

Gianoutsos, a private citizen who had to establish a trust for the benefit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the proceeds being used to further the conservation of fish and wildlife resources. He discovered that, while the Fish and Wildlife Service was authorized to accept donations, there was no mechanism for the Service to manage trusts or other bequests that are designed to provide income over an extended period of time.

Mr. Speaker, with tight budgets limiting the roles of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and with the great interest many Americans have in conserving wildlife, we believe this legislation could provide some very needed support to an agency whose role is important to maintaining the quality of life in this country.●

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, this legislation, H.R. 2809, establishes a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—a charitable, nonprofit corporation to provide a vehicle to accept private gifts of real or personal property and manage them for the benefit of activities and services of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and to undertake and conduct such other activities as will further the conservation and management of the fish and wildlife resources of the United States.

The Foundation will be administered by a nine-person board of directors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. When the Foundation has sufficient funds, offices and employees may be appointed to complete the organization.

The Foundation, which will have its principal offices in the District of Columbia, shall have the usual powers of a corporation acting as a trustee, including the power to receive gifts; acquire property by purchase or exchange; sell, donate, lease, or otherwise dispose of the property; borrow money; sue and be sued; enter into contracts; and perform such other acts as are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Foundation.

No land or waters or other interests which are owned by the Foundation and which are deemed by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, to be valuable for purposes of fish and wildlife conservation shall be subject to condemnation by any State or similar political subdivision.

For the initial 5-year period from the date of enactment, the Secretary of the Interior may provide personnel, facilities, and other administrative services to the Foundation.

For the first 10 years, there are authorized to be appropriated up to \$1 million to be made available as seed money to the Foundation to match on a 1-to-1 basis private contributions and to provide for administrative support.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2809 is a unique and innovative piece of legislation which will provide a mechanism that will be particularly useful for encouraging private citizens to donate real or personal property, or the income therefrom, to benefit conservation and the management of fish and wildlife resources. I would, therefore, like to urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting H.R. 2809.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE).

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

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 2809, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Act. This bill, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, creates a new foundation designed to encourage, accept, and manage private donations for the benefit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and to conduct such other activities to further the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. The bill does not contain, however, the tax provisions regarding the tax treatment of the Foundation as originally reported by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and sequentially referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Instead, the Committee on Ways and Means amended H.R. 2163 to provide that the Foundation would be treated as a tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, the foundation will be exempt from tax and contributions to it will qualify as charitable contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 2809 which was favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2809, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title is amended so as to read:

A bill to establish a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF AUTHORIZATION CEILING FOR CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 929) to amend the act of July 2, 1940, as amended, pertaining to appropriations for the Canal Zone Biological Area.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 929

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (20 U.S.C. 79e), is amended by striking out “, not to exceed \$750,000.”

SEC. 2. The provision in the first section of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1983.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FORSYTHE) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 929 is a bill to remove the authorization ceiling for the Canal Zone Biological Area, which is located in Panama and is a part of the Smithsonian Institution's Tropical Research Institute. The separate authorization limit is the result of the area's former status as an independent entity. Current law limits appropriations for the Canal Zone Biological Area to \$750,000. This limit will soon be too low to allow the Smithsonian to operate the area at existing levels and to make necessary repairs. In addition, the separate authorization limit forces the Smithsonian to keep separate books on the area, which adds administrative costs and decreases efficiency and flexibility of operation.

I will now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. HUBBARD), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf, for a more detailed statement.

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 929, a bill to amend the act of July 2, 1940, as amended, pertaining to appropriations for the Canal Zone Biological Area, more commonly known as Barro Colorado Island.

The purpose of this legislation is to remove the authorization ceiling of \$750,000 for Barro Colorado Island and thereby enable the Smithsonian Institution to integrate the Canal Zone Biological Area budget into the budget for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, of which the biological area is a principal part.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf, I scheduled a hearing and markup on this bill on June 14, 1983, and received testimony from Mr. Phillips S. Hughes, Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who articulated the arguments in support of this legislation. After receiving this testimony, the subcommittee proceeded with markup of S. 929, approving it unanimously without amendment by voice vote. The full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee did the same on June 28, 1983.

Barro Colorado Island was established as a reserve initially in 1923 by decree of the governor of the Canal Zone. The island is now operated by the Smithsonian Institution and is used by scientists as a tropical field research station. The island has a worldwide reputation and is one of the few protected natural areas of neotropical forest.

Secretary Hughes pointed out two basic reasons for removing the authorization ceiling contained in the current law. First, by fiscal year 1985, the \$750,000 cap will be too low to allow the continuing operation of Barro Colorado Island at current levels. Increased use of the facility and the need for improvements have combined to make the current limit unrealistic. By eliminating the limit now, certain maintenance, improvement and construction projects can be moved up before further cost escalations.

Second, removal of the authorization ceiling will enable the Smithsonian to integrate fully the Barro Colorado Island reserve into its Tropical Research Institute, thus achieving efficiencies and cost-savings by the elimination of duplicative records and administrative procedures.

There was bipartisan support for this bill at the subcommittee and committee levels, and I sincerely hope that such unity will persist in the consideration of this bill by my distinguished colleagues. Once again, I urge the adoption of S. 929. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us today, S. 929, as reported without controversy and without amendment from both the Subcommittee on Panama Canal/OCS of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and from the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The bill calls for eliminating the annual spending limitation for the Canal Zone biological area program at Barro Colorado Island research facility in the Panama Canal, beginning in fiscal year 1984.

The current annual spending limitation was set at \$750,000 by Public Law

96-89. That public law raised the ceiling from the previous level of \$350,000.

This legislation would enable the Smithsonian Institution to integrate the Canal Zone biological area budget into the budget for the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute of which the Canal Zone biological area is a part, thereby eliminating the necessity of the Smithsonian Institution's having to keep two sets of books.

The estimated fiscal year 1984 budget for the Canal Zone biological area program does not exceed the \$750,000 ceiling, however, it was established prior to the anticipation of this bill being signed into law. One of the reasons for the urgency of this legislation being signed into law now is because of the general condition of the structures on Barro Colorado Island. The Smithsonian feels that it is absolutely crucial to begin work immediately in preparing or replacing dormitories, lab facilities, and other structures on Barro Colorado Island due to the fact that not only are some of them 50 years of age, but they suffer desperately because of the tropical conditions there. Moving forward with construction could cause them to exceed the \$750,000 annual cap.

The Smithsonian Institution has strongly requested this legislation. They feel not only would it simplify bookkeeping and allow desperately needed construction work to go forward but, that it would also provide consistency and flexibility for the consolidated management of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's activities.

I recommend strongly for the passage of this legislation.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I support S. 929 and I want to urge its adoption by the House.

S. 929 would remove the existing authorization ceiling for the Smithsonian Institution's Canal Zone biological area. The area was established in 1940 and encompasses the Barro Colorado Island biological reserve located in the Republic of Panama. In 1946, responsibility for the operation of the biological area was transferred from a committee of the National Academy of Sciences to the Smithsonian Institution. When the Smithsonian created its Tropical Research Institute in 1958, the activities at Barro Colorado Island were made a part of it.

The 1940 act, which established the Canal Zone biological area, contained an authorization ceiling of \$10,000. On two occasions since 1940, legislation has been enacted to raise the ceiling. These actions were based on increases in both the cost of operating the facility and its increased use. The implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties greatly expanded the responsibility of the Smithsonian's Tropical Research Institute and has increased the use of Barro Colorado Island for research purposes. The continued separation of the Barro Colorado Island

budget from the rest of the Tropical Research Institute budget has made it difficult for the Smithsonian to respond to these changed circumstances. It has created administrative burdens disproportionate to any possible benefit and has made management of the research facilities and activities unnecessarily difficult. In short, the authorization ceiling and separate budget for the biological area has outlived its usefulness.

The abolition of the separate spending limit on the Barro Colorado Island budget, and its incorporation within the budget of the Tropical Research Institute will facilitate the administration of a facility of importance to all of the Americas. I hope that the House will take the steps necessary to implement this managerial improvement by passing S. 929.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Mr. JONES, and the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Panama Canal/OCS, Mr. HUBBARD, for their efforts to provide for timely action on S. 929. I also want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues who have explained the details of this legislation. Let me add that S. 929 has bipartisan support.

It makes sense to combine the Barro Colorado Island budget with that of the rest of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI). STRI, the United States leading tropical biology research center, is permanently located in the tropics in the Republic of Panama, and the Canal Zone biological area, commonly called Barro Colorado Island, is one of STRI's principal components.

The island has an interesting history. It was formed during construction of the Panama Canal, and resulted from the impoundment of the Chagres River, to create a high-level lake to transit vessels through the canal lock system. The rising waters of Gatun Lake forced large numbers of animals to seek refuge on this hilltop island, the largest landmass to remain above the water's surface.

The unique combination of Barro Colorado Island's undisturbed neotropical forest habitat and its proximity to modern laboratory facilities make it one of the prime tropical research and reserve stations in the world.

Combining its budget with the rest of STRI's operation should result in administrative savings, and eliminate duplicative record keeping. S. 929 accomplishes this, and I urge my colleagues to vote for its passage.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD some additional materials provided by the Smithsonian Institution dealing with its activities in Panama.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., July 8, 1983.

Hon. WILLIAM CARNEY,
Subcommittee on Panama Canal/Outer
Continental Shelf, Committee on Mer-
chant Marine and Fisheries, U.S. House
Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CARNEY: Thank you for your
letter of June 27 and for submitting addi-
tional questions with respect to the activi-
ties of the Smithsonian Tropical Research
Institute in Panama.

A copy of your questions and our re-
sponses to them is enclosed.

We appreciate your interest and shall be
happy to furnish any additional informa-
tion you may require.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. JAMESON,
Acting Secretary.

1. The exchange of notes relating to custo-
dianship of the Barro Colorado Nature
Monument by the Smithsonian Tropical Re-
search Institute designates the Institute as
custodian of the Barro Colorado Nature
Monument for an initial period of five
years, to be extended for additional five-
year periods upon request by the Institute
at least one year in advance of the date of
expiration of the period.

What effect, if any, will enactment of this
legislation have on STRI's request to con-
tinue as custodian of Barro Colorado?

There will be no direct effect as a result of
enactment of this legislation. However, an
ancillary effect will be to improve STRI's
ability to make necessary improvements to
the Island which will enhance its custodial
responsibilities.

2. Your estimated FY '84 expenditures are
within the current spending limitation.
What additional spending do you plan if the
authorization ceiling is removed in FY '84?
Provide a current list of projects and
costs.

BREAKDOWN OF BCI ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT
CLASS, FISCAL YEAR 1984

(In thousands of dollars)¹

Object class	Description	Direct cost	Indirect cost	B&R ²	Total fiscal year 1984
11	Personnel compensation	303	73		376
12	Personnel benefits	27	6		33
22	Transportation of things	7			7
25	Other services	26		770	796
26	Supplies	92			92
31	Equipment	14			14
Total		469	79	770	1,318

¹All amounts reported in fiscal year 1983 dollars.
²Proposed capital projects: BCI fire protection improvements \$100,000, BCI Upgrade kitchen \$75,000, BCI design and construction of new dormitories \$570,000.
³Includes \$25,000 for general maintenance and repairs.
⁴Represents shift from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1984.

3. Has the Republic of Panama expressed any desire to revise or terminate the STRI's custodianship of this nature monument?

The Republic of Panama has expressed no desire to revise or terminate STRI's custodianship.

4. The Smithsonian's five-year prospectus indicates that STRI has had to deal with certain administrative requirements related to the staged implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties, and the transition to full Panamanian jurisdiction in the Canal area. How have your operations been affected by these treaty requirements?

operation of STRI has been affected in several important areas as a result of these requirements. The designation of Barro Colorado Island and adjacent peninsulas as a Nature Monument has resulted in

an increase to the number of staff to warden properly this area. Changes in personnel systems have required the staff addition of a personnel specialist and major revisions of basic personnel procedures.

The procurement of supplies and materials needed for basic operation, formerly available from Panama Canal Company storehouses or Department of Defense commissary stores, now must be procured through local vendors as well as greater reliance on imports from the United States. As a result of this different mode of operation, necessary permits and paperwork must be filled through appropriate Panamanian ministries, increasing the workload for STRI personnel.

The security function for protection of buildings and properties, formerly provided by the Canal Zone police must now be contracted for with private Panamanian security companies.

The final major area has been in immigration and immigration procedures which now requires almost daily staff attention in order to service the permanent STRI staff and the hundreds of visiting scientists.

5. What is the status of your studies in connection with the proposed Sea Level Canal? Please provide a cost breakdown for your Sea Level Canal studies through 1987.

STR I has had an active marine sciences program since 1965, which in part has served to provide fundamental data that will prove useful in assessing potential canal improvement projects. However, there are presently no specific studies in connection with the proposed Sea Level Canal or other alternatives. If the present trinational preparatory group (U.S., Panama, and Japan) agree on a formal study of canal improvements, STRI anticipates developing a program to assist in this process.

6. Can you tell us how your research has or could aid in the operation of the Panama Canal? For example, have you conducted research on the protection of the watershed, problems with aquatic weeds, and cloud seeding in the tropics?

STR I has been actively engaged in watershed studies over the last decade and recently summarized these results in a volume entitled "The Ecology of a Tropical Forest." While STRI heretofore has not engaged in studies on the problems of aquatic weeds, it is interested in undertaking limnological studies of Gatun Lake. The scope of this proposed study has been discussed informally with the Panama Canal Commission's Joint Committee on the Environment, and STRI has been encouraged to submit such a study. STRI does not have expertise in the area of cloud seeding and does not anticipate entering this field.

7. Who holds the title to Barro Colorado Island and the surrounding peninsulas?

As a result of the Panama Canal Treaties, all area formerly designated as the Canal Zone have reverted to the Republic of Panama.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 929.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the three bills just passed H.R. 2163, H.R. 2809, and S. 929.

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

There was no objection.

FAIR HOUSING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1983—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 98-81)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, Tuesday, July 12, 1983.)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 250 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 10.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 10, with Mr. ROSE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Monday, July 11, 1983, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation now printed in the bill shall be considered by titles as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, in lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs now printed in the bill, and each title shall be considered as having been read.

The Clerk will designate title I.

Title I reads as follows:

TITLE I—NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT

SEC. 101. The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows: "That this Act may be cited as

S. 312

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 304 of the International Travel Act of 1961 is amended by inserting the following immediately before the period at the end thereof: ", \$13,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, \$14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986".

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NONPERFORMING FUNCTIONS OF JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The bill (S. 778) authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 778

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6(e) of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 761) is amended by striking out the period in the last sentence and adding in lieu thereof ", and not to exceed \$4,342,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984."

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 840) to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 953; 20 U.S.C. 65a), relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, so as to authorize additional appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution for carrying out the purposes of said Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment:

On page 2, strike line 3, through and including line 6, and insert the following:

"(b) there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution \$786,000 for fiscal year 1984, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, and \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1988."

So as to make the bill read: purposes of said act.

S. 840

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2(b) of the National Museum Act of 1966 (20 U.S.C. 65a) is amended to read:

"(b) there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution \$786,000 for fiscal year 1984, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, and \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1988."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

The bill (S. 929) to amend the act of July 2, 1940, as amended, pertaining to appropriations for the Canal Zone Biological Area, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 929

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (20 U.S.C. 79e), is amended by striking out ", not to exceed \$750,000,".

Sec. 2. The provision in the first section of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1983.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 930) to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to purchase land in Santa Cruz County, Ariz.; which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment: On page 2, line 2, strike "such sums as may be necessary" and insert "\$150,000".

So as to make the bill read:

S. 930

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to purchase land in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, for the permanent headquarters of the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory.

Sec. 2. Effective October 1, 1984, there is authorized to be appropriated \$150,000 to carry out the purpose of this Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING A BUST OF CARL HAYDEN TO BE PLACED IN THE CAPITOL

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) to authorize and provide for a bust of Carl Hayden to be placed in the Capitol, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, as follows:

On page 1, line 4, strike "the Commission", through and including "Commission)" on line 6, and insert "the Joint Committee on the Library (hereinafter referred to as the 'Joint Committee')";

On page 2, line 4, strike ", subject", through and including "1968," on line 6;

On page 2, line 10, strike "Commission", and insert "Joint Committee";

On page 2, line 13, strike "January 1, 1984", and insert "January 3, 1985";

On page 2, line 13, strike "Commission", and insert "Joint Committee";

On page 2, line 17, strike "Commission", and insert "Joint Committee"; and

On page 2, line 21, strike "Commission", and insert "Joint Committee";

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I am delighted that the Senate is ready to take favorable action on passage of

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, introduced by me for Senator DeCONCINI and myself and for the chairman of the Rules Committee, Senator MATTHIAS, to authorize the commission of a bust of the late Senator Carl Hayden from Arizona in order to commemorate his unique service in the Senate and to the Nation. The resolution further provides that the bust will be placed in the Capitol or one of the Senate office buildings.

Not only did Carl Hayden serve in the U.S. Senate and the Congress longer than anyone else in American history, but also, his contributions and achievements are virtually unparalleled, even though they are not well known because Carl shared credit and worked for results, not publicity.

Carl Hayden's work was done for all practical purposes before legislation reached the Senate floor. He did not go in for flowery speeches aimed at the Press Gallery; he accomplished what he set out to accomplish for his State and Nation and did his real work in committee and behind the scenes.

Carl's family was among one of the original wave of pioneers who settled in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, and Carl was born in the territory of Arizona 35 years before it became a State.

He became the first elected Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Arizona in 1912 and was elected to the Senate in 1926. His combined congressional service totaled 57 years when he retired in 1968.

Mr. President, I hope the House of Representatives will follow the action of the Senate today by acting promptly and favorably on the resolutions so that we may do a proper job in honoring Carl Hayden, whose record of service will probably never be reached in Congress history.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 7

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in honor of Carl Hayden, who served in the United States Congress longer than any other man in history, the Joint Committee on the Library (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Committee") is authorized and directed to provide for the design and sculpture of a bronze or marble bust of Carl Hayden. The Joint Committee is further authorized and directed, to accept such bust on behalf of the Senate and to cause such bust to be placed in an appropriate location within the Senate wing of the Capitol or any of the Senate Office Buildings, or any room, space, or corridor thereof.

Sec. 2. (a) The Joint Committee is authorized to solicit and accept gifts of property, real or personal, or services to carry out the provisions of this resolution. After January 3, 1985 the Joint Committee shall not solicit or accept any such gifts, and shall expend or use all such gifts before expending any moneys provided for in subsection (b).

(b) Expenses incurred by the Joint Committee in carrying out the provisions of this

SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES



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