

APPROVED
DEC 23 1963

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

DEC 21 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 7044 - Corregidor-Bataan Memorial
Sponsor - Rep. Selden (D) Alabama

Last Day for Action

December 31, 1963 - Tuesday

Purpose

To authorize \$1.5 million for the construction of a memorial on Corregidor Island commemorating the course of World War II in the Pacific, and to provide for the termination of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Agency Recommendations

Bureau of the Budget

Approval

Veterans' Administration
Department of State

Approval
Approval

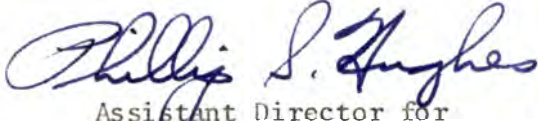
Discussion

The Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission was established in 1953 by Act of Congress in order to plan an appropriate memorial to the Americans and Filipinos who fought on Bataan and Corregidor and elsewhere in the Pacific during World War II. Proposals for a large monumental structure were considered by the Commission and the Congress, but the proposal which has now been enacted would provide instead for the dignified restoration of Corregidor Island as a battlefield site and only modest new construction of facilities for visitors. This plan was agreed upon by President Kennedy and Vice President Pelaez of the Philippines at their meeting in June 1962. Shortly afterwards, the Philippine Government accepted responsibility for the maintenance of the site after it is restored.

The funds authorized for the memorial would be appropriated to the Veterans' Administration, which would be able to maintain appropriate working relations with the Philippine Government during the period of restoration and construction because that agency maintains a staff in Manila.

H.R. 7044 would terminate the life of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission upon completion of the work, or by May 6, 1967, whichever is earlier.

We recommend approval of the bill as providing a satisfactory conclusion to the efforts of the American and Philippine governments to commemorate the close association of their peoples. Not to approve the bill could lead to bad feeling while approval would make a positive contribution to continued good relations.


Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

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(signed) **WILLIAM S. HUGHES**

Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

December 20, 1963

The Honorable
Kermit Gordon
Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

This is in reply to the request of Mr. Phillip S. Hughes for a report on the enrolled enactment of H. R. 7044, 88th Congress.

The bill would amend Public Law 193, 83rd Congress (36 USC 426), which created the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, to provide on Corregidor Island a memorial, as prescribed in the bill, to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II.

The measure would authorize the appropriation to the Veterans Administration of sums not to exceed \$1,500,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill. In this connection, you will recall that on October 4, 1963, we requested the appropriation of that amount in anticipation of the early enactment of H. R. 7044.

The Veterans Administration was not requested by the Congress to render a report on H. R. 7044. However, although we were not soliciting this undertaking, as indicated on page 3 of the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, we informally advised the Committee after clearance with your office that we would not object to assuming such responsibility if the Congress so desired. Copies of that Committee report, as well as the Senate report which contain detailed background material on the bill, (H. Rept. No. 691 and S. Rept. No. 783, 88th Cong.) are enclosed for your information.

RECEIVED

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BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

the following for your information:
The Committee on the Budget has received a letter from the
Department of the Interior, dated December 17, 1963, in which
it is stated that the Department is planning to submit to the
Committee a bill for the purpose of increasing the number of
members of the Board of Geographical Names from 15 to 25.
The Committee has no objection to the proposed increase in the
number of members of the Board, and it is recommended that the
Department be authorized to submit the bill to the House of
Representatives.

The Committee on the Budget has also received a letter from the
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Very truly yours,

Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.



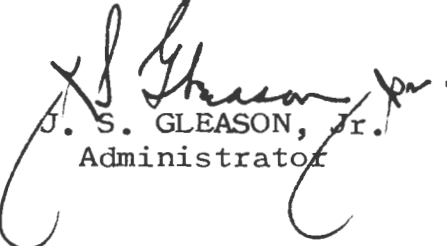
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The Honorable Kermit Gordon

The basic issue underlying this legislation appears to be of primary concern to the State Department and the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. I assume, therefore, you will request their recommendations as to Presidential action on the bill.

Insofar as the Veterans Administration is concerned, I have no objection to H. R. 7044, and accordingly recommend that the President approve the bill.

Sincerely,


J. S. GLEASON, Jr.
Administrator

Encls.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1963

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I have your communication of December 18, 1963 requesting the Department's views on an Act relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission (H.R. 7044) and providing for the construction of a battlefield memorial park on Corregidor island.

The Department supports this legislation and strongly recommends approval of this enactment.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
Kermit Gordon,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

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DISSECTED, BUREAU OF THE REEF.
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WATERBURY BOOK CO.
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THE JOINT COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT OF THE OATHMAKER
THE JOINT COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT OF THE OATHMAKER

1960
I have been thinking of you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I am still the same old me, but I have learned a lot of things since we last spoke. I am still working hard, but I am also trying to find time for my hobbies. I hope you are doing the same. I would love to hear from you soon. Write when you have a chance. I am always here for you. Love, [Name]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

AUGUST 19, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SELDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7044]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7044) to amend Public Law 193, 83d Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 11, strike out "American Battle Monuments Commission" and insert in lieu thereof "Veterans' Administration".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide an authorization for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as the U.S. share of developing Corregidor Island into a memorial site.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 7044 was introduced by Hon. Armistead I. Selden, Jr., and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on June 13, 1963. An identical measure, H.R. 7103, was introduced on the same date by Hon. William S. Mailliard and referred to the committee. On June 20 the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific considered H.R. 7044 in executive session and ordered the bill favorably reported to the full committee. On August 6 the full committee ordered the bill favorably reported with an amendment.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission was created by an act of Congress in 1953. The function of the Commission in cooperation with the Philippine Government was to plan a memorial on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay that would be a tribute to the sacrifices of those Filipinos and Americans who fought side by side on Bataan and Corregidor during World War II. Subsequently the concept of the memorial was broadened to commemorate all men who fought under the American flag in the Pacific theater during World War II. Included among these were the thousands of Filipinos who fought so valiantly in all our services as well as in guerrilla groups to defeat the forces of aggression. Because of its historical significance as well as its accessibility, Corregidor was selected as the site of the memorial.

The 1953 act provided for a Commission of nine members, three from the House of Representatives, three from the Senate, and three noncongressional Commissioners. The present members of the Commission are:

Representative Armistead I. Selden, Jr., Alabama (term expires May 15, 1967).

Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida (term expires May 15, 1967).

Representative William S. Mailliard, California (term expires May 15, 1967).

Senator Clifford Case, New Jersey (term expires May 15, 1967).

Senator Clair Engle, California (term expires May 15, 1967).

Senator Gale McGee, Wyoming (term expires May 15, 1967).

Hon. Emmet O'Neal (term expires May 8, 1966).

Mr. Frank Hewlett, Virginia (term expires May 8, 1966).

Mr. John Leims, Missouri (term expires June 12, 1966).

The Philippine Government has created a companion commission known as the Philippine National Shrines Commission, one of the responsibilities of which is to work with the American Commission.

The thinking of the Commission with respect to an appropriate memorial and its financing has gone through several stages. Originally it was planned to erect a replica of the Statue of Liberty. This was changed to provide for a large memorial structure the design of which was chosen in a competition. It was expected that the U.S. share of the cost of this structure, including improvements to the island and supporting facilities, would be \$7,500,000. This was to be financed by public subscription. When this did not prove possible, other plans for financing were considered. For example, a proposal making available the proceeds from the sale of old naval vessels passed the House of Representatives but failed to receive Senate approval. In neither the legislative branch nor the executive branch, however, was there enthusiasm for the particular memorial. Under Secretary of State Ball so advised the Philippine Government in March 1962.

As an alternative to the original memorial structure, the United States proposed, and the Philippine Government agreed, that a much more modest plan would be desirable. Corregidor would be transformed from the state of ruin into which it had fallen into a simple but dignified memorial area comparable to Saratoga or Gettysburg.

The site would be consecrated ground. Other improvements would include the erection of historical markers, the restoration of sites such as the famous Malinta Tunnel, the repair of roads, the installation of facilities for electricity and water, and a small pavilion that would serve as a tourist center, house an auditorium and serve as a repository for historical documents. Twin flagpoles would be erected at the highest point on the island from which flags of both countries would fly and be illuminated at night. The Philippine Government is prepared to accept its share of responsibility including arrangements for guards, for adequate transportation to the island, and for collaboration with the United States in the production of a documentary film that would put in perspective the story of Corregidor. The Philippine Government has already started to clean up the island to make it attractive to visitors. The Malinta Tunnel has been repaired, jungle brush and growth and live shells are now being removed, and the roads are under repair.

The bill carries an authorization for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as the full and final cost of the project to the U.S. Government. As originally introduced, the money would have been appropriated to the American Battle Monuments Commission. That body requested that it not be assigned jurisdiction since it would serve only as an agent for the execution of a construction project which it had not planned and for which it would not have continuing responsibility. The Veterans' Administration, on the other hand, has the administrative organization in Manila to undertake this project and is willing to assume the responsibility. The Bureau of the Budget expressed no objection to this arrangement. Accordingly, the committee amended the bill to authorize the appropriation to be made to the Veterans' Administration.

The amount of \$1,500,000 will enable the Veterans' Administration to participate in, and pay a share of, the authorized restoration and construction. This sum approximates the peso equivalent that the Philippine Government is contributing toward the project. After the improvements and necessary construction are completed, the Philippine Government will be responsible for the maintenance and operation. The language of the bill is not intended to discourage contributions from private sources that may permit the construction of a more elaborate memorial and of additional facilities for visitors. The bill also provides for the termination of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission upon the completion of the construction authorized in the bill or on May 6, 1967, whichever is the earlier.

The Department of State has submitted the following letter in support of H.R. 7044:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1963.

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MORGAN: I am writing to express the Department's opinion concerning two identical bills (H.R. 7044 and H.R. 7103) dealing with the proposed restoration of Corregidor Island as a battlefield site.

The Department strongly supports the proposal which if completed would provide a memorial worthy of those who fought and died both

on Bataan as well as on Corregidor. It would be in keeping with our general tradition of the simple dignified restoration of battlefield sites.

During his visit in June 1962, Vice President Pelaez of the Philippines expressed to President Kennedy the desire of the Philippine Government to proceed along the lines now contemplated. In a note dated July 20, 1962, the Philippine Government accepted the responsibility for the continual maintenance of the battlefield site when restored with the assistance of the United States. As evidence of its good faith, the Philippine Government is already undertaking some restoration work of a limited nature. It plans to establish a regular boat service from Manila to the island. As is done in our own national historic areas, a modest fee would be charged for admission. There is good reason for believing that the project might become self-supporting.

The Department is gratified by the bipartisan interest in the project as shown by the introduction of identical bills from both sides of the aisle. We hope that this augurs well for the eventual success of the proposal. It would be most unfortunate should it become a matter of legislative controversy since such a turn might be misunderstood in the Philippines.

The Department would like to take this opportunity to commend the members of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission for their unstinted efforts over the years to insure that the sacrifices of the Americans and Filipinos who fought there are fittingly remembered by later generations, thus serving a continuing link between the American and Filipino peoples.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT APPROVED AUGUST 5, 1953

(36 U.S.C. 426)

AN ACT To create a Commission to be known as the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, within ninety days from the passage of this Act, shall appoint, and he is hereby empowered to appoint, a Commission to be known as the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission, to be composed of nine members, three of whom shall be Members of the Senate of the United States, three of whom shall be Members of the House of

Representatives, and three of whom shall be other citizens of the United States of America; said members to be appointed for a term of four years and to serve without salary, except that the members of such Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. Service of an individual as a member of the Commission shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99) or section 283 or 284 of title 18 of the United States Code. Said Commission shall be authorized by the President to cooperate and communicate directly with any similar agency which may be appointed in the Republic of the Philippines in a study for the survey, location, and erection on Corregidor Island of a building and other structures, and the use of Corregidor Island as a memorial to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II.

Said Commission may cooperate with any such agency in the Republic of the Philippines in the study of specifications, estimates, and plans for the financing of a suitable memorial on Corregidor Island, which may include buildings, tunnels, roads, and a replica of the Statue of Liberty.

(a) To accept, in its discretion, from any source, public or private, money or other gifts to be used for the purpose of making surveys and investigations, formulating, preparing and considering plans and estimates for the construction of as well as for the actual construction of such memorial or other expenses of such memorial.

(b) To secure directly from any executive department or independent establishment information, suggestions, estimates, and assistance, and each such department or independent agency is authorized to furnish such help as may be requested by the Commission.

(c) To decide, after consultation with a similar commission in the Philippines, as to the type of memorial, including all structures, repairs, roads, and improvements on Corregidor Island; and to decide as to the manner in which any money shall be raised in gifts, public subscriptions, or otherwise, and to decide how any and all funds received by the Commission shall be expended for the development and completion of a memorial on Corregidor Island.

(d) To establish offices in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in or outside of the United States, and procure the necessary supplies and equipment for the operation of any such office.

(e) To contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment inside and outside of the United States and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects and other technical and professional personnel.

(f) To adopt a seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(g) Notwithstanding section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 62), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a) or any other Federal law, one retired officer of the services mentioned in the Career Compensation Act of 1949 may be appointed to any civilian office or position in the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission created by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), for a period of not to exceed five years, and receive retired pay as a retired officer and civilian compensation

concurrently. The retired status, office, rank, or grade such retired officer may occupy or hold, or any emolument, prerequisite, right, privilege, or benefit, incident to or arising out of such status, office, rank or grade, shall be in no way affected by reason of such appointment to or employment in such Commission.

(h) The Commission may employ, for a period of not to exceed five years, without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

(i) *The plans for the memorial shall include the following: Twin flagpoles at a high point on Corregidor Island, illuminated at night, from which the flags of the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines would fly; a suitable building, or buildings, for use as an auditorium and tourist center; and a contiguous battlefield park of appropriate size in which may be placed historical markers and mementos of the Pacific phase of World War II. For showing in the auditorium and in other appropriate places, the United States may participate in the preparation, in cooperation with the Philippine authorities, of a documentary film commemorating the story of Bataan and Corregidor, and other appropriate films of the Pacific phase of World War II. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, to the Veterans' Administration, without fiscal year limitation, such sums of money, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph (i). Nothing in this subparagraph (i) shall be considered to prevent the construction of such additional components as may be hereinafter authorized, or as may be provided for from public contributions.*

Such Commission shall not later than one year after its appointment, report to the President of the United States the extent and results of its activities and its resolutions relative to such an erection of a memorial on Corregidor Island, and the President shall transmit such report to the Congress of the United States. Thereafter the Commission shall annually submit to the President a report of the progress of the work of the Commission and a statement of its financial transactions during the preceding year, and the President shall transmit such report to the Congress of the United States. Before the conclusion of its work, the Commission shall promptly submit a final report, and the Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after such submission of such final report. The records and archives of the Commission shall, when no longer required by the Commission, be deposited with the National Archives.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums of money not to exceed \$200,000 as may be necessary for the expenses of the Commission.

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CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

DECEMBER 16, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7044]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7044), to amend Public Law 193, 83d Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, report the same favorably to the Senate without amendment and recommend that the bill be passed.

PURPOSE

H.R. 7044 authorizes the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of developing Corregidor Island in Manila Bay as a memorial site to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II. The memorial site is to include twin flagpoles from which the American and Philippine flags would fly, a building or buildings suitable for use as an auditorium and tourist center, and a contiguous battlefield park with appropriate markers and mementos of the Pacific phase of World War II.

BACKGROUND

The Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission has attempted since the date of its establishment in 1953 to bring to a conclusion its task to cooperate with a similarly appointed Philippine commission in a "study for the survey, location, and erection on Corregidor Island of a building and other structures, and the use of Corregidor Island as a memorial to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II." Several plans put forth by the Commission during this period failed to win sufficient support for enactment. The most recent of these was a proposal to finance a substantial memorial, esti-

mated to cost \$7,500,000 through the sales of U.S. surplus naval vessels.

The basis for the present proposal was laid in June of 1962, during a visit of Philippine Vice President Pelaez with President Kennedy, at which time agreement was reached to proceed along the lines contemplated in H.R. 7044. Subsequently, in a note dated July 20, 1962, the Philippine Government accepted the responsibility for the continual maintenance of the battlefield site when restored with the assistance of the United States.

As evidence of its good faith, the Philippine Government has already begun to clear the site, which has become overgrown through the years, and has authorized the appropriation of 4 million pesos (approximately \$1,500,000).

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 7044 was introduced by Representative Selden on June 13, 1963, and passed the House on October 1, 1963. On December 16, 1963, the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive session, heard testimony by Robert J. Ballantyne, officer in charge of Philippine affairs, Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; Emmet O'Neal, Chairman of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission; and Capt. Samuel G. Kelly, Executive Director of the Commission, all in support of H.R. 7044. The committee also had available to it the written comments of the Department of State, of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, and of the Senate members of the Commission, which follow:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 3, 1963.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of November 6 providing the Department an opportunity to make known its views regarding H.R. 7044, a bill to convert a part of the island of Corregidor into a battlefield memorial.

The Department, in its letter of June 24, 1963, to the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, noted its support of this bill. We continue to support the bill which would authorize U.S. participation in the construction on Corregidor of a dignified memorial honoring American and Filipino soldiers who defended Bataan and Corregidor in the early days of World War II and the other American servicemen who returned to liberate the Philippines in 1944 and 1945.

Philippine efforts to restore Corregidor and convert it into a battlefield shrine are well underway, a boat service from Manila to the island has been arranged, and the Philippine Government, in a note to our Embassy dated July 20, 1962, accepted the responsibility for the continual maintenance of the Corregidor memorial once it has been completed.

We believe that U.S. participation in the memorializing of Corregidor along the lines provided for in H.R. 7044 would accomplish the task undertaken over 10 years ago by the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission and would provide a continuing and fitting reminder to both Americans and Filipinos of the sacrifices both countries made in the common effort during the war.

The general provisions of H.R. 7044 were discussed in June 1962, between Vice President Pelaez of the Philippines and President Kennedy, and it was determined at that time that it would be appropriate to proceed in the fashion provided for by this bill. The Department hopes that H.R. 7044 can be given favorable consideration during the current congressional session.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., November 16, 1963.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: The Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission was created by Congress in 1953. It is not my purpose to outline the reason for its creation, and the importance of its purposes. I shall confine my remarks, chiefly, to a summary of its history, and the present situation.

Congress, in passing the basic legislation, directed the Commission to work for the preservation of Corregidor Island as a shrine for the perpetuation of a memorial to those who served in the war in the Pacific during World War II. Subsequent legislative acts broadened the authority of the Commission with the idea of a memorial to all who served in the far Pacific, including Filipinos. Congress recognized that it had authorized and appropriated about \$40 million for memorials and memorial cemeteries in Europe to those Americans who served in World Wars I and II. In all Asia there is but one memorial cemetery, near Manila. It is a well-established fact that there is no more glorious achievement in American or other history than the war in the far Pacific, which was fought by 4 million Americans 8,000 miles from our shores and almost half the way around the world. Your Commission in carrying out the directions given to it by Congress, contacted the Philippine Government. The Philippines created their own National Shrines Commission and directed it to work with our Commission, which it has done and even sent their Commission to the United States to confer with us.

The Philippines have set aside Corregidor Island as a permanent shrine, to be appropriately improved to carry out the meaning of the memorial. In designating Corregidor as a shrine, the Philippines have made a substantial financial contribution to the effort, for Corregidor, if otherwise used, could be of financial value far in excess of what the United States is expected to put into it. Furthermore, the Philippine Congress has authorized 4 million pesos for the preparation of Corregidor Island for memorial purposes and has agreed to maintain the memorial when completed.

Your Commission recommended to Congress that \$7½ million be authorized for the memorial, and a bill to that effect was passed by

the House of Representatives in an earlier Congress, but there was not sufficient time left in that session for the Senate to consider it. Since that time the White House and the State Department advised the Commission that they have been in conference with the Philippine Government, and that they are supporting the memorial idea, but suggested the present bill, H.R. 7044, which reduces the authorization to \$1½ million. This is agreeable to the Philippine Government. With this amount Corregidor Island will be preserved as a shrine, and improved generally as many of our historic sites are improved. The Philippines have endorsed the new plan, and are very hopeful that immediate action will bring an end to the 10 years of waiting. They have agreed to accept the responsibility of maintenance, so there will be no need for further expenditures by the United States. The Commission has an unused authorization for \$100,000 and that with the \$1,500,000 to be authorized is sufficient to carry out the wishes of the Congress and the Philippine Government.

Manila is a world crossroad and a memorial on Corregidor Island will be visited by many thousands of tourists each year. It will beautifully memorialize the service in the war in the far Pacific; it will have a definite meaning to all Asiatics who know of it and see it, and will meaningfully testify to the appreciation of the United States of their Filipino allies. It will be a tangible bond between the United States and the Philippines, and living Filipinos and generations to come, will understand and appreciate it.

Since the bill carries out the expressed wish of Congress and is a compromise promoted by the executive branch and concurred in by the Philippines we respectfully request that it be approved by the committee and passed by the Senate as has been done recently by the House of Representatives.

The Philippine Government and the people are very active at this time in starting the proper preservation of Corregidor Island as stated above. The Government has authorized 4 million pesos to be spent, and the Philippines are even now at work to clear up Corregidor Island to make it presentable to visitors. There was a newspaper report that the authorization was increased to 9 million pesos. Private enterprise has purchased a hydrofoil boat which will take visitors to Corregidor from Manila in a matter of a half hour or so. The proposal of the United States made by the State Department is for the United States to cooperate by authorizing \$1½ million which is to be used to prepare the topside of Corregidor Island as a memorial park, and to rehabilitate the several American gun positions which were active in the war. In addition it is planned to place a memorial building there which will have a fireproof library (there is no such building now in the Philippines), a place for the preservation of the memorabilia of the war, and a small auditorium. Further there will be many things done to detail and preserve the history of the war, with other inspirational features. The bill, H.R. 7044, is a compromise designed to bring about the actual start of the memorial. The Commission had recommended \$7,500,000 for that purpose but the executive branch of the Government recommended that this sum be reduced to \$1,500,000 in order to make the memorial an actuality now, which the Philippine Government is urging.

The Commission supports the compromise and respectfully requests prompt action on H.R. 7044. If it is desired the Commission would

gladly appear before the Foreign Relations Committee but we trust that it will not be necessary, since the main facts are known to you and your committee.

Respectfully yours,

EMMET O'NEAL, *Chairman.*

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., December 11, 1963.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
*Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BILL: As members of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, we write in behalf of H.R. 7044, an authorization bill to provide \$1.5 million for development of Corregidor Island as a memorial site.

It is now more than two decades since the heroic stand of the Americans and Filipinos at Corregidor and the horror of the Bataan death march. Our Commission is scheduled to expire in May of 1967. Between now and then, there is much to be done, including the coordination of the plans with the Philippine National Shrines Commission, if the Commission is to achieve the purpose for which it was established by Congress in 1953.

There is now a general agreement, including that of the Philippine Government, on the revised plans for the site, and H.R. 7044 has been endorsed by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of State as well as interested veterans' organizations. The \$1.5 million it would authorize represents the full and final cost of the project to the U.S. Government.

We realize the committee has a number of important matters before it but, because action on H.R. 7044 at this session would mean so much in advancing the work of the Commission, we are hopeful that the committee will find it possible to consider it favorably in the very near future.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. CASE, *U.S. Senator.*
GALE W. MCGEE, *U.S. Senator.*
CLAIR ENGLE, *U.S. Senator.*

At the conclusion of the executive hearing, the committee voted without objection to report the bill favorably to the Senate.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

The committee regards the provisions of H.R. 7044 as a reasonable compromise between the earlier, more grandiose, proposals and continued protracted planning.

The committee noted that the House of Representatives added to the provisions of H.R. 7044 permissive authorization for the United States to "participate in the preparation, in cooperation with the Philippine authorities, of a documentary film commemorating the story of Bataan and Corregidor, and other appropriate films of the Pacific phase of World War II." In exercising this permissive authority, the committee hopes that the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial

Commission will take under serious consideration similar means of enhancing the attraction of the memorial site, including the possibility of staging a production along the lines of the "light and sound" spectacles shown in Europe and in the United States.

Since the witnesses before the committee made references to the battlefields at Gettysburg and Saratoga as examples of what is envisioned for Corregidor Island, the committee inquired into safeguards against commercialization of the consecrated site. The committee is fully conscious of the fact that the island is being set aside for this purpose by the Philippine Government and that the Philippine Government retains full sovereignty over it. Moreover, the committee realizes that, inasmuch as the island is 20 miles from Manila, certain tourist services will have to be provided at the site. Nevertheless, the committee expects the Department of State to be alert to any opportunity, during the negotiation of the bilateral agreement or agreements which will implement this joint endeavor, to obtain appropriate assurances that the site will be maintained in a dignified fashion and protected against excessive commercial exploitation.

Lastly, the committee places heavy reliance on the commitment by the Philippine Government to maintain and operate the site in perpetuity. With the completion of the works contemplated in H.R. 7044, the responsibility of the U.S. Government in this matter is ended. Indeed, H.R. 7044 provides for the termination of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission "upon completion of the construction authorized by this act, or on May 6, 1967, whichever shall first occur."

The committee believes that H.R. 7044 constitutes a practicable undertaking and urges the Senate to pass this bill so as to bring to a close a matter which has occupied the Congress from time to time for 10 years.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT APPROVED AUGUST 5, 1953

(36 U.S.C. 426)

AN ACT To create a Commission to be known as the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission

-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, within ninety days from the passage of this Act, shall appoint, and he is hereby empowered to appoint, a Commission to be known as the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission, to be composed of nine members, three of whom shall be Members of the Senate of the United States, three of whom shall be Members of the House of Representatives, and three of whom shall be other citizens of the United States of America; said members to be appointed for a term of four years and to serve without salary, except that the members of such Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other

necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. Service of an individual as a member of the Commission shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99) or section 283 or 284 of title 18 of the United States Code. Said Commission shall be authorized by the President to cooperate and communicate directly with any similar agency which may be appointed in the Republic of the Philippines in a study for the survey, location, and erection on Corregidor Island of a building and other structures, and the use of Corregidor Island as a memorial to the Philippine and American soldiers, sailors, and marines who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II.

Said Commission may cooperate with any such agency in the Republic of the Philippines in the study of specifications, estimates, and plans for the financing of a suitable memorial on Corregidor Island, which may include buildings, tunnels, roads, and a replica of the Statue of Liberty.

(a) To accept, in its discretion, from any source, public or private, money or other gifts to be used for the purpose of making surveys and investigations, formulating, preparing, and considering plans and estimates for the construction of, as well as for the actual construction of, such memorial or other expenses of such memorial.

(b) To secure directly from any executive department or independent establishment information, suggestions, estimates, and assistance, and each such department or independent agency is authorized to furnish such help as may be requested by the Commission.

(c) To decide, after consultation with a similar commission in the Philippines, as to the type of memorial, including all structures, repairs, roads, and improvements on Corregidor Island; and to decide as to the manner in which any money shall be raised in gifts, public subscriptions, or otherwise, and to decide how any and all funds received by the Commission shall be expended for the development and completion of a memorial on Corregidor Island.

(d) To establish offices in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in or outside of the United States, and procure the necessary supplies and equipment for the operation of any such office.

(e) To contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment inside and outside of the United States and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects and other technical and professional personnel.

(f) To adopt a seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(g) Notwithstanding section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 62), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a) or any other Federal law, one retired officer of the services mentioned in the Career Compensation Act of 1949 may be appointed to any civilian office or position in the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission created by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), for a period of not to exceed five years, and receive retired pay as a retired officer and civilian compensation concurrently. The retired status, office, rank, or grade such retired officer may occupy or hold, or any emolument, prerequisite, right, privilege, or benefit, incident to or arising out of such status, office, rank or grade, shall be in no way affected by reason of such appointment to or employment in such Commission.

(h) The Commission may employ, for a period of not to exceed five years, without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

(i) *The plans for the memorial shall include the following: Twin flagpoles at a high point on Corregidor Island illuminated at night, from which the flags of the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines would fly; a suitable building, or buildings, for use as an auditorium and tourist center; and a contiguous battlefield park of appropriate size in which may be placed historical markers and mementos of the Pacific phase of World War II. For showing in the auditorium and in other appropriate places, the United States may participate in the preparation, in cooperation with the Philippine authorities, of a documentary film commemorating the story of Bataan and Corregidor, and other appropriate films of the Pacific phase of World War II. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, to the Veterans' Administration, without fiscal year limitation, such sums of money, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph (i). Nothing in this subparagraph (i) shall be considered to prevent the construction of such additional components as may be hereinafter authorized, or as may be provided for from public contributions.*

Such Commission shall not later than one year after its appointment, report to the President of the United States the extent and results of its activities and its resolutions relative to such an erection of a memorial on Corregidor Island, and the President shall transmit such report to the Congress of the United States. Thereafter the Commission shall annually submit to the President a report of the progress of the work of the Commission and a statement of its financial transactions during the preceding year, and the President shall transmit such report to the Congress of the United States. Before the conclusion of its work, the Commission shall promptly submit a final report, and the Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after such submission of such final report. The records and archives of the Commission shall, when no longer required by the Commission, be deposited with the National Archives.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums of money not to exceed \$200,000 as may be necessary for the expenses of the Commission.

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the ninth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three*

An Act

To amend Public Law 193, Eighty-third Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to create a Commission to be known as the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission" approved August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, is amended by inserting immediately after subparagraph (h) the following new subparagraph:

"(i) The plans for the memorial shall include the following: Twin flagpoles at a high point on Corregidor Island, illuminated at night, from which the flags of the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines would fly; a suitable building, or buildings, for use as an auditorium and tourist center; and a contiguous battlefield park of appropriate size in which may be placed historical markers and mementos of the Pacific phase of World War II. For showing in the auditorium and in other appropriate places, the United States may participate in the preparation, in cooperation with the Philippine authorities, of a documentary film commemorating the story of Bataan and Corregidor, and other appropriate films of the Pacific phase of World War II. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, to the Veterans' Administration, without fiscal year limitation, such sums of money, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph (i). Nothing in this subparagraph (i) shall be considered to prevent the construction of such additional components as may be hereinafter authorized, or as may be provided for from public contributions."

SEC. 2. The Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission shall cease to exist upon completion of the construction authorized by this Act, or on May 6, 1967, whichever shall first occur.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President pro tempore of the Senate.