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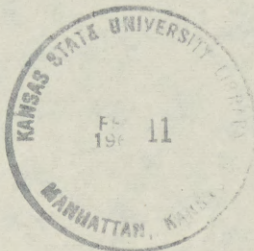
MEMORIAL TO DR. ROBERT H. GODDARD

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION ON H.J. Res. 787

DECEMBER 3, 1963

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MEMORIAL TO DR. ROBERT H. GODDARD

HEARING
BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

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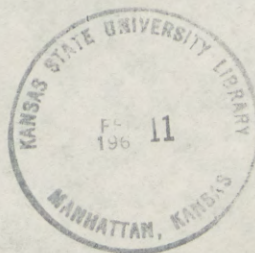
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MEMORIAL TO DOCTOR ROBERT H. GODDARD

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1963

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 214-B Longworth Building, the Honorable George P. Miller (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. We now consider a bill, House Joint Resolution 787 introduced by our colleague, Mr. Martin, providing for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry.

(The bill is as follows:)

[H.J. Res. 787, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Doctor Robert H. Goddard, the father of American rocketry

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall erect in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts an appropriate memorial to the late Doctor Robert H. Goddard, former professor of physics at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the father of American rocketry.

The memorial shall comprise an appropriate bronze statue of the inventor and his early rocket, in a park setting, and may be in the vicinity of his first launchings in central Massachusetts or adjacent to a science facility in Massachusetts carrying on the type of aeronautical research in which the late Doctor Goddard was engaged throughout his life. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall request the advice and comment of the Commission of Fine Arts with respect to the design and setting of the statue.

The memorial shall give appropriate recognition to the two Goddard patents of 1914 which were basic to the future of rocketry; to the world's first liquid-fuel flight from a farmyard in Auburn, Massachusetts, on March 16, 1926; and to other pioneering efforts advancing his country's achievements in rocketry and supersonic flight.

SEC. 2. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Scheer is here from NASA. Mr. Scheer is Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs.

(The biography of Mr. Julian W. Scheer is as follows:)

BIOGRAPHIC STATEMENT ON JULIAN W. SCHEER

Julian W. Scheer joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in November 1962 as a consultant in public affairs, was named Deputy Administrator for Public Affairs in February 1963, and Deputy Administrator for Technology Utilization and Policy Planning in April 1963. He was named to his present position on November 1, 1963.

Before joining NASA, Mr. Scheer was a reporter-columnist for 10 years on the Charlotte (N.C.) News. He entered the newspaper business in 1939, working for a chain of weekly newspapers in Virginia, and subsequently owned and operated his own newspaper feature syndicate, served as assistant director of sports information at the University of North Carolina, and was a freelance writer.

He is the author of three books, including "First into Outer Space," and has a fourth book scheduled for publication next year.

A native of Richmond, Va., he is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you proceed, Mr. Scheer?

STATEMENT OF JULIAN W. SCHEER, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, NASA

Mr. SCHEER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I don't have a prepared statement, but I would like to paraphrase, if I may, the report that was sent to the committee on December 2, 1963, which asked for the agency's views on this joint resolution.

The legislation would, of course, require that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration erect an appropriate memorial in the State of Massachusetts to Dr. Robert H. Goddard.

As provided, the memorial would be a bronze statue of Dr. Goddard located in a park setting near the site of the first launching, or adjacent to a Massachusetts science facility performing aeronautical research.

The legislation provides that NASA obtained advice and comments of the Commission of Fine Arts on the design and setting of the statue.

We have no objection to the passage of the resolution. It should be noted, however, that the proposed legislation has been accomplished in part by the following actions:

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has fully recognized Dr. Goddard and his historic pioneering research on rockets, missiles, and jet propulsion by the establishment of the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md.

Congress has also provided high recognition to the achievements of Dr. Goddard by the award of the Dr. Robert H. Goddard Medal under the provisions of the act of September 16, 1959.

There is also a National Medal of Science—I think you have a replica of that on the wall to my rear—which gives recognition to outstanding contributions in the field of physical, biological, mathematical, and engineering sciences.

However, I think it should be noted that Dr. Goddard has not been honored in his home State. There is a great deal of interest in that State, as I understand it. You perhaps are aware of a new book called "The High Man," and there is a great deal of national interest at this time in the man and his work.

We did attempt to secure some estimate on the cost, and I will be glad to answer any questions you may have along these lines. I have no formal statement to make on the cost, other than some ballpark figures that we did receive from the Commission of Fine Arts and the State Department which has been somewhat engaged in this sort of activity.

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Karth.

Mr. KARTH. Can you give us some idea of the figures?

Mr. SCHEER. We have no idea on the ground preparation or the setting, and an appropriate statue of the kind you would see is similar to one erected in Arlington for Admiral Byrd, and a statue of Lincoln in New Mexico, using these two as examples for a man of the height

of Dr. Goddard, 6 feet, it is recommended that you have a bronze statue of 12 feet on a 12-foot pedestal of granite. This figure runs to \$150,000 on a rough estimate.

The estimates vary according to the sculptor, of course, but the outside figure or maximum figure should be \$150,000.

Now, you can go down from that figure to any sort of memorial you would like in the size of the figure itself, a plaque set in granite, a small figure. There are many variations on the theme, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other questions?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to set the witness straight on one bit of evidence. He says that Massachusetts hadn't done anything to honor Dr. Goddard. As a matter of fact, Massachusetts made it possible to have Dr. Goddard, because Senator Walsh and Congressman Philbin both were responsible at that time in helping get awards from the Navy Department and from the authorities for him to continue with his work, which was a very substantial help, so we did honor the man in that respect.

He was a student and an instructor at Clark University, a fine technical school in Worcester, so for that reason it was in his home State where he got the inspiration to study and do these things. It would be appropriate to have a memorial.

I don't know about the cost, but I think you people who know something about monuments, and the Appropriations Committee would have the determination of how much of a monument, but I think it should be a substantial one. After all, we are coming into a new era, and this man blazed the way for the progress that has been made.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I certainly would, to my coauthor of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe there is a story that when Dr. von Braun first came to this country, and some people talking to him about his knowledge of rocketry, where he got the experience and his inspiration, he said, "I read Dr. Goddard's book." Isn't that correct?

Mr. SCHEER. Yes, sir; it certainly is.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Will you yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Dr. Goddard is of a high level and clearly a pioneer in the space age, so I would say he is worthy of the honor by such a statue. He is worthy of being honored, and I believe it should be an adequate amount and should be done well. I think that should be a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume that if this bill, or this resolution is adopted, NASA would have to submit a budget estimate.

Mr. ROUEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, excuse me. There is nothing in Mr. Martin's bill about the obtaining of land on which to erect this monument or where it will be erected. Isn't that customary?

Mr. MARTIN. If you are going to pay anything for the land, but I went under the presumption that Clark University would be happy to give some land on their campus.

Mr. ROUEBUSH. In other words, Mr. Martin, if I may address my remarks to you, you propose to erect this at Clark University on land donated by that university?

Mr. MARTIN. That is the impression I got when they asked me to introduce the bill.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Then the \$150,000 figure that Mr. Scheer gives is just for the fabrication of the statue, pedestal, erection of the same, and so forth, but there is no amount contained in the bill of that amount, either.

The CHAIRMAN. No; because no one had an estimate of it.

Mr. MARTIN. NASA has to get together and present it. I think it would have to come back to this committee again.

The CHAIRMAN. For authorization, yes.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Lest my remarks be misconstrued, I certainly favor the erection. Dr. Goddard has been one of my heroes for many years, and certainly I think we should honor him.

The only question I was thinking about was the orderly way of proceeding here, of getting some estimates, and costs, and so forth, before we do proceed with the thing. That was my purpose in making my remark.

The CHAIRMAN. They would have to come back to this committee with an estimate that would have to be authorized by the committee, and then, of course, it would go before the Appropriations Committee. This really is implementing it.

Mr. Riehlman?

Mr. RIEHLMAN. I think all the questions I had have been answered. In response to my colleague's questioning, I have no objection whatsoever, Mr. Chairman, and I think it is a fine idea, but I feel the proper procedure has been outlined that we will get some estimates and someone will decide the type of statue that will be erected, and when we get the costs we will have to go through the normal procedure to authorize it and then appropriate for it.

The CHAIRMAN. For the sake of the record, I made that statement that it would have to come back to this committee in the form of an estimate submitted by NASA, it would have to be authorized by this committee and in the report on the bill I am going to instruct Mr. Ducander to write suitable language of that nature into the report, so that the history of the bill is crystal clear with respect to this.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wydler.

Mr. WYDLER. Has NASA ever constructed or fabricated any statues before? Is there any precedent for such a statue being built?

The CHAIRMAN. NASA isn't going to do it. They would have to go out and select a sculptor. This authorizes NASA in effect to pay for it, that is all.

Mr. WYDLER. I know NASA is well qualified to do a great many things, but I wonder if there are people in NASA who are qualified to contract for sculpturing.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill states that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall request the advice and comment of the Commission on Fine Arts with respect to the design and setting of the statue. I am certain NASA wouldn't undertake this by itself. It would go to the Fine Arts Commission, or a commission of that nature to pass on it.

Mr. WYDLER. Then let me ask this. Besides the question of whether we should have a memorial for Dr. Goddard, what is the reason that it is going to be built in Massachusetts?

The CHAIRMAN. Because that is where he came from, and that is where he did most of his work at Clark University. He did as much of it there as he could until he got to the point where he had to do some

experimental work and then he went out to New Mexico, I believe, here he actually fired his rockets.

Mr. WYDLER. I just wondered, Mr. Chairman, if anybody had looked into the possibility that the State of Massachusetts might be willing to pay for and erect this monument.

The CHAIRMAN. This I don't know. I couldn't answer you. I would imagine if this got along far enough, if this resolution is passed, NASA is authorized to accept donations of money for work and there might be money that could be obtained. I don't want to tell you this is the fact, but I can see where it wouldn't be hard to get money for the statue, embellish it or help it along.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I do have a request. I hope that they will not put Dr. Goddard on a horse.

Mr. GURNEY. How about on a rocket?

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I was going to say we might have some representation of the early rockets he worked on in connection with the statue.

Mr. KARTH. I am not sure that I understood Mr. Scheer's position. Does NASA support this resolution?

Mr. SCHEER. Well, I indicated I think, and perhaps my rhetoric was misunderstood by Mr. Martin, we feel that Dr. Goddard has been recognized adequately in a number of areas by a number of suitable memorials, but he has not been so recognized in a physical presentation as this would be in his home State. I recognize that his home State supported him in many other ways. We have no objection to the resolution and are quite willing to support any effort to so honor Dr. Goddard in this way.

Mr. KARTH. Then you support the resolution?

Mr. SCHEER. Yes, sir. We would work with the Commission on Fine Arts. They would select a suitable sculptor under the guidance and direction of this committee, I would suspect, and prepare the estimates for us.

As far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned, we would expect that they would donate a piece of land which would be part of their contribution and perhaps, I am sure, Clark University would prepare the land, the setting, and perhaps the landscaping for a monument of this sort.

We have some little experience in this area, and I think we would not have any difficulty in getting this sort of cooperation.

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Scheer, do you know what the history has been insofar as the agency of Government involving themselves in line with the efforts of a great man such as Dr. Goddard, for example. Is it normal that the agency of Government pays for the cost of the statue and all embellishments, or is it generally done in a different manner?

Mr. SCHEER. It is my understanding that the State Department has operated under just such a resolution as this in the past. It is the only agency that I am aware of. This was the case, I believe, of a statue of Lincoln in New Mexico.

Mr. KARTH. It normally has been the State Department or the individual State, is that correct?

Mr. SCHEER. In this case, it was the State Department which operated under the resolution, as I understand, to build a statue of Lincoln in New Mexico.

Mr. KARTH. Is there any evidence where the agency of Government having the same peculiar interest as the great man had, for example, of supporting financially the sculpturing and erection of the statue?

Mr. SCHEER. I do not know, sir.

Mr. MARTIN. I might say for the record that I don't think we need worry about the national debt limit being exceeded because of the sculpture of this statue.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been called to my attention that the Army paid for the erection of the monument commemorating the first pilot, and if I am not mistaken, the monument down in North Carolina at Kitty Hawk was paid for by the Government, too. It has been done quite frequently, and I think if you go out through the grounds of the Capitol you will see many statues that I am certain were paid for—

Mr. KARTH. I know those erected in Washington generally are paid for by the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. RUMSFELD. In discussing how Dr. Goddard has already been recognized, you mentioned that there was the Goddard Space Flight Center, and you said that Congress has established the Goddard Medal. Then the third thing you mentioned was the National Medal of Science. Is that also called the Goddard Medal of Science, or why did that come up?

Mr. SCHEER. The basic philosophy in the establishment of that medal was a medal of recognition on a Presidential level.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Did it have anything to do with Dr. Goddard?

Mr. SCHEER. No, not specifically Dr. Goddard, but it was conceived as a memorial to scientists who had worked in the Federal Government on Federal projects, as Dr. Goddard did do in World War II, and to honor people such as Dr. Goddard.

Mr. RUMSFELD. So he received this, then?

Mr. SCHEER. He did not receive this, no, but the general feeling at the time of the resolution establishing that medal was that, in the discussions at the time, that Dr. Goddard was frequently mentioned as the type of man who would have received this medal had he been around at the time.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Are there any other instances where Dr. Goddard has been honored by the Federal Government in one way or another?

Mr. SCHEER. Not by the Federal Government, though in Roswell, N. Mex., where he worked there is the Goddard Museum which is very fine and quite active in securing his artifacts and also in other space and aeronautical artifacts.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Who paid for that?

Mr. SCHEER. That is a private group that has some foundation funding. It is a very fine installation. We worked very closely with them in trying to secure artifacts for them.

The CHAIRMAN. For your information, Mr. Rumsfeld, on the back wall of the hearing room there is the replica of the Science Medal that was authorized by this committee. We have never authorized any money to go with it, but in other branches of Government when these awards are made the Government has put up money for these. This is one of the things that I presume some day we will be asked to do and I think should do. When Nobel prizes or Fermi awards are made, they carry a stipend with them, and this medal should carry it also.

Dr. Weaver.

Dr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, might it not be in order to avoid discouraging private or local government funds by spelling it out in section 2, such as rewording section 2 to read, "There are authorized to be appropriated such Federal sums to supplement private or local government funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution."

This would leave the door open for Massachusetts as a State, and for Clark University and others to contribute to this statue.

The CHAIRMAN. That, or how about a section that would authorize NASA to accept donations from public or private places as a contribution toward this? I don't know which would be the best way to work it out.

Mr. DADDARIO. Following Dr. Weaver's line of reasoning, Mr. Chairman, I think section 2 as written would carry out his intent. If anyone does wish to contribute sums, all this says is those funds that may be necessary. I don't know why you would have to change it. This does not prevent contributions from other sources.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to make it clear, would it be all right to put into the bill a provision that NASA is authorized to receive donations from private or public sources?

Mr. MARTIN. The only objection I could see about that would be whether it wouldn't open the door for a racket.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, you would have somebody out promoting it.

Mr. KARTH. It might have the effect of delaying the bill, Mr. Chairman, or the authorizing procedure that it would normally go through. Some people might think we ought to wait 5 years to find out whether or not generous souls want to contribute.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say for the record that it appears to me that putting in such a provision would just be very discouraging to any local government agency that wanted to or might put money into this or any person, because they would realize that the Federal Government in the first instance has already underwritten the whole project.

I feel the way this should be done is first they should be asked to do this, and see what they say. They may be willing to pay for this. If not, then I think would be the proper time to consider the resolution. That is my feeling.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Randall.

Mr. RANDALL. May I inquire what happens on the adoption of this joint resolution? What will be the next step after the report on this so far as this committee is concerned? Does NASA proceed then?

The CHAIRMAN. It would have to come back, as I said, but Mr. Ducander points out it is already authorized by section 2. That means then all they would have to do, if this passes, is to go to the Appropriations Committee and get the money.

Mr. RANDALL. Our colleague Mr. Martin would be better advised, but it seems to me that since it is going to be in Massachusetts, then maybe it should be a little more definite. It says "in the vicinity of" in one place here.

The reason it comes to mind is mention was made a moment ago about Kitty Hawk, the place where the first airplane flight is commemorated, is not necessarily where the Wrights were born. I

am not certain of their birthplace, but if this is where Dr. Goddard did his work, it seems to me it should be at the spot or near the spot of our first effort into space. It says here a farmyard in Auburn, Mass., or somewhere hereabouts. We should pin down the place, itself.

I would submit that for consideration, and would hope we would have some definite location on it.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Scheer where Dr. Goddard is buried?

Mr. SCHEER. Dr. Goddard is buried in Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Where was he born?

Mr. SCHEER. He was born in Massachusetts and did his work at Clark University.

Mr. MARTIN. Born there, educated, and lived all his life there. A man that does something like that is apt to be claimed by the town.

Mr. SCHEER. He only went to New Mexico, I believe it is safe to say, when his work was considered a menace to the neighboring population.

Mr. RANDALL. But wasn't the world's first rocket flight in this place somewhere near Auburn, Mass?

The CHAIRMAN. I believe he worked there, and as I remember it—and I am speaking off the top of my head—he did do some work there, and then when he got Federal support, or got some support and had to have more space, he went down to New Mexico.

Mr. SCHEER. As I remember it, the first flight of a rocket was from a cabbage patch on his farm in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. Auburn is a little town outside of Worcester. They probably wouldn't have allowed him to experiment in Worcester, so he went out there to try it out. I think that is something they would determine themselves. It isn't in my District.

Mr. WYDLER. Might I ask one question of the witness?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WYDLER. How tall is the rocket? You say the statue is going to be of him and his rocket. How tall is this rocket?

Mr. SCHEER. Well, the early experimental rockets were about 10 feet long. I think what a sculptor would want to do would be to get a proportionate sized rocket. Most of the pictures of Dr. Goddard and early rockets showed shoulder-height rockets, but they were pretty much like our present day sounding rockets, actually.

Mr. WYDLER. Thank you.

(Hon. Philip J. Philbin, Member of Congress, offered the following statement in support of H.J. Res. 787, honoring the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard:)

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, it is a great privilege and pleasure for me to urge today your approval of House Joint Resolution 787, providing for the erection of a memorial statue in honor of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard in the central Massachusetts area where he conducted his pioneer research in rocketry.

At the outset, let me commend and warmly thank my good friend, our distinguished former Speaker, Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., for his splendid efforts and outstanding work in sponsoring and advancing this worthy proposal with his House Joint Resolution 787. In addition, Chairman Miller with his House Joint Resolution 798 and Congressman James C. Cleveland with his House Joint Resolution 799 have evidenced their continuing efforts to bring new honors upon this famed pioneer of missiles and space research, who came originally from my district.

For some time past, I have sought to obtain well merited recognition of the memory and achievements of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard. Not long ago, I sponsored a special resolution providing for the issuance of a commemorative gold medal in honor of Dr. Goddard and with the effective help of such good friends as Chairman Miller and other members of this great committee, and our colleagues on the House Committee on Banking and Currency, this measure became law.

I believe that Professor Goddard is to modern rockets what Edison was to the electric light and Marconi was to electronic communication, and I am happy indeed to endorse House Joint Resolution 787, which seeks to perpetuate his life's work and achievements.

Contemporaries have seldom been kind to great creative minds and Dr. Goddard was no exception. He was reviled, derided, and insulted, but his persistence and pioneering work laid the basis for Pienemunde, the German rocket center, the V series rockets, and ultimately the great advances and achievements now being recorded in the space age.

I think that it is most appropriate for the Federal Government to arrange for the erection of suitable memorials, markers, and plaques where Professor Goddard conducted his great experiments, and it is particularly fitting that a memorial statue be erected in the area where Professor Goddard launched his first rockets in central Massachusetts, as is contemplated by this bill.

The Nation and the world will surely applaud the favorable action of this great committee on this resolution and I urge that you approve it for the early consideration of the House. We have come to realize at long last the greatness and significance of the contributions of Dr. Goddard, the father of modern rocketry, and in recent years he has been honored in many ways.

The Congress of the United States has struck off a gold medal in high tribute to Dr. Goddard. Our great space center in nearby Maryland, so meaningful to us in terms of the national security, space exploration, and the advancement of science, bears his name. Many memorials to honor him have been established in this country and throughout the world to bring enduring luster to his achievements.

It would be in our best tradition to erect a memorial statue near the site of his first experiments where, years ago, this great, dedicated man performed his pioneer experiments.

No one could possibly describe, let alone evaluate, the reach, the depth, and the everlasting vital importance of Dr. Goddard's work. Born in struggle and sacrifice conceived in genius, carried out with a courage and a determination that would not be denied, his contributions now rank by common consensus with the most epochal ever achieved by man.

In this House, no one is more familiar with or more cognizant of Dr. Goddard's great contributions than the distinguished members of this outstanding committee. You are aware of his struggles, setbacks, and the ridicule he suffered while he was alive. I know that you will give most sympathetic consideration to House Joint Resolution 787 because it is most fitting for contemporary history to record and for the country to know just how great and epochal a contribution Professor Goddard made. The memorial authorized by this bill will help recall that the ideas he generated and developed have already carried us to the reaches of space. Tomorrow, they will take us to the stars.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. I move we report the bill out.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, it has been moved that we report the bill out. Do I hear a second?

Mr. GURNEY. Second.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the bill be reported. All those in favor signify by saying "aye."

(Chorus of ayes.)

The CHAIRMAN. Contrary minded?

Mr. WYDLER. No.

Mr. RUMSFELD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Quigley, call the roll.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Miller?

Mr. MILLER. Aye.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Martin?

Mr. MARTIN. Aye.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Teague?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania?
Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Karth?
Mr. KARTH. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chenoweth?
Mr. CHENOWETH. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Hechler?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Van Pelt?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Daddario?
Mr. DADDARIO. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Riehlman?
Mr. RIEHLMAN. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Roush?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Mosher?
Mr. MOSHER. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Morris?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Roudebush?
Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Casey?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Bell?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Randall?
Mr. RANDALL. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Pelly?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Davis?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Rumsfeld?
Mr. RUMSFELD. No.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Ryan?
Mr. RYAN. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Dr. Weaver?
Dr. WEAVER. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Downing?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Gurney?
Mr. GURNEY. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Waggonner?
(No response.)
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Wydler?
Mr. WYDLER. No.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Patten?
Mr. PATTEN. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Fulton of Tennessee?
Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Aye.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Fuqua?
Mr. FUQUA. Aye.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Staebler?

(No response.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Albert?

(No response.)

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, could we have anybody who wants to add their name to this rollcall by the end of the day have the opportunity to do so?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I will ask that permission.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Sixteen "ayes"; two "nays."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to allowing those who are not present who desire to add their names to the list or to vote on the bill before the close of the day?

Mr. FUQUA. As long as it would not change the outcome of the vote.

The CHAIRMAN. It wouldn't change the outcome of the vote. You have a majority for the bill without that.

We will keep the record open for that. I will declare the motion adopted, and that carries with it the instruction to the chairman to take such steps as are necessary to bring the bill to the floor of the House for adoption.

Before you leave, Mr. Randall, I want to take advantage of your presence here.

I don't know that we will have another meeting before we adjourn. I want to thank you all for the sincere and intelligent way in which you have conducted yourselves and disposed of your work during this session.

We are going to reorganize the subcommittees and make the changes NASA has put in its reorganization, and these subcommittees will then follow the vertical lines that NASA has in its reorganization, which means a shift of some of the work primarily between the Karth and Hechler subcommittees to bring them in direct line.

Last year we started with 10 new members, and the new people had to be pretty well indoctrinated. I think you have learned very rapidly, and I am hopeful that next year we will not have to do this but can dispatch our work and get on with it much quicker than we did last year.

We are already asking NASA to get its budget books up here as quickly as possible. It is my intention that we do those things pertaining to the overhead costs which are common to the work of all the subcommittees. It will be handled by the full committee right after the budget is submitted, and in that way in a week or 10 days we can dispose of most of those overhead items. Then the subcommittees can go to work, and I am satisfied that in 2 or 3 weeks you can get these out.

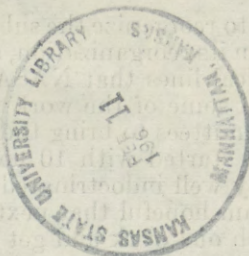
I have tried to get some of you to go out in the field and visit some of the installations. It is very hard, I know, at Christmastime and in the very short time we will have for Christmas to do it, but if any of you are disposed to do this, if you will let Mr. Ducander know and tell us where you want to go, I shall be very happy to authorize the travel.

I had the privilege of going out into the field recently. Dr. Weaver was along, and I think Dr. Weaver will tell you that he gained a lot more, saw a lot more, and got to know a lot more and got to get the feel of this thing much more by getting into the field. The older members know this but you newer members, if during the holiday you

find time to go down to Cape Kennedy (I believe that is what we now call it), or to Huntsville, or even go out and visit some of the larger installations or the contractors on the west coast, or Midwest, I will be very happy to authorize such travel. I feel that you can't get to know this business and to understand it until you have seen where this work is done and the people that are doing it. A visit to any one of the laboratories of NASA is to me almost indispensable to doing a good job. I think that you will be struck, as everyone else has been struck who has gone to these places, with the dedication both of the men in the laboratories and on the part of the contractors, particularly the young men in these plants who give more time than they are required to, and more of their energy to make the program a success.

I want to wish you all, then, a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Unless there is further business, the committee will adjourn to meet at the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 10:50 a.m., the committee was adjourned.)



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