this morning, I'm told, so we will be keeping time. I look forward to hearing the testimony on the authorization and erection of certain memorials on public lands in the District of Columbia.

I want to thank Senator Wallop, the chairman of the subcommittee, for scheduling the hearing. The subcommittee will receive testimony on the bills and the resolutions which I have described. Without objection, I will place a copy of the bills and resolutions in the hearing record.


(1)
erected upon public grounds belonging to or under the juris-
diction of the District of Columbia, the government of the
District of Columbia.

3

To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24 (legislative day, APRIL 15), 1985

Mr. ARMSTRONG (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BORCHWITZ, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. SASSER, and Mr. FORD) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1985

Committee discharged; ordered referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Korean War Veterans
Memorial Act of 1985”.
SEC. 2. ERECTION OF MEMORIAL.

The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to provide for the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war, particularly those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE OF MEMORIAL.

Upon completion of the memorial, it shall be turned over from the American Battle Monuments Commission to the Department of the Interior. Maintenance of said memorial shall then be the sole responsibility of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 4. APPROVAL OF SITE SELECTION, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN.

Selection of a site for, design of, and plans for the construction of such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 1985, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

99TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1379

To authorize the erection of a monument given to the American people as a gift of the Kingdom of Morocco, on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1985

Mr. McCLURE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To authorize the erection of a monument given to the American people as a gift of the Kingdom of Morocco, on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of the Interior shall select an appropriate site for the location of a monument, including foundation thereof, a gift of the Kingdom of Morocco in recognition of the solid friendship spanning two centuries which exists between the people of Morocco and the people of the United States. Such monument shall be erected on grounds now owned by the United States of America in the District of Columbia if: (1) the choice of the site and the design of the
monument is approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, and (2) the erection of the monument is begun within five years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The erection of the monument and proper landscape treatment of the site, including walks, shall be without expense to the United States of America, except for necessary maintenance after completion.

S. J. RES. 143

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

To authorize the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia at an appropriate site in Constitution Gardens.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24 (legislative day, APRIL 15), 1985

Mr. Gore introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1985

Committee discharged; ordered referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia at an appropriate site in Constitution Gardens.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION I. ESTABLISHMENT AND DESIGN.

(a) Establishment.—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia at an appropriate site in Constitution Gardens to honor the more than 5,000
courageous slaves and free black persons who gave of themselves during the American Revolution.

(b) DESIGN.—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall be responsible for the preparation of the design and plans for the memorial. Such design and plans shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission. If the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission fails to approve or fails to specifically object to such design and plans within 90 days after their submission, the approval of the Secretary, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be given.

SEC. 2. CONSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of the Interior shall, with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, select a suitable site in Constitution Gardens for the memorial which is easily visible to visitors to Constitution Gardens. Construction may not begin until the Secretary determines that sufficient funds are available to insure completion of the memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE.

The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for the maintenance and care of the memorial established under this resolution.

SEC. 4. RESTRICTION ON FEDERAL FUNDS.

The United States shall not pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

SEC. 5. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority to establish the memorial under section 1 shall expire at the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act unless construction of the memorial begins during that period.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing a memorial to be erected in the District of Columbia or its environs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That (a) there is authorized to be erected on Federal Government land in the District of Columbia or its environs, by any organization or organizations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a memorial to honor women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

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

(c) Construction of the memorial may not begin unless the Secretary of the Interior determines that funds are available in an amount sufficient to ensure completion of the memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior—

(1) with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, shall select a site for any memorial authorized to be erected under the first section; and

(2) shall be responsible for the maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction.

SEC. 3. The United States shall not incur any expense in connection with designing, planning, or erecting the memorial authorized by the first section except expenses required to carry out the responsibilities set out in such section and section 2.
The authority to erect a memorial under this joint resolution shall expire at the end of the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution unless construction of the memorial begins during that period.

99th Congress
1st Session
S. J. RES. 184

To authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

July 31 (legislative day, July 16), 1985

Mr. Denton introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Korean War Memorial, Inc. is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs, subject to authorization by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 2 to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action, or held as prisoners of war.
persons who gave of themselves during the American Revolution.

(b) Design.—The Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation shall be responsible for the preparation of the design and plans for the memorial. Such design and plans shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission. If the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission fails to approve or fails to specifically object to such design and plans within 90 days after their submission, the approval of the Secretary, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be given.

SEC. 2. CONSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of the Interior shall, with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, select a suitable site in Constitution Gardens for the memorial which is easily visible to visitors to Constitution Gardens. Construction may not begin until the Secretary determines that sufficient funds are available to insure completion of the memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans.

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE.

The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for the maintenance and care of the memorial established under this resolution.

SEC. 4. RESTRICTION ON FEDERAL FUNDS.

The United States shall not pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

SEC. 5. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority to establish the memorial under section 1 shall expire at the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act unless construction of the memorial begins during that period.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing a memorial to be erected in the District of Columbia or its environs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That (a) there is authorized to be erected on Federal Govern-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

ment land in the District of Columbia or its environs, by any organization or organizations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, a memorial to honor women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

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

(c) Construction of the memorial may not begin unless the Secretary of the Interior determines that funds are available in an amount sufficient to ensure completion of the memorial in accordance with the approved design and plans.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior—

(1) with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, shall select a site for any memorial authorized to be erected under the first section; and

(2) shall be responsible for the maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction.

Sec. 3. The United States shall not incur any expense in connection with designing, planning, or erecting the memorial authorized by the first section except expenses required to carry out the responsibilities set out in such section and section 2.
SEC. 4. The authority to erect a memorial under this joint resolution shall expire at the end of the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution unless construction of the memorial begins during that period.

99TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S. J. RES. 184

To authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JULY 31 (legislative day, July 16), 1985
Mr. DENTON introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

JOINT RESOLUTION
To authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Korean War Memorial, Inc. is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs, subject to authorization by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 2 to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action, or held as prisoners of war.
SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to select, with the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, a suitable site on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs, upon which may be erected the memorial authorized in the first section of this resolution.

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

(c) Except for the land authorized for the erection of the memorial in the first section, no funds may be expended, obligations incurred, or property given by the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State or local government for the erection of the memorial.

SEC. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless—

(1) the erection of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this resolution; and

(2) prior to the erection of the memorial, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior to insure completion of the memorial.

SEC. 4. The maintenance and care of the memorial and grounds shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.
Senator Murkowski. Specifically S. 1107 is to authorize the Society of the Third Infantry Division to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs; S. 1223 is to authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States in the Korean War; S. 1379 is to authorize the erection of a monument given to the American people as a gift of the Kingdom of Morocco on public grounds in the District of Columbia; S.J. Res. 146 is to authorize the Black Revolutionary War Patriots Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia at an appropriate site in Constitution Gardens; S.J. Res. 156 is to authorize a memorial to be erected in the District of Columbia or its environs; and S.J. Res. 184 is to authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

To allow all witnesses to testify in the limited time of the hearing, I would ask that the oral testimony be limited to 3 minutes. Your full written statement will be included in the hearing record. The record will remain open for 2 weeks after today for the submission of the testimony.

With the exception of S. 1379, which authorizes the erection of a monument given to the American people as a gift from the Kingdom of Morocco, the bills we will consider today all pay tribute to patriotic Americans who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The intent of these resolutions and bills is to provide proper recognition to those Americans who rendered honorable and faithful service to their country. I believe the memorials are a fitting tribute to the personal sacrifices and contributions made in the course of that service. As beacons of history, they symbolize to all generations that duty to one's country is timeless, and as beacons do, they encourage us to seek safe and peaceful passage to the future.

I believe most of you here today share this belief and, like me, want to see this ideal kept alive. However, the realities of a limited budget and limited availability of land often force us to make difficult decisions when choosing which monument to build, which cause to honor.

The bottom line directs us to create monuments that collectively embrace the contribution of the largest number of Americans.

S.J. Res. 156, the measure which I introduced as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, would honor all women who, with great dedication and sacrifice, served in the Armed Forces of the United States. There are over 1,150,000 women veterans. They account for more than 4 percent of all living American veterans. These numbers do not account for the women who served from the Revolutionary War onward or for the ancestors, families, and friends of all women veterans whose lives have been touched by their unforgettable experiences.

A resolution such as this would serve a large number of Americans. In addition, the funding of this memorial would come from private sources. The land in the District of Columbia would be provided by the Federal Government. Hence, the Government and the private sector would be working together to create a longstanding symbol of patriotism.

The other resolutions I'll briefly comment on. For similar reasons, we also support the erection of a memorial to the almost 6 million Americans who served in the Korean war. No sacrifice is greater than this, no contribution more honorable than service to one's country during war or other armed conflict.

I've been assured that more than enough private sector interest exists to aid the Government in the establishment of this memorial.

America's black patriots of our Revolution do not enjoy the obvious praise we so readily apply to other groups of soldier citizens, principally because the written history of their contributions is overwhelmed by the general literature. Individual names like Crispus Attucks, shot down by the British 6 years before the Declaration of Independence, only begin a long and heroic list of black Americans who have defended democracy at great personal risk and ultimate sacrifice.

To those who might criticize a memorial to 5,000 citizens whose records in history have faded and yellowed with time, let me remind them that four soldiers without names rest in Arlington National Cemetery. Their message to Americans and the free world is clear: The spirit of freedom knows no color, no race, no creed; it does not require a specific number of sacrifices; it does not keep count of who fights. America's black freedom fighters are as much a part of our heritage as the Unknown Soldiers—they, through their descendants, are as much a part of America as any one of us here today. I think it is fitting that we acknowledge the beginning of that chain of citizenship through this memorial.

As I am sure you are all aware, the present Congress is faced with the difficult choice on the deficit and the economic realities. It is an ever-increasing challenge to work within the fiscal restraints. As legislators, it is our duty to promote passage of legislation that demonstrates prudent fiscal responsibility and reaches the largest number of Americans.

To underline this commitment, I urge my colleagues to join with me in a truly bipartisan spirit to allow the interested groups and organizations to join with us to honor these Americans and to keep our patriotism alive.

Mr. Bevinetto, it's my understanding that these proposed memorials are to be funded with voluntary contributions. Is there any exception to that?

[Pause.]

Senator Murkowski. The answer to that, in case you didn't hear it, is there is one exception but that's going to be addressed at the hearing.

Thank you very much.

What we'll do is call all the congressional members, Members of the Senate and the House who are here. We have Senator Armstrong, a U.S. Senator from Colorado. I would welcome you to the witness stand. The Honorable Jeremiah Denton, a Senator from Alabama is with us. Nancy L. Johnson of the House, Connecticut Sixth District, we welcome you. The Honorable Stanford E. Parris, State of Virginia, U.S. House; and the Honorable James F. Florio of the House, State of New Jersey.
Lady and gentlemen, we look forward to your opening statement and you may proceed. Let's hear from the lady.

STATEMENT OF HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Johnson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm delighted to be a part of this hearing today, and want to commend you for calling attention to the issues that you have elaborated for all of us, and appreciate the attention that you and your committee are going to give to the important memorials proposed by all of us here today. I come before the committee on behalf of S.J. Res. 143. This resolution would authorize the Black Patriots of 1776, a charitable organization, to be organized and incorporated in the District of Columbia to construct the memorial on Federal land in Constitution Gardens to the blacks who served in the American Revolution and who were so much a part of winning this Nation's freedom.

Design and actual site plans, of course, must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission. The authorization will lapse if construction of the memorial is not begun within a 5-year period. The memorial would be built entirely with funds raised from private sources.

Mr. Chairman, in a city of countless memorials and endless lines of tourists searching for reminders of the contributions to America's past by a diverse population, there is but one memorial in this Nation's capital to a black person, Mary McCleod Bethune. There are several memorials to other Americans and foreign individuals, many of which honor contributions to the Revolution. But it is appropriate that we rectify this imbalance by giving the same kind of recognition to the black heroes that were so much a part of winning our independence as we have given to so many others that fought in that great effort.

When the army that would set America free was organized, free black soldiers of Boston protested successfully General Washington's decision to exclude them from service. Two years after this event, it became the official policy of the Government to not only accept free black applicants, but to actively solicit black slaves as the war effort sagged.

While serving as soldiers and seamen, blacks were wounded and disabled, killed and captured by the enemy, just as their white counterparts. Slaves exchanged military service for their freedom, and free blacks served in the hopes of winning political liberty enjoyed by the whites.

They served in all the major battles—Lexington, Concord, Ticonderoga, Savannah, Yorktown. They were encamped at Valley Forge. And two blacks, Prince Whipple and Oliver Cromwell, were in the same boat with Washington when he crossed the Delaware.

A Hessian officer remarked that—and I quote: “No regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance, and among them are able-bodied, strong, and brave fellows.”

America's soul, a palette of many colors, races, and religions was already formed when the Revolution came. Yet, she has denied her multiracial heritage for decades, to her detriment. Thanks to black historians like Dr. Benjamin Quarles, William Nell, and John Hope Franklin, we have recaptured that history and now have the opportunity to embrace it. But we cannot be restrained. We must be resonant—so resonant that our message echoes across the canyons of history and enters the minds of future generations.

Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure indeed to join with my colleague from New York, Mr. Rangel who could not be here this morning, in urging this committee's favorable approval of this resolution which would enable us to enjoy in a permanent place in Constitution Gardens, a monument to the contribution that our black forefathers made to our free Nation so dedicated to liberty and opportunity for all.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Johnson follows:]
AND HARMONY.  

THIS MEMORIAL WOULD FREEZE IN TIME A MESSAGE THAT I BELIEVE THE NATION'S BLACK FOREFATHERS WOULD HAVE WANTED TO LEAVE TO THEIR BLACK AND WHITE COUNTRYMEN OF FUTURE GENERATIONS: "FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE ARE WORTH FIGHTING AND DYEING FOR. WE SERVED SO THAT YOU WOULD SOME DAY BE ABLE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN HARMONY. AMERICA IS YOUR LEGACY. LOVE HER."

I WOULD LIKE TO END MY STATEMENT BY SALUTING THE CHAIR FOR BRINGING THIS MATTER TO PUBLIC ATTENTION TODAY. ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVE RANGEL, I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU ON ANY FUTURE CONSIDERATION OF THIS RESOLUTION.

THANK YOU.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you very much, Mrs. Johnson. We have Senator Chic Hecht with us, a member of the committee from Nevada, who has a short opening statement.

Senator Hecht.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHIC HECHT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Senator Hecht. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I’m just happy to be here today and applaud your work on the Korean War Veterans Memorial, having been a veteran of this war myself. And while I’m up here, thinking that 35 years ago we were worried about Korea and the Communist invasion, and 35 years later we still have that problem. And I think, although we are honoring the veterans of the Korean war, we must also look to the future and tell communism, anytime you move like you did 35 years ago, American forces will always be on the alert.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you very much, Senator. I would defer to the time constraints on my colleagues. Since we’ve heard from a Member of the House, it would be appropriate to hear from a Member of the Senate, the upper body, and I would defer to either of you.

They’re most polite in deferring to one another. It’s customary around here.

Senator Armstrong.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I can be very brief. I would like to submit my statement for the record.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Your entire statement will be entered in the record.

Senator Armstrong. I am really grateful to you and the other members of the subcommittee for their interest in this legislation.

Thirty-five years ago, American soldiers went to Korea to fight for freedom but, as yet, this country has not erected an appropriate memorial to honor their courage and valor and sacrifice.

When, in June 1950, President Truman sent Americans there to fight, most people in our country had little or no knowledge of the peninsula of Korea. But within several years, some 5.7 million Americans went to Korea, put their lives on the line at an incredible cost. More than 54,000 Americans gave their lives and 100,000 were wounded.

History books call Korea a police action, but in truth, as Senator Hecht has pointed out, it was war, a bloody war, one of enormous destruction and lasting historical significance. And yet, when the war was over and our fighting men and women came home, there were no ticker tape parades; there was no celebration; there was nothing really in the way of a national time of recognition of the valor and sacrifice of these Americans.

Therefore, it seems to me and, I believe, to all of us here today, that an appropriate memorial is long overdue. In May, I introduced legislation which authorizes the construction of a Korean War
Memorial here in our Nation's Capital. Specifically, S. 1223 authorizes the American Battle Monuments Commission within the Department of Defense to undertake the planning and building of such a memorial.

While this legislation provides for Federal funding, Mr. Chairman, the ABMC is also authorized to accept contributions from those private sector groups who may wish to donate to a Korean War Memorial. In addition, the ABMC safeguards these contributions by holding them in trust until the time a memorial is constructed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I judge that the task of constructing a memorial is not in itself controversial, and so far as I know there's really only one issue of possible disagreement, and that's whether or not there ought to be only private funding or whether or not there ought to be at least the possibility of Federal funding, as my legislation suggests.

Some people think only a private organization should be involved, and that, of course, is very attractive to me, but I want to point out that the cost of such fundraising can really end up being higher than if we just do it in the more straightforward and conventional manner. For example, the organization which built the Vietnam Memorial raised more than $10 million, of which $6 million went for direct mail, administrative expense, and related costs. The total cost of the memorial itself was $3.5 million. And following the completion of the memorial, the IRS indicated that the cost to the Government was almost exactly the same as the cost of the memorial; that is, $3.5 million was lost in revenues as the result of tax deductions.

So, at least in my opinion, the issue is really not one of cost to the Government. It's a question of what's the most proper and expeditious way to go forward. And I believe that the Battle Monuments Commission has the proven capacity and the stature to take this task forward in the proper manner.

I believe that most Senators will agree with this. Since I introduced this legislation 36 Senators have joined me in recognizing the contribution of Korean veterans and in sponsoring S. 1223.

Members of the public have responded warmly and many organizations such as the VFW have urged the adoption of this legislation.

So, Mr. Chairman, with that brief word of explanation, let me just sum up again by thanking you and the members of the committee for your interest, and urging that after a hearing has been held and everybody's had a chance to have their say, that the committee mark up a bill and send it to us on the floor for what I expect would be speedy passage.

[The prepared statement of Senator Armstrong follows:]
Charette and many of his comrades has gone unnoticed because of the special circumstances surrounding our involvement in Korea.

At the time and in our history books, Korea is known as a "police action". But in truth, it was a war -- a bloody war against a determined enemy. Yet when it was over, there were no victory celebrations or ticker-tape parades. And today, no memorial exists in the United States honoring those heroes who fought for freedom in Korea. Truly these men and women are our forgotten warriors, and I believe it is time to correct that wrong.

In May, I introduced legislation which authorizes the construction of a Korean War Veterans Memorial here in our Nation's Capital. Specifically, S.1223 authorizes the American Battle Monuments Commission within the Department of Defense to undertake the planning and building of a memorial. While this legislation provides for federal funding, the ABMC is able to accept contributions from those wishing to donate to a Korean War Memorial. In addition, the ABMC safeguards these contributions by holding them in trust until a time when a memorial is built.

Some have suggested that a private organization should be authorized to collect funds for a memorial. While the idea of privately organized fundraising is attractive, the costs can be high. The organization that built the Vietnam Memorial raised more than $10 million of which some $6 million went for direct mail, administrative expense, and related costs. The total cost of the memorial itself was only $3.5 million. After the memorial was completed, the IRS estimated that it lost approximately $3.5 million -- the entire cost of the memorial -- in reported tax deductions.

Because so much time has passed since the Korean War, and because private efforts at fundraising for a Korean War Memorial have been surrounded by controversy, I believe that the most sure and efficient way to build a memorial is through the proven capacity of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Many of my colleagues agree. Since introducing this legislation, 54 Senators have joined me in recognizing the contribution of our Korean veterans. More than 170 Members of the House of Representatives led by Rep. Stan Parris have cosponsored companion legislation.

The public has been no less supportive. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) urged adoption of this legislation from the very beginning. I have received letters and phone calls from Korean veterans and their families around the country expressing support for a memorial, as well as from the Embassy of the Republic of Korea and several Korean-American groups. They haven't forgotten the contributions of those who served in Korea -- and neither should we.

While more than three decades have passed since the Korean War, it is not too late to honor those who served. Many of you will recall the controversy surrounding the construction of the memorial to our Vietnam veterans. However, since its completion, that memorial has become a tremendous symbol of unity. I believe symbols are important in the life of our country, and our Korean War veterans symbolize the best that this country has to offer -- its spirit, its commitment to freedom, and its leadership in the Free World.

America has been blessed with many heroes. I am proud to be part of the effort to recognize those heroes who served the cause of freedom in Korea and especially those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. No sacrifice is greater, and none is more deserving of our recognition and our most deeply felt thanks.
Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Senator Armstrong. Do you have any idea of what collectively the funds that have been contributed might approach currently?

Senator Armstrong. I don't have any notion of that at all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Murkowski. That's being held, you said?

Senator Armstrong. Well, the legislation provides that funds which might be contributed by the public would be held in trust for the construction of the monument. My thought, and I believe maybe the thinking of others who will testify is that this is a completely proper public expenditure, and yet we should permit private individuals and organizations to participate in it if they wish to do so; but that the funding and the operation of it, the design and really the overall stewardship should be with the Battle Monuments Commission.

Senator Murkowski. I would certainly concur. And as chairman of the Veterans Committee, the idea of establishing a memorial, a living memorial for the Korean conflict is obviously one of the highest priorities that we have among some of the unfinished business that our country has an obligation towards.

So, I certainly commend you and understand, then, that your intent as the author of the legislation is to willingly accept whatever may come in from private sources and working with whatever design is ultimately chosen, to offset whatever would be the requirement that the Federal Government underwrite the balance.

Senator Armstrong. Of course.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Senator.

Again, I would defer to whomever may be on a tight time schedule.

Congressman Florio.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES J. FLORIO, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. Florio. Thank you very much, Senator, and I'll be very brief. The Senator touched on many of the points that I wanted to touch on that are included in my formal remarks, which I trust you'll put into the record.

Let me just say that I, along with Veterans Chairman Sonny Montgomery and the ranking minority member, Mr. Hamre-schmidt, have introduced comparable legislation to the Senator's bill, S. 1223, as has Congressman Parris. The legislation is very, very similar and I think that's a testimony to the bipartisan nature of the support for this.

I suppose the only point that I would like to highlight is the point that the Senator made—the desirability of providing for an authorization for public funding and to allow private contributions to be used to offset those public appropriations, so as to deal with the two major concerns that many of us have. One is the delay that may occur if we are to rely exclusively on private contributions. Second, to remove any hint of—not scandal—but any hint of difficulty in terms of private organizations out raising money with a disproportionate amount of the money being used for administrative expenses.

And then the point the Senator made about the fact that there will probably be no difference in terms of the public contribution, whether it be private or public, because the contributions to private endeavors will be tax exempt themselves. And the experience with the Vietnam Memorial was that it cost the Federal Government as much to have a private contribution system as it would have if we had come up front with the dollars in terms of providing for the authorization.

I have no doubts whatsoever—and our bill initially provided for an authorization of $5 million—I have no doubts whatsoever that the various veterans organizations and private groups will be able to raise that amount of money, reimburse the American Battle Monuments Commission for that money, and it will provide for no expense at the bottom line to the Federal Treasury. But we will have the advantage of being able to go forward quickly, and that the Federal Government will be reimbursed by the various private initiatives that have been launched already.

The money, even with a little publicity and no Federal authorization in terms of legislation, money has already started to come in. So, I think that, on balance, this approach that we are suggesting should be followed and that I would hope that Senator Armstrong's bill would be provided with an authorization for dollars. The $5 million figure, I think, is an appropriate one that the House has included.

The House is prepared to deal with this subject next Monday. The bill that has been introduced by myself and other Members of the Congress is scheduled for House consideration and I would hope that expeditious consideration by the Senate of the Senator's bill would be undertaken so that this matter could be put to rest in terms of the Congress having definitely stated that this is something that should be done, and we can get about moving on this long overdue proposal.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Florio follows:]
Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee this morning. I am happy to see that the bill introduced by Senator Armstrong, S. 1223, which would allow for the erection of a Korean War Memorial, is receiving attention. I am grateful for the invitation to testify here this morning.

Last spring, Chairman Montgomery and Congressman Hammerschmidt joined with me as the two original cosponsors of H.R. 2205, the Korean War Memorial Act. That bill received a favorable response from our colleagues in the House of Representatives with a total of 145 ultimately joining us as cosponsors. The bill was also well received at a hearing of the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials chaired by our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Representative Mary Rose Oakar.

Mr. Chairman, the litany of the Korean War is well known to all of us. Suffice it to say that over 54,000 Americans died in that bloody war which lasted only 36 months. Nearly the same number died in Vietnam in a period spanning over a dozen years. The ferocity and brutality of the combat is a matter of record. To many, that record, today, is a matter of great sorrow.

We in Congress have an opportunity to remedy that.

Last week H.R. 2205 was reported by the Committee on House Administration minus the figure of $5 million which we had amended the bill to include. To me, this move could threaten the efforts to construct this memorial.

Mr. Chairman, we had worked out an innovative approach to our legislation which would have allowed for the construction of the Memorial by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). The ABMC is under the direct "oversight" control of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and is a well known and reputable government agency. This group is already empowered to accept donations from individuals and foundations which then become tax deductible under IRS regulations. Our bill would have specifically strengthened this provision to explicitly state that the ABMC was allowed to accept funds for the construction of a Korean War Memorial. I think that Colonel Ryan of the ABMC can tell you that some monies have already trickled in despite the absence of any large scale publicity.

Our bill, H.R. 2205, as agreed to before the Task Force in July, would call for an appropriation of $5 million from the federal government to construct the memorial. It was our hope that the veterans organizations, including many of those you will hear from in testimony later today, would then begin to publicize the role of the ABMC in this process. Contributions would then result in a significant if not total defrayal of the cost to the government of the project. Mr. Chairman, funds collected by ABMC would then be transferred back to the government to compensate for the monies paid out.

By utilizing this approach several things were accomplished. First, any hint of impropriety, allegation or misuse of any money by any other organization for the purpose of building this memorial is removed -- permanently. The ABMC would be the sole collecting agent for the donated monies and would be the only group empowered to transfer the collected funds back to the government.
Second, the Memorial would begin to be constructed immediately and not after several or more years of publicity and contributions. With each day that the Memorial moved closer to completion the flow of funds from Korean war veterans and from those close to them would have increased. Of that I am sure.

When Messrs. Montgomery and Hammerschmidt and I introduced this bill seven months ago we intentionally asked that the government act as the contractor. Now we have a viable and effective plan which would even compensate the government for the loaned money. We cannot compensate those who have died for their lives, nor those who still live today for their pain and anguish. We can at least make sure that they suffer no further.

I ask the committee to reinsert the appropriation figure of $5 million into Senator Armstrong's bill which you are considering today. It is the least we can do for the memory of those who served and died in Korea. To leave the bill dangling, as it is in its present form, is to invite misunderstanding over the memory and graves of those who can no longer defend themselves because they died defending us. It is not right and today we can make it right.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Representative Florio.

I think we're going to hear now the other bill which proposes that funding come for the Korean Veterans Memorial from the private sector.

Senator Denton is on the Veterans Committee with me, and I welcome you this morning and I look forward to your testimony and your recommendation, Senator.

STATEMENT OF HON. JEREMIAH DENTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator Denton. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In no way is my own proposal intended to be competitive with the one submitted by my friend and colleague from Colorado, Bill Armstrong.

There was, I understand, some concern budgetarily about provision for Federal funding. Thus, I wanted to make an alternative available. There may be those who claim that Federal income tax exemptions taken for this cost the Federal Government the same as the monument. Some might attack that on the basis that perhaps they would have spent their money some other way for which there would not have been an income tax exemption or deduction.

But I don't feel that way. I don't mind if the Federal Government antes up budgetarily to honor the veterans of the Korean War who are overdue in terms of recognition. But in the awareness that there are those who have concerns and might oppose, in spite of the 54 in the Senate who cosponsored Senator Armstrong's bill, I offered this one to get the full range of alternatives there.

So the Armstrong bill provides for Federal funding and contains an open-ended authorization, and the sponsors of that legislation in the other body will, if it is enacted, seek an appropriation for the full cost of the memorial, just to get it authorized. And they're emphasizing here this morning that there would be acceptance of private funds. It's possible that those private funds would be amply forthcoming, but without organized private solicitation, perhaps not.

So, by contrast, my bill seeks to authorize private funding for the memorial, provides for full involvement of the appropriate Government bodies, includes a sunset provision and designates a specific private organization. I shall not presume to speak for that organization, Korean War Memorial, Inc., since its president is here to speak for it himself.

I would like to conclude and ask that the entire statement be included in the record.

I'll conclude briefly, remarking on some of the key issues that the subcommittee might address. First, some of my colleagues have concerns about private funding in light of the situation with another memorial. But I think it only fair to point out that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial did turn out fairly well, a result in which I had some interest and role. I don't think it was a perfect project, but against some of my own misgivings, popularity in the end certainly attests to the validity of the work that so many put in on it and the concerns of our citizens seem to have been taken care of.
I believe it fair to say the memorial was erected far more quickly with private funds than it would have been with public funds. Second, at a time of serious budget deficits and in light of the rationalization referred to earlier, it might be prudent and responsible in undertaking this, using private funds exclusively, if at all possible. And as Senator Armstrong has already said, he recognized that consideration.

And I have no problem if they go the way of Senator Armstrong's bill or this bill's way. But if the subcommittee decides to go the private route, perhaps my resolution, S.J. Res. 184, provides appropriate safeguards, checks, and sunsetting for whatever groups might be selected and is an appropriate vehicle.

Should the subcommittee believe that a public body, such as the American Battle Monuments Commission should have the responsibility, then I think that the legislation might appropriately spell out the authority and expectation that it solicit and receive funds for the purpose and perhaps impose a sunset provision as well.

The legislation might also specify that no Federal funds should be expended for design and construction of the memorial. In that connection, I note that there are current solicitations on behalf of the Commission for private funds and $500,000, one half a million dollars, is sought just for planning. So the Government has a way of doing things somewhat ponderously, and without commenting on private organizations' administrative expenses and costs, the Government is not known for maximum efficiency either, so I offer this alternative in that spirit also.

As an ancillary point, one might be concerned about whether funding through a public body might not result in the creation of an additional bureaucracy for the design and construction of the memorial. It might be desirable to proscribe in the legislation any bureaucratic growth for the purpose, or at least to place a ceiling on the additive staff that might be required.

And none of this is intended to gainsay my own support for an appropriate memorial to the Korean Veterans as was erected for those of Vietnam.

Third, I know that public responsibility for the memorial does have supporters, and I am one. I do observe, however, that the track record of public bodies in erecting memorials is not very impressive. We have a couple of unfinished monument projects that have been with us for several years, and as nearly as I can tell will be with us for several more years. Whatever one may think of the product or the process, we must admit that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and other privately funded and erected memorials were put in place in commendably short periods.

So we do owe a debt of gratitude to the private groups and individuals who worked long, hard, and effectively to awaken the public and the Congress for the need for the Korean War Memorial and I think they deserve a hearing here this morning, and that's one of the reasons I acceded in submitting this legislation.

Let me say that my purpose is to see a memorial erected for those who served in Korea and I share with my colleagues in the House and in the Senate that goal and it is absolutely with no pride in authorship or spirit of competition that I propose this legislation. I just wanted us to have a full range of choice. We may not be able to get by some statement on the budget, or something slipped into a major authorization bill, which excludes this. Something like the Gramm-Rudman proposal, if passed, might have an adverse effect on this, so I just want to provide at least two clear ways to go, and I certainly respect and commend my colleague, Senator Armstrong, for his initiative.

[The prepared statement of Senator Denton follows:]
HEARING ON BILLS TO ESTABLISH A KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation
Honorable Jeremiah Denton, U.S.S.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify this morning on behalf of legislation to establish a Korean War Memorial.

It is clear that the time has come for our country to acknowledge the contributions and sacrifices of our men and women who served during the Korean War. The Korean War is the only significant conflict in which United States troops were engaged that does not have a memorial in our nation's capital.

No one would question that the men and women who served in Korea were as brave and as devoted to the ideals of freedom as were those who fought in our other conflicts. The fact, however, that the Korean War was legally considered as a "police action," conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, and with a somewhat ambiguous outcome, has perhaps stood in the way of full appreciation of the service and sacrifice of the Americans who fought there.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come for the Congress to act to authorize a Korean War Memorial. The brave men and women who served in our armed forces during that conflict deserve no less.

There are two bills pending before your Subcommittee. I did not come here this morning to engage in a debate about the merits of either of them, because my objective is to help bring about appropriate action by the Congress to establish a much-needed and much-deserved memorial. I do think, however, that you may wish to consider the different approaches reflected by the two pieces of legislation so that the final product will respond effectively to the needs and circumstances.

One bill, introduced by my distinguished colleague and friend from Colorado, provides for federal funding of a memorial and contains an open ended authorization. My unofficial understanding is that the sponsors of that legislation in the other body will, if it is enacted, seek an appropriation for the full cost of the memorial.
I would like to conclude by touching briefly upon some of the key issues that the Subcommittee must address.

First, I understand that some of my colleagues have concerns about private funding of a memorial in light of the situation with another memorial. I think it only fair to point out, however, that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial did turn out fairly well, a result in which I had some interest and role, and that its popularity certainly attests to its responsiveness to the concerns of many of our citizens.

Moreover, I believe it fair to say that the memorial was erected far more quickly with private funds than it would have been with public funds.

Second, at a time of serious budget deficits, and with the considerable public interest in a Korean War Memorial, it would seem prudent and responsible to enter into an undertaking of this type using private funds if at all possible. I have heard no one argue that there would not be sufficient private funds available through contributions and donations, although there is debate about what private or public organization might be the best to collect and expend them.

Should the decision of the Subcommittee be that the group should be a private one, I believe that my bill, S.J.Res. 184, provides appropriate safeguards, checks, and sunsetting for whatever group might be selected.

Should the Subcommittee believe that a public body, such as the American Battle Monuments Commission, should have the responsibility, then I think that the legislation might appropriately spell out the authority and expectation that it solicit and receive funds for the purpose, and perhaps impose a sunsetting provision as well.

The legislation might also specify that no federal funds should be expended for design and construction of the memorial. In that connection I note that there are current
Solicitations on behalf of the Commission for private funds to the effect that $500,000 — one-half million dollars — are sought just for planning.

As an ancillary point, one might be concerned about whether funding through a public body might not result in the creation of an additional bureaucracy for the design and construction of the memorial. It might be desirable to prescribe in legislation any bureaucratic growth for the purpose, or at least to place a ceiling on the additive staff that might be required.

Third, I know that public responsibility for the memorial has supporters. I must observe, however, that the track record of public bodies in erecting memorials is not exactly an impressive one. We have a couple of unfinished ones that have been with us for several years and, as nearly as I can tell, will be with us for several more years.

Whatever one may think of the product or the process, we must admit that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and other privately-funded and erected memorials were put in place in commendably short periods.

In that connection, I would also like to observe that we all owe a debt of gratitude to the private groups and individuals who have worked long, hard, and effectively to awaken the public and the Congress to the need for a Korean War Memorial. Our meeting here this morning is in large measure attributable to their efforts. They have my appreciation, and I am sure the appreciation of everyone else who believes that there should be a Korean War Memorial in our nation's capital.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that my purpose in submitting legislation and in being here this morning is to see a memorial erected for those who served in Korea. That goal is, I am confident, shared by all of us who have an interest in the issue. I hope that, using whatever legislative approach and vehicle the Subcommittee may choose, we can move quickly to achieve that most worthy goal.

Mr. Chairman, the brave men and women who fought and died in Korea to preserve our freedom, and the cause of freedom throughout the world, deserve to have a memorial in Washington, D.C. That memorial would be a fitting, if inadequate, testimonial to the ongoing debt of gratitude that we and all Americans owe to them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Senator Murkowski. Thank you and I appreciate your presentation. I want to point out for your benefit collectively, that the administration, of course, favors the private funding route. And OMB has gone on record as preferring to support your particular bill as opposed to the other bill that has been introduced by Senator Armstrong. That presents the subcommittee with a decision from the standpoint of which bill to support. Obviously, taking on the administration in times of fiscal austerity makes these things a little more difficult, so it would be beneficial to the subcommittee to have some definitive positions.

Senator Armstrong, there's no question about your position. Senator Denton, I take it that you prefer yours, but your main objective is to urge that the memorial be built and you're not necessarily totally opposed to S. 1223.

Senator Denton. I support it. I just want to offer the subcommittee a full spectrum of choice so that we won't miss the opportunity.

Senator Murkowski. I understand. But you see the position this committee is in. It's in the position of recommending one of two bills. One bill is supported by the administration; the other is not. We have both been in these positions before. What makes it a little more complex is that there have been precedents set either way, with both appropriated funds and private funds.

There's a precedent with the Gen. John Pershing Memorial which was erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission pursuant to the Act in 1966, or the Vietnam Veterans and the U.S. Navy memorials, both of which were authorized by Congress in 1974. They were authorized and funded by Congress. The Administration's statement is that they believe and therefore recommend that in this particular case of Korean veterans, it's more appropriate to follow the precedent of the Vietnam veterans and the U.S. Naval Memorial and erect the Korean War Memorial with private funds.

I assume neither of you have an objection to a mixture of private and Federal. Do you have a recommendation with regard to whether or not it should be erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission, or do you recommend that its design just meet the requirements of the authorization which goes back to the establishment of how memorials will be erected?

And it's a rather lengthy requirement of meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. So you have one or two ways to go.

And I would like—and anyone can answer this, because obviously there's Congressman Florio and Congresswoman Johnson who may have opinions, but what we need is your specific recommendation. Is this the route you are recommending? Or do you just want whatever private organization or public organization comes and meets the criteria established by the Department of Interior? Do you have a recommendation with regard to whether or not the memorial will be funded by private funds?

Representative Florio. Senator, I think there is unquestioned support for the American Battle Monuments Commission's expertise and capability. I think you're going to hear from them today. I think there is no dispute that is probably the best way to go in terms of the actual control of the process, regardless of how it's going to be financed.

And the observation that some of us have made is that there's a combination that can be put together here to accommodate the administration's concerns about not depleting Federal monies, although some of us think this is an appropriate and legitimate concern for Federal monies, by having the Federal monies up front to get the process started, with the capability of the private sector and private donations being provided to reimburse the Federal Government, with no expectation that those monies will not come in.

I think it's fairly clear that the veterans organizations, other groups, have said the money is there but it will take a bit more time if we wait for the private sector to get ready, rather than have public moneys with the capability of private moneys being used for reimbursement.

Senator Murkowski. One of the requirements in construction of memorials with private sector solicitation is that nothing be allowed to be initiated until all the funds are available for construction—construction and completion of the project.

I know that we have Representative Parris who also wants to talk about this, so prior to your formal statement, if you want to get in some of the questions or opinions—because what we're looking for, obviously, is a consensus here and I think we've got one—it can be a combination. I'm not so sure that Representative Florio necessarily spoke for everyone when he suggested that the erection be by the American Battle Monuments, but you can all address that if you want to.

So that's where I'm at as far as trying to get input from you gentlemen and ladies.

Senator Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I am obligated to go to the floor to preside, and so I'm going to ask to be excused, but I do endorse what Mr. Florio has said. I also want to compliment Senator Denton. He and I see this largely the same. I'm a little more inclined toward public funding of it because I think that's proper, but if there are private groups that want to participate, I think that's proper, too.

Senator Murkowski. You spent a good deal of time in the budgetary process. Would you support a situation where the administration made a recommendation of a specific dollar amount and then the balance coming from the private sector?

Senator Armstrong. I wouldn't have any problem with that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Murkowski. My point is, it might be easier to get.

Senator Armstrong. I personally would have no difficulty in supporting the erection of a monument that was funded entirely from Federal funds or from a combination; nor do I have any doubt, frankly, that the Congress would approve this kind of an appropriation entirely from Federal funds.

Do you think the American Battle Monuments Commission think it is such a small issue in the sense of the Federal budget? If I can say this without being misunderstood—I overheard someone here this morning make the observation if we can afford to finance the war, surely we can afford to finance the memorial.
It seems to me that it is entirely proper. It's a small amount relative to total Federal spending. So I wouldn't be uncomfortable with that, but certainly I'd be pleased if private groups wanted to help.

Senator Murkowski. Do you agree with Representative Florio, that $5 million is a ballpark figure?

Senator Armstrong. Yes; my bill doesn't suggest a number, but leaves that to be resolved when the design is completed, but $5 million is reasonable.

Senator Murkowski. Representative Parris has been kind enough to listen to the debate and has not had a chance to be heard, and I would welcome your testimony, and I apologize for the informality.

STATEMENT OF HON. STANFORD E. (STAN) PARRIS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Parris. Not at all. Senator. I appreciate very much the opportunity to make these brief comments, and I will be extremely brief in my remarks.

To address the issue that we just left, Federal funding would not rule out private contributions to this cause and as a matter of fact, the ABMC, the Monuments Commission, is authorized to accept the private contributions, as I'm sure you are aware. An account has been setup, and I'm informed that there is $1,400 or so in it now, which is not a large sum, but it's a step in the right direction.

The thing that concerns those of us that advocate public funding is that that Commission is not set up to solicit large sums, relatively large sums of public moneys. If restricted and unable to use Federal funds, if they're not able to organize and get cranking and so forth, we're just going to have further delay on the accomplishment of the completion of an appropriate memorial.

And Senator Armstrong—my classmate, by the way, in the House—used my comment that if we can finance this war, we can sure as the devil build a memorial to the people that fought it.

I think it's just long past time that we didn't something for these extraordinary people that made great sacrifice in difficult circumstances. And, frankly, Senator, I'll just leave you with this thought. Let me associate myself with the remarks of Senator Armstrong in terms of the relative insignificance of $83/4 million to $5 million for this kind of a purpose out of the huge, enormous budget that we all have to deal with.

Let me just suggest to you, we had an extremely emotional hearing in the House on this issue, which I have no desire to repeat. Senator Glenn was there. Thirty-five years ago, he and I both flew jets in Korea, and I can remember, even though it is 35 years later, I can still hear the voice of a wingman of mine who got shot in the throat, and I followed him all the way down. I can close my eyes and see things that I would prefer to forget. I can smell napalm to this day.

So I think it's time that we did something about all this and I hope you'll do it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parris follows]
There has been some concern raised that the bills introduced by Senator Armstrong, Mr. Florio and myself all would authorize federal funding for this project. The reasons I chose to go this route are really quite simple. Allow me to explain, using as an example the Vietnam Veterans’ Memorial Fund, the private organization which raised the funds necessary to build the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The VVMF raised eleven million dollars for their memorial, while the memorial itself cost in the area of $3.4 million. The balance went for fundraising, office space, and other overhead costs. With that in mind, I posed the following question to the number crunchers at the Internal Revenue Service: “What would be the estimated tax revenue loss to the Treasury on eleven million dollars in charitable contribution deductions?” The answer that came back was “about $3.5 million.” So, financially speaking, it’s a wash. Since it really wouldn’t cost much more, if any more, we ought to just get it done using Federal funds.

Of course, federal funding would not rule out private contributions to the cause. Indeed, the ABMC is authorized through its original charter to accept private contributions. As such, an account for this purpose has been set up by the ABMC and has received over $1,400 in deposits thus far.

Senator Armstrong’s bill would specifically authorize $500,000 so that the two year design process may begin. This is, perhaps, the most efficient way to pursue our goal.

S.1223 is an excellent bill and I would urge this subcommittee to take favorable action on it. It is my profound desire that, upon completion of Subcommittee action, the full committee and the full Senate take prompt and positive action on S.1223 during this session of the 99th Congress. The time for this memorial is now — not in another 35 years.

Again, I thank the committee for the opportunity to testify and would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Representative Parris.

Mr. Parris. Thank you.

Senator Murkowski. I would wish the panel a good day, and we will proceed with the witnesses in one order or another. Are there any other Congressmen or Senators in the room that we didn’t recognize?

[No response.]

Senator Murkowski. Good. Our spy system is working better than I thought.

OK, we’re going to call up the administration witnesses, and I must ask your forebearance, the balance of the room. I assume, hopefully, that you’re not all witnesses, but if you are, why we’re going to have to interrupt you as various Representatives and Senators do appear.

I would ask Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and Mr. Roger Merrick, Deputy Director, North African Affairs, Department of State, to come before the committee at this time. And I would wonder if my colleague, Senator Hecht, would temporarily Chair. I have a phone call. I’ll be right back. You may proceed with your statements.

Senator Hecht [presiding]. Mr. Galvin, I understand this is your first appearance, and you’re a brand new Deputy Director, so we welcome you.

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Galvin. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, as most of these bills contemplate placement of these memorials on land that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, I’d like to testify on all of them. I have a prepared statement that will be submitted for the record.

The first bill I would like to testify on is S. 1107, the Third Infantry Division Memorial. We recommend against the enactment of S. 1107. This bill authorizes the Society of the Third Infantry Division to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs. The memorial would honor and commemorate the men of the Rock of the Marne, the Third Infantry Division, U.S. Army.

The Secretary of the Interior’s National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee has recommended policy guidelines applicable to proposals for memorials on parklands in the District of Columbia and its environs. For military memorials, the committee’s policy is that only military memorials commemorating all members of the Armed Forces identified with a war or other significant event should be authorized.

The recently completed Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the authorized Navy Memorial, and the proposed Korean War Memorial are consistent with that policy; the proposed Third Infantry Division Memorial is not. If division-size units were considered appropriate for memorials in the Nation’s Capital, there would be a potential for more than 150 memorials according to the American Battle Monuments Commission. There is not enough parkland to accom-
modate all such memorials in the Nation's Capital. Memorials of this type should be erected at military establishments throughout the United States which are significant to the unit's history.

Mr. Chairman, now I would like to testify on both bills suggesting a Korean War Memorial, S. 1223 and S.J. Res. 184. We oppose enactment of S. 1223 and recommend enactment of S.J. Res. 184 if certain technical amendments are adopted. S. 1223 would authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to provide for the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs. The memorial would honor members of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, missing in action, or prisoners of war. The site and construction plans for the memorial must be approved by the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. Maintenance would be the responsibility of the Department of the Interior. Such funds as are necessary are authorized to be appropriated.

S.J. Res. 184 would authorize a corporation, the Korean War Memorial, Inc., to erect a memorial having the same purposes. The Secretary of the Interior would select the site and maintain the memorial. The design and plans would have to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission on Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Authority to erect the memorial would lapse unless it is begun within 5 years, and sufficient funds are available to complete it.

The Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Advisory Commission noted that as to military memorials only those commemorating all members of the Armed Forces identified with a war or other significant event should be authorized on parkland in the District of Columbia or its environs. Clearly, to a memorial of all members of the Armed Forces who served in the Korean War is consistent with that policy.

The issue remains as to whether the memorial should be erected by the American Battle Monuments Commission, a Federal agency, and with appropriated funds as authorized in S. 1223, or should it be erected by a private corporation with no Federal funds. As the previous Chair pointed out, there is precedent for both approaches.

We believe and therefore recommend that it is more appropriate to follow the precedent of the Vietnam Veterans and the U.S. Navy Memorials on this issue and erect the Korean War Memorial with private funds. We have no information about the private corporation referred to in S.J. Res. 184 or its ability to provide adequate funds for a memorial.

If your committee acts on S.J. Res. 184, we recommend technical amendments to that measure. It authorizes the memorial on public grounds, which means only lands under the jurisdiction of Interior or the District of Columbia. The joint resolution should be amended to provide for approval by the Mayor of the District of Columbia of the site and the design, and for maintenance by the Mayor if the memorial is erected on land under the jurisdiction of the District.

Senator Hecht. Excuse me, Mr. Galvin. Would you mind just holding up for one moment? We have Senator Glenn here and he’s on a short time schedule. I’d like to accommodate him.

Senator Glenn.
Senator Glenn. How long were you going to be?
Mr. Galvin. I’ve finished my testimony on that particular bill, Senator.
Senator Glenn. All right, thank you. I’d appreciate that very much.
Senator Hecht. We might have a rollcall momentarily.
Senator Glenn. And Mary Rose Oakar is with me here also.
Senator Hecht. Would you come up, too, please?

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN GLENN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Senator Glenn. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that very much because I do have some conflicts here this morning and I appreciate your courtesy in letting me go ahead here.

I am pleased to be here today to express my very strong support for this legislation to authorize the construction of a memorial to Americans who fought and died and to all others who served in defense of freedom in Korea. I believe this memorial will be a well-deserved and a long-overdue tribute.

I am here today out of a very profound sense of respect for the sacrifices that were made in the Korean war. It wasn’t a long war, not the longest in our history by a long shot. It lasted only a little over 3 years, but it was a tough war. The United States in that war suffered 162,708 casualties, including 54,246 killed in action; 1,110,000 U.N. forces served in combat in Korea, including 408,000 Americans. We lost 2,000 aircraft in Korea, most of them to anti-aircraft fire.

Now, I do not seek this memorial for myself. I have my own personal memorial in memories of that conflict. And I remember a squadron commander getting shot down when I was flying next to him, flying wing on him during some of my checkout missions. And I thought he was gone, but he came out in Big Switch at Panmunjon at Freedom Village after the war.

And my personal memories also are ones about the fellows who didn’t show up at the rendezvous point after a mission, and that was tough. And I remember the letters to the next of kin, and I can tell you that’s some of the hardest writing that I’ve ever done in my whole life. I remember seeing planes on fire. Most people here in this room have probably never seen a plane crash and know that someone was in it that you knew as a friend.

And I remember the gratitude of the men on the front lines for the close air support that we were giving to them. And then we’d trade places once in a while. We would go up on the lines for a couple days and they’d come back and live at the squadron, and I remember the very profound feelings of respect that I felt for them and what they were trying to do, and what they were doing up there. They made our own task seem much more livable than the people that were there on the ground up in the front.

And I remember in my own mental memorial also aerial combat. I went up after my Marine missions were done, on close air support and interdiction missions, flew with the Air Force against the
MIG's along the Yalu. That was probably the last real jet dogfighting that will ever occur, and it was tough 1-on-1 fighting.

And, without bragging, I guess, we did a pretty good, doggone good job at it, because we only lost 1 plane for every 12 of theirs that they lost. And so I remember also just the plain exultation of survival.

And I remember, too, the stories of Chosin Reservoir. I was not at Chosin Reservoir, but I certainly knew a lot about it. Frozen Chosin it was called. Because it's one of the most amazing military accomplishments in all the history of warfare, just that they got out of there. And so I have memories of that, too, because a friend of mine was a forward air controller there when they were trying to come out and get to Hungnam. He stood up on a ridge trying to direct air support to a target. While he was standing on that ridge he was shot through the neck, fell down, he struggled to get up again, and was still trying to give instructions to bring the airplanes in, and he died.

And in Korea, as much as anyplace we ever had Americans serve, uncommon valor was indeed a common virtue.

So I have my own memorial. It's my own mental memorial. As I meet others who were out there and shared these experiences, it's a handshake, it's a look in the eye, and that's our memorial. So, for me, the memorial of remembering is enough. But I think for others it's not.

And I can't pass along memories, vivid though they may be to me. We need this memorial to help pass along to our children and our grandchildren an appreciation for this heritage. It's a heritage of freedom that's not free. It has had to be bought over and over again. It's a heritage of individual bravery and personal sacrifice as notable as that of any war in which Americans ever served.

To me, Korean war veterans are personal heroes, and their heroics were magnificent. These individuals deserve thanks and, unfortunately, we rarely do that. So I urge the subcommittee to move quickly to approve this bill. I think it's well deserved.

Mr. Chairman, along with this I know there are others being considered. We've had some 1.2 million women serve in the Armed Forces, and the Women's Memorial is proposed, and I support that.

If we go back to the days of the Revolution, there's another memorial proposed for black soldiers, some 5,000 of whom served in the Revolution, and I support that.

Mr. Chairman, the primary purpose of this today, of course, is the Korean War Memorial, and I hope the committee can move expeditiously and rapidly to support the creation of such a memorial.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Senator Glenn follows:]

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GLENN
ON S. 1223 TO AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION OF A KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
OCTOBER 29, 1985

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to be here today to express my strong support for this legislation to authorize construction of a memorial to Americans who fought and who died, and to all others who served in defense of freedom in Korea. I believe this memorial will be a well-deserved and long-overdue tribute.

I am here today out of a very profound sense of respect for the sacrifices that were made in the Korean War. It wasn't a long war, it lasted only a little over three years, but it was a tough little war. 1,110,000 U.N. forces served in combat in Korea, including 480,000 Americans. The U.S. suffered 162,708 casualties, including 54,246 killed in action. We lost 2,000 aircraft in Korea, most of them to anti-aircraft fire.
I do not seek this memorial for myself. I have my own personal memorial in memories. I remember a squadron commander getting shot down when I was flying next to him. I thought he was gone but he came out in Big Switch at Panmunjon at Freedom Village after the war. I remember the ones who didn't show up at the rendezvous point after a mission; and that was tough. I remember the letters to the next of kin -- and that's some of the hardest writing I've ever done. I remember seeing planes on fire. Most people here in this room have probably never seen a plane crash and know that someone was in it that you knew as a friend. I remember the gratitude of the men on the front lines for the close air support we were giving. We used to trade places once in a while. We would go up on the lines for a couple of days, and I remember the profound feelings of respect I felt for them and what they were trying to do.

I remember, in my own mental memorial, aerial combat. I went up after my Marine missions were done and flew with the Air Force against the MIGs along the Yalu. That was probably the last real jet dog fighting that will ever occur. It was tough one-on-one fighting and we did a pretty dog-gone good job of it -- we lost one plane for every twelve that they lost. I remember the exultation of survival.

And I remember Chosin Reservoir, Frozen Chosin. It's one of the most amazing military accomplishments in history that they got out of there. A friend of mine was a forward air controller there, when they were trying to come out and get to Hungnam. He stood up on a ridge trying to direct air support to a target. While he was standing on that ridge he was shot through the neck. But he struggled up again, still giving directions until he died.

In Korea, as much as any place we ever had Americans serve, uncommon valor was a common virtue.

So I have my own memorial. And when I meet others who were out there and shared these experiences, a handshake, a look in the eye -- that is our memorial. For me the memorial of remembering is enough, but I think for others it is not. I can't pass along those memories, vivid as they may be. We need this memorial to help pass along to our children and our grandchildren an appreciation for this heritage, a heritage of freedom that is not free. A heritage of individual bravery and personal sacrifice as notable as that of any war in which Americans served. To me, Korean war veterans are personal heroes, and their heroics were magnificent. These individuals deserve thanks, unfortunately we rarely do that.

I urge the Subcommittee to move quickly to approve this bill. It is well deserved.
Senator Hecht. Thank you, Senator.
Congresswoman—
Senator Glenn. Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mrs. Oakar. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and to my colleague and senior Senator from Ohio. I'm very proud of Senator Glenn. I just wanted to compliment the committee on having these hearings. I chair a committee on the House side, and we have passed out three pieces of legislation—the memorial for Korean war vets, the memorial commemorating the black patriots who served in the Revolutionary War, and the memorial honoring women who have served historically since Revolutionary times.

Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to join Senator Glenn in this, because we're going to pass our bills under suspension next Monday, in time for Veterans Day. And I think that there are so many individuals, like many women, many minorities, and certainly Korean war vets who have not really gotten the tribute perhaps in a memorial sense paid to them. And I think these memorials do mean something.

I think of my own youth when my brother and my brother-in-law left for Korea as 18-year-olds, high school graduates, and were serving and were immediately placed in the front lines. And they were among the fortunate ones who came back home. And I think they mirror the feelings of a lot of soldiers that the Senator was talking about, because they feel that while many were injured and died for their country, there's never been a memorial for them.

Women feel that—as the Senator mentioned, we have 1.2 million women who are veterans. We have 20,000 who served in the Revolutionary War. We have 350,000, for example, who served in World War II, many of them wounded, many of them were killed. And minorities feel that somehow their contributions to our country's security and freedom have not always been recognized. We have more than 5,000 who served in the Revolutionary War alone.

So I think it's very, very fitting that the Senate act on these bills. As I mentioned, we have acted on ours and we compliment the companion pieces on the Senate side and we hope that you can deal with these memorials as expeditiously and possibly we can all perhaps have them passed by Veterans Day.

It would be a nice target, it seems to me, if that would be possible.

So I just wanted to submit my testimony, my full testimony for the record, and compliment you for having these hearings.

[The prepared statements of Mrs. Oakar follow:]
I am proud to appear on behalf of S. 1223, with my colleague from Ohio, Senator Glenn. This bill is the companion bill to H.R. 2205, introduced by my distinguished colleague, Representative James Florio along with the distinguished Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, the Honorable G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, and the ranking minority member of that Committee the Honorable John Paul Hammerschmidt.

On July 10, 1985, the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials, which I chair, held hearings on this bill, to authorize a memorial for those who served in the Korean conflict.

This display of bipartisan leadership is indicative of the importance and the enthusiastic support for this bill, both in the Congress and throughout the country.

The Korean War lasted officially from 1950-1953. During these three years American soldiers experienced casualties that were catastrophic in proportion to previous conflicts. The United States alone lost 54,246 lives during that period. 103,284 were wounded and 4,675 were captured. The United States Defense Department concluded that more than 6,008 American troops and 5,500 other soldiers had perished after falling into the hands of the enemy. Approximately half of those 11,500 soldiers were the victims of atrocities perpetrated by the North Koreans and the other half died in prisons. The Army shows that 1,036 American soldiers had been murdered after their capture.

This "international police action", as it was commonly called, was a war in every sense of the word. This "war" became the testing ground for the "militarization" of American diplomacy. War strategy was transferred from the hands of the military to the<formulators of foreign policy. Rules applied to traditional warfare were disregarded in most instances.

The Korean War marked a major turning point in post 1945 American military policy. It provided the political context for rearmament and the development of NATO. It would also draw the United States into a policy that would have long range consequences in the future, of active military participation in Asia.

On the eve of the 32nd anniversary of the armistice signed on July 27, 1953 at Panmunjom, South Korea, this memorial will serve as a timely reminder of the important sacrifices made by these veterans some 32 years ago. Their service to their country was no less important than those who fought in World War I, World War II, or the conflict that was to follow. It is therefore appropriate to have a Korean War Memorial to honor those who served.
Likewise with the increasing number of women in the military, they must be insured equality with their male counterparts, especially in the areas of benefits, rights, and opportunities.

I believe that we are about two hundred years late in honoring the participation of women in the military.

Their efforts have for too long gone unnoticed and their needs unmet. Women in the military have served as role models for all women in our struggle to attain equality.

A memorial to women in the military is but a small way to express what we as a country owe to them.

Senator HECHT. Thank you very much.

And, Senator, I appreciated your personal remarks about the Korean war. You know, we always wonder, there but for the grace of God are we. I remember I was taken out of my infantry company and sent to a special school right before going overseas, and the first day of combat, my entire company that we had trained with was killed in combat. And so we all have many, many horrible memories of that war.

Mr. Chairman, you're back.

Senator MURKOWSKI [presiding]. Thank you. I appreciate your accommodating my telephone call, and someone came in and caught me as well.

Senator HECHT. I want to bring you up. I interrupted Mr. Galvin to accommodate the Senator and the Congresswoman.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Are you through, Senator Glenn? You have no further comments? And thanks very much to Representative Oakar.

Senator HECHT. And he's right in the middle of his testimony right now.

Senator MURKOWSKI. All right. We'll go back to Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director of the National Park Service, and apologize for the brief interlude, and we assure that we will allow you to finish your statements before we interrupt again. Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN—Resumed

Mr. GALVIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would now like to comment on S.J. Res. 156, the Women in the Armed Forces Memorial.

This joint resolution would authorize to be established a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. It does not specify the entity that would be authorized to establish the memorial. The design and plans would be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission.

The Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the same two Commissions, would be directed to select a site for the memorial. Language is included directing the Secretary not to permit construction to begin unless he determines that sufficient amounts are available for completion and providing that the authority to establish the memorial shall expire after 5 years unless construction has begun during that period. Maintenance responsibility would be that of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee has recommended policy guidelines applicable to proposals for memorials on park lands in the District of Columbia and its environs. And as I referred to in previous testimony, for military memorials, the committee's policy is that only memorials commemorating all members of the Armed Forces identified with a war or other significant event, or branches of service of the Armed Forces should be authorized.

Two recent memorials, the recently completed Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the authorized Navy Memorial, are consistent with that policy. In authorizing the Navy Memorial, Congress stated as
The U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in honor and in commemoration of the men and women of the U.S. Navy who have served their country in war and peace.

The language is similar in the legislation authorizing the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, wherein the Congress authorized the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to establish a memorial "in honor and recognition of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War."

These memorials specifically honor men and women. To the extent that S.J. Res. 156 purports to confer additional recognition upon women who have served in the Navy or who are Vietnam veterans, it is duplicative of memorials already authorized. Because this resolution is not consistent with the policy on military memorials adopted by the Secretary's advisory committee and because the measure would duplicate the commemorative effect of two memorials already authorized, we recommend against its enactment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to comment on S.J. Res. 143, Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial. My prepared statement summarizes the provisions of the legislation. We would like to recommend that action on S.J. Res. 143 be deferred until the Secretary has the opportunity to consult with and obtain the advice of the Secretary's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee.

While the committee has established a policy on military memorials which we have referred to in our testimony on the Third Infantry, Korean War, and Women in Armed Services memorial proposals, the committee has not set forth a policy on historical figures such as would be commemorated under this proposed legislation.

The committee will be meeting on November 14 and S.J. Res. 143 will be on its agenda. If the Congress acts favorably on the measure, we strongly recommend that it be amended by deleting the requirement that the memorial be located in Constitution Gardens. Normally, legislation authorizing memorials on park lands does not specify the precise location for the memorial. The location should be a function of the design and other factors that are not now known or determined.

We prefer "in the District of Columbia or its environs" to the site-specific language in the proposed legislation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on S. 1379, the Morocco monument. We recommend that action on this proposal be deferred until the Secretary of the Interior has the opportunity to obtain the advice of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee on this proposed monument.

I have referred to this Federal advisory committee previously, and they will meet on November 14 and will consider this proposal.

S. 1379 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to select a site for a monument, a gift from the Kingdom of Morocco. The monument is to be erected on grounds now owned by the United States in the District of Columbia if the location and design are approved by the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, and if the erection of the monument is begun within 5 years.
STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER, AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING SUNDBY PROPOSALS FOR MEMORIALS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

OCTOBER 29, 1985

S. 1107-THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION MEMORIAL

WE RECOMMEND AGAINST THE ENACTMENT OF S. 1107.

THIS BILL AUTHORIZES THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION TO ERECT A MEMORIAL ON PUBLIC GROUNDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS ENV IRONS. THE MEMORIAL WOULD HONOR AND COMMEMORATE THE MEN OF THE "ROCK OF THE MARNE", THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED POLICY GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO PROPOSALS FOR MEMORIALS ON PARK LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ITS ENVIRONS. FOR MILITARY MEMORIALS, THE COMMITTEE'S POLICY IS THAT ONLY MILITARY MEMORIALS COMMEMORATING ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IDENTIFIED WITH A WAR OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENT SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED. THE RECENTLY COMPLETED VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL, THE AUTHORIZED NAVY MEMORIAL, AND THE PROPOSED KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL ARE CONSISTENT WITH THAT POLICY; THE PROPOSED THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION MEMORIAL IS NOT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IF DIVISION-SIZE UNITS WERE CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR MEMORIALS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, THERE WOULD BE A POTENTIAL FOR MORE THAN 150 MEMORIALS ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN BATTLE
MONUMENTS COMMISSION. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH PARKLAND TO ACCOMMODATE ALL SUCH MEMORIALS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. MEMORIALS OF THIS TYPE SHOULD BE ERECTED AT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANT TO THE UNIT'S HISTORY.

S. 1223 AND S.J. RES. 184--KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

WE OPPOSE ENACTMENT OF S. 1223 AND RECOMMEND ENACTMENT OF S.J. RES. 184, IF CERTAIN TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ARE ADOPTED.


THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED THAT AS TO MILITARY MEMORIALS, ONLY THOSE COMMEMORATING ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IDENTIFIED WITH A WAR OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENT SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED ON PARK LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS ENVIRONS. CLEARLY, A MEMORIAL TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO SERVED IN THE KOREAN WAR IS CONSISTENT WITH THAT POLICY.

THE ISSUE REMAINS AS TO WHETHER THE MEMORIAL SHOULD BE ERECTED BY THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION, A FEDERAL AGENCY, AND WITH APPROPRIATED FUNDS AS AUTHORIZED IN S. 1223, OR SHOULD IT BE ERECTED BY A PRIVATE CORPORATION, WITH NO FEDERAL FUNDS, AS AUTHORIZED IN S.J. RES. 184. THERE IS PRECEDENT FOR BOTH APPROACHES. THE GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED BY THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF NOVEMBER 7, 1966. THE VIETNAM VETERANS AND UNITED STATES NAVY MEMORIALS, BOTH AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN 1980, WERE AUTHORIZED TO BE ERECTED BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS. WE BELIEVE AND, THEREFORE, RECOMMEND THAT IT IS MORE APPROPRIATE TO FOLLOW THE PRECEDENT OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS AND UNITED STATES NAVY MEMORIALS ON THIS ISSUE, AND ERECT THE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL WITH PRIVATE FUNDS. WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRIVATE CORPORATION REFERRED TO IN S.J. RES. 184, OR ITS ABILITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR A MEMORIAL.

IF YOUR COMMITTEE ACTS ON S.J. RES. 184, WE RECOMMEND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THAT MEASURE. IT AUTHORIZES THE MEMORIAL ON "PUBLIC GROUNDS", WHICH MEANS ONLY LANDS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF INTERIOR OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE JOINT RESOLUTION SHOULD BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR APPROVAL OF THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF THE SITE AND THE DESIGN, AND FOR MAINTENANCE BY THE MAYOR IF THE MEMORIAL IS ERECTED ON LAND UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT. IF THE MEMORIAL WERE ERECTED ON LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO PROVIDING FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.
S.J. RES. 156--WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES MEMORIAL

This joint resolution would authorize to be established a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor women who have served in the armed forces of the United States. It does not specify the entity that would be authorized to establish the memorial. The design and plans would be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission. The Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the same two commissions, would be directed to select a site for the memorial. Language is included directing the Secretary not to permit construction to begin unless he determines that sufficient amounts are available for completion, and providing that the authority to establish the memorial shall expire after five years unless construction has begun during that period. Maintenance responsibility would be that of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior's National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee, established under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, has recommended policy guidelines applicable to proposals for memorials on park lands in the District of Columbia and its environs. For military memorials, the committee's policy is that only military memorials commemorate all members of the armed forces identified with a war or other significant event or branches of service of the armed forces should be authorized. The recently completed Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the authorized Navy Memorial are consistent with that policy.

In authorizing the Navy Memorial, Congress stated as follows (Sec. 113(A) of P.L. 96-199):

"The United States Navy Memorial Foundation is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in honor and in commemoration of the men and women of the United States Navy who have served their country in war and peace."

The language is similar in the legislation authorizing the Vietnam Veterans Memorial (P.L. 96-297), wherein the Congress authorized the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to establish a memorial "in honor and recognition of the men and women of the armed forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War."

Not only do the Navy and Vietnam Veterans Memorials reflect the policy that future military memorials should commemorate all members of the armed forces, or branches of the service, but they also represent, specifically, "men and women." To the extent that S.J. Res. 156 purports to confer additional recognition upon women who have served in the Navy or who are...
VIETNAM VETERANS, IT IS DUPLICATION OF MEMORIALS ALREADY AUTHORIZED.

BECAUSE S.J. RES. 156 IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE POLICY ON MILITARY MEMORIALS ADOPTED BY THE SECRETARY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE, IN THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED COMMEMORATION, AND BECAUSE THE MEASURE WOULD DUPLICATE THE COMMEMORATIVE EFFECT OF TWO MEMORIALS ALREADY AUTHORIZED, WE RECOMMEND AGAINST ITS ENACTMENT.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much.
We have the next witness from the State Department, Mr. Roger Merrick, Deputy Director, North African Affairs, and we welcome you to the committee.

STATEMENT OF ROGER B. MERRICK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NORTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Merrick. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of the appropriateness of the United States Government accepting this gift from the Kingdom of Morocco.

I ask that my formal comments be entered in the record for the sake of saving time for this committee.

Senator Murkowski. They will be entered in the record.

Mr. Merrick. I would like to make a few summary remarks. King Hassan II of Morocco has made this generous offer. It is for a gift to commemorate 200 years of friendship and amity between the United States and Morocco.

Our founding fathers, in one of their first diplomatic acts and first treaties negotiated, was in negotiating a treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Morocco. This was done by Jefferson and Adams through a counselor agent that they appointed, and this treaty was ratified in 1787. It is one of the—if not the—it is one of the longest continuing treaty relationships of the United States.

And since that time, we have had a warm and friendly relationship with the Kingdom of Morocco. We have a continuing high level of cooperation with Morocco, which is strategically important to the United States. The President has replied to this offer of King Hassan, thanking him for the offer, and promising that he will sign authorizing legislation if such legislation is approved by Congress.

The Department of State believes that we should accept this gesture of friendship from the King and Kingdom of Morocco.

That concludes my testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Merrick follows:]
King Hassan II’s offer of a monument to be erected in our nation’s capital is presented to commemorate this close and amicable historic relationship. King Hassan has stated that he was inspired to make this gesture to commemorate “centuries of History made of peace and friendship, and to perpetuate, for future generations, the faithfulness which our two Nations, American and Moroccan, have shown towards their principles and ideals, determined to defend them against any threat, whatever its source may be.”

Mr. Chairman and honorable members of the committee, we strongly support the passage of S. 1379 authorizing acceptance of this thoughtful and appropriate gift. Such generosity of spirit is all too rare in this modern age; the King’s hand of friendship is offered. By accepting this gift we reaffirm our recognition of that friendship.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. Merrick. We would like to have forwarded the results of the November 14 meeting of the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee for the record to the subcommittee on S. 1379 and on S.J. Res. 143, and we will keep the record open until that time. We understand that you are going to address the question of the women’s memorial or women veterans memorial at that meeting; is that right?

Mr. Galvin. That’s correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Murkowski. And also the black memorial as well.

Mr. Galvin. That’s right.

Senator Murkowski. My question specifically is one of your position on funding. Representing the administration, you’ve heard the discussion that occurred between the Representatives and Senators with regard to the Denton-Armstrong position.

Do you feel comfortable that $5 million is a reasonable figure that the Korean Memorial would be built for?

Mr. Galvin. I can only rely on the amount of construction that it took to do the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, which I believe the earlier testimony indicated was $3 ¾ million. I believe that that would demonstrate that you can build a very impressive memorial for that sum of money.

Senator Murkowski. Recognizing your duty, if you will, because of your function to respond from the point of view of which the administration traditionally responds, which is to get it someplace else, what’s your attitude toward an amount plus private sector contributions?

Mr. Galvin. Well, I believe I would maintain the position I stated in the testimony; that we believe the memorial can be constructed through the private donations route, as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was.

Senator Murkowski. But if Congress appropriated an amount, why obviously you’d have to live with it.

Mr. Galvin. Yes, sir. And as we pointed out, there are precedents for both approaches and mechanisms for working with either one.

Senator Murkowski. Well, often times we compromise these areas, and while the significance of a memorial to those who have given their lives in the Korean conflict is relatively insignificant monetarilywise, the recommendation of the subcommittee in my opinion would be to make sure that the monument gets built as the major priority. If there are organizations that are willing to generate the solicitation of private funds, why that’s fine, but I think it would be the obligation of the Congress to address the priority. And that’s to see that it’s built, as opposed to the reality of the funding, but I certainly understand where you’re coming from and will be interested in hearing the balance of the witnesses on this particular point of the two bills by Armstrong and Denton, as well as the position enunciated by the Representatives as we try and address how we’re going to get this thing done.

I assume that it’s quite safe to say the administration does support a monument.

Mr. Galvin. Yes, sir.

[Subsequent to the hearing the subcommittee received the following:]
Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director, National Capital Region

Subject: National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee Meeting

On November 14, 1985, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Committee met and reviewed the following legislative memorial proposals:

1) H.J. Res. 167, Armored Force Memorial

In accordance with the policies adopted by the Committee and the Committee's revised criteria and guidelines concerning the placement of individual unit memorials in the Nation's Capital, the Committee recommended against enactment of the legislation. As previously determined by the Committee, it was still their recommendation that only military memorials honoring all members of the Armed Forces identified with a single event (i.e., Vietnam Veterans Memorial) or branches of service (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard) shall be placed on parklands in the Nation's Capital or its environs, and that consideration for such type memorials should be at the military establishments which are significant to their history.

2) S. 1107/H.R. 2440, 3rd Infantry Division Memorial

In accordance with the policies adopted by the Committee and the Committee's revised criteria and guidelines concerning the placement of individual unit memorials in the Nation's Capital, the Committee recommended against enactment of this legislation. As previously determined by the Committee, it was still their recommendation that only military memorials honoring all members of the Armed Forces identified with a single event (i.e., Vietnam Veterans Memorial) or branches of service (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard) shall be placed on parklands in the Nation's Capital or its environs, and that consideration for such type memorials should be at the military establishments which are significant to their history.

3) S.J. Res. 200, Glider Pilots Memorial

In accordance with the policies adopted by the Committee and the Committee's revised criteria and guidelines concerning the placement of individual unit memorials in the Nation's Capital, the Committee recommended against enactment of this legislation. As previously determined by the Committee, it was still their recommendation that only military memorials honoring all members of the Armed Forces identified with a single event (i.e., Vietnam Veterans Memorial) or branches of service (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard) shall be placed on parklands in the Nation's Capital or its environs, and that consideration for such type memorials should be at the military establishments which are significant to their history.

4) H.J. Res. 36, S.J. Res. 156, Memorial to the Women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States

The Committee heard testimony from the sponsor of the legislation, the Honorable Mary Rose Oakar, and received endorsements from 25 Members of the House of Representatives. The Committee also heard testimony from representatives of 6 organizations. It was brought to the Committee's attention by the staff that, at hearings on October 29, 1985, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserve Water, and Resource Conservation, this Department testified that the proposed legislation was not consistent with the policy on military memorials adopted by the Advisory Committee. At the time of the testimony the Committee had not met to review the specific legislation.
After hearing all of the above testimony and reviewing the proposal in the context of the Committee's Criteria and Guidelines, the Committee felt that the criteria and guidelines were silent on this specific type of memorial, and that the role of women who served in the Armed Forces is an important contribution to this country and its society. The Committee endorsed this legislation and requested that its support be recommended to the Secretary. As part of the Committee's review, they observed that on November 6, 1985, the House of Representatives unanimously passed H.J. Res. 36, authorizing the memorial. This resolution was silent concerning the role of the Secretary of the Interior as to site and design approval, certification of funds for the construction of the memorial, and responsibility for maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction. The Committee recommended that the legislation should be amended to include the role of the Secretary of the Interior. 

5) S.J. Res. 184/S. 1223, Korean War Memorial

The Committee supported the concept of a Korean War Memorial and felt that it met all the conditions established in the guidelines and criteria for military memorials. However, it deferred to the Congress as to which proposal (S.J. Res. 184 or S. 1223) should be authorized. In hearings on October 29, 1985, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands Reserve Water, and Resource Conservation, this Department testified in support of S.J. Res. 184, which would authorize the Korean War Memorial, Inc., (a non-profit organization) to construct the memorial. As part of the Committee's review, they observed that on November 6, 1985, the House of Representatives unanimously passed H.R. 2205, which would authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to construct the memorial. This resolution was silent concerning the role of the Secretary of the Interior as to site and design approval, certification of funds for construction of the memorial, and responsibility for maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction. The Committee recommended that the legislation should be amended to include the role of the Secretary of the Interior. 

6) H.R. 77, General Mihailovich Memorial

The Committee concurred in the Department's report which deferred to the Department of State with regard to the suitability of establishing such a memorial. 

7) H.J. Res. 142/S.J. Res. 143, Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial in Constitution Gardens

After hearing the testimony from the Foundation which would be authorized to build the memorial, the Committee unanimously recommended favorably on this proposed legislation and complimented the Foundation testifying on an excellent presentation. They felt that the proposed memorial fell within the guidelines and criteria established for memorials to be located in the Nation's Capital. It was brought to the Committee's attention that, at hearings on October 29, 1985, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserve Water, and Resource Conservation, this Department testified that this proposal should be deferred until the Advisory Committee met, and that it was on the agenda of the Committee for its meeting on November 14, 1985. As part of the Committee's review, they observed that on November 6, 1985, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 142, authorizing the memorial. This resolution was silent concerning the role of the Secretary of the Interior as to site and design approval, certification of funds for the construction of the memorial, and responsibility for maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction. The Committee recommended that the legislation should be amended to include the role of the Secretary of the Interior. Also, the Committee was pleased to note that the site specificity had been eliminated from the legislation passed by the House of Representatives. 

8) H.R. 2601, Haym Solomon Memorial

It was brought to the Committee's attention that on June 23, 1936, (49 Stat. 1895) authorization for the erection of such a memorial had been enacted. After reviewing the legislation, the Committee felt that sufficient authority exists to erect such a memorial in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommended that the sponsors of the legislation (H.R. 2601) be so notified. 

9) S. 961/H.R. 2457, Martin Luther King Memorial

The Committee received testimony from the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, sponsors of the legislation, and accepted testimony from the staff of Senator Paul Sarbanes, sponsor of the memorial legislation. The Committee unanimously endorsed the proposed legislation which they felt met the guidelines and criteria for memorializations of national or international significance. 

10) H.R. 2887/H.R. 1370/S. 1379, Monument Gift of the Kingdom of Morocco

The Committee received testimony from the Press Counselor of the Embassy of Morocco which outlined the memorial gift to the people of the United States from King Hassan in recognition of 200 years of Moroccan-American
friendship. A telegram from President Ronald Reagan to the King was brought to the Committee’s attention, whereby the President indicated to the King that if the Congress passes the proposed legislation, it would be his pleasure to sign the bill into law. It was brought to the Committee’s attention that, at hearings on October 29, 1985, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserve Water, and Resource Conservation, this Department testified that this proposal was on the agenda of the Advisory Committee for its meeting on November 14, 1985, and asked that action be deferred until the Committee has had opportunity to review the proposal. The Committee unanimously recommended favorably to this proposed memorial gift, and felt that a memorial to peace and friendship was most fitting for placement in the Nation’s Capital.

11) H.J. Res. 435, Francis Scott Key Memorial

The Committee received testimony from the Francis Scott Key Park Foundation, Inc., and reviewed a video film of the proposal. The Committee unanimously recommended favorably to the proposed legislation honoring the composer of our National Anthem, and felt that a memorial located in the vicinity of his home would be most appropriate. However, after reviewing H.J. Res. 435, the Committee observed that resolution was silent concerning the role of the Secretary of the Interior as to site and design approval, certification of funds for the construction of the memorial and responsibility for maintenance and care of the memorial after completion of construction. The Committee recommended that the legislation be amended to include the role of the Secretary of the Interior.

12) Naming of a Park in Honor of Julius Hobson

The Committee postponed hearing testimony on this proposal by the sponsors for naming the park until our staff could research alternative sites on District of Columbia lands. The Committee will receive such testimony at its next meeting.

Mr. Chairman, our Ambassador, Maati Jorio, who is unavoidably absent for his treatment in Morocco, is here for this important event. This legislation will authorize the placement on public grounds here in Washington of a monument which is being given to the American people as a gift of the people of Morocco. This legislation was brought to the Senate by Senator Richard B. Russell, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior and Natural Resources, Senator McClure. As you know, Senator Russell is the Senate sponsor of H.R. 374, which authorizes the placement of a memorial to the United States-Moroccan relationship.

Mr. Chairman, it is my great honor to appear today—...
In addition to these historic contacts, Sidi Muhammad's successors continued to exhibit this friendship toward the new republic across the Atlantic. For example, the old American Legation in Tangiers, was the first piece of foreign property owned by the United States — it was acquired as a gift from a series of Moroccan sultans beginning in the early 19th century.

Over the decades, Morocco has repeatedly shown itself to be a good friend of the United States. In view of the historic ties between our two countries, I was very pleased to hear that His Majesty King Hassan II wishes to commemorate the bicentennial of the ratification of this first Moroccan-American Treaty by erecting a monument in Washington. I can think of no more fitting gesture, and I hope that the Senate will graciously accept this testimony to the enduring friendship between the United States and its oldest friend in the family of nations.

Sincerely,

Jerome B. Bookin-Weiner, PhD
Director

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. Nacif. I very much appreciate the attitude of your country and its contribution. And it is, I think, most significant of the relationship that we have enjoyed, and I commend you and those responsible for this decision.

I don't believe that we have anything pending for your country to submit. We're deeply grateful, and your entire statement will be entered into the record, and I would wish you good day.

Mr. Nacif. Thank you.

Senator Murkowski. Our next series of witnesses which will come before us as a panel, the Honorable James D. McKevitt; Thomas G. Dehne, assistant national adjutant, Disabled American Veterans; Don Schwab, legislative director, Veterans of Foreign Wars; John Kenney, National Committee for the Korean War Memorial.

And that constitutes the panel. Gentlemen, we are going to keep time, but your entire statements will be entered into the record. I have had the opportunity to work with several of you as chairman of the Veterans Committee, so it's, I guess, all of us wearing the same hat from time to time. Ordinarily I'm over in the Veterans in the Russell Building, but you find me over here as a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Gentlemen, I would ask that you proceed according to your own individual time requirements. I appreciate your having been with us since the beginning of the morning, and you may proceed as you see fit, whoever grabs the microphone first. I see Don knows my habits perhaps better than the rest of you, so he moves quicker.

STATEMENT OF DONALD H. SCHWAB, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Schwab. Thank you, sir. My name is Donald H. Schwab and it is my privilege to serve the 2 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars as their National Legislative Director.

We, of course, support S. 1223 introduced by the Honorable William L. Armstrong. There's been much talk this morning about what agency should be the action agency in the construction of any memorial. I think it's clear cut. Title 36, section 123, stipulates that:

The American Battle Monuments Commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a suitable memorial to commemorate the services of the American Armed Forces and shall erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, or shall hereafter serve, as the Commission shall determine.

In addition, 36 U.S.C. 128 also authorizes the American Battle Monuments Commission to receive for this purpose from any State, municipal or private source funds for the erection of a memorial.

So I think the law is quite specific in this area, and I'll not be labor you with my further comments on that.

Also before the committee today is S.J. Res. 156, introduced by you, Mr. Chairman, to erect a memorial commemorating women who have served in the Armed Forces. We have a resolution passed by our recent national convention that doesn't specifically address S.J. Res. 156, but rather calls for the erection of a woman veteran memorial.
at the Vietnam Memorial near a statue of The Three Fighting Men. I mention this because both S.J. Res. 156 and our resolution number 739 point out the paucity of women in works of military art and is indicative of a need not only to recognize their contribution, but also raise public awareness of service performed by women during periods of war or hostility.

And that concludes my summary, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Schwab follows:]

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF
DONALD H. SCHWAB, DIRECTOR
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
WITH RESPECT TO
A KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
AND, ALSO,
A MEMORIAL TO HONOR WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN OUR ARMED FORCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. OCTOBER 29, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

Thank you for the privilege of appearing before this distinguished Subcommittee to present the views of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. My name is Donald H. Schwab and it is my privilege to serve the more than two million men and women of the Veterans of Foreign Wars as their National Legislative Director.

Mr. Chairman, one of the bills under consideration this morning, S. 1223, was introduced by the Honorable William L. Armstrong. Cited as the “Korean War Veterans Memorial Act of 1985,” the legislation presently is cosponsored by more than half the members of the United States Senate.

Briefly, Mr. Chairman, the bill authorizes the American Battle Monuments Commission to provide for the erection on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs a memorial honoring members of our armed forces who served in the Korean war, particularly, those who were killed in action, missing in action or
were prisoners of war. Provision is made for the requisite appropriation in any fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 1985.

The instant legislation fulfills our current VFW resolution, No. 305, entitled “Provide a National Memorial to Korean Veterans,” passed by the voting delegates to our 86th National Convention held in Dallas, Texas, August 16-23, 1985.

Mr. Chairman, in designating the American Battle Monuments Commission as the action agency, the bill is in conformance with current law since 36 USC 123 stipulates:

“The Commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorial to commemorate the services of the American Armed Forces, and shall erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, or shall hereafter serve, as the Commission shall determine.”

In accordance with the foregoing, Mr. Chairman, the American Battle Monuments Commission has sought the necessary appropriation for years having been rebuffed in turn by both the old Bureau of the Budget and the President’s Office of Management and Budget. In addition, the Commission is authorized by 36 USC 128 to also receive funds for this purpose from any State, municipal or private source; and if adequately publicized and vigorously pursued, donations could reduce the Federal expenditure and bathe the monument in an aura of true national pride and remembrance.

As a matter of record, of the 5.7 million who served in our Armed Forces during the Korean war, 5.2 million are still living—101,000 were wounded of whom 33,000 died and an additional 21,400 expired of non-battle causes—and some 5,000 were captured or listed as missing in action.

In view of the above statistics, it is inconceivable, indeed, that while for interment in Arlington National Cemetery we as a Nation go to the greatest extremes to locate and properly honor an unknown of each war, yet, we as a Nation treat as non-persons, unmemorialized and, yes, thus unhonored, those known valiant men and women who made the supreme sacrifice, those who were wounded, those who were prisoners of war, those veterans who have returned to their civilian endeavors and those so disabled that they will remain hospitalized the remainder of their lives.

Advancing and seeing through to fruition the necessary legislation, even though belated, would bring lasting, tangible tribute to those who fought in such places as Yongdungp’o, Taegon-ri, Seoul, Pork Chop Hill, and Pyong-Yang, among others.

Another bill under consideration, Mr. Chairman, is S.J. Res. 156 introduced by the Honorable Frank H. Murkowski to honor women who have served in our Armed Forces. Also enjoying the cosponsorship of more than half of the members of the Senate, the resolution authorizes any organization or organizations approved by the Secretary of the Interior to erect, at no cost to the United States, an appropriate memorial on Federal Government land in the District of Columbia or its environs. This authority will expire in five years from enactment of the joint resolution unless construction has commenced.

Mr. Chairman, our most recent National Convention also passed Resolution No. 739 entitled “Recognize the Women Who Served in the Vietnam War.” The thrust of this resolution is to place a statue of a servicewoman near the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the statue of The Three Fighting Men. Although our resolution, No. 739, does not squarely addresses the instant legislation, it and S.J. Res. 156 are reminders of the paucity of women in works of military art and indicative of the need not only to recognize their contributions but, also, raise public awareness of service performed by women during periods of war and hostility.

This concludes my presentation, Mr. Chairman. Cited resolutions are appended to my testimony.

Thank you.
Resolution No. 305

PROVIDE A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO KOREAN VETERANS

WHEREAS, memorials and monuments have been erected to honor veterans of the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam Conflict; and

WHEREAS, brave men and women fought in the Korean Conflict to preserve the freedom and ideals of our country; and

WHEREAS, these men and women gave of their freedom and endured pain and suffering as a result of this service; and

WHEREAS, a national memorial has not been constructed to recognize the service by those Americans during the Korean Conflict; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the 86th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that an appropriate memorial be created in Washington, D.C., to recognize the service of the men and women who served during the Korean Conflict; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States support pending legislation to provide such a memorial.

Adopted by the 86th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in Dallas, Texas, August 16-23, 1985.

Resolution No. 305

Resolution No. 739

RECOGNIZE THE WOMEN WHO SERVED IN THE VIETNAM WAR

WHEREAS, this is the 10th Anniversary of the ending of the Vietnam War and the women who served in the Vietnam War have not been fully recognized for their duty and sacrifices; and

WHEREAS, these women in uniform in all branches of service who served in the Vietnam War, many serving in combat areas, dedicating their lives to help our wounded and in many cases coming under direct fire and giving of their own lives or being wounded while trying to protect our wounded servicemen; and

WHEREAS, the servicewomen of the Vietnam War served in many varying occupations, many brought comfort and care to those who were dying of their wounds; and

WHEREAS, many of these women of the Vietnam War were decorated for their bravery and eight (8) service nurses lost their lives while protecting and bringing medical care to our wounded; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the 86th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we support the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project as a national project, to honor all servicewomen who served during the Vietnam War which will complete the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress be encouraged to appropriate the needed land at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial site in Washington, D.C., by working through the Department of Interior, the Fine Arts Commission, the National Park Service, the Department of National Memorials and other necessary agencies.

Adopted by the 86th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in Dallas, Texas, August 16-23, 1985.

Resolution No. 739
Senator Murkowski. I take it, then, Mr. Schwab, that while you have not taken a specific position on the bill, it's all right with you, as far as the women.

Mr. Schwab. We support S. 1223 specifically, yes.

Senator Murkowski. OK. That's the Korean. I was referring specifically to your position where you said that you had a resolution on the issue of a woman veteran being honored.

Mr. Schwab. There's no bill pending that our resolution specifically addresses.

Senator Murkowski. OK. My question then is, the bill that is pending, which happens to be my bill, addresses a proposal. May I ask you if you have an opinion specifically on that bill?

Mr. Schwab. Well, as a fallback position, I would have to say that we would have to support that bill in lieu of another recognizing women. Yes.

Senator Murkowski. OK. Recognizing that the purpose of this hearing is to take up what's before us—and I very much value the position and simply want to clarify for the record the position of the VFW with regard to the legislation before us, and I take it that you do support that.

Mr. Schwab. Yes.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much.

Whoever's on first. Somebody grab the mike.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. McKevitt

Mr. McKevitt. I'll follow the rules, Mr. Chairman. My name is Mike McKevitt, James D. “Mike” McKevitt. I appear here individually today and at my own request in support of S. 1223.

Since we moved to this city 15 years ago, subsequent to my election to the 92d Congress, I have continually questioned the absence of a Korean War Memorial.

The war which it was—in addition to the terms of the times, a “police action” and a ”military conflict”—was very much a reality to those individuals in my age group, as well as among recalled reservists who had served in World War II.

It came so fast upon the heels of World War II, the “war to end all wars,” that it was treated like a fantasy. Life went on, except for those of us who entered military service with no protest and served in the Korean theater.

You have the figure before you—over 50,000 were killed in action, similar in number to Vietnam—and yet there is no memorial in this city, with the exception of the Unknown Soldier, to commemorate the many who gave their lives in the cause of freedom.

We should not forget that this was the first time in which 16 nations, including the United States, joined together under the United Nations' flag to aid a country threatened by totalitarian forces.

The 38th parallel, like the Berlin Wall, is a grim reminder today of life with and without economic and personal freedom.

For the life of me, it's difficult to understand why it's taken so long to commemorate the living and the dead for those who served their country in this war.

In my opinion, it's folly to debate whether the memorial should be paid for by the private sector or the U.S. Government. This opens the door to excessive administration costs, differences between competing groups, and a serious question of financial administration. I respectfully submit that this memorial should be an obligation to the United States through the American Battle Monuments Commission.

I commend Senator Armstrong for his active efforts to move S. 1223 and I strongly support his position.

We don't need a long debate on the design, the committee, or the methods of financing. It's time we get on with it.

When we returned from our tour of duty in the Korean theater, our ship pulled into San Francisco Bay and I remember the sign over the ferry building which said, “Welcome Home, Thanks for a Job Well Done.” Ironically, the sign had been there since 1945; its purpose was to welcome returning World War II veterans.

And with that, we quickly returned to civilian life—no fanfare, no marches, no protest.

In this beautiful city which depicts the many significant events of American history, there is missing one important chapter, a memorial to those who served during the war in Korea.

I thank you for this opportunity and I wish you Godspeed in your deliberations.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McKevitt follows:]
Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I appear today individually and at my own request.

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It came so fast upon the heels of World War II (the "war to end all wars") that it was treated like a fantasy. Life went on except for those of us who entered military service with no protest. Not until one served in the Korean theater of operations did a stark realization surface that it was really a real live war.

You have the figures before you -- over 50,000 were killed in action (similar in number to Viet Nam) -- and yet there is no memorial in this city with the exception of the Unknown Soldier to commemorate the many who gave their lives in the cause of freedom.

We should not forget that this was the first time in which sixteen nations, including the United States, joined together under the United Nations' flag to aid a country threatened by totalitarian forces.

The 38th Parallel, like the Berlin Wall, is a grim reminder today of life with and without economic and personal freedom.

For the life of me, it is difficult to understand why it has taken so long to commemorate the living and the dead for those who served their country in this war.

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When we returned from our tour of duty, our ship pulled into San Francisco Bay, and I remember the sign over the Ferry Building which said "Welcome Home, Thanks for a Job Well Done." Ironically, the sign had been there since 1945; its purpose was to welcome returning World War II veterans.

And with that we quickly returned to civilian life -- no fanfare, no marches, no protest.

In this beautiful city which depicts the many significant events of American history, there is missing one important chapter -- a memorial to those who served during war in Korea.

I thank you for this opportunity. I wish you God-speed in your deliberations.
Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. McKevitt. We appreciate your reminiscing on your own personal experiences and your recommendations with regard to the recognition of the Korean memorial.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS G. DEHNE, ASSISTANT NATIONAL ADJUTANT, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Mr. Dehne. Mr. Chairman, in the essence of time, I will brief my remarks, but ask that my full statement be entered into the record.

Senator Murkowski. It will be entered into the record.

Mr. Dehne. My name is Thomas G. Dehne. I am assistant national adjutant and director of administration for the more than 1 million members of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Chairman, the DAV wishes to express our deep appreciation for the invitation to appear here today to discuss our views on legislation which proposes to erect a memorial to honor this Nation's Korean war veterans.

During the Korean war, nearly 7 million Americans took up arms in a faraway country to fight against Communist aggression. It was a war in which American casualties totaled more than 54,000 dead, over 103,000 wounded, and 8,195 listed as missing in action. Yet, Mr. Chairman, the sacrifices made by these men and women have not received the recognition they truly deserve.

This memorial honors the sacrifices of those who served in the Korean war and these veterans will finally take their place alongside veterans of other wars and receive the just recognition they deserve.

As you know, Korean war veterans are now being referred to as the only remaining "forgotten warriors," and not without justification. Mr. Chairman, I certainly do remember the Korean war, as I was one of the participants in that war. While serving with the 1st Marine Division in August 1952, somewhere on the western front, I received wounds that necessitated my evacuation to a hospital in the United States and subsequent honorable discharge from active military service.

I feel that it is high time that our Nation finally and officially recognizes the sacrifices made by those of us who took up arms in an effort to contain Communist aggression in Korea and indeed the world.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the strong desire of our membership to honor those veterans who served during the Korean war, the delegates to our most recent annual national convention approved a resolution supporting the construction of a suitable memorial in Washington, DC to honor all veterans who served in the Korean war.

Mr. Chairman, the DAV believes S. 1223 would accomplish this goal, and we recommend favorable consideration by the members of the subcommittee.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2205 has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Administration.
MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

My name is Thomas G. Dehne, I am an Assistant National Adjutant and Director of Administration for the more than one million members of the Disabled American Veterans.

Initially, Mr. Chairman, the DAV wishes to express our deep appreciation for the invitation to appear here today to discuss our views on legislation which proposes to erect a memorial to honor this nation's Korean War veterans.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, it has been more than 30 years since the signing of a truce at Panmunjom, Korea, which officially ended the fighting between the communists and the United Nation forces in Korea.

Although the fighting in Korea has been called a "police action" or "conflict," I can assure you that the more than 37 months of combat endured by American military forces in Korea was, indeed, a war.

It was a war in which nearly seven million Americans took up arms in a far away country to fight against communist aggression. It was a war in which American casualties totaled more than 54,000 dead, over 103,000 wounded, and 8,195 listed as missing-in-action.

Yet, Mr. Chairman, the sacrifices made by these men and women have not received the recognition they truly deserve.

Over the years, the United States has erected many monuments and memorials to honor those who have served our nation in time of need. Yet, the only recognition afforded our Korean War veterans is at the National Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii, which memorializes the sacrifices of American armed forces in the Pacific during World War II, Korea, and the missing-in-action of Vietnam.

While this memorial certainly does honor the sacrifices of those who served in the Korean War, we feel that by erecting a memorial in our nation's Capitol, Korean War veterans will finally take their place alongside veterans of other wars and receive the just recognition they deserve.

Given the recent recognition surrounding the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and when considering that the Korean War followed close on the heels of World War II, it is understandable that Korean War veterans are now being referred to
as the only remaining "forgotten warriors" and not without justification.

How many Americans remember names like "Pork Chop Hill," "Old Baldy," "Finger Ridge," "Triangle Hill," or the month long battle for "Heartbreak Ridge?"

How many remember the two agonizing years of truce talks during which American casualties were high and our fighting forces had to endure extreme weather conditions?

How many remember the many heroic acts of our fighting forces--especially those 131 men who received our nation's highest award for heroism, the Congressional Medal of Honor?

Mr. Chairman, I certainly do remember the Korean War, as I was one of the participants in that war. While serving with the First Marine Division in August, 1952, somewhere on the Western Front, I received wounds that necessitated my evacuation to a hospital in the United States and subsequent honorable discharge from active military service.

I am not bitter, nor do I feel that my service was for naught. However, I do feel it is high time that our nation finally and officially recognizes the sacrifices made by those of us who took up arms in an effort to contain communist aggression in Korea and, indeed, the world.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is time to erect a memorial in the capitol of this great country to honor the service rendered by Korean War veterans.

In response to the strong desire of our membership to honor those veterans who served during the Korean War, the delegates to our most recent annual National Convention approved a resolution supporting the construction of a suitable memorial in Washington, D.C., to honor all veterans who served during the Korean War.

Mr. Chairman, the DAV believes S. 1223 would accomplish this goal.

As introduced, on May 24, 1985, by Senator Armstrong, S. 1223 would authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to erect a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia, or its environs, to honor members of the armed forces of the United States who served in the Korean War--particularly those who were killed-in-action, listed as missing-in-action or held as prisoners-of-war. Upon completion of the memorial, it is to be turned over to the Department of the Interior who shall be solely responsible for its maintenance.

S. 1223 also directs the National Fine Arts Commission and the National Capitol Planning Commission to approve the site selection, design and plans for construction of this memorial and authorizes to be appropriated such funds (beginning on or after
October 1, 1985) as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

We therefore recommend that S. 1223 be favorably considered by the members of the Subcommittee.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman, and I again would like to thank you and the members of the Subcommittee for allowing us to present our views on this most important legislation. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. Dehne. I appreciate the position of the Disabled American Veterans on this issue and we always value their recommendations. However, most of them have come, quite naturally, through my experience on the Veterans Committee.

It's a pleasure to have you over here before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The last witness.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F.C. KENNEY, JR., PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. Kenney. Mr. Chairman, my name is John Kenney and I'm the president of the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify on S. 1223 and S.J. Res. 184. I've submitted written testimony and ask that it be inserted in the record.

Senator Murkowski. It will be entered in the record, Mr. Kenney.

Mr. Kenney. As we know from the discussion that has gone on this morning, both of these bills have a common objective, and that is the establishment of a Korean War Memorial here, somewhere in the Nation's Capital. And I think we can all agree that this Nation has a moral obligation to recognize and honor the service and sacrifice of those who fought in the Korean war that began some 35 years ago. The casualty statistics have been covered adequately this morning.

We are here because of common agreement on a symbol of recognition, a memorial in the Nation's Capital to those who served. Realistically, there are only two ways to accomplish this. One is through a government agency supported by Federal funding, and the other one is through a private institution supported by public subscription.

S. 1223 assigns the task to a Federal agency, American Battle Monuments Commission, and that's an excellent choice. First of all, it's consistent with the charter of the organization and it's an organization which already has an existing capability and experience in the establishment of memorials to Americans.

The bill also provides for Federal funding. In the bill, or at least in the charter of the American Battle Monuments Commission, there exists an authority in that charter to accept donations directly from the public to defray the costs of building and establishing memorials.

These last two points are quite important. Federal funding not only provides the money necessary to get the job started sooner, but it also provides for oversight by congressional committees, by the GAO, and by other audit agencies of the United States Government.

The ability of the organization to accept donations provides for immediate opportunity for public participation directly to the American Battle Monuments Commission without the cost of raising the funds themselves. Therefore, it appears that the possibility would exist that Federal funding for this organization might only...
underwrite the costs of the initial stages which would eventually be borne by public subscription. This is a fully supportable approach.

S.J. Res. 184 is a version of the alternative approach, private institutions, by public subscription. However, S.J. Res. 184 not only assigns the task to a private institution, it designates specifically which one—the Korean War Memorial, Inc.

This resolution, therefore, seems to transfer the authority to a private institution without provision for oversight, audit review, and it would appear to us to be an abdication of congressional responsibility in those areas.

So before granting the authorization, we’d better take a look at the organization, its history, performance, and perhaps its future.

It was originally incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1981 and for the last 3 years has been under contract with an organization for professional fundraising through mass mail and telephone only. There’s been one outside rally arranged by an individual in Philadelphia.

The results: according to the Miami Herald on July 7, 1985, 3 million letters were mailed; 23,000 donors responded; $600,000 was collected; the expenditures were $642,000; and the organization was in debt $42,000.

In a more recent news report in the Minneapolis Star & Tribune, the organization is said to have collected $683,925, has expended $661,860 on fundraising. We assume an administrative expense of somewhere around $19,284 because the balance on hand is $2,761 on August 31, 1985.

Mr. Chairman, that’s 97 cents of every dollar contributed has gone into the cost of fundraising or administrative expenses. That also is from the Minneapolis Star & Tribune. And to continue with that article, it compared the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in its first 2 years collected $9 million, and only 25 percent of that money went into fundraising costs.

We contend the Korean War Memorial, Inc. has conducted a failed fundraising campaign. Therefore, we feel that the subcommittee has very little choice but to reject this approach. The window of opportunity is closing and the private institution effort has fallen short of the mark. If Congress is to meet its moral obligation to recognize and honor Korean veterans, the time to act is now. We need a swift authorization; we need a speedy appropriation to the American Battle Monuments Commission. That organization is ready to start. It’s ready to accept public donations, and, in fact, it has already, without overt publicity, collected $1,570 from 57 donors.

A real task before us is to get the legislation passed and then tell the people what’s going on—who will tell them—the President of the United States, when he signs the bill into law, 535 Members of Congress in newsletters to their constituents and the press and the other communications media have the opportunity. However, we feel that the burden will fall most heavily on the veterans associations working with the ABMC in their finest hour.
Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee

My name is John Kenney, and I am President of the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial.

On behalf of our organization I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill S. 1223 and Senate Joint Resolution S. J. Res 184 both of which address the establishment of a memorial in the Nation's Capital to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War.

The idea of establishing a Korean war memorial dates back at least as far as the mid-1960's when the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) was seeking an appropriation of funds to erect the memorial. At that time the request was turned down because of the high cost of prosecuting the war in Vietnam. More recent attempts by the ABMC have been turned down because of concern for budget deficits.

The most recent effort to establish a memorial by a non-profit organization in the private sector had its genesis in August, 1979.

At that time, Ms. Chayon Kim, a Korean-born U.S. citizen who recalls her early childhood with memories of huddling in a bunker while American B-29s dropped bombs on North Korean troops all around her hiding place -- and who was the first curator of the 2d U.S. Infantry Division Museum, Camp Howze, Korea -- was involved in coordination of a luncheon in New York for officials of the Korean Veterans Association, members of the press, and some American veterans of the Korean War. As a part of this affair, Ms. Kim also arranged for and participated in a conference with Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and the Korean Veterans Association officials. At the end of the month a letter from Mrs. MacArthur inspired Ms. Kim with the idea of establishing a Korean War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

After two years of investigation and study into the means of establishing a memorial in Washington, she moved to this city and set out on her mission. She visited the American Battle Monuments Commission, the offices of the Capital Region of the National Park Service, and the Superintendent of Records and Deeds of the District of Columbia to get the information she needed to get started on her project. In November, 1981, she enlisted the aid of two new-found acquaintances to act as fellow incorporators for a non-profit organization she chose to call -- the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial.

Today, that original organization is known as the Korean War Memorial, Inc. However, due to circumstances beyond her control, Ms. Kim has not been personally associated with its activities since December, 1982.

Ms. Kim is now an incorporator, director, and Secretary and Treasurer, of a new National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, incorporated in January 1984, which also has as its objective the establishment of a memorial to honor and commemorate the service and sacrifice of the Armed Forces of the United States and the other twenty-one allied nations who fought under the banner of
We are not here today to discuss the differences between the two organizations. We are here to add our voice to the idea that the time has come to guarantee organizations they represent: the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was successful because a great President; the Marine Corps Memorial and the memorials to the two wars, directly funded by the members of the organizations they represent: the Veterans Memorial was successfully established by a private institution using contributions and donations from all over the nation.

The idea of a Korean war memorial has been so long delayed in coming, however, that it has no dedicated following, like a unit organization or a generation of young people highly motivated to honor, in their own time, those fallen comrades who died in a war nobody understood. The Korean war memorial has as its purpose recognizing and honoring the service and sacrifice of people who fought in a war which began thirty-five years ago, and many of them not fully convinced that there will ever be a memorial to their service in their lifetimes any more than there were parades to welcome them home in 1953. Therefore, if there is to be a memorial for them, the effort to see it established must be provided by a surrogate organization dedicated to the successful completion of the task.

In November 1981, with the formation of the original National Committee for the Korean War Memorial -- now known as the Korean War Memorial, Inc. -- it appeared that the best approach was to develop an organization in the private sector which would obtain its support from public subscriptions. That was the approach followed so successfully by the organizers of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial. In the case of the Korean war memorial, so far, for a number of reasons, that approach has not worked.

Today, the best approach to the problem is to turn the project over to a governmental agency and to provide that organization with the resources to get the job done.

Senate Bill S.1223, one of the bills presented for your consideration today, assigns the task and provides the resources to the American Battle Monuments Commission, and that is an excellent choice.

The American Battle Monuments Commission is structured and prepared to accomplish the task now.

The American Battle Monuments Commission effort can be funded directly by Federal appropriations.

The charter of the American Battle Monuments Commission allows that organization to accept donations from the public which can be used to defray the costs of establishing the memorial.

These last two points are extremely important.

- Directing the commission to establish the memorial using appropriated funds ensures the timely and efficient completion of the memorial by an organization which has both the current ability and the institutional memory necessary to the accomplishment of the task.
- In addition, this action puts the entire effort under the scrutiny of Congressional oversight committees and the General Accounting Office and other government auditing agencies.

Because the commission is authorized to accept public donations and contributions to defray the costs of establishing the memorial, the people of the United States -- once made aware of the fact that they can make a contribution -- will have the opportunity to participate directly in the funding of the memorial without also bearing the costs of raising the money.

The American Battle Monuments Commission has already established a single bank account for gifts, donations, and subscriptions; it has already received for the memorial and, in addition, it has established a procedure whereby each donor will be refunded his entire donation if for some reason we fail to provide adequate legislation or if the monument is not completed within the time prescribed in the legislation.

There are already fifty-four donations, totaling $1445.00 residing in that account. And all of the money in that account can be spent to defray the costs of establishing a Korean war memorial -- or returned to the donor.

To sum up, this approach not only provides for underwriting the initial costs of establishing the memorial by public financing and for full accountability; it also gives the American people the opportunity to participate personally and directly in the cause -- without having to pay for the high costs of fund raising and without the risk of loss if, for some reason, the memorial is not established within a reasonable time.

In these times of concern over mounting Federal budget deficits, however, selecting this approach can also bring an unfavorable response from the American public over what could be perceived as an unnecessary expense.

Therefore, we must take a look at the alternative approach proposed in Senate Joint Resolution, S.J. Res. 184.

This resolution not only directs that the Korean war memorial be established by an organization funded by donations from the private sector, it also designates exactly which organization is to accomplish the task -- the Korean
War Memorial, Inc. At the time this resolution was introduced the leadership of this organization was described as a "responsible group of Korean veterans" who are "fully aware of the challenge of raising private funding" and who are "in a position to do it quickly and effectively."

Since a vote favoring S.J. Res. 184 could turn over, specifically to this organization, the authority, as well as the responsibility, for establishment of a Korean war memorial on Federal land within the District of Columbia or its environs, it might be a good idea to take a long look at the organization, its history, its performance to date, and its future.

The Korean War Memorial, Inc., is one of at least two private, non-profit, non-membership organizations formed to promote, finance, and establish a memorial to the United States contribution to the Korean War of 1950-1953. Accomplishment of its purpose includes the solicitation of public grants and private funds.

This organization came into being on November 30, 1981 as the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, Inc. The founders of this organization were Ms. Chayon Kim, a Korean-born naturalized American citizen, the first curator of the U.S. Army Second Infantry Division Museum, Dr. Timothy Hallinan, a professor and a former employee of U.S. AID Agency - Korea; and Mr. Kenneth M. Scheibel, journalist and former President of the National Press Club.

Within a short time Dr. Hallinan and Mr. Scheibel began to exhibit only a limited interest in the day-to-day operations of the organization, and soon Ms. Kim was faced with single-handedly managing the entire task. Within a few months she had prepared the letters (some signed by Hallinan, the rest by Kim) which recruited a score of prominent Americans from every walk of life -- to include several members of the Congress -- to membership in the National Sponsorship Committee. She obtained the necessary recognition by the IRS as a tax-exempt organization -- which still benefits the Korean War Memorial, Inc., today -- she prepared the first draft legislation for a Korean war memorial -- which was introduced in the House by Congressman Hammerschmidt and in the Senate by Senator Pryor -- she prepared the presentation before the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission -- which voted unanimously to support the legislation which had been introduced -- she recruited a nine member panel of judges for an international design competition she had envisioned for the memorial she worked fourteen to sixteen hour days for weeks at a time, and paid all the expenses -- rent, phone, office supplies and furniture -- out of pocket, during the formative days of the organization.

Early in December 1982, she was ousted from the board of directors and from her position as Secretary and Treasurer, in a board action of questionable validity, by some of the very people she had brought into the organization in the first place.

Shortly before, or after, her ouster -- depending on which copy you read -- the organization entered into a contract of questionable validity with Bruce W. Eberle and Associates, Inc., which allowed that firm the right to charge "creative fees" of $35.00 (later reduced to $30.00) per thousand pieces of outgoing mail. Some of the solicitation letters created under this contract earned well-deserved scorn in the press (Exhibits 1 and 2) and, at least one letter stated that the Congress had already authorized the establishment of the Korean war memorial (Exhibit 3) even though the bills to do so had never even been scheduled for a committee or sub-committee hearing. This letter was followed by another solicitation letter analyzing for the "clerical error," and, of course, asking for more money (Exhibit 4).

The contract ran out in early 1985, but it was renewed by the current management, according to a report in the October 28, 1985 Minneapolis Star and Tribune, ninety-seven cents of every dollar contributed to this organization has gone toward administrative and fund raising costs. (Exhibit 5).

Our own investigation shows that money for fund raising was paid out of contributions, to Eberle and Associates or to the vendors (including Eberle) subsidiaries whose bills were forwarded to an escrow agent for payment after being approved by an Eberle representative and a self-styled "consultant" who was not even an officer of the corporation.

The Star and Tribune also reported that the organization which established the Viet Nam Veterans' Memorial collected about nine million dollars in less than two years and spent only about one-fourth of that amount on fund raising costs.

Records filed with the Internal Revenue Service as of June 30, 1983, reported that revenues for the preceding fiscal year (July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983) exceeded expenses by $17,860, creating a net worth of that amount (Exhibit 6).

Records filed as of June 30, 1984 for the next fiscal year (July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984) showed that expenses exceeded revenues by $4,322, reducing the net worth to $10,738 (Exhibit 7).

Recently, an article published in the July 7, 1985 Miami Herald credited the mass mailing fund raising effort by the Korean War Memorial, Inc., with contacting between two and three million people, making them aware of the need for a Korean war memorial. According to the article, that effort, which was initiated in October, 1982, has induced some 23,000 donors to contribute approximately $600,000 for the building of the memorial. The article also pointed out that the costs of fund raising and other expenses up to the date of the article totaled approximately $642,000 -- leaving the Korean War Memorial, Inc., $42,000 in debt (Exhibit 8).

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune article reports that from July 1, 1982 through August 31, 1985, the Korean War Memorial, Inc., collected $683,925 according to financial statements, the fund-raiser's expenses totaled $661,000, and other expenses incurred by the committee left it with a balance of $2,761 (Exhibit 5).

In our opinion this is a picture of a failed fund raising campaign -- our real concern is whether or not this organization has "poisoned the well."

One more point -- the Korean War Memorial, Inc., is engaged in a lawsuit with our organization in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. At the present time we are still in the discovery period, and our investigation has just begun. If we prevail, the court will dissolve the Korean War Memorial, Inc., and Congress might then have to designate another organization to establish a Korean war memorial.
The window of opportunity for the establishment of a Korean war memorial is rapidly closing, and the most substantial effort accomplished in the private sector, by the Korean War Memorial, Inc., has fallen far short of the aim.

It appears to us that this committee has little choice but to reject this course of action.

If this Congress is going to meet its moral obligation to provide timely recognition of those who served their country in the 'forgotten war', then swift authorization of this project and speedy appropriation of adequate funds to a credible, competent organization represent a pressing need.

The American Battle Monument Commission is already prepared to take on the task, and in the House of Representatives, the Committee on House Administration has already recommended passage of House Bill HR 2205, which provides the necessary authorization. As I have stated, the American Battle Monument Commission is already authorized to accept gifts, donations, and subscriptions to defray the costs of establishing the memorial. However, if we are to see a Korean war memorial in our own time, it will also be necessary for this Congress to appropriate the funds to undertake at least the initial stages of the project. Whether the entire cost of establishing the memorial can be defrayed through gifts, donations, and subscriptions from the American people cannot be determined at this time.

However, we do know this much. Without any overt publicity, there is already over fourteen hundred dollars in the American Battle Monument Commission Korean War Memorial bank account. Who can say how much that account will grow if the American people take this task to heart.

The Administration has already recommended passage of House Bill HR 2205, which provides the necessary authorization. As I have stated, the American Battle Monument Commission is already authorized to accept gifts, donations, and subscriptions to defray the costs of establishing the memorial. However, if we are to see a Korean war memorial in our own time, it will also be necessary for this Congress to appropriate the funds to undertake at least the initial stages of the project. Whether the entire cost of establishing the memorial can be defrayed through gifts, donations, and subscriptions from the American people cannot be determined at this time.

All we have to do is to let them know that the goal to establish a Korean War Memorial in the Nation's Capital is alive and well and in good hands, and they will do the rest.

Who will tell them?

The President of the United States when he signs the enabling legislation into law 535 Members of Congress in their constituent newsletters, the national veterans' associations and their local affiliates through their national and local publications; the members of the press who never miss a good story; radio and television outlets in public service announcements; and other good-hearted citizens who will contact their friends and tell them about the project.

The burden of rallying public support should be borne by the organizations whose CASSIS CIRCLE is representing the best interests of those who have served in the armed forces of that nation, the national veterans' organizations. Working together with the American Battle Monument Commission and providing the impetus for the long overdue recognition for those who served in the Korean War could be their finest hour in this decade. It is a challenge they should not refuse.

I urge this committee to go forward with a favorable recommendation for the passage of S.1223, the Korean War Memorial Act of 1965.
Orioles defeat Oakland, 5-1: D1

THE SUN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

EXHIBIT 2

War memorial funds sought illegally

The corporate charter of the

Washington Monument Trust,

which manages the 

rebuilt monument at South 

Broad Street between 9th and 

10th streets, permits it to accept 

funds and make statues for the 

memorial.

The government's 

federal grand jury has charged 

the trust, which is a national 

organization, with 

violating the federal 

Uniform Trade 

Regulations Act, which 

forbids the sale of 

memorial statues for 

use in public places.

The trust has been 

sued by the federal 

government for 

failing to keep 

accounts of 

its activities.

The trust has 

been 

charged 

with 

violating 

the 

Uniform 

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Regulations Act, 

which forbids the sale of 

memorial statues for 

use in public places.
Dear Friend,

As a retired Major General in the U.S. Army, I am writing to you in hopes that you will join me in honoring the memory of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and the nearly six million Americans who served with him during the Korean conflict.

You can join me in honoring them by allowing me to place your name on an Honor Roll which pays tribute to those who served in the Korean War.

You see, the Korean War is the only war in our nation's history in which our veterans have not been honored.

That's right. The only one...

...despite the fact that over 6 million Americans served in our military during the Korean War...

...and 103,284 Americans were wounded in Korea...

...and 54,264 Americans died bravely fighting for freedom alongside soldiers from 15 other nations.

Yet the brave veterans of Korea have not been honored.

"Old soldiers never die," General MacArthur said, "they just fade away."

Will you let the memory fade?

Or will you join me in honoring General MacArthur and those who stood with him in Korea?

Now you can honor General Douglas MacArthur and the Americans who answered their nation's call and stood their ground.

Please let me explain.

After all these years, the United States Congress is finally in the process of authorizing the construction of a memorial in Washington, D.C. honoring General MacArthur and those valiant men who served with him in the Korean War.

That's why I hope that you will allow me to place your name on this special Honor Roll in tribute to General MacArthur and his men which will be permanently sealed at the base of the Korean War Memorial.

Please use the enclosed form to let me know by circling either the YES or the NO so that I will know whether or not I can place your name on this special Honor Roll.

As a personal favor to me, won't you please return your answer

National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, 1712 E Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

57-001 O - 86 - 6
I do hope that you will honor those who served in the Korean War by letting me place your name on this Honor Roll. Whatever your decision, please let me hear from you immediately.

There's something else I think you should know.

The Korean War Memorial which is to be built in Washington, D.C., will be an unabashedly patriotic tribute to General MacArthur and the men who served under him.

With pride and dignity it will honor the 54,264 men who gave their lives in the defense of freedom. Whatever the final design of the Memorial, it will honor America and the men who served her so well.

As a matter of fact, you will be given an opportunity to voice your opinion on the designs submitted for this Memorial honoring Douglas MacArthur and all veterans of the Korean War.

As a retired Major General in the U.S. Army, I give you my solemn assurance that this Memorial will be a fitting tribute to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and America's fighting men who served in Korea.

I admire General MacArthur and his men. So I especially want the Korean War Memorial to be one he and his men would approve of.

And of course I want you to approve of this long-overdue Memorial.

In fact, if you will allow me to place your name on the special Honor Roll to be sealed at the base of the Memorial, I will make certain to invite you as an honored guest at the dedication of the Korean War Memorial.

I want to also tell you that although the United States Congress has given its full endorsement and support to this project by authorizing its creation, not one dollar of your tax dollars will be spent to build this memorial.

This tribute to MacArthur and to his men is to be paid for solely out of voluntary contributions by American citizens.

It will be a gift in loving memory of these men and General MacArthur who fought and sacrificed and died so that freedom might prevail.

It is my prayer that there will be an outpouring of nationwide support for this patriotic project.

Pennies from school children as well as larger contributions from adults are equally important.

Personally, I can think of no more fitting tribute to General MacArthur and the valiant men who served under him.

In his memory and the memory of his men, won't you please send a gift to help build this Memorial.

I hope that you will honor Douglas MacArthur and his valiant men with a contribution of whatever amount you can afford.

It's going to be a costly project. The preliminary estimate is 6 million dollars.

In fact, I am told that nearly $100,000, $96,800 to be exact, must be raised in the next 45 days to get this project underway.

So, if you can contribute $500, $1,000 or maybe even $10,000, then I hope you will do so. Your check will be tax deductible.

But believe me, if all you can send today is a donation of $10, or even less, I hope you'll send it.

It would make me extremely happy.

And, in this day and age of disrespect for our nation it would give you an opportunity to tell America that you love her and respect her flag.

But please, do take part in this project. Send a contribution to me today.

Sincerely,

R.G. Butler, Major General United States Army (Ret.)

P.S. Don't forget to let me know whether or not I can include your name on the Honor Roll which will pay tribute to General MacArthur and his men and which will be sealed at the base of the Korean War Memorial. Let me hear from you today.

P.P.S. I'm pleased to tell you that the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial has arranged for the creation of a special commemorative copy of General MacArthur's farewell address to the United States Congress upon his return from Korea. Historians have already cited this speech as one of the great classics of our century. If you can send as much as $25 or more to me, I'll make certain that a cassette of this speech is sent to you. It's a speech you'll want your children to hear. Thank you and God bless you.
PERSONAL REPLY TO MAJ. GEN. BUTLER

Major General R.G. Butler
United States Army (Ret.)
National Committee for the Korean War Memorial
1712 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Major General Butler,

Yes, please place my name on your Honor Roll in tribute to General Douglas MacArthur and the nearly six million Americans who served with him during the Korean conflict. This special Honor Roll will be permanently sealed at the base of the Korean War Memorial.

Yes, I'll help you build this memorial to General MacArthur and his men by mailing you today:

- $10,000
- $5,000
- $1,000
- $500
- $100
- $50
- $25
- Other

(I'm making my tax-deductible check out to: Korean War Memorial)

Yes, my contribution is for $25 or more.

Please send me a cassette of General MacArthur's famous farewell address to Congress upon his return from Korea.

Mr./Mrs./Miss __________________________

Street __________________________________

City __________________ State ______ Zip __

Phone ( )

No, do not place my name on your Honor Roll in tribute to General MacArthur and his men.

No, I cannot make even a small contribution towards honoring our veterans of Korea--the only war in which our veterans have not been honored.
Memorial sought for Korea vets

Q: I understand that a memorial is being sought for the Korean War veterans who fought in the U.S. Army. How can I get involved?

Myron E. McKee, Executive Director, National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, 1712 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

A personal apology...
Dear Friend,

Please accept my heartfelt apology.

I made a mistake.

In a letter I sent you earlier, and to which you responded so generously, there was an unintentional error.

The letter stated "now that Congress has authorized the building of a Korean War Memorial...."

One of my assistants pointed out this serious error.

You see, the letter should have read "now that Congress is in the process of authorizing the building of a Korean War Memorial...."

It was a simple clerical error.

And I apologize for it.

But it gives me a chance to point out a serious problem you and I have in getting the memorial built.

Congress is dragging its feet in passing the bill which will authorize a grant of federal land in Washington for the Korean War Memorial.

That's why I need your immediate help as an active member of the National Steering Committee.

By signing the enclosed postcards and sending them right away to Congress, you can let your opinion be known where it will do the most good.

You see, there are two bills before Congress right now--HJR236 in the House, introduced by Rep. Charles Rose (D., North Carolina), and SJ97 in the Senate, introduced by Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R. Minnesota).

Each bill has wide bi-partisan support. 64 Senators have sponsored the Senate version, and 166 Representatives have sponsored the House version.

Right now, their passage is held up in committees.

From meeting with Congressmen on the hill, I know that right now is the best time for you to show your support--as a member of the National Steering Committee.

As a citizen and as a member of this committee, your voice carries a great deal of weight with the Congress.

And Congress needs to hear from you--because as a loyal supporter and builder of the Korean War Memorial, you have a right to full consideration.

Our many friends--yours and mine--in the Congress welcome your expression of opinion on these bills.

Especially now.

As you know, it's an election year.

A time when many bills come to the attention of the Congress--and when things tend to get lost in the shuffle.

It's not malice--far from it.

But you know as well as I do that the most important voice in Washington is your voice.

Your opinion right now is crucial in moving these bills out of committee and into the floors of both houses.

As you can see, support for the bills is very great in both houses of Congress.

But unless the bills are voted on very soon, you and I may have to wait another year to start building the memorial in Washington.

Each version of the bill before Congress would grant a piece of federal land in Washington for the building of a Korean War Memorial.

I'm sure you see the urgency of the enclosed postcards, and your action in this matter.

Your personal support today can make the difference in our time schedule.

I know that Senator Paul Laxalt, James Michener, former President Gerald R. Ford, General Paul Freeman, and the other members of our National Board of Sponsors will be grateful for your immediate help.

And for your continued support of the cost of the memorial.

As you and I move toward our cherished goal of building a "traditional, compelling, and patriotic" memorial for the brave men who fought and died in Korea, could you renew your support with another personal gift?

The more of your generous support I can demonstrate to
members of Congress, the more quickly we can move toward our goal.

The Korean War Memorial will be built but only as a result of your generous support.

I hope you can understand how I made an error.

But I also hope you can see that the error was made in haste, under the pressure of working night and day to get this patriotic job done.

For a memorial is very much needed.

It's been thirty-four years since North Korean enemies invaded South Korea—and since brave young Americans went to fight and die for freedom on the cold winter ridges in Korea.

But still, in all of Washington, no memorial honors them.

A new monument to the dead heroes of the Vietnam War now stands on the Mall, between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol.

But our task—yours and mine—to commemorate the Korean heroes remains unfinished.

If you can forgive my error, will you decide to continue as a member of the National Steering Committee?

I certainly hope and pray you will. But if you can't, I'll understand. Notify me and I'll refund your donation.

Because I very much need your help.

You see, donors and supporters to the Korean War Memorial are not treated as other causes might treat them.

As a donor, you really become a member of the National Steering Committee.

That means you'll be actively involved in every phase of the task.

You'll be invited to give your opinion to the Jury on Design, headed by Senator Jeremiah Denton, to see if it that the memorial you and I build is a suitable one.

You'll be invited to various national events to generate support.

And you'll be given a V.I.P. Invitation to the dedication, so that you and your family can meet with our National Sponsors and celebrate the completion of the task.

All along the way, you'll be kept informed.

(over, please)
Dear Myron and Friends,

☐ Yes, I approve of the way you have been doing your job as volunteers on behalf of the Korean War Memorial!

☐ Yes, I want to continue to be considered a member of the National Steering Committee, and I appreciate being involved in the task.

☐ Yes, I'm sending the enclosed postcards to the U.S. Congress to let committee members know where I stand on building the Korean War Memorial.

☐ Yes, I want to help you build the memorial by enclosing a personal gift of

☐ $15  ☐ $20  ☐ $25  ☐ $50  ☐ $100

☐ $250  ☐ $500  ☐ $1000  ☐ $5000

I know my check is tax-deductible, and I have made my check payable to:


☐ No, I no longer wish to help you, and I do not approve of your volunteer work on behalf of the memorial.

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City State Zip ____________________________
Phone Number ____________________________

Myron E. Marks
Executive Director
National Sponsoring Committee for the
Korean War Memorial

As a donor to and supporter of this cause, I believe the building of a national memorial is a fitting and just memorial for those who did not return from war.

As a member of the National Steering Committee, National Committee members have been asked to do their part in help build the memorial. I hereby commit to this task.

I've enclosed a personal gift of $______

Sincerely,

[Signature]

As a donor in and supporter of this cause, I believe the building of a national memorial is a fitting and just memorial for those who did not return from war.

As a member of the National Steering Committee, I hereby commit to this task.

I've enclosed a personal gift of $______

[Signature]
Controversy dogs Korean War memorial booster

By David Phelps
Staff Correspondent

Washington, D.C.

This is a story about Myron McKee, a retired Minnesota state senator who became the driving force behind national fund-raising efforts to build a Korean War Memorial and is in the process, according to his critics, to sell a U.S. city's financial assets and personal relationships.

Primarily under McKee's guidance, nearly $200,000 was raised for the war memorial in less than three years, according to minutes of meetings and financial statements. But almost none of that money ever went to build the monument.

That's because the contributions were used as pay for a professional fund-raiser, telephone calls back home to Minnesotans and the utility bills of a disdained Washington townhouse known as the Office's Service Club, which served at various times as McKee's home and fund-raising headquarters.

Ninety-seven cents of every dollar contributed went toward administrative and fund-raising costs. By comparison, organizers of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund collected approximately $8 million in less than three years and spent only about one-fourth of that amount on fund-raising costs.

McKee's critics have alleged that some of the funds were diverted from McKee's personal use, including an unsuccessful 1984 bid for Congress in Minnesota's First District. Records of the Federal Election Commission (FEC) show that McKee attempted to finance that race with a $50,000 loan from McKee.

In June, when the FEC raised questions about the source of the loan, McKee withdrew it.

McKee denies that and other accusations sparked by his activities and blames much of the criticism on a disgruntled Korean War veteran who founded the National Committee for a Korean War Memorial (NCKWM) and was later fired by McKee after he became the organization's president.

McKee continued on page 14A

McKee currently works at ACA, the federal agency which oversees veterans affairs. McKee joined the National Committee for the Korean War Memorial in the middle of 1981 at the request of Elm, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Korea who had founded the organization in 1981.

In response to the charges, McKee said in an interview last week: "It's like somebody once told me: If you do something as an Oriental that causes them to lose face, they never forget."

McKee says he resigned from the NCKWM, which changed its name to the Korean War Memorial Inc., last fall, when it was decided by the organization's board that only Korean veterans should be officers. Nonetheless, during his tenure as committee director, 85 percent of its funds were raised and spent.

As a result of dealings between the rival groups, Congress is beginning to look into the matter and is considering a "fund-raising responsibilities for the war memorial at any systematic level. Instead, a majority of the $4 million in federal funds for a war memorial are earmarked to give responsibilities for fund-raising and construction to the American Battle Monument Commission, an independent government agency. Passage is expected.

The storm around McKee's handling of the Korean War Memorial drive is exciting to those who have followed his career.

McKee came to Washington in 1981 to serve as an unpaid volunteer for the Reagan transition team. A self-styled Republican, he attempted to promote his conservative ideology in maximum advantage, building a list of political references — some with their approval and some without. McKee then used that list to open doors that otherwise might not have opened for a small-town school administrator.

He sought a variety of government jobs and listed as references such Minnesota Republicans as Sen. Dave Durenberger — who wrote in a letter of reference that McKee is "not only a highly respected managerial professional but also considered an articulate spokesman for a variety of conservative causes — and Rep. Vin Weber, who started saluting an intervening member of the committee that my name was being used as a reference in the hearing."

McKee called it an "unofficial clearinghouse" for the committee's fund-raising efforts. At one point, McKee dictated a report to a man in a Washington townhouse, The Star and Tribune said. McKee's former colleagues in the Senate also said McKee had been using their names for "another reason, a certain aspect of his job is to get the word out about the funds that are available.

From July 1, 1983, through Aug. 31, 1985, the committee raised $683,872, according to financial records filed with the FEC. McKee's fund-raising expenses totaled $66,210. Other expenses incurred by the committee included a salary of $43,000 for the committee chair and a salary of $28,000 for the committee's executive director.

Meanwhile, the war memorial committee was notable under criticism for its tactics and some of its early backers, including Sen. John E. Spanlugh and the spouses of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, tacked their applause in disagreement with the committee's operations.

The committee's director, Michael H. McKee Jr., allowed him to be contacted by the phones of the committee members, who decided to appeal for contributions from the general public, even as they searched for a site for the memorial a year later without permission.

Similarly, U.S. Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt, R-Ariz., whose efforts to support legislation sought to block McKee's group's authorization for the construction of a memorial in a public park, backed away from the committee's internal problems.

The name of Rep. Bruce Vento, R-Minn., on the other hand, still appears on the committee's list of members as a member of the "National Committee's" appropriations subcommittee.

Bruce Vento had McKee's support on the committee of jurisdictional business, but McKee still wanted him to work on the committee's authorization bill in 1984. According to political sources, McKee discussed the possibility of working with Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., on the sponsoring legislation.

In 1984, McKee's paperwork was submitted to the committee's fund-raising efforts. A letter from McKee's office indicated that McKee's fund-raising efforts, which are still ongoing, are the result of a request by McKee to use his name for "personal reasons."
### PART I. Statement of Functional Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 1971</th>
<th>FY 1972</th>
<th>FY 1973</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. Grants and allocations</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Salaries and wages</td>
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<td>23. Benefits to employees</td>
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<td>24. Compensation of officers, directors,</td>
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<td>25. Officers and employees</td>
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<td>26. Depreciation and amortization</td>
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<td>27. Sales and rentals of equipment</td>
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<td>28. Gas and electric</td>
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<td>29. Telephone</td>
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<td>30. Office supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Postage and shipping</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Equipment and maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Printing and publications</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Legal fees</td>
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<td>36. Interest</td>
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<td>37. Office supplies</td>
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<td>38. Depreciation, amortization, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Other expenses (attach schedule)</td>
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</table>

**Total Functional Expense:**
- FY 1971: 11,453
- FY 1972: 10,632
- FY 1973: 10,220

### PART II. Statement of Program Services Rendered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 1971</th>
<th>FY 1972</th>
<th>FY 1973</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>40. Grants and allocations</td>
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<td>55. Other expenses (attach schedule)</td>
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</table>

**Total Program Services Rendered:**
- FY 1971: 11,453
- FY 1972: 10,632
- FY 1973: 10,220

### PART III. Program Service Revenue and Other Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 1971</th>
<th>FY 1972</th>
<th>FY 1973</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Program Service Revenue and Other Revenue:**
- FY 1971: 11,453
- FY 1972: 10,632
- FY 1973: 10,220

### PART IV. Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>FY 1971</th>
<th>FY 1972</th>
<th>FY 1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cash on hand</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Accounts receivable</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prepaid expenses and deferred charges</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Accounts payable</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Notes payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mortgages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Total Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities:**
- FY 1971: 11,453
- FY 1972: 10,632
- FY 1973: 10,220

### PART V. Additional Information

- Organizations that use fund accounting, check here □ and complete lines 57 through 70 and lines 74 and 75.
- Total of lines 57 through 70 and lines 74 and 75.
- Total of lines 63 through 67.
- Total of lines 71 through 75.

**Additional Information:**
- FY 1971: 11,453
- FY 1972: 10,632
- FY 1973: 10,220
### National Committee for the Korean War Memorial

**P.O. Box - 1680**  
**F-52-12040-49**

### RECAPITULATION OF FUNDRAISING EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Generated by Outside Professional Fundraiser</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ 85,425</td>
<td>$ 86,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A car, FMV of $1,500, was donated by an individual to the organization August 1983. Due to extensive repairs needed after two months use, the auto was retired with no salvage value. Due to the limited use of the auto and the disposition, the value of this donation is not included in revenue.

### STATEMENT 21: PROFESSIONAL FUNDRAISING EXPENSES

An outside professional fundraiser is contracted to conduct a direct mail campaign for the organization. The contributions generated by the fundraiser are deposited in a separate, restricted escrow fund. The expenses directly associated with the fundraising are, likewise, paid from this escrow fund. The expenses paid from the escrow fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>$ 36,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$ 4,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes</td>
<td>$ 4,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Rental Fees</td>
<td>$ 6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Fees</td>
<td>$ 1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hourly Fees</td>
<td>$ 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>$ 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Costs</td>
<td>$ 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting Fees</td>
<td>$ 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $ 50,220
The President and other individuals used their personal funds to purchase a word processor for $9,300 during April 1963. The President’s share of the cost was $1,900 of which $900 had been repaid as of June 30, 1963.

The President also loaned the organization cash, totaling $1,896 during April 1963 for the purpose of paying general and administrative expenses.

No formal notes were executed for the above interest-free loans. The organization is to repay the loans when funds are available.

\[ \text{Statement XI} \text{:} \text{Borrowing Statement} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LENDER</th>
<th>ORIGINAL AMT.</th>
<th>BALANCE DUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First American Bank</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During November 1963, the organization received a $10,000 line of credit from First American Bank for the purpose of paying general and administrative, fundraising and program service expenses. Of the $10,000 available, the organization received $10,000 during November 1963 of which $2,500 was repaid as of June 30, 1963.

\[ \text{Statement XI} \text{:} \text{Change in Fund Balances} \]

Transfer of $7,900 from Fundraising Escrow Fund to General Fund.

\[ \text{Statement XI} \text{:} \text{Retainer Fees} \]

Retainer fee for architectural services for future Korean War Memorial site selection, landscaping, etc.

\[ \text{Statement VI} \text{:} \text{List of Officers and Directors} \]

- Myron Miller, President, Washington, D.C., Ex. Dir.
- Douglas K. Young, Washington, D.C., Dir.
- Timothy Hallinan, Falls Church, VA., Dir.
- Kenneth Fox, Washington, D.C., Dir.
- Scott Faulkner, Falls Church, VA., Dir.
- William K. Jones, Legal, Minneapolis, MN, Dir./Legal Counsel.
- John Ross, Secretary, Washington, D.C., Sec.

\[ \text{Statement XI} \text{:} \text{Donated Services and Equipment} \]

No donated services were received except the services of volunteers, i.e., the directors and officers.

\[ \text{Statement XI} \text{:} \text{Legislative Master} \]

One direct mail solicitation letter urged the recipient to contact his legislator for the purpose of supporting legislation to donate funds to the Korean War Memorial. The attached legislation would revolutionize the U.S. since this letter was a solicitation of funds, as well as using legislative support. It is difficult to estimate the exact expenses paid or incurred for this activity.
**STATEMENT 101: REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES TO OFFICERS**

During the inspection of this organization's expenses, it was observed that a few of the officers had a personal vehicle available for use by the organization for business purposes. Examples include a pickup truck for rent, telephone, office supplies, and travel. As funds were being reimbursed to officers for these expenses, from June 1, 1983, to June 30, 1983, the President was reimbursed for the purchase of a word processor (see Statement 3) and $270 for travel and administrative expenses. From November 3, 1982, to June 30, 1983, the former treasurer was reimbursed $1,536 for general and administrative expenses and $1,338 for travel expenses.

---

### Exhibit 7

**Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
<th>Net Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>$429,745</td>
<td>$423,019</td>
<td>$6,726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART I—Statement of Support, Revenue, and Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct public support (see Schedule 1)</td>
<td>$429,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Indirect public support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Total support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gross rents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Program service revenue (from Part IV, line 3(b))</td>
<td>$429,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Member dues and statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interest on savings and temporary cash investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dividends and interest from securities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(a) Gross rents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Minus: Rental expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Net rental income (loss)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other investment income (Detail be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Gross amount from sale of assets other than inventory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Minus cost of other items and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Income from funding events and activities (attach schedule—see instructions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Gross (loss) (not including $ of contributions reported on line 3(a))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Minus interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Net income (line 9a minus line 9b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(a) Gross sales; minus returns and allowances</td>
<td>$429,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Minus cost of goods sold (attach schedule)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Support and Revenue**

- **Total Support:** $429,745
- **Total Revenue:** $429,745
- **Total Expenses:** $423,019
- **Net Income:** $6,726

**Exhibit 7 Notes:**

- The return for the year ending June 30, 1983, was filed with the IRS on December 31, 1983.
- The organization was exempt from income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- The organization is a private foundation.

**File Copy:**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>PART IV</td>
<td>Retained earnings or accumulated income</td>
<td>7,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>PART IV</td>
<td>Total fund balances, net worth (see instructions)</td>
<td>12,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>PART IV</td>
<td>Total liabilities and net worth (see instructions)</td>
<td>12,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>PART IV</td>
<td>Net worth</td>
<td>7,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>PART IV</td>
<td>Total fund balances</td>
<td>12,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Net worth = Total fund balances - Total liabilities
- Total liabilities = Total fund balances - Net worth

**References:**
- See instructions and regulations for details on calculating net worth.
- For more information, consult the organization's governing body or accountants.
STATEMENT 1:

Name changed from National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to The Korean War Memorial, Inc. May 25, 1984.

STATEMENT 2: DIRECT PUBLIC SUPPORT

Revenue Generated by Outside Professional Fundraiser $423,014
Other Contributions 6,733
$429,745

STATEMENT 3: PROFESSIONAL FUNDRAISING FEES

An outside professional fundraiser is contracted to conduct a direct mail campaign for the organization. The contributions generated by the fundraiser are deposited in a separate, restricted escrow fund. The expenses directly associated with the fundraising are, likewise, paid from this escrow fund. The expenses paid from the escrow fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lettershop</td>
<td>38,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>110,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>49,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes</td>
<td>39,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Rental Fees</td>
<td>81,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative Fees</td>
<td>47,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escrowee Fees</td>
<td>4,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Costs</td>
<td>18,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caging Fees</td>
<td>11,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures &amp; Tapes</td>
<td>15,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$412,290</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT 4: LOANS FROM DIRECTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Original Amount</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byron McKee</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>$1,970</td>
<td>$970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. McKee, former President, loaned the organization cash totaling $1,550 during April 1983 for the purpose of paying general and administrative expenses. $1,000 of this loan was repaid.

The organization also owes Mr. McKee $420 for traveling expenses.

No formal notes were executed for the above interest-free loans. The organization is to repay the loans when funds are available.

STATEMENT 5: NOTES PAYABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lender</th>
<th>Original Amount</th>
<th>Balance Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First American Bank</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During November 1983, the organization received a $30,000 line of credit from First American Bank for the purpose of paying general and administrative, fundraising and program service expenses. Of the $30,000 available, the organization received $10,000 during November 1983 of which $6,500 was repaid as of June 30, 1984.
### Statement 6: Changes in Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Escrow Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense on bank loans not previously recorded</td>
<td>(1,321)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(1,321)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent - error in recording</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life fees to D.C. Treasurer not previously recorded</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Prior Period - Adjustments</strong></td>
<td>(1,322)</td>
<td>(1,322)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers from Fundraising</td>
<td>(24,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escrow Fund to General Fund</td>
<td>(24,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CHANGES</strong></td>
<td>(22,678)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement 7: Prepaid Expenses

Retainer fee for architectural services for future services, memorial site selection, landscaping, etc.

### Statement 8: OTHER LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LENDER</th>
<th>ORIGINAL AMOUNT</th>
<th>BALANCE DUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xerox</td>
<td>3,338</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A copier was purchased from Xerox, 7/27/83 with a downpayment of $282.91. The remaining balance was to be paid over 24 months. No interest is being charged on the installment purchase.
STATEMENT 10: CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZING OR GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

The organization made the following changes:

- Name changed from National Committee for the Korean War Memorial, Inc. to the Korean War Memorial, Inc.
- Applied for a Certificate of Reinstatement with the District of Columbia.
- Changed its registered agent from Myron E. McKee to Kenneth M. Scheibel.

(See attached copies of the Applications for Changes and Certificate of Reinstatement from the District of Columbia.)

STATEMENT 11: DONATED SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT

No donated services were received except the services of volunteers, i.e., the directors and officers.

STATEMENT 12: LEGISLATIVE MATTER

One direct mail solicitation letter, urged the recipient to send a postcard to the heads of the Congressional Committees in both Houses of Congress to express their support for legislation to donate land to erect the Korean War Memorial.

Since this letter was a solicitation of funds, as well as urging legislative support, it is difficult to extract the exact expenses paid or incurred for this activity. The amount of expenditures for this mail solicitation was approximately $15,000.
Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. Kenney. We appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Korean War Memorial to coordinate what is certainly a most worthwhile effort. And I commend you and we value your testimony.

I would excuse the panel.

I have a statement by the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Senator James McClure, which I will enter into the record today, indicating his support of the monument as a tribute to the relationship between Morocco and the United States.

[The prepared statement of Senator McClure follows:]
The Prince Hall Masons, after a continuous existence of nearly two centuries, now number over a half million in more than 5,500 lodges throughout the United States. These men, dedicated to a belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, have supported many charitable enterprises and have made a significant contribution to the ethical standards and welfare of millions of American citizens.

Prince Hall was just one of over 5,000 black patriots who fought for freedom and justice and helped our country gain its independence.

This memorial would remind all Americans black and white of these black patriots fight for independence and freedom.

With all the injustices and oppressions, Blacks were made to endure, this certainly would be a fitting tribute to all Afro-Americans that we too had a part in the struggle for independence.

As Prince Hall Masons throughout this country and abroad, we have pledged ourselves to defend and protect the Constitution, its Bill of Rights, and to work toward the goal of one Nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all.

Senator Murkowski [presiding]. Thank you very much, Mr. Bates. We very much appreciate the recommendations and testimony of the witnesses and feel that the effort on behalf of our colleagues in both the House and the Senate relative to the pending legislation before us represents a commitment by not only our Government, but the Congress as well. And the recommendations suggested in your testimony will be reviewed in detail by the subcommittee and we very much appreciate your contribution to what will be a very meaningful and lasting memorial for the specific causes addressed in the appropriate bills.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Barboza. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity.

Senator Murkowski. Our next panel—I'm going to bring up the balance of our witnesses.

June Willenz, executive director of the American Veterans Committee; Edward Borcherdt, president, Korean War Memorial, Inc.; Conrad Hausman, executive secretary, Korean War Memorial; and Carl Swickerath, Society of the Third Infantry Division, Rockville, MD, who will be accompanied by Col. Lyle Bernard of Arlington, VA.

We will arrange appropriate seating and we're going to take the first witnesses, representatives of the Korean War Memorial, Edward Borcherdt and Conrad Hausman. Then we'll take the other witnesses as we're able.

But, please—are you gentlemen witnesses? All right, would you come up? There's two chairs remaining, and I would ask the staff—do we need any extra chairs? We've got enough? OK, fine.

Would Mr. Borcherdt proceed?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD R. BORCHERDT, PRESIDENT, KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL, INC.; ACCOMPANIED BY CONRAD HAUSMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL, INC.

Mr. Borcherdt. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In the interests of time, I'd like to ask that our written statement be submitted to the record.

Senator Murkowski. Your statement will be entered into the record, and as you know we're keeping a 3-minute time limit.

Mr. Borcherdt. I'd like a few summary remarks. No. 1, I am president of the Korean War Memorial, Inc. I was a Marine Corps platoon leader in Korea. The executive director of our group is Col. Conrad Hausman, sitting on my right. Colonel Hausman received a battlefield commission in Korea, wears a Silver Star, and was cited for gallantry in action.

We are a grass roots veterans group of the Korean war.

The issue today here, Mr. Chairman, is not whether or not we'll build a monument, but how we're going to finance it and how to control it. And the question here is simply private versus public. In spite of the administration's position, there has been no testimony today for private funding. And I would regretfully like to report to you that our group which stands for the private funding of this memorial—we were not permitted to testify at the House hearings.
Representative Florio's staff man, Mr. Fortunato, told me specifically—and I quote him—he said, "We on the House side are not interested in hearing anything about private funding." We submitted a statement in writing to that committee and it was denied. We submitted it to Mrs. Oakar's people. So we are very upset that the hearings that were held in the House did not permit testimony for private funding, and this is one of the great issues at stake here. We wish to thank you very much for permitting us to speak today.

Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much.

I'm told that there's some confusion in the House.

[Pause.]

Senator Murkowski. What the clarification was, obviously, if you weren't allowed to testify in the House, that's unfortunate. We attempt to try and accommodate all witnesses here, and so far we've been able to do it on this hearing, so I want that to be noted in the record.

Thank you very much, Mr. Borcherdt, you may continue.

Mr. Borcherdt. Thank you, sir. The issue here is public versus private funding, and we have in this Nation's Capital, as has been pointed out earlier, two monuments—one monument constructed by Battle Monuments Commission, which is the Pershing Memorial, and one monument constructed by the Vietnam veterans, which is the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial. Needless to say, the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is one of the most visited—in fact, it is the most visited memorial in the Capital today.

Our group is very similar to the Vietnam Memorial. We are a veterans group and we want to do it privately. We want to follow the lessons that we've learned from them, and we would like to construct a memorial which is controlled and financed by private people.

As I say, Vietman is a blueprint for us, and that is what we intend to follow.

What people have failed to realize is, they say there's been a lot of money spent in administrative costs on the Vietnam Memorial and that we have spent excessive administrative money, too. What people don't understand is, that money has gone out, and the 2 million letters in excess that we have sent out have been one of the reasons that support across this Nation has been generated for a Korean war memorial.

The thing you have to realize, if the Government finances it, you go up and you get a check from Uncle Sam, and those are really, cold unpassionate dollars. The money that we propose to bring in will come from people across this land, and the reason that Vietnam has been successful is because a lot of people from every hamlet participated and were aware of the effort and contributed to the construction of the Vietnam Memorial.

And we say that this is the essence of this thing, the human involvement. We are prepared to do that. Private funds are readily available from the veterans' organizations, from the wide corporate support that is there, and I think we have only to look at what's going on today with the Statue of Liberty as an example of private funding.

We are not interested in having another bureaucratic monument put up in the Nation's Capital that nobody is going to really pay any attention to. We want something magnificent, like the Vietnam Memorial. We intend to follow that blueprint, and that is the basis for our organization.

We thank you for the opportunity to appear here today and we fully support Senator Denton's position and hope that the private side of this issue will get proper attention.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Borcherdt follows:]
Testimony of Edward R. Borcherdt, President, Korean War Memorial Inc., before the United States Senate, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, October 29, 1985.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee today.

The Korean War Memorial Inc. was organized in 1981 for the sole purpose of constructing an appropriate national memorial to honor America's Veterans who served their country during the Korean conflict.

The Korean War began on June 30, 1950, and ended on July 27, 1953. During this time, 54,246 Americans were killed, 103,284 were wounded, 11,000 were taken prisoners of war, (2600 of whom died in prison camps), and 389 were reported missing in action.

Of all the major wars fought by the United States, only Korea is not represented by an appropriate national memorial. History books and public libraries record little of the Korean conflict which has been appropriately called the "forgotten war". It is altogether fitting that we now honor the brave Americans of that war with a memorial.

The Korean War Memorial Inc. presently has 23,000 contributing supporters located throughout the United States. Its directorship includes distinguished Americans--most of whom are Korean War Veterans--and includes representatives from the Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, the "Chosen Few" organization, and The National Order of Battlefield Commissions.

The Korean War Memorial has raised approximately $650,000 during its existence and has used these funds to mail 2.5 million letters to Americans in every state urging construction of a Korean War Memorial. We believe that today's hearings are largely a result of these publicity efforts.

S.J. Resolution 184 introduced by the Distinguished Senator Jeremiah Denton on July 31, 1985, is fully supported by the Korean War Memorial Inc. This Bill calls for the construction of a Korean War Memorial within the environs of
The District of Columbia and upon federal land designated and maintained by the Department of the Interior. It proposes construction with private funds and design consultation with the Battle Monuments Commission.

We presently estimate that construction costs will approximate $5,000,000. We favor private funding because funds are readily available once Congress designates a specific group to construct the memorial. Additionally, we believe that privately managed construction will permit the memorial to be completed in a more expedient and efficient manner than if the project were to be directed by agencies of the federal government. We also believe that in this era of great federal deficit, "Uncle Sam" should not be saddled with the cost of construction when private enterprise stands ready to complete the task. Lastly, we believe that direct involvement by veterans and civic groups across this land in raising the necessary construction funds will serve to properly focus and recognize the brave deeds of the Americans who fought in the Korean War. Korean Veterans have never been formally recognized for their efforts and sacrifice. We should honor these veterans now while many of them are still living.

The Vietnam Memorial, which was constructed with private funds, today stands as one of the most visited and inspiring memorials in our nation's capitol. This accomplishment is visible proof that private funding can do the job ... and do it well.

The Korean War Memorial Inc. is an established, responsible organization capable of raising the required funding. We would welcome participation by the GAO to assure financial responsibility and integrity for the project.

We respectfully request that the Congress grant us authority to undertake this important task. We are prepared to move forward immediately.

Thank you for your kindness in permitting us to appear before you today.
Mr. DENTON. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation to authorize the erection of a memorial to the memory of the women who served in the Korean War, the group known as Korean War Memorial, Inc., using private funds.

I urge my colleagues to support the joint resolution to authorize a privately funded memorial, and I hope that the Congress will act quickly to provide a fitting tribute to our Korean War veterans.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in full in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. J. Res. 184

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Korean War Memorial, Inc. is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs, subject to authorization by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3 to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action or held as prisoners of war.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to select, with the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the American Battle Monuments Commission, a suitable site on public grounds in the District of Columbia or its environs, upon which may be erected the memorial authorized in the first section of this resolution.

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

(c) Except for the land authorized for the erection of the memorial in the first section, no funds may be expended, obligations incurred, or property given by the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State or local government for the erection of the memorial.

Sec. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless—

(i) the erection of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this resolution, and

(ii) prior to the erection of the memorial, funds certified available in an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior to insure completion of the memorial.

Sec. 4. The maintenance and care of the memorial and grounds shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.
Dear Colleague:

On 31 July 1985, I introduced S. J. Res. 184, a Joint Resolution to authorize a private group, Korean War Memorial, Inc., to erect a memorial to veterans of the Korean War.

I share the concern of many of my colleagues in both bodies that there be an appropriate memorial in our Nation's Capital to the brave men and women who fought for freedom in the Korean conflict. It is our only major conflict that is not marked by a memorial.

There have been several bills introduced in the Congress to build a memorial. Most of them provide for federal funding. At a time of serious budget deficits, it seems more prudent and responsible to use private funding if it is reasonably possible to do so.

S. J. Res 184 provides for the building of the memorial by the private group Korean War Memorial Inc. That group represents responsible Korean War veterans, has the support of many of our veterans organizations, and is fully aware of the challenge of raising private funding but is in a position to do it successfully.

I am gratified that there is a growing view in the Congress that there should be a Korean War memorial. As we consider the issue, I believe that we should look carefully at the possibilities for private as well as for public funding. I hope that you will share that view, and that you will join me in sponsoring S. J. Res. 184.

For your information, I enclose a copy of S. J. Res. 184 and of my introductory statement. If you will join me in cosponsoring the legislation, or if you wish additional information, please call me or have a member of your staff call Allan Cameron of my staff at 4-5744.

Sincerely,

Jeremiah Denton
United States Senator

H. J. RES. 378

Designating July 27, 1986, as "Korean Veterans Commemoration Day".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 10, 1985

Mr. Rangel introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating July 27, 1986, as "Korean Veterans Commemoration Day".

Whereas 5,700,000 members of the armed forces of the United States served in Korea between June 25, 1950, and July 27, 1953;

Whereas 54,246 members of such armed forces were killed and 103,284 members of such armed forces were wounded in the service of their country during the Korean conflict;

Whereas more than 7,100 members of such armed forces were held as prisoners of war during the Korean conflict, of whom more than 2,600 did not survive their ordeal;

Whereas the Korean conflict was the first undeclared and limited war in which the armed forces of the United States were engaged after World War II;
Whereas more than 5,400,000 veterans of the Korean conflict have established themselves as productive members of American society; and

Whereas no memorial has been erected and no day of recognition has been established to honor veterans of the Korean conflict: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That July 27, 1986, is designated as "Korean Veterans Commemoration Day," and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies.

Korean Veterans Mark End of 'Forgotten War' Drive on to Win Approval for a Memorial

By Nancy Seemull
Washington Post Staff / 139K

The yellow mums they held were one of the few visible signs of unity among the 60 men who went to Arlington National Cemetery yesterday with the goal of reawakening memories of what they call "The Forgotten War."

It had been exactly 32 years ago to the day that their war, the Korean conflict, ended. As the men walked, some still limping from war wounds, down the rain-slicked amphitheater to a wreath-laying service, they spoke of those who fought in Korea, "the land of the morning calm."

There were few moments of calm, the gray-haired veterans recalled, in the three-year conflict that the government called a "police action." They vividly remember a bloody war that took 54,236 lives and left 103,000 wounded and 389 missing.

With the monuments of Washing­ton forming a fog-shrouded backdrop, they passed near the Tomb of Unknown Soldier and asked each other why there are no memorials here to their war, a question they put to Congress last week.

"We're the only veterans of a 'police action' that don't have a memorial," said former Army Col. Lloyd (Scooter) Burke, who wore the Medal of Honor around his neck, as shiny as the day he received it from President Tru­man in 1952.

Burke, who is from Burke, Va., and Carl Sitter, a retired Marine colonel who was also a recipient of the Medal of Honor, fanned out with the other veterans across the cemetery to lay their yellow mums on the graves of veterans of the Korean and other wars.

After stopping briefly at the grave of Audie Murphy, the most decorated hero of World War II, Burke and Sitter took pains—as did other veterans yesterday—to explain that the Korean veterans bear no grudge about the memorial and recent national attention given to Vietnam veterans.

"We're very proud for the Viet­nam veterans because they have justly deserved it," said Sitter, a Richmond native who, with Burke, served in Vietnam.

As the veterans gathered later at a Rosslyn hotel, reminiscing about nights of fear and courage in such battles as Pork Chop Hill, Old Daddy and T-Bone Hill, they said it is for the men who fought, and the nurses who cared for them, that they want a memorial.

Korean veteran Bill Norris, who is spearheading the effort to win approval for a memorial, organized what has become the Korean War Veterans Association. He said too many people think of Korea as the place where Hawkeye Pierce and other "M*A*S*H" characters cav­orted.

Norris began a Korean veterans chapter in New York recently after his daughter returned empty-hand­ed from the Halfmoon, N.Y., library where she had gone to research a high school paper on the war.

"What got to me was that she couldn't find anything," said: "Baby, how do you think we feel? We fought over there," the former Army sergeant said.
KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL INC.
Board of Directors, September, 1985

President:

Vice President:

Treasurer:

Secretary:
Dr. Timothy Hallinan, Professor. Former employee U.S. AID Agency - Korea. Co-Founder and First President, Korean War Memorial. 6323 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, VA 22041.

Director:
Robert L. Wilbraham, Businessman. Past National Commander of the AMVETS, Korean Veteran, 6238 Campbell Road, Mentor, OH 44060. 216/942-4989. or AMVETS National Headquarters, 4667 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706.

Director:
Dr. Thomas G. Dehne, Assistant National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans (DAV). Disabled Veteran - Korea. DAV National Headquarters, P.O. Box 14301, Cincinnati, OH 45214.
Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much.

Having had the opportunity last evening to attend Our Lady Rememberers at the Kennedy Center, which was a presentation of a special symphony that was written and played by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra to honor the Statue of Liberty, the 100th year celebration and the kick-off of this year's honoring that particular part of Americana, I can certainly speak for your comparison of points in the sense of the war memorial and the contribution that was made by the Government of France and from private contributions to present that to the United States.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Hausman.

Colonel Hausman. No; that was the same, sir.

Senator Murkowski. OK.

A question has come up on whatever financial information or statement you may have. Would you have any objection to submitting those for the record?

Mr. Borcherdt. No objections at all. I would like to say that the Vietnam Veterans were questioned, we've been questioned, we have had a full audit by the IRS, the FBI, and the Postal Service. And in act, we in our statement, we have said we'd be very happy to have GAO supervision of any funds that we collect and oversight. We'd welcome that.

Senator Murkowski. Hopefully, they'd pay interest on it, but don't count on it.

Thank you.

Our next witness would be June Willenz, executive director of the American Veterans Committee. We welcome you to the committee and look forward to your testimony.

STATEMENT OF JUNE WILLENZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. PAUL COOKE, MEMBER, NATIONAL BOARD, AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

Ms. Willenz. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am very pleased to be here and, first of all, let me commend you for introducing S.J. Res. 156 in collaboration with a good many of your colleagues. We commend you for your initiative.

I would like to present our witness, the witness of the American Veterans Committee, a past National Chairman and a distinguished educator, Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke, who has been very active and important in the educational life of this city, a former president of the D.C. Teachers College, Dr. Paul Phillips Cooke, who will summarize our statement, and of course we will submit the full statement for the record, and then I will add a few comments.

Senator Murkowski. Please proceed.

Dr. Cooke. Thank you, Ms. Willenz; thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to say once again what I've said, I guess approaching now 38 years in behalf of the American Veterans Com-

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1 No financial information was provided by Mr. Borcherdt or Colonel Hausman.
committee. Its position has always been oriented by the slogan, "Citizens First, Veterans Second."

For the record, I submit the statement and say now that the position of the American Veterans' Committee whose inception, I suppose, was 5 or 6 years before I joined in 1947, is in support of your resolution, S.J. Res. 156 and in support of setting aside public land for an appropriate site for a memorial to women who have served in the Armed Forces—or with indeed, too, Mr. Chairman, the Armed Forces of the United States.

I added "with the Armed Forces," because as I recall completing my doctorate at Columbia University in 1947, I had the aid of the G.I. Bill of Rights which women in the WAC and the WAS did not benefit from.

I say that this memorial is appropriate and fitting recognition of the service of women. You mentioned in your initial statement, 4 percent of veterans—today 10 percent of the Armed Forces are women. They hold now flag rank, and it was good to see, 2 or 3 months, a black or a Negro general being appointed, recognized in the media. So they are moving up.

But this kind of recognition, publicly, on public land here in the District of Columbia, as S.J. Res. 156 proposes, helps to serve as a role model for many a young woman who just doesn't know the kind of service which indeed Mrs. Willenz has summarized in her book from the time of the Revolutionary War. At the time the black Revolutionary War patriots were serving, women also were serving. And Ms. Willenz's book carries us through, historically, the Civil War, the First World War, the Second, and indeed today to what women veterans are saying.

Mrs. Willenz herself, by the way, serves on the Veterans Administration Advisory Committee on Women Veterans. This in itself, an establishment of a commission by the V.A., helps to recognize the service and the role, and often the denial to women what we male veterans benefited from. Mine came from World War II, and a V.A. mortgage on buying a home was a benefit. The kind of benefit that came to male veterans, we must always see, will come to women veterans and to women in the armed services.

I've mentioned Mrs. Willenz's book. I'll turn back to her in a second because she'd like to present it to the committee for the record. But I heard her speak at the 17th General Assembly of the World Veterans' Federation on this matter of women in the Services, and I had the opportunity make a small contribution of a paper that would assist her which pointed out that in the United Nations, although I think the United Nations has an effective, steady, widespread record of supporting women, the economic, social, political, cultural advantage, but it has not done so for the woman in service, for the woman veteran, is something to recognize that here we have an opportunity in the United States, and no doubt I think around the world. Increasingly, nation states will recognize the service of women in the Armed Forces, and again I support the American Veterans' Committee, S.J. Resolution 156 which provides public land for an appropriate memorial site for recognizing the service of women in the Armed Forces.

Now, Mrs. Willenz and her book.

Ms. Willenz. Thank you. May I just add one or two comments to Dr. Cooke's testimony?

There is no better time than now for the Congress to put itself on record in favor of this kind of memorial that would not only honor the living women who served—and there are over a ¼ million women who have served in the armed services, but also the women who served from the Revolutionary War on. They were on the battle lines. They put their lives on the line. There were casualties. There were women who went all out, supported the efforts of General Washington's Revolutionary Army, and this was repeated in all the wars—in the War of 1812, in the Civil War—where women served all kinds of roles. They were spies, they were couriers.

We know better their roles as nurses.

Senator Murkowski. I wonder if you could summarize because we're running way over our allotted time.

Ms. Willenz. Thank you very much. I would just hope that it be kept in mind that this is not just the women of one war; it is the women who have served in all the wars, and with the Armed Forces. For example, there were almost 2,000 civilian women in Vietnam. That is not wellknown.

I would like to submit for the record any portion or all of the text of my book on women veterans.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of the American Veterans Committee follows:]
Senator Murkowski. Thank you very much, Senator Gore, for your testimony and your recommendations, and we very much value those specific points and we will review in detail your entire statement as the subcommittee reflects on the legislation before us.

We wish you a good day.

Senator Gore. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Murkowski. I want to thank those who saw fit to be with us throughout the hearing, and I think you will all agree that it was a worthwhile effort.

I want to thank professional staff, Mr. Tony Bevinetto who, more often than not, works other areas having to do with resource management, but I think the reflection on the human resource of those who have gone before us is significant, certainly thought-provoking, on the obligation which we have as Members of Congress to reflect on fitting memorials to those individuals who have given the supreme sacrifice.

I would wish you all a good day. The hearing record will remain open for a period of 2 weeks. Thank you very much. The subcommittee hearing is concluded.

[Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL
STATEMENT OF SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation of the Senate Energy Committee

October 29, 1985

Mr. Chairman, let me say how much I appreciate your leadership in agreeing to hold this hearing today on legislation to authorize various memorials and monuments in the District of Columbia.

I am particularly interested in the legislation to authorize a memorial to Korean War veterans. Of all of our war veterans, Korean veterans are perhaps the single group not commemorated by a memorial in the nation's capitol. Such an honor is long overdue and I support it without hesitation.

I am pleased to say that I am a strong supporter and cosponsor of one of the bills under consideration, S. 1223 by Senator Armstrong. It is similar to a bill introduced last Congress by Senator Boschwitlz, which I also cosponsored. Recently, another bill S. J. Res. 184, by Senator Denton, which is also under consideration today, was introduced. While it has a somewhat different approach from S. 1223, it, too, recognizes the need to memorialize our Korean War veterans.

I hope that the committee will take action to make the goal of a Korean War Memorial a reality. I am confident that the differences in these bills can be resolved so that we can begin construction of the Korean War Veterans Memorial as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for holding this hearing today. I stand ready to assist you in your efforts.

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The Society of the 3d Infantry Division, U.S. Army, assembled in Annual Reunion-Convention at The Holiday Inn, International Airport, Tampa, Florida, 26-30 September 1985, adopted the following.

**RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has a long and ennobling history of honoring its war-dead; and

WHEREAS, respectful memorialization of 3d Infantry Division dead from two World Wars and the Korean Conflict is clearly consistent with this policy and practice; and

WHEREAS, they deserve to be and are not memorialized in the National Capital Area; and

WHEREAS, two measures now pending in the 99th Congress, S. 1107 and H.R. 2440, can satisfy this need at no cost to the Government, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Society, recognized by the U.S. Government as "a national, non-profit, patriotic veterans' organization" and open to all who have contributed, are or will be contributing, to the 3d Infantry Division's proud and unparalleled record of nearly seventy years' continuous distinguished service on four continents, petition the 99th Congress for early enactment of legislative proposals identified in this document;

AND FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Society, which includes members from virtually all fifty states, present a copy of this Resolution to each Member of the 99th Congress as an expression of broad-based constituent interest in these measures.

The Resolution was unanimously approved.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Lewis T. Conant
Major, U.S. Army (Retired)
Secretary-Treasurer

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BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

The American Battle Monuments Commission wishes to thank you for the opportunity to present its views on S.1223, a bill to erect a national memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs, honoring members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War, particularly those who were killed in action, listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. The Veterans of that War commend you for holding this hearing, as it has been thirty-five long years since the unprovoked attack in force by the North Koreans across the 38th Parallel on 25 June 1950. If the 5,000,000 veterans of that war who are still living and the immediate members of the families of those who died in Korea are going to have an opportunity to view for themselves this nation's appreciation of their service, their achievements and most of all their sacrifices, then erection of a memorial should commence without delay.

A few statistics to put the Korean War into perspective — 5,720,000 Americans served in the military forces during the three-year period of the Korean War (1950-1953). Of that number, 103,000 were wounded and of the wounded 33,200 died; an additional 21,400 died of non-battle causes for a total of 55,000 service deaths in the Korean War. During the ten-year period of the Vietnam War, there were only three thousand more service deaths... This will give you some idea of the intensity of the fighting in Korea during its relatively short duration.

Title 36, Section 123 of the U.S. Code prescribes in part that the "American Battle Monuments Commission shall prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to commemorate the services of the American Armed Forces, and shall erect and maintain memorials in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917 or shall hereafter serve, as the Commission shall determine." Accordingly, the Commission has had a Korean War Memorial high on its list of planned projects for a number of years. Unfortunately, the great cost of the Vietnam War and subsequent budget deficits mitigated against appropriation of the necessary funds.

In this regard, Title 36, section 128 of the U.S. Code states in part that "The (American Battle Monument) Commission is authorized to receive funds from any state, municipal, or private source for the purposes of Sections 121, 122, 123 to 125, 127, 128, 131, 132 and 133-138 of this title, and such funds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and shall be kept by him in separate accounts and shall be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Commission." It is the Commission's strong belief that a federal agency should erect the Korean War Memorial with funds obtained through private donations and appropriations. This would preclude the major
portion of funds collected through private donations going to a commercial
firm hired for that purpose, as was the case with the Vietnam Memorial.
During the past few months, the American Battle Monuments Commission has
received 55 unsolicited donations for the erection of a Korean War Memorial,
for a total of $1,455.00. If for any reason this Commission does not erect
the memorial, then the money will be returned to the donors.

Regardless of whether the Korean War Memorial is built with privately
donated funds, appropriated funds, or a combination of both, should you
and your distinguished colleagues so determine, the American Battle Monu-
ments Commission would be most honored and privileged to be designated the
agency authorized to erect the memorial.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present the Commission's views.