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Citation: 117 Cong. Rec. 17858 1971



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Mon Dec 2 15:21:00 2013

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Mr. Sikes with Mr. Goldwater.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Carney.
 Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Staggers.
 Mr. Holfield with Mr. Ichord.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Leggett with Mrs. Chisholm.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Baring.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Mollohan.
 Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Rangel.
 Mrs. Mink with Mr. Metcalfe.
 Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Clay.
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. Runnels.
 Mr. Hanna with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Downing with Mr. Whitehurst.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Ryan.
 Mr. Waldie with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7109) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

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 consideration of the bill H.R. 7109, with Mr. WRIGHT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FULTON) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from California yield to me at this point?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROBERTS was allowed to speak out of order.)

DEATH OF A GREAT AMERICAN

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to express the sadness and loss I feel at the tragic and untimely death this week of my good friend and courageous American, Audie Murphy.

Though he was this Nation's most decorated soldier in World War II, all who came into contact with him were struck with his humility and concern for others. It was hard to picture this soft spoken, modest man as the valiant infantryman who climbed atop a burning tank destroyer loaded with explosives to hold off an advancing company of German infantry with a machinegun. But that is the way Audie was, and I think

that is the quality which made him so extraordinary.

For his acts of heroism, Audie Murphy was awarded 24 decorations, including our Nation's highest—the Congressional Medal of Honor. He will be laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery at 10 a.m. Monday, June 7, with the full military honors he so justly deserves.

It was my privilege not only to represent his hometown, Farmersville, Tex. but also to work with Audie over the years in behalf of all of our veterans. Our country has lost a great American, and for those of us who knew and worked with him, the loss is doubly heavy.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we come before you today to present H.R. 7109, the authorization legislation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1972.

The NASA request was for \$3,271,350,000, which is \$61,650,000 less than the fiscal year 1971 request.

This request was broken down into three categories, as follows:

Research and development, \$2,517,700,000, construction facilities, \$56,300,000, research and program management, \$697,350,000.

The committee's action, as reflected in the clean bill before you, was to increase the total authorization to \$3,433,580,000—an increase of \$162,230,000.

The major increase, \$150,400,000, falls entirely within the area of research and development, with a \$9,500,000 increase for research and program management, and \$2,330,000 for construction of facilities.

I should remind the committee that last year's request was the lowest space budget submitted to the Congress since fiscal year 1962, and this year's request is lower by \$61,650,000.

The amount requested is approximately \$800 million less than the amount recommended as a minimum program by the President's space task group in September 1969.

Knowing full well the impact on employment caused by the steadily declining space program from a peak appropriation of \$5.25 billion in fiscal year 1965, and the extensive costs usually associated with crash starts, the committee recommends an increase of about 5 percent this year.

This increase will provide NASA with funds in critical areas to insure the success of pacing items of our future projects. Making these funds available at this time could materially reduce future costs. They will, in some areas, insure that a viable program is pursued.

Now permit me to explain briefly the program requirements contained in this bill.

The Apollo 15 mission is scheduled for July, and Apollo 16 is scheduled for next spring.

These missions should surpass any previous missions in scientific importance and public interest. The two missions will utilize the lunar roving vehicle to move over even more rugged terrain than

that encountered recently at Fra Mauro by the crew of Apollo 14.

The Apollo program will end with Apollo 17, now scheduled for December 1972.

The Skylab program, which utilizes much of the hardware and technology previously developed in the Apollo program is in an advanced stage of development. Its flight phase will begin early in 1973 with the unmanned launch of the orbital workshop.

This laboratory will be utilized to apply space for man's benefit and knowledge while demonstrating man's capability to live and work in space for extended periods.

The space shuttle transportation system, which was initiated 2 years ago as a study program, is continuing. The fiscal year 1972 request provides for the detailed design and development of the engine and the design of the airframe.

In the space science and applications area there has been an increased emphasis by NASA. The request is approximately \$185 million above the funding level for fiscal year 1971.

It includes increased funding in three exciting program areas:

First, the Viking project, which is a Mars orbiter and lander. This program places special emphasis on factors relevant to the existence of life on Mars.

Second, the grand tour program, which, by a unique alinement of the outer planets, provides an opportunity to make a fly-by of these planets with a single spacecraft.

Third, the space applications program, which encompasses a broad range of purposes, such as earth resources surveys, meteorology, communications, earth physics, navigation, and other similar programs to utilize space for man's benefit.

Also scheduled is a Venus-Mercury fly-by, as well as two pioneer spacecraft to be launched to the vicinity of Jupiter in 1973 and 1974.

On this past Sunday, NASA launched the second of two attempts to orbit Mars this November. The first attempt, Mariner 8, failed because of an electric malfunction. We expect detailed television pictures to be sent back—if all continues well on this last launch to Mars—covering the entire surface of the planet closest to us.

We also expect to fly our first earth resources satellite, the ERTS-A, in the spring of 1972. This experiment will provide information on how to utilize data from space to understand and manage our natural resources on earth.

The committee approved the above items as submitted.

Of course, our basic and applied research programs and the aeronautical research programs will continue to supply the data needed to insure our future capability.

These and other projects represent the continuation and fulfillment of major efforts begun in the 1960's. Their authorization will allow the completion of many of these jobs and will provide the base for the space program of the 1970's and beyond.

As I have already pointed out, the program is well below what the President's