

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FUTURE STATUS OF U.S. SOVEREIGNTY IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, Gen. Thomas A. Lane, the noted military analyst, recently wrote a column on negotiations concerning the future status of U.S. sovereignty in the Panama Canal Zone.

General Lane made a number of interesting points in connection with the negotiations and the history of the relationship between the United States and Panama.

I feel that it is essential that the United States maintain effective control of this vital link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In negotiating with Panama, representatives of this Nation must not sacrifice the vital interests of the United States in maintaining our control of this waterway.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of General Lane's column be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PANAMA CANAL

(By Gen. Thomas A. Lane)

Washington Ambassador David H. Ward is Special Representative of the U.S. for Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations. In an address to the Pan American Council at Chicago, he explained the premises of his present work. His misconceptions about the U.S. interest in the Panama Canal Zone are cause for concern.

In 1903, in preparation for building the Panama Canal, the U.S. received from Panama, by treaty and in perpetuity, all rights and powers in a 10 mile wide Canal Zone which it would possess if it were sovereign. Ambassador Ward said that these powers were conveyed, "because of various problems including those concerning health and sanitation." His comment was misleading. The U.S. actually exercised powers over health and sanitation outside the Canal Zone. It had taken sovereign powers in the Canal Zone not for health and sanitation but because these powers were essential to the future operation of the Canal.

In building an interoceanic canal, the U.S. was venturing a very great commitment of the wealth of its people. It was also taking trusteeship for a new waterway to serve not merely the U.S. but the world. It undertook to provide security for the Canal and to hold it open to world commerce on reasonable terms. That is why it was necessary to have powers of sovereignty in the Canal Zone.

When in 1923 the Panama Ambassador in Washington raised the question of sovereignty, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, later a distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said: "Our country would never recede from the position it had taken . . . This government could not and would not, enter into any discussion affecting its full right to deal with the Canal Zone and to the entire exclusion of any sov-

ereign right or authority on the part of Panama."

Through succeeding years, American Presidents have undermined that once staunch stance. At first, adjustments were made to increase annual payments to Panama and to surrender rights outside the Canal Zone. In recent decades, token compromises of sovereignty, such as flying the flag of Panama in the Canal Zone, have been made. The effect of these concessions has been to put a premium on anti-Yankee politics in the Republic of Panama and to intensify agitation for the retrocession to Panama of U.S. sovereign powers in the Canal Zone.

The logical consequence of this diplomacy was the rioting of January, 1964, when Panamanian mobs attacked Canal Zone installations. Therefore, President Johnson's representatives, led by former Secretary of Treasury Robert Anderson, negotiated three treaties which would relinquish U.S. sovereign powers in the Canal Zone and create a bi-national management for Canal operations. Panama failed to ratify the treaties, so they were never submitted to the U.S. Congress for consideration.

The Nixon Administration started a new series of negotiations with Panama. As in other areas of vital U.S. interest, it simply continued the Johnson policy. Robert Anderson is still Chief Negotiator.

The sell out—At Chicago, Ambassador Ward outlined a program to cede Zone territory to Panama and ultimately to terminate U.S. sovereign powers in the Canal Zone. Each President asks not what sound policy requires but what he must give to placate Panamanian politicians for the remainder of his administration.

The powers of sovereignty were taken in 1903 not for transient considerations but for enduring requirements of security which are more compelling today than they were in 1903. Without these powers, the U.S. could no more hold Panama than the British and French could hold Suez. Every act of an American President which suggests that these powers could be surrendered encourages the communist cadres in Panama to launch new assaults against the American presence in the Canal Zone.

We need today the re-assertion by an American President that our powers of sovereignty in the Canal Zone are held in trusteeship for the world and that they will be held in perpetuity.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE ON MENTALLY ILL CHILDREN

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, in my efforts to discover more information on autistic and mentally ill children all inquiries have led to one prime source—the Information and Referral Service for Mentally Ill of the National Society for Autistic Children. This agency, headed by the past president of the NASC, Mrs. Ruth C. Sullivan, provides over 20 services for parents and other interested

persons in the care and treatment of mentally ill children. They include:

First. Names and addresses and other information about day and residential schools, private, and public.

Second. Names and addresses and other information about camps which take mentally ill children.

Third. Names of cities and States where mentally ill children are educated in the public school system.

Fourth. Names of public mental hospitals with good children's unit—almost nonexistent.

Fifth. Names of other parents in general geographical area with same problems.

Sixth. How to effectively organize to get community services for mentally ill children.

Seventh. Diagnostic and evaluation centers.

Eighth. Legislative news and information at national and State levels.

Ninth. Legal rights of mentally ill children.

Tenth. Up-to-date news of new programs.

Eleventh. Sources of funds for mentally ill children, public and private.

Twelfth. News and information of new treatment, education, methods, research, and other data.

Thirteenth. List of colleges and universities which offer training in field of childhood mental illness.

Fourteenth. List of sources of funds for teacher training.

Fifteenth. Library service dissemination of selected articles, reprints, books, and so forth, including bibliographies, and book reviews.

Sixteenth. Health insurance information.

Seventeenth. Trust fund information.

Eighteenth. Income tax information.

Nineteenth. Recreational facilities, plans, news.

Twentieth. News on international scene.

Twenty-first. Lists of contracts with Societies for Autistic Children in other countries.

Mrs. Sullivan informs me that the Information and Referral Service accepts additional information from individuals as well as gives it out.

This is truly a valuable function in the coordination of the fight against mental illness and in the treatment of that disease which affects one out of every 10 Americans. Early detection and early treatment of the various forms of mental illness in children, especially infantile autism, should be of the highest priority in the parent's concern for his child. The service provided by the National Society for Autistic Children is one that should be known by all parents. To contact the Information and Referral Service of NSAC, write to Mrs. Ruth C. Sullivan, 101 Richmond Street, Huntington, W. Va. 25702.

THE SISK-GRIFFIN BILL

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, recently the American Farm Bureau published a very informative pamphlet entitled: "Questions and Answers on the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act—the Sisk Bill."

I ask unanimous consent that a letter I received recently from the president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Mr. Elton Smith and a copy of the pamphlet be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU,
Lansing, Mich., July 15, 1972.

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRIFFIN: I would like to take this opportunity to commend you for sponsoring S-1775, the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act. Your introduction of this important agricultural legislation will add much support for its enactment by Congress.

The National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act is needed to provide a legal framework upon which producers can build their own effective marketing and bargaining programs. Farmers have invested thousands of dollars and hours of their time to form responsible producer controlled bargaining associations. In conducting bargaining activities for their members many producer associations have been stymied by the refusal of handlers to recognize the association and negotiate in good faith.

This legislation would establish a mutual obligation of a handler and a qualified producers' association to meet at reasonable times and negotiate in good faith with respect to the production and sale of commodities produced under contract. Neither the producers' association nor the handler would be compelled to reach agreement.

Farmers would have an equal opportunity to participate in negotiations regarding the production and marketing of their products if given the requirement for good faith bargaining on the part of both producers and handlers. The National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act provides this opportunity.

Once again, let me commend you for sponsoring this progressive agricultural marketing and bargaining legislation.

Sincerely,

ELTON R. SMITH,
President.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE NATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND BARGAINING
ACT—THE SISK BILL

INTRODUCTION

Most farm products are sold in a competitive open market. However, a growing volume of farm production is now produced and marketed under advance contracts between farmers and handlers.

The farmer who produces commodities under contract is confronted by a situation vastly different from that of the farmer who sells in an open market. In the open market, prices are set by competition; the contract grower, on the other hand, often has only one potential buyer. In the open market prices often change from one sale to the next; contracts often set the price of a year's output in advance of production. Informa-

tion on open market prices is readily available to all buyers and sellers; information on contract provisions relative to prices and other terms often is available only to those directly involved in a particular transaction.

Under advance contracts there is a question of how prices and other contract terms should be established. Historically, contract terms generally have been developed by handlers and offered to producers on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis. This obviously is a one-sided process which often pits a large, well-informed buyer against a smaller, less well-informed producer.

In order to participate in contract negotiations with handlers on a more equitable basis, some producers have formed bargaining associations to negotiate with handlers. This has led to a need for legislation to define the mutual obligation of handlers and qualified bargaining associations to negotiate regarding the production and sale of farm products under contract. The Sisk bill (H.R. 7597) and similar bills are designed to meet this need.

The following questions and answers have been developed to promote discussion and achieve understanding of this proposed legislation.

Q. What are the main provisions of the Sisk Bill?

A. The bill would (1) establish a three-member National Agricultural Bargaining Board to conduct hearings and to determine which associations of producers are "qualified" bargaining associations under the terms of this legislation, and (2) establish "the mutual obligation of a handler and a qualified association to meet at reasonable times and negotiate in good faith with respect to the price, terms of sale, compensation for commodities produced under contract, and other contract provisions relative to the commodities that such qualified association represents and the execution of a written contract incorporating any agreement reached if requested by either party."

Q. Who would appoint the members of the National Agricultural Bargaining Board?

A. The President would appoint them, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President would select one member to serve as chairman. Members of the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and National Labor Relations Board are appointed in this manner.

Q. What is an "association of producers?"

A. It is any association of producers of agricultural products engaged in marketing, bargaining, shipping, or processing, as defined in the Capper-Volstead Act. The term "producer" is defined to include a person engaged in the production of agricultural products as a farmer, planter, rancher, poultryman, dairyman, fruit, vegetable, or nut grower.

Q. Does the legislation amend the Capper-Volstead Act?

A. No. Its only connection with the Capper-Volstead Act is that it uses that Act's definition of an "association of producers."

Q. Who would be a "handler" under this Act?

A. Any person (other than an association of producers) engaged in the business or practice of (1) acquiring agricultural products from producers or associations of producers for processing or sale; (2) grading, packaging, handling, storing, or processing agricultural products received from producers or associations of producers; (3) contracting or negotiating contracts or other arrangements, written or oral, with or on behalf of producers or associations of producers with respect to the production or marketing of any agricultural product; or (4) acting as an agent or broker for a handler in the performance of any function or act specified in (1), (2), or (3).

Q. Would this definition of "handler" cover cooperatives?

A. No, an agricultural cooperative is not covered in the definition of a handler since its members have already designated the cooperative as their marketing or bargaining representative.

Q. Why were cooperatives covered as handlers under S. 109?

A. The Agricultural Fair Practices Act—S. 109—deals with unfair trade practices affecting the organization of marketing, processing, and bargaining cooperatives. S. 109 applies both to cooperatives and to other handlers of agricultural products because it was felt that both groups should be prohibited from engaging in discriminatory practices with respect to the members of producer bargaining associations.

Q. What would an association of producers be required to do to become a qualified bargaining association?

A. It would submit a petition to the National Agricultural Bargaining Board containing such information and supporting documents as the Board may require.

Q. What must the Board do when it receives a petition for the qualification of a producer association?

A. It must hold a public hearing and determine whether the association meets the qualifications set forth in the Act.

Q. What are the qualifications set forth in the Act?

A. The Board is required to qualify an association if, based on the evidence submitted at a public hearing, it finds:

(1) That under the charter documents or by-laws of the association, the association is directly or indirectly producer owned and controlled;

(2) the association has contracts with its members that are binding under state law;

(3) the association is financially sound and has sufficient resources and management to carry out the purposes for which it was organized;

(4) the association represents a sufficient number of producers and/or a sufficient quantity of agricultural products to make it an effective agent for producers in bargaining with handlers; and

(5) the association has as one of its functions acting as principal or agent for its producer-members in negotiations with handlers for prices and other terms of contracts with respect to the production, sale, and marketing of their product.

Q. If an association of producers is to meet these qualifications, its members would really have to decide that they want to work together. Is this not so?

A. Yes, it certainly is. The standards for qualification would not be met easily and they would require producers to do a good organization job and be prepared to apply self-discipline. It is intended that only responsible associations of producers would qualify. We believe that, if producers take these steps in forming an association, it is not unreasonable to require that a handler of a commodity to be produced under advance contract "negotiate in good faith" with their association. Handlers should not be required to negotiate with an association which is not able to satisfy its obligations under contracts with a handler. This is why the standards for qualification have been made so stringent.

Q. What would the Board do after it determines that an association is qualified?

A. It would give notice of such qualification to all known handlers who, in the ordinary course of business, purchase, or contract for the production of, the agricultural commodities produced by the members of the association.

Q. What must an association do to maintain its qualification?

A. It must continue to meet the requirements for initial qualification. It must file

an annual report with the Board as required by the Board's regulations. If an association ceases to meet the standards for qualification, the Board—after notice and hearing—is required to revoke its qualification.

Q. What is the meaning of the term "bargaining" as used in the Sisk Bill?

A. "Bargaining" is the mutual obligation of a handler and a qualified association to meet at reasonable times and negotiate in good faith with respect to the price, terms of sale, compensation for commodities produced under contract, and other contract provisions relative to the commodities that the qualified association represents and the execution of a written contract incorporating any agreement reached if requested by either party.

Q. Does this obligation extend to all handlers?

A. No. The obligation on the part of a handler to bargain with respect to advance contracts extends only to a qualified association which represents producers with whom such handler has had a prior course of dealing.

Q. What is meant by a "prior course of dealing?"

A. A handler is deemed to have had a prior course of dealing with a producer if he has purchased commodities produced by the producer in any two of the preceding five years.

Q. Does the mutual obligation of qualified associations and handlers to bargain require either party to agree to a proposal or make a concession?

A. No.

Q. Would there be a limit on the length of "bargaining" time?

A. Yes, it is assumed that the Board would establish procedures to be used in "bargaining" and that these would provide for such things as limits on the length of time and methods of presenting offers. Presumably these would be related to the type of commodity involved and the type of advance contract being negotiated.

Q. Is the proposed legislation restricted to situations where crops or commodities are produced under production or grow-out contracts or does it apply to agriculture generally?

A. It would apply only to situations where producers organize bargaining associations which meet the qualifications set forth in the Act. A qualified association must have as one of its functions acting as principal or agent for its producer members in the negotiation of contract terms with handlers, and it also must have marketing contracts with its members that are binding under state law.

Q. Will this legislation compel producers of contracted agricultural commodities to belong to a bargaining association in order to get contracts?

A. The Sisk Bill recognizes the practice of negotiating full supply contracts between qualified associations and handlers. It does not require such contracts. Only when an association can supply the full needs of a handler and the handler wishes to have such a contract would one be negotiated. A handler who has not signed a full supply contract could offer contracts to nonmembers on the same terms as those available to association members.

Q. What is the purpose of the provision in the Sisk Bill which make it unlawful for a handler to negotiate with other producers of a product while negotiating with a qualified bargaining association?

A. The purpose is to encourage the handler to negotiate in good faith. It would not be legally possible for a handler to "go around" a qualified association of producers—by obtaining his requirements from producers who are not members of the association—while negotiations with the association are in progress.

Q. What is the purpose of the provision in

the Sisk Bill which makes it unlawful for a handler to purchase a product from other producers under terms more favorable to such producers than the terms negotiated with a qualified bargaining association?

A. The purpose is to prevent handlers from attempting to destroy qualified associations by offering "sweetheart" contracts to a few favored nonmember producers after negotiations with a qualified association have been completed.

Q. Won't this prohibit a handler from rewarding superior performance and thus lead to mediocrity?

A. Certainly not. Most contracts contain provisions that reward efficiency and penalize inefficiency. Any handler who wishes to reward superior performance has every right to insist on contract provisions that will permit him to do so.

Q. Will negotiations under the proposed legislation be limited to prices?

A. No. The negotiations could cover all terms and conditions of production, growth, and marketing contracts. Sometimes the nonprice terms of contracts are as important as—or even more important than—price.

Q. Couldn't bargaining go on indefinitely if no agreement is reached, thereby shackling the handler?

A. The Bargaining Board would have authority to establish rules setting reasonable time limits on the requirement that handlers and associations negotiate in good faith. Reasonable people should be able to negotiate in a reasonable manner and come to reasonable conclusions or agreements. The essential requirement is good faith bargaining on advance contract terms. There is no good reason why continuously produced contract commodities, such as broilers or eggs, couldn't continue to flow to market under agreed terms while negotiations on new contracts are in process. If a qualified association of producers should seek to negotiate advance contracts with a handler who has been obtaining his supplies through open-market operations, the handler would be free to continue to make day-to-day purchases on the open market while negotiations are in process. He could not, however, refuse to bargain with a qualified association or enter into negotiations for advance contracts with other producers while negotiating with a qualified bargaining association.

Q. How would this legislation affect future trading, consumer prices, and prices of U.S. agricultural commodities in international trade?

A. The bargaining process between producers and handlers would not necessarily result in higher prices to U.S. consumers or higher prices for U.S. agricultural commodities in international trade. Any prices, terms of sale, compensation for commodities produced under contract, or other contract provisions that would be negotiated by an association of producers and a handler definitely would have to be related to the supply and demand situation for that commodity.

Producers, of course, are interested in higher net incomes and would hope to use the bargaining process to improve their incomes, but no bargaining association could operate successfully if its demands were inconsistent with the current market situation. In addition to price, advanced contract marketing involves many other things that could improve farm income. Advance contracting should enable a handler to do a better job of marketing or processing, thus reducing his costs.

The proposed legislation would have no direct effect on futures trading. Where there is a futures market in a commodity, futures trading could be used as a basis for the establishment of contract terms.

Q. Is this legislation designed to cover all agricultural commodities?

A. Yes, it has been suggested that a cot-

ton, wheat, feed grains, livestock, and a number of other commodities should be exempt since they are rarely produced or marketed under advance contracts. While this may be true, agriculture is constantly changing, and there may be advance contracting for these commodities in the future. In the meantime, if contract producers of these commodities are not interested in organizing associations of producers, the legislation would not apply to them or to the handlers with whom they do business.

Q. Title II of the Sisk Bill provides that handlers must deduct the dues or fee due a qualified association from sums due a producer when the producer has consented voluntarily to this procedure in writing. Wouldn't this "checkoff" provision lead to the collection of exorbitant fees by qualified associations?

A. Absolutely not. Association membership fees could not be deducted by handlers without written authorization by the individual producer to the handler. This could be part of the contract between the individual producer and handler or a separate assignment of dues by the producer to the handler. If membership fees were exorbitant, farmers wouldn't join—or continue to belong to—associations. The legislation provides that an assignment of dues or fees may not exceed 2 percent of the total value of the product which is delivered by the producer to the handler. This is a maximum. The actual fees could be much less.

Q. Won't this type of bargaining legislation automatically lead to government supply control through marketing orders?

A. No. There is a provision in the bill that sets up a procedure whereby certain restrictions on the establishment of marketing orders can be removed by an affirmative vote in a producer referendum; however, the bill does not in itself authorize a marketing order for any commodity. A majority of producers voting would be required if a commodity is to be made eligible for a federal marketing order. Then, and only then, the present procedure for establishing an order could be activated.

The marketing order approach is designed primarily to permit the development of regulations with respect to grade, quality, maturity, standard containers, and the flow of commodities to market. Under present law a marketing order cannot be used for the direct control of production. The proposed bill does not change that feature. Farmers would be less likely to seek additional government controls if they are successful in securing favorable marketing and bargaining legislation than if their current efforts are thwarted.

Q. How does the Sisk Bill compare with the approach to farm bargaining proposed in the Mondale Bill?

A. The Sisk Bill is a much more moderate approach. It would involve the federal government in farm bargaining only in the establishment of a procedure for the qualification of an "association of producers" and the procedures for negotiating in good faith with handlers. The Mondale Bill would involve the federal government in the entire bargaining process through the establishment of a National Agricultural Relations Board which would control production, fix prices, and provide complete management of the marketing of a commodity by the federal government.

Q. Who is opposing the enactment of the bill?

A. The opposition is composed of various groups of people who buy or process farm products because it might change the existing relationship between buyers (handlers) and sellers (producers). Handlers fear that farmers from whom they buy will have a little more bargaining strength and the buyer may have to pay a little more. In general buyers are happy with the present situation and don't want to disturb it. This is under-

standable. It is always easier to negotiate with someone who is at a disadvantage. This legislation should help balance the scales in the purchase and sale of agricultural products.

TRIBUTE TO UTAH PIONEERS

HON. K. GUNN MCKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, July 24 is a holiday peculiar to Utah and Mormon communities in other parts of the Nation; a day commemorating the entrance of the first pioneers into Salt Lake Valley in 1847. It is fitting at this time to pay tribute to those pioneers and the legacy of courage and dedication they have left for their descendants and for Utah.

On July 24, 125 years ago, Brigham Young led the first company of Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley. Standing on a ridge overlooking the valley floor, the pioneer leader declared, "This is the place." Looking down on the arid and barren scene that confronted them, few in that party could have foreseen the way in which the valley would blossom and progress.

The resolution and the diligence with which those pioneers approached the overwhelming problems confronting them are remarkable examples for us today. Recognizing the valley as a sanctuary from the persecution and harassment that had accompanied the development of the growing Mormon religion, these early settlers worked shoulder to shoulder to construct a city and a life from the inhospitable earth.

The challenges and the trials facing these pioneers were incredible. Women worked in the fields along with the men. A new concept in American agriculture—irrigation—was introduced to cope with the minimal rainfall and the parched soil. The legendary invasion of the crickets, and the subsequent salvation with the intervention of thousands of seagulls, seemed to confirm the belief that these struggling pioneers were indeed in the hands of God.

But the trials and the challenges of these settlers were met, and their perseverance was rewarded. In place of the empty and belligerent land that greeted these first pioneers in Utah, a productive and industrious valley has blossomed. From that initial party of a few hundred, over a million people now reside in Utah.

Utah's history is one of progress. On a per capita basis, Utah has more college graduates than any other State. It has nine colleges and universities, including the largest private university in the Nation. The State produces 20 percent of the Nation's copper. The Utah Symphony Orchestra is one of the 10 best in the Nation, and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir is perhaps the most famous singing group of its type in the world.

Throughout this development, pioneer virtues have prevailed. The spirit brought to Utah by the first party of pioneers in 1847 has carried and en-

dured, and is reflected in the character of the State today. This spirit includes an implicit faith in government, accompanied by an honest will to participate. Utah is regularly among those States with the highest voter turnout in the Nation. The self-reliance of the pioneer forebears remains an indelible facet of the State's political landscape, and the legacy of man improving his lot is a recurring theme: The function of government is to protect man's right to pursue "life, liberty, and happiness," not to provide it for him.

Finally, I am reminded that Utah's settlement was based squarely upon the early concept of Mormon destiny—that Utah was a special place, destined for leadership and greatness. But that destiny depended on the righteousness of the inhabitants of the land. These early settlers, themselves the victims of self-serving and ambitious political leaders in other States, believed that righteous leaders marked by humility and dependence on divine guidance were the only solutions to political ills. It may be one of the great tragedies of American political development that we have tended to think that a man's personal, moral, and ethical qualities were not of critical importance as long as he could "get the job done."

The Utah pioneers were willing to sacrifice all of their materialist possessions, leave established communities and secure futures, and peck out a meager existence in the frontiers of the West. The message is not lost even today, and their experience carves a guide for sound political progress. I pay tribute to those pioneers and recognize the ideals and beliefs that persist to this day.

CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle for May 4, 1972, contains an article entitled "There Ain't No Such Thing as a Free Lunch."

The author of the article, New York University Prof. Rolf Wubbel, portrays the plight of an economy burdened by the largest Federal deficit since World War II, an ever-increasing debt ceiling, an adverse balance of trade, and an increasing financial crunch at the State and local levels.

A major factor in our current problems is the failure of many of our officials to recognize that basic economic truths have not changed. Real wealth is still created by the combination of land, labor, capital, and enterprise. Solutions to our economic problems must be based upon these considerations and not upon inflationary promises which often characterize the proposals of many of our officials. These comments deserve the consideration of Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

"THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING AS A FREE LUNCH"

(By Rolf E. Wubbel, Ph. D.)

(NOTE.—NYU finance professor calls attention to the causes of deterioration in many areas important to the economy which, among other things, impede capital formation and reduce our efficiency. He is appalled at the willingness to resort to euphemisms which disguise the real situation and depict the economy as a free lunch counter. Constructive suggestions made include a further increase in the investment credit with variable rates to provide the greatest incentive to industries suffering the severest hardship. Other prescription would discount price inflation in tax returns, balance the Federal budget, place international trade on a two-sided competitive basis, adjust minimum wage law to regional cost of living differences, and disclose corporate financial data in constant as well as current dollars.)

Financial problems beset the U.S. from all sides. The recent monetary accord is under serious attack and may be doomed to failure before Congress can act upon it. The Federal deficit in fiscal 1972 will be close to \$40 billion, the greatest since World War II. The debt ceiling must be raised once again as it has been in the past with monotonous regularity. Our balance of trade continues to be adverse. Many of our states have serious financial difficulties and the plight of the major cities appears hopeless. What has happened to the people of the richest country in the world?

One of the great tragedies of our time is the loss of the ability to call a "spade a shovel." We substitute euphemisms to cloud simple basic situations. Relief recipients are called "Welfare Clients." A universal dole becomes a "Guaranteed Income." Mayors or governors having brought their city or state to the brink of bankruptcy, demand "Income Sharing" from the Federal Government on the grounds that they are being deprived of their fair share of revenues. National legislators are quick to point out that one provision or another of the tax law which may allow taxpayers some consideration must be evil if it causes a loss of revenue to the government involved. Politicians seem to have forgotten that practically all governments are economically as "sterile as a mule." The only money a government has is that which it has taken from someone or borrowed from someone.

PERPETUATING THE "PORK BARREL"

Our politicians, virtually to a man, are prepared to condemn inflation and simultaneously perpetuate "Pork Barrel Politics." It is obvious even to a ten-year-old child that inflation permits the politicians to bury their mistakes and continue to buy votes. In the process, they are sucking the marrow from the backbone of our society and it doesn't deter them one bit. The big debtor also thinks inflation is just great. Borrow to the hilt to buy good assets and repay the lender with funny money. The savers who made the loan possible are in effect making a gift to the borrower of a portion of their savings.

Despite the new economics, the new math and the application of complicated formulae to every phase of economic life, the basic truths have remained unchanged. A country does not become rich by having a flood of "shriveling dollars" cascading through the channels of trade. Money and other credit instruments are not wealth. If paper money were wealth, all the world's problems could be solved with a printing press. The people of Germany, Greece and China during their wild paper money inflations were starving while almost drowning in a flood of paper money. Wealth is created by the combina-

tion of land, labor, capital and enterprise. The U.S. has been considered a wealthy nation because it has an abundance of readily accessible natural resources. We, historically, have had a productive group of workers; were able to encourage investments which created capital; produced goods used in further production ranging from hammers to multi-million-dollar automatic machines and were blessed with entrepreneurs who could, in most instances, skillfully combine these factors into efficient productive units.

CAPITAL FORMATION HINDERED

The creation of capital necessitates savings and the proper deployment of these savings. The savings process can only continue smoothly as long as there is faith in the integrity of the basic monetary unit. We have by our mismanagement succeeded in making a farce of the term saving in its historical setting. The investment and savings channels presently used by the average person guarantee him a loss in real purchasing power. For example, the rate of inflation exceeds the interest paid on savings accounts and the dividends received on Federal Savings and Loan accounts. To aggravate the situation still further, these returns are fully taxable. If the inflationary trend is not halted, the sale of bonds will become more and more difficult if not impossible. We are succeeding in making capital formation more and more difficult.

"CAPITAL LEVY"

The shrinking shriveling dollar is just great for the politicians. Our tax structure is so devised that with a decline in the value of the dollar, the government can command a greater portion of equivalent purchasing power. For example, if over a period of years, the dollar loses half its purchasing power, a taxpayer whose income was initially \$10,000 would need \$20,000 to have the equivalent in purchasing power. The greedy, grasping paws of the tax collector take a far bigger part of \$20,000 than of \$10,000.

The Capital Gains tax has become increasingly a "Capital Levy." A typical home purchased immediately after World War II for \$10,000 might currently command \$30,000 in present dollars even though the house is now a quarter of a century old. Sell it and the Government says, "Great. You've made a \$20,000 profit on which you now pay capital gains tax." Did you have a gain or did you just get "itty bitty" dollars in place of the big ones you paid for the house?

If Capital formation is becoming more difficult, the effective utilization of labor is even more so.

TOO MANY "FREE-LOADERS"

Horatio Alger would be considered a fool by large numbers of our citizens. The Welfare System has collapsed and is so hopelessly mired that "the universal dole" may well replace it. The public trough is over-crowded with the free-loaders and only thinly populated with the deserving. We hear from increasingly vocal "Welfare Rights" groups but hardly a whisper from "Taxpayer Rights" organizations. Huge and monopolistic unions are able to force management to agree to settle for increased wages and fringe benefits far in excess of increased productivity. Increases that almost always are the result of increased capital investment rather than sweatier brows on the part of the workers.

Management has in many instances lost its ability to innovate, plan and think of overall objectives and is more concerned with what will this or that plan do for me. Will a bold step jeopardize my ability to suckle at the corporate teat?

WHY WE CANNOT COMPETE

This year's Federal deficit has exceeded the total annual budget for the year 1941.

Our high prices, slower rate of new product innovation and lower quality of workman-

ship coupled to the poorer delivery schedules have caused us to lose position in market after market. Shipbuilding, textiles, radios, television, shoes and on and on are only a few examples of the markets lost. Foreign cars take an increasing share of our market with little or no difficulty. The typical red-blooded American, taking the family's picture with a Japanese camera while they are seated in a Volkswagen, is probably wearing several items of clothing of foreign origin and complaining about foreign competition.

The author sincerely believes in the free enterprise system and the free flow of goods and capital between nations, but it must be on a competitive basis, not one-sided. This is the fault of Labor and Management and sanctioned by the government, due to the combined failure to appreciate basic economic truths.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION TO "MONETARY FIASCO"

How can we survive and prevent a monetary fiasco which is certain to come if our deficits in the budget and balance of payments are not brought under control? First and foremost, the Federal budget must be brought into balance not by squeezing an already dry taxpayer, but by slashing spending in conjunction with the most effective utilization of all governmental employees. The fat must come out of the "pork barrel."

Every governmental program should be evaluated on the basis of costs versus benefits. Politicians are prone to say "We will use 'Federal Funds' or 'State Funds'" without clarifying that these are hard earned taxpayer dollars. They also love such trite phrases as the "minimum level of service demanded by the people" without telling us which people and what services. Liberal politicians tend to be most liberal with other people's money.

To increase productivity and to lower costs, industry will have to employ the best and most efficient machinery available. Automation is a partial answer to keeping us competitive. This necessitates capital investment on an ever-increasing scale. To encourage such investment, the investment credit should be increased. The rates could be made variable to give the greatest incentive to those industries suffering the severest hardships.

The Capital Gains Tax must be made more equitable by allowing the tax-payer an adjustment for the loss of purchasing power of the dollar. If labor is entitled to increased cost of living raises, why should not capital be entitled to similar benefits. A simple adjustment to provide greater equity would be the use of the Gross National Product Deflator to adjust the taxable base.

Depreciation allowances should be increased to an even greater extent than the new Treasury guidelines particularly in high technology industries to help assure us of the most modern and productive facilities in the world.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE

The minimum wage law should be made flexible to take into account the widely varying cost of living in different parts of the country and the varying requirements of industry and commerce. Each increase in the minimum wage law has cost thousands of jobs. Is it not better to have the productivity of these workers rather than place them on the welfare rolls? Wage and Price Controls as the solution to our present problem are an idealist's dream and a realist's nightmare. They can only be effective during periods of patriotic fervor or in a police state.

We hear with great regularity of an impending fuel shortage. Yet Congress in its infinite wisdom has chosen to cut depletion allowances. The very high risks of natural resource exploration necessitates a high incentive. Depletion allowances should be flexi-

ble to spur development long before shortages develop.

MANAGEMENT'S PRIMARY FUNCTION

Corporate Management must once again concentrate its efforts and talent on its primary job: the profitable operation of the business. Without profit, business cannot exist in the long run. Social welfare schemes are not the reasons savers invest in a business nor lenders commit their funds.

Financial statements should be prepared not only in current dollars but also in constant dollars so the real progress or retrogression of the firm is apparent without the hypnotic effect of inflation.

Labor must recognize that we cannot isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. Every move by a major segment of the labor force either helps or hinders the entire economy.

The question is, can the tide be turned without going through a debacle similar to that of Germany after World War I and the disastrous aftermath?

If our political leaders, management and labor are ready to subscribe to the tenet that there "Ain't No Such Thing as a Free Lunch" and realize we must create real wealth in the most efficient manner possible, perhaps it is not too late. Brotherhood has to replace greed, the total well-being of the nation has to take precedence over the pressure groups.

THE NEED FOR FREE TRADE

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues a speech recently delivered by Mr. William L. Wearly, chairman of the board of the Ingersoll-Rand Co., on the proposed Hartke-Burke legislation, H.R. 10914. Mr. Wearly addresses the sometimes murky subject of international trade with commendable clarity and directness. So that this Congress may have as much information as possible on this controversial subject, I am pleased to place Mr. Wearly's remarks in the Record at this time.

Are American companies exporting jobs as some proponents of this bill have argued? Mr. Wearly marshals his statistics and arguments to show that multinational enterprises are just as active at increasing productivity and employment at home as abroad. He also shows that American business operating overseas makes a very positive contribution to our balance of trade and argues that the corporate tax changes in the Hartke-Burke bill would do irreparable harm to American business and, inevitably, to domestic employment.

Mr. Wearly also emphasizes the importance of allowing the American consumer free access to the products of the world economies. Can we try to force Americans to cut themselves off from the world's marketplace, to turn inward and to ignore the benefits of free trade? This distinguished businessman offers telling testimony why we should not.

The speech follows:

REMARKS BY MR. W. L. WEARLY

I wish I could say "It is a pleasure" to talk to you on the subject I am about to discuss.

To be perfectly frank, it is not a pleasure at all. I wish I did not have to talk about it. But I do—because the future of our company, the future of our employees and shareholders, and the very future of our country is at stake.

There is pending before the U.S. Congress a piece of legislation called the Burke-Hartke bill. This bill would establish permanent quotas on the import of foreign goods. It would regulate, restrict and discourage the investment of U.S. capital in other nations. It would impose a form of double taxation on the foreign operations of U.S. companies—and all this in the name of improving our balance of payments and protecting the jobs of American employees.

As I will show you, the Burke-Hartke bill would do just the reverse.

The Burke-Hartke import quotas would cause reprisals in the form of sharply increased tariffs and tightened quotas against our exports—and this would destroy jobs in the United States. The Burke-Hartke double taxation of U.S. multi-national companies would impose a tax burden that our foreign competitors would not have to bear. How could U.S. companies compete under such a handicap?

The Burke-Hartke bill is aimed at multi-national corporations, at companies like Ingersoll-Rand, which do business outside as well as inside the United States. The people pushing this bill look upon the multi-national corporation as a threat to American jobs and prosperity.

They charge that multi-national corporations cause unemployment in the United States. They make this claim because they think that when a U.S. corporation creates jobs overseas, it somehow destroys jobs for Americans at home.

Their reasoning is based on the false assumption that sales offices at home could serve overseas markets as well as sales offices abroad—that goods produced overseas, and sold in overseas markets, could have been produced here at home and sold in those same overseas markets competitively.

And, because multi-national corporations have billions invested abroad—in plants, receivables and inventory—the Burke-Hartke advocates claim that this investment contributes to our unfavorable balance of payments.

Let's take a look at these claims. First, the fallacy that the multi-national corporation "exports jobs". Let's take our own company as an example. The fact is that when Ingersoll-Rand builds a plant overseas and supplies foreign markets from that plant, we also create more employment at home. When we build products abroad, we have to supply some of the parts for those products from plants here in the United States. And if we did not have those plants abroad, we would not need those parts from the United States—or the jobs it takes to make them. Last year, 37% of our dollar sales came from outside the United States. But 45% of those sales were derived from products supplied from plants in the United States.

We have built up sales, service and manufacturing organizations throughout the world during the past decade for the simple reason that we wanted to reach new markets and thereby increase our sales.

And we have been successful. Our overseas investments have enabled us to raise our exports to a level 2½ times what they were ten years ago. To illustrate this growth, and its relation to domestic employment, here are two illustrations:

In 1970, in Spain, we commenced production of large steam condensers. In the same year, our exports of centrifugal pumps from the United States to Spain increased 158%, due largely to orders from the same utility customers purchasing our condensers. We believe this is business that we would not have obtained for our U.S. pump manufac-

turing facilities without the Spanish condenser manufacturing operation.

In Italy, our manufacture of 50 cycle versions of the basic modern air compressor enabled us to export, last year, about one million dollars of components and parts for incorporation into these machines. Obviously, these increased export sales mean more jobs in our plants at home.

Today approximately 4,000 of our employees in the United States owe their jobs to these international sales. In addition, our suppliers possibly have an equal number of jobs at stake. If the Burke-Hartke bill should be enacted, I would like to mention our estimate of the possible effect on people in our major plants in this area after six months. We estimate that 852 jobs would be at stake in our plants at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and Easton, Pennsylvania; 836 jobs at our Painted Post, New York plant; 533 jobs at our Athens, Pennsylvania plant; and 430 jobs at our Torrington plants.

The rest of the 4,000 export-created jobs would be at stake throughout other domestic plants of Ingersoll-Rand. And, ironically enough, jobs would be lost in our overseas plants too—because those plants could not supply the parts we are supplying them from the United States and still remain competitive.

If the Burke-Hartke bill should be enacted, export of parts, made in our domestic plants, to be assembled in complete machines overseas, would be sharply restricted. And we would probably lose additional overseas markets for complete machines made in the U.S. and accepted in overseas markets by virtue of the fact that we already have local products manufacturing and sales representation in those markets.

As for "exporting jobs", a large part of United States exports to overseas affiliates of multi-national corporations would not have been sold if those corporations had not had plants in foreign countries. Without those plants, foreign markets would have been supplied by our foreign competitors.

A study of 74 of the largest American multi-national corporations reveals that between the years 1960 and 1970, when these corporations were increasing their overseas operations, they also:

Increased their domestic employment by 37%.

Increased their domestic plant investment by 123%.

Increased their sales from American facilities by 95%.

Increased their exports from the U.S. to the rest of the world by 184%.

All of these gains outpaced those for U.S. industry generally.

In view of this record, it is difficult to understand how anyone can think that overseas investment by multi-national companies is anything but healthy for the American worker.

And if these facts won't convince the stubborn skeptic, let him look at the official government figures themselves.

A study of Department of Labor statistics shows that those multi-national corporations which have made the largest foreign capital investments have also increased their domestic employment more rapidly than other U.S. companies.

When a multi-national company invests money abroad, it does so in order to bring money home, and when that money comes home, it goes to work. It creates jobs at home. It does not destroy them.

As for the argument that the overseas plants of U.S. multi-national corporations are "runaway" plants that build goods abroad with "cheap labor" and flood the United States with imports underselling our domestic products—according to the survey of 74 large multi-national firms, less than 2.5% of the products manufactured outside the United States and Canada by

U.S.-owned firms are brought back to the United States.

If the "runaway plant" argument makes any sense, it should apply also to foreign multi-national corporations which have plants outside of their countries. But the fact is that the great majority of foreign multi-national corporations have most of their overseas plants in the United States where wages are higher than anywhere else in the world.

Thus, it is plain to anyone who stops long enough to think about it, that corporations invest abroad in order to reach new markets, to make sales and make jobs—not to "take advantage of cheap labor". If American multinational corporations were only seeking "cheap labor", they would be rushing to build plants in India. But they aren't, because no matter how "cheap" Indian labor is, the Indian market simply does not provide the opportunity for profitable sales for many of their products.

What about the charge that foreign capital investment hurts our balance of payments? Again, the facts refute the claim.

Between 1960 and 1970, those 74 large multi-national firms I mentioned a moment ago, increased their net surplus of exports over imports by 106%—and increased their annual net favorable balance of payments inflow from overseas investment by 152%.

In 1971, Ingersoll-Rand's exports from the United States exceeded \$100 million—a positive contribution to our nation's balance of payments. How in Heaven's name can you call that "hurting the American worker"?

No, you can not blame America's multi-national corporations on either count. They don't export jobs—they export goods and create jobs in the United States—and, in so doing, they don't hurt our balance of payments—they help it.

Well, then, if you can't blame the multi-national producer, do you want to blame the multi-national consumer? Do you want to blame our unfavorable balance of trade on the fact that our consumers want freedom of choice?

Let's remind ourselves of what consumer freedom means. It means free trade. We believe in free trade because we know that only by free trade do most consumers benefit most. Sure, we could keep out oil imports and squeeze our domestic supply to the utmost, and still we wouldn't have enough. Maybe we could grow bananas in some parts of the United States. But the costs would be excessive in both cases. Free trade, permitting each area of the world to provide what it can most efficiently, lowers costs for all consumers and enlarges their satisfaction the world over.

Do you want to forbid our consumers to buy German or Japanese cameras or automobiles, Guatemalan bananas, or Brazilian coffee, French wine, Swiss watches, or Italian gloves and shoes? Do you want them to forego importation of oil and pay higher prices for gasoline—or importation of Argentine beef and pay higher prices for meat? Do you want to imprison them in the United States and forbid them to travel and spend money abroad?

In effect, that's what you would be doing to American industry and labor if the Burke-Hartke bill were passed. The American consumer is a multi-national consumer. He needs, wants and deserves freedom of markets in which to buy. The American producer is a multi-national producer. He needs, wants and deserves freedom of markets in which to sell.

Let's consider one tax provision of the Burke-Hartke bill. Under current law, U.S. corporations are entitled to a credit for taxes paid to a foreign country on income earned in that country. The Burke-Hartke bill would repeal that credit and have the overseas earnings of U.S. corporations taxed once abroad, and then taxed again in the United States. This double taxation, along with other tax

provisions of the bill, could increase the effective tax rate on subsidiaries operated abroad to more than 70 percent.

This would be enough, eventually, to bankrupt our overseas operations, lose our overseas markets and create a serious loss of employment in our domestic operations. And this is a law designed to help the working-man? How ridiculous can you get!

Those people favoring the Burke-Hartke bill, no matter how sincere their convictions, are laboring under two delusions: the first delusion is the belief that a government can protect a man's job by building a wall around it. The second delusion is that a nation can guarantee its prosperity by building a wall around the whole nation. These are two deadly delusions.

Building walls to attain security might have worked centuries ago. The Chinese emperors tried it and the medieval princes tried it—and for a while, it worked.

But imagine trying to build a protective wall in this age of the jet plane, the transatlantic telephone, the computer, the radar beam, the laser beam, and satellite TV. Imagine trying to build a wall that could shelter our country or our company from the vigorous competition of international commerce and industry. It simply cannot be done.

Everyone knows—or should know by now—that trade is a two way-street. Foreign firms are investing capital and operating in the U.S. right now—to reach our markets. If we are going to compete successfully, we must invest capital and operate in their countries, to reach their markets.

The Burke-Hartke bill is a dangerous patent medicine for a supposed disease that doesn't really exist. It would not help labor. It would hurt labor, as I have shown. It would hurt consumers. And if you want to gauge the wisdom of an economic policy, just see what it will do to consumers. If it hurts consumers, it hurts all of us—labor, management, union leaders, yes, and government employees—we are all consumers.

I would like to commend Mr. George Meany of the AFL-CIO on his recent statement on strikes. Mr. Meany says that strikes have become excessively costly, and he endorses the concept of voluntary agreements to use impartial arbitrators in collective bargaining.

This could be a breakthrough in the wall of misunderstanding and prejudice that has plagued the relations of management and labor in this country, especially since the passage of the Wagner Act.

If American labor and management are going to prosper together in this multinational world market, we are going to have to work as a team—which is what we really are. We are going to have to scrap that absurd notion that there is some God-given, eternal conflict of interest between management and labor. The truth is that management and labor need each other and need to work together if our nation is to maintain its position in the world.

The Burke-Hartke Act is not the way to protect the jobs of American workers. The way to protect the jobs of American workers is for management and labor to work together to improve our productivity, lighten our tax load, modernize our laws on depreciation and make them compatible with those abroad—and, above all, to put an end to deficit after deficit, and return our economy to a sound—not a sick—dollar.

If the Burke-Hartke bill should pass—or if any part of this bill should be slipped through as a rider to other legislation—it would cost American jobs, reduce the government's revenue, worsen our balance of payments, destroy our ability to compete, and weaken our weight in the world. It would start us on the long and fateful road that future historians would call the decline and fall of the American economy.

I urge each of you to write your Senators and Congressmen and enter your protest to the entire Burke-Hartke bill.

I thank you for your attention.

VIETNAM—A PENETRATING ANALYSIS

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, last Sunday's edition of the Detroit Free Press carried an editorial feature by the distinguished journalist who heads the Knight Newspapers, which is the best analysis of the Vietnam situation that I have had the privilege to read.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, which appears as the "John S. Knight's Notebook," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 23, 1972]

CAN NIXON DEFUSE VIETNAM BEFORE ELECTION DAY?

(By John S. Knight)

George McGovern has a passel of issues with which to confront President Nixon in the forthcoming campaign. But none, including his controversial and hotly debated tax and welfare reforms, looms as large in the public mind as the Indochina war.

Simply put, Sen. McGovern sees himself as the apostle of peace, while President Nixon is to be depicted—if not as the war candidate—at least as the man whose hard-line approach to peace has failed to end the war.

The Democratic candidate promises a halt to all U.S. bombing in Southeast Asia and on unconditional withdrawal of all American forces within 90 days after his inauguration, McGovern says he will take those actions without assurances that U.S. prisoners would be returned, but believes that his withdrawal course "would trigger the release of our prisoners."

Furthermore, Sen. McGovern has said: "I would go to Hanoi and beg if I thought that would release the boys one day earlier." He added: "Begging is better than bombing."

President Nixon, on the other hand, views McGovern's position as naive and uninformed. Republicans critical of McGovern allege that his "no-condition" concessions actually serve to make negotiations with Hanoi more difficult and only prolong the war.

And that is where the public debate rests at this time while campaign strategists in both camps are hard at work.

At first glance, George McGovern appears to have the advantage on this issue. Early in the Nixon administration, the President announced that he had "a plan to end the war," and expected to be held accountable by the American people if he didn't end the conflict. Though the "plan" remains unveiled, it obviously rested upon the success of "Vietnamization," a concept that the South Vietnamese—given adequate arms and training—could have it on their own.

Vietnamization, though not a total failure, has fallen far short of anticipated objectives. Only the most massive bombing in our military history has prevented the North Vietnamese from overrunning South Vietnam's defenses and toppling the Thieu regime in Saigon.

Yet the strong possibility exists that we

may be nearer an accommodation with Hanoi than at any time since the Paris peace talks were first convened on Jan. 25, 1969.

Nixon's tough stand in mining Haiphong harbor and North Vietnam's other ports brought on a resumption of negotiations, with Henry Kissinger playing a significant role in secret discussions with Hanoi's Le Duc Thu, a leading member of North Vietnam's politburo, and Xuan. They, Hanoi's chief negotiator in the formal discussions.

Upon reporting to President Nixon, presidential advisor Kissinger said only that there were grounds for "modest optimism." The official Washington line is to discount the likelihood of a major breakthrough, finding "no evidence that makes you feel confident of successful negotiations."

Yet something is stirring. Columnist Jack Anderson reports that President Nixon is sanguine that a stand-still ceasefire will result from the Paris peace discussions. The possibility of a truce such as has existed in Korea for years might be regarded as a satisfactory solution.

In my quest for further information and background, I turned to Prof. Milton J. Esman of the Center for International Studies at Cornell University and George Quester, professor of government and director of the peace studies program at the same institution.

Both of these educators have long opposed what they term "the Johnson-Nixon policies" in Vietnam. They are severe critics of President Nixon's massive bombing in Indochina.

So I asked the question as to whether Moscow and Peking are exercising pressures upon Hanoi to reach an accommodation with the United States. Prof. Esman replies:

"George Quester and I have been speculating on your question, 'Are there any Moscow or Peking pressures at work?' The answer has to be an emphatic 'Yes.' Hanoi had to be satisfied with the material support they were getting from China and the USSR before Nixon imposed the blockade. Their moral support also seemed reasonably secure, even though the summit meetings threatened some uncertainties."

"Can Hanoi possibly be satisfied with the material and moral support it has been receiving since the blockade? Almost surely not. Only a small fraction of the normal material shipments are reaching North Vietnam. The Chinese are doing little, hinting that the Russians should use minesweepers to open up Haiphong. The Russians are doing little, suggesting that Peking should open up Chinese ports for the transshipment of cargoes from Soviet freighters. The Russian leadership went ahead with a very cordial summit with Nixon in Moscow. The Chinese quickly invited Kissinger to come to Peking for renewed consultations, at the same time that Soviet President Podgorny was visiting Hanoi."

"All this means that the North Vietnamese will be materially out-gunned by ARVN, supported by U.S. air and naval forces. Hanoi is made to look like an immoderate and unreasonable camp of fanatics, ignoring the advice of big, responsible socialist states such as China and the USSR. The whole exercise may be beautifully illustrated by leaflets the U.S. has been dropping over North Vietnam showing photos of Nixon with Mao and Nixon with Brezhnev. Apart from the imagery, rumors continue to emerge that the Russians have been urging Hanoi to moderate its demands (as suggested by the unenthusiastic tone of the communique issued after Podgorny's visit) and that the Chinese have been urging the same. Without more clear and open material and moral support, it will be difficult for either Moscow or Peking to refute these rumors."

"Moscow and Peking may not be pressur-

ing Hanoi in the sense of 'Make peace with Nixon or else we'll abandon you.' But there is a clear message of 'Don't count on us for too much if you and Nixon don't make peace.' Nixon's action in blockading Haiphong indeed reduced how much the North Vietnamese could count on the Chinese and Russians materially. And his visits to the Communist capitals reduced the moral support available as well.

"For the Russians, the price of more resolute support for Hanoi would have meant postponement of SALT and the detente with West Germany, as well as whatever trade possibilities may emerge with the United States. For the Chinese, there is also now an interest of detente with the United States, in part because . . . of hostility have given the Russians a position of advantage.

"Hanoi is thus a victim of the Sino-Soviet schism. Despite the rhetoric, both of these powers are more interested in the state of their relations with the U.S. than in the victory of proletarian revolution in Indochina. While each would like to keep the U.S. off balance in Vietnam, they are not prepared to cooperate with one another enough to sustain a high level of military operations by Hanoi. This new reality must be clear to Hanoi. It represents very significant pressure on them because they cannot fight both the ARVN and U.S. air power without a substantial flow of material which has now been reduced to a trickle. If they have to revert to guerrilla tactics, the Thieu regime this time may be able to establish effective control south of the DMZ.

"Hanoi is really hurting. They know that Nixon is determined to maintain the blockade and continue the air war which he will probably be able to manage politically in the U.S. By their actions, if not by their words, Moscow and Peking seem to be urging Hanoi to find a peace formula. Given Nixon's terms, the effect of any acceptable formula would leave a non-Communist government in control of South Vietnam. This would deprive the North Vietnamese of the prize for which they have struggled and sacrificed for a quarter century—a unified, socialistic fatherland."

Given this background from two eminent foreign affairs specialists who find Nixon's position on Vietnam incompatible with their own views, it is conceivable that the President may be able to dispose of the "war question" before election day.

Such an eventuality would deprive Sen. McGovern of his most potent issue—a lingering, costly and bloody conflict which has sickened every thinking citizen and torn our country asunder.

A promise kept—to end the war—means to President Nixon an election won.

AHEPA

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a distinct pleasure for me at this time to pay tribute to an organization that has worked diligently to promote the ideals that have enabled America to remain strong and healthy. This month marks the 50th anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The Order of Ahepa, a secret fraternal organization, has made great contributions and is responsible for numerous accomplishments that have gone very far

toward the advancement of all phases of life in the United States.

The Order of Ahepa is not just an organization of benevolent philanthropists, but also a fraternity of loyal patriots. This nonpolitical and nonsectarian order has made significant contributions on the local, national, and international level. The farsighted founders of this organization were among the first in providing aid to countries less fortunate than ours, and have always been more than generous in contributing to such programs. These selfless humanitarians fund a number of relief programs for the victims of natural disasters, both in the United States and throughout the world. Many famous Americans have belonged to this fraternity including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and our present Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. Many current U.S. Senators and Congressmen are members.

The Order of Ahepa continues to make a great effort to promote good moral sense and appreciation of the benefits of citizenship. The fraternity is dedicated to family participation and model citizenry through civic activity. One of the most important tasks that Ahepa has taken upon itself is the cause of championing education. We owe a great deal of thanks to this organization for the contributions made to this Nation and to the rest of the world in the name of America. The least we can do now is to take a few moments of our time to express our warm gratitude on their golden anniversary.

AHEPA

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today the Order of Ahepa celebrates the golden anniversary of its founding and thus marks a half century during which its members have contributed greatly to the betterment of life in America.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, which was established July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., is easily one of the most outstanding fraternal organizations in the United States.

Everyone with any knowledge of Greek history and of Greek-Americans knows of the splendid work being done by AHEPA and of the lofty aims and objectives of its members.

Perhaps the words of the wise lawmaker, Solon, testify most vividly to the excellent citizenship of AHEPA members. Said Solon:

Many evil men are rich, and good men poor, but we shall not exchange with them our excellence for riches.

Certainly the philosophy of AHEPA members is exemplified by the remark of Aesop, when he said:

No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.

AHEPA's contributions to worthy causes are legion. And in the forefront of this effort is the AHEPA chapter at

Grand Rapids, Mich., headed by Fred Falkenburg, and AHEPA District 10 Lodge, which has George F. Kourmadas of Livonia as its governor. AHEPA members have always shown a keen interest in civic endeavor and community improvement. To be a member of AHEPA is to be a stellar citizen. One of my oldest and dearest friends, Alex DeMar of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been an outstanding member of AHEPA for many, many years.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to salute AHEPA for a half century of accomplishment. Ahepans everywhere may take pride in their organization and all it has achieved; in the field of education and in other areas. May AHEPA's next 50 years be even more golden and fruitful.

ORDER OF AHEPA GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this month, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association celebrates its 50th anniversary, and on this special anniversary I wish to join my colleagues in paying special tribute to this fine organization.

AHEPA in its 50-year history has, both at home and overseas, upheld and contributed to the highest ideals of the Hellenic tradition—the tradition of reason and humanitarianism upon which our western civilization is based. Founded on July 26, 1922, the Order of Ahepa has contributed over the past 50 years to many worthy causes, including relief assistance to victims of natural disasters not only in many areas of this country but in Greece, Turkey, and Ecuador. It also supports a number of hospitals, health centers, and a shelter home in Greece and maintains an academy at Garrison, N.Y., the site of my own family's home.

In addition to its relief and hospital assistance, the order's efforts in actively supporting education and cultural development and in improving better international relations through a people-to-people program has resulted in the Order of Ahepa growing to the point where today there are some 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia. I am proud that two of these chapters are located in the congressional district I have the honor of representing, and also proud that many of the members of these AHEPA chapters I have the honor of calling my personal and valued friends.

Membership in the Order of Ahepa is open to men of good moral character who are citizens or who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States or Canada. In this regard, the organization has placed emphasis on its aid to members seeking citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, to elaborate on the purposes of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, the or-

der's first purpose is to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America. It instructs its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind. In addition, membership instills an appreciation of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

The order also aims to encourage its members to always be deeply interested and actively participate in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields in their communities and of our Nation, and to pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any political corruption, while arousing its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace of the life, property, prosperity, and integrity of every nation.

The Order of Ahepa also promotes a better and more comprehensive understanding of the rich heritage of Hellenism and Hellenic culture, that rich mainstream of wisdom and ideas which has inspired and enriched our entire western civilization for over 3,000 years.

Mr. Speaker, as the Order of Ahepa marks its golden anniversary, I extend my personal congratulations to the order, and its membership, and take great pleasure in calling AHEPA's important contributions to our society to my colleagues' attention.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, is celebrating its golden anniversary this year; it was founded 50 years ago today in Atlanta. I would like to call your attention to the objectives and achievements of this outstanding organization.

The order is comprised of members from all walks of life who share certain admirable common goals: to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States; instruct its members in the tenets and principles of government and citizenship and encourage their active participation in society; foster greater understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; and champion the cause of education.

In its 50 years existence the Order of Ahepa has compiled a praiseworthy record of accomplishment. It has aided and developed valuable educational programs, charities, and civic improvements throughout the country. At national and international levels AHEPA has provided generous disaster relief to victims in many countries and aided hospitals and colleges.

One of the active chapters of AHEPA is in Rochester, N.Y., in my congressional district. The Rochester chapter is led by its present officers: President Van Litto, Vice President Costas Demas, Secretary Charles Diamond, and Treasurer George Bardonis. An active member of

the chapter, Dennis J. Livadis, serves as Supreme Counsellor of the National Order.

Mr. Speaker, I join in commending the Order of Ahepa on its first half century of service and leadership and I wish for it a continuing prominent and effective role in the life of our communities and Nation.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to remind my colleagues of the founding of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—on July 26, 1922. Celebrating their 50th anniversary, this respected and progressive organization deserves the praise of this Nation.

AHEPA has compiled 50 years of outstanding service promoting worthy causes. It has encouraged its members to actively participate in the education, charity, and civic improvement. And by doing this, it has instilled in their members a deep appreciation of the privileges of American citizenship.

As an organization, AHEPA has devoted 50 years of programs and accomplishments in the fields of American citizenship, educational projects, and charitable activities. It has contributed financially to many causes on a national and international level. These have included such worthy causes as relief to victims of the Florida hurricane and to Mississippi flood victims. They have given national scholarships to worthy students. During World War II, AHEPA was responsible for the sale of \$500 million in U.S. War Bonds as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury. I could go on forever with other projects supported by AHEPA.

Today, AHEPA extends to 49 States, Canada, and Australia, with 430 local chapters. The members of AHEPA are men in all walks of life. They are businessmen, professional men, educators, laboring men—but they are men of good moral character with a common goal of good fellowship and common understanding. And I take justifiable pride in AHEPA's record of accomplishment. AHEPA has championed the cause of education and has actively tried to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

I congratulate this distinguished organization on its 50th anniversary and knowing that their members will continue to serve the American Hellenic community and the cause of freedom with great distinction.

I salute the local chapter officers in Middlesex County for their outstanding service and leadership. They include:

OFFICERS IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY

PERTH AMBOY CHAPTER

John Lemberakis, President.
Theodore Tricoules, Vice President.
Costas J. Folis, Secretary.
Peter Coutros, Treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHAPTER

Emanuel Manioudakis, President.
Anthony Vlastaras, Vice President.
John Kazan, Secretary.
Chris Savides, Treasurer.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

Nicholas J. Stroumtsos, Past Supreme Lodge.
Peter Sideris, Past Supreme Trustee.

GEN. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the retirement review for General Westmoreland was a very impressive and fitting tribute to a great American. Military associates, friends, Congressmen, diplomats, and relatives gathered in countless numbers as an indication of their love, admiration, and affection for General Westmoreland. I commend to the attention of my colleagues, the American people, and those who revere freedom the world over the very appropriate remarks of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehke, and the splendid response of General Westmoreland on this memorable occasion:

REMARKS BY HONORABLE MELVIN R. LAIRD,
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

General Westmoreland today ends a career of distinguished service to his country in the United States Army. Few military leaders in history have had a career that involved so many varied and difficult assignments. Few have had so heavy a responsibility. Fortunately for our country and for the larger cause of freedom in the world, Westy is the kind of man who masters difficult assignments and who eagerly accepts heavy responsibilities.

In the second World War, in Korea, and in Vietnam, General Westmoreland commanded American fighting men with boldness, valor, and great professional skill. In Vietnam he led our forces in one of their most difficult challenges.

Just as effectively as he mastered the problems of the battlefield, General Westmoreland has mastered the many problems of leading the United States Army during the period of significant change from war toward peace. General Westmoreland has devoted the same tireless and effective effort to this transition—the transition toward a smaller, highly trained, all volunteer Army that will help to preserve peace in the years ahead.

For the past three and one half years, I have had the pleasure of working closely with General Westmoreland, not only in his capacity as Chief of Staff of the Army, but also in his capacity as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this arena, his experience and vision have been invaluable. I know I speak not only for myself but also for Admiral Moorer and his fellow Chiefs when I say his wise counsel and sound judgment will be missed.

Indeed, General Westmoreland will be missed by all who have worked with him. He has served his country well.

To you Westy and to your wife Kitsy who is so representative of the dedication of our military families, the best wishes of all Americans go with you for the years ahead.

REMARKS OF HON. ROBERT F. FROEHLKE

The scroll that I am about to present depicts the highlights and the highly successful

ful and honorable career of General Westmoreland. As is the case with almost all successes this successful career was the result of teamwork. It seems proper that the whole team be present as I give this scroll to General Westmoreland. Kitsy Westmoreland depicts the Army wife. She's gracious, she's hardworking, she's pretty, she is selfless, and she is ever thoughtful of others. Kitsy will you join us please?

REMARKS BY GENERAL W. C. WESTMORELAND

Secretary Laird, Secretary Froehke, Distinguished Guests, Friends, Fellow Soldiers. I appreciate the courtesy and the distinction accorded me today. By your presence, I am reminded of the responsibility and trust which have been reposed in me, of old friendships which have warmed and sustained me, and the comradeship in arms which I have shared with American soldiers for more than thirty-six years.

Most especially, the ladies who are present remind me once again of the very great debt I owe to my own Army wife for her abiding support, grace, and inspiration.

This last parade is at once a moment of recollection, gratitude, renewed faith, and pride—

Pride in an Army that has defended our country and met our commitments with dedication and selflessness,

Pride in an Army that has played a significant role in building our country and in meeting the needs of our society.

Pride in an Army that has given total loyalty to the leadership of our country and to the people it supports.

As I bid farewell, I say to the American soldier who stands tall before me today: The country you serve is the greatest on earth—whatever its present problems and whatever its present torments. The ideals of our great land—its history and its leadership today—remain the guiding light and standard for mankind.

Be proud of your service to your country. You are soldiers in the service of democracy.

Stay knowledgeable, for knowledge is power.

Stay strong, for strength is peace.

Stay firm in devotion to duty, for the people of our country need you.

Stay obedient—always—in spirit, mind, and purpose to the authority that commands you in this democracy.

The professionalism and service you demonstrate is our country's best weapons system—and in the final analysis, it is our Nation's true security.

As I look back on my life, I thank God for the opportunity that was given to me to be a soldier. If given that opportunity again, I would—with the same pride and with even greater humility—raise my hand—and take once again—the soldiers oath.

Goodbye and Godspeed.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

HY ROSE—A MAN TO MATCH A SHIP

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in California we say, "Bring us men to match our mountains." To match the California Sierras we have fortunately been blessed with the best.

With the unfortunate calamity besetting the submarine *Guitarro* several years ago, we needed a man to rip out and reorganize this important nuclear attack submarine as a man of war within a limited budget. That man designated was Hy Rose, a man to match the *Guitarro* to mold her from a heap of scrap to the best attack submarine in the U.S. force today. The *Guitarro* was commissioned a few weeks ago and will undoubtedly take her place in the history of the U.S. Navy.

Hy Rose will retire.

The Mare Island Grapevine talks of Hy's work in the latest issue as follows:

SHIP MANAGEMENT OFFICER FOR 665 HY ROSE RETIRING

Now that the N-sub *Guitarro* (SSN 665) has successfully completed sea trials, her ship management officer, Hyman Rose, heads for retirement to rest, rest, rest.

The restoration of this ship has been an unprecedentedly demanding and absorbing job with almost man-killing responsibility to which Hy has given without stint. If anyone ever deserved a long vacation, this man does. So he and wife Annette (wife and classification specialist) will take a holiday before Hy heads for a new challenging job in private industry.

Rose told the Grapevine that anything, now unassigned, which the Shipyard has to offer, after the *Guitarro*, would seem pretty anti-climatic and that can be well believed by readers who realize what the preparation of the 665 for sea trials has meant. The Shipyard's ability to complete the ship with its present degree of excellence owes much to Rose's efforts.

But Hy did not fail to credit the dedication and cooperation of the entire *Guitarro* team for the accomplishment and cited also the unparalleled assistance that was received (without cost to Uncle Sam) from vendors and private shipyards in the completion of a difficult job. The SMO noted that the 665 restoration was done within the planning estimate and the time period.

According to Rose, the Navy and its ships will benefit from several innovations and spinoffs of the project. He said also that manning was the minimum required and did not "rob" other ships.

Hy had 21 years in then P&E when he was made project manager for the *Hawkbill* and the *Guitarro*. When circumstances demanded it, he was given entire responsibility for the *Guitarro* as ship management officer. All 665 functions were concentrated in his office.

His P&E career, which began in 1950, included structural planner and estimator, surface type desk and submarine type desk.

Rose came to MI in 1940. Navy service preceded a shipfitter job at Philadelphia Navy Yard and he became a shop planner here and supervisory shop planner in Shop 11, after transferring from the East.

Always ambitious, Hy began taking college night courses and fitted himself for increasing responsibility. Now he can lay it down, he feels, with conscience clear.

Hy, the Navy and Fourth Congressional District salute you for a job well done.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK—1972

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, on July 4 we celebrated Independence Day to commemorate the Declaration of Independence and the birth of our Nation. In the words of that great document:

All men are created equal . . . they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights. Among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—To secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—let us not forget that these blessings of freedom, which we take so much for granted, remain only a treasured dream to the people of the captive nations.

During July 16 to 22, we commemorate Captive Nations Week to reassure freedom-loving individuals throughout the world that they are not forgotten and to reaffirm our Nation's dedication to the principle of self-determination for all men. As I noted last year at this time, there is a deafening silence during this week on the part of the demonstrators who usually crowd Washington on the slightest provocation. These demonstrators speak out against the Government in South Vietnam, whose elections they claim are less than a model of democracy, yet where are their protests against the total lack of political freedom in Lithuania, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, the Ukraine and the other captive nations.

They call for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia, but not a word is said about Soviet troops withdrawing from the captive nations.

They decry what they consider to be repression in Greece and ignore completely the plight of hundreds of intellectuals and professionals in the Ukraine who have been arrested and tried secretly for demanding human rights to which they are entitled under the Soviet Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

They point to the self-immolations which have taken place in South Vietnam and call for the replacement of the government, yet there is total silence concerning the young Lithuanians who recently burned themselves to death in the name of liberty.

In the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, bloody riots have been reported with thousands shouting, "Freedom for Lithuania," and some 200 young people were arrested by Red police.

Mr. Speaker, to dramatize the plight of those peoples who live under Communist tyranny, I would like to describe in more detail these recent developments in Kaunas, Lithuania, which have been furnished to me by the Lithuanian Community of the United States of America, the Latvian Legation, and others.

Thirty-two years ago the Baltic States were overrun by the Soviets, and while a year later Lithuanians were successful in their revolt against the Soviet Union,

the Baltic peoples have lost more than one-fourth of their population during the following years of Soviet terror and occupation.

Two million Lithuanian-Americans recognized this June 15 as a National Day of Mourning and Prayer to demonstrate America's support of Lithuania's fight to establish religious and political freedom. The proposal for a National Day of Mourning and Prayer was issued in May by Vytautas Volertas, president of the National Executive Committee of the Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc.

He made the declaration following developments in the city of Kaunas, where rioting had been underway over religious oppression and lack of political freedom. Thousands of Lithuanian youths swarmed into the streets shouting "Freedom for Lithuania" and battled police and Soviet soldiers with sticks and stones after a young Roman Catholic, Romas Talanta, publicly burned himself to death "for political reasons."

This latest tragedy in Lithuania came on the heels of several internal disruptions which were aimed at focusing international attention to the political and religious problems faced by that country. Last March 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics signed a bitterly worded petition to Communist Party leaders demanding an end to religious suppression. President Volertas stated that this action is the most massive protest of its kind ever known to have emerged from Lithuania and the U.S.S.R. This and earlier attempts to relieve religious persecution had gone unheard except in the form of intensified repression. The inch-thick petitions were then sent to the U.N. Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim.

In another attempt to dramatize their plight, a formal protest by the Lithuanian intellectuals was forwarded to the 5th World Congress of Psychiatrists.

In another area, President Volertas stated that events within the last year included the imprisonment of priests for preparing children for their first communion at the request of their parents and two Lithuanian bishops being sent to unlimited exile without trials.

These efforts culminated in the self-immolation and subsequent rioting in the city of Kaunas, the second largest city of Lithuania with a population of more than 300,000 persons.

A Washington Post dispatch from Moscow, published June 14, said:

Another youth burned himself to death in Soviet Lithuania about 10 days ago, Lithuanian sources said here yesterday. His name was not disclosed, but the sources said he was apparently inspired by Romas Talanta, 20, who burned himself to death May 14.

This would appear to be the third instance of self-immolation of young Baltic protestors against intolerable Soviet oppression.

The recent events in Lithuania show that the spirit of liberty still burns bright within the hearts of the peoples of the captive nations. Our Constitution and our history speak of liberty and of the struggles and sacrifices by which liberty was won. But with the privileges that liberty has brought us comes the respon-

sibility of upholding it. Under such a responsibility we dare not fail. During Captive Nations Week let us reaffirm our determination that the heroic peoples of the captive nations may one day soon live in freedom.

Mr. Speaker, during the 89th Congress House Concurrent Resolution 416 was unanimously passed by the House and Senate. I respectfully urge that the President implement this legislation by bringing the Baltic States' question to the United Nations and in addition, that of the other captive nations.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this time in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues, House Concurrent Resolution 416; the Captive Nations Week Manifesto of the American Friends of the Captive Nations and the Assembly of Captive European Nations; the Captive Nations Week Appeal of the Women For Freedom, Inc.; a paper concerning the violation of human rights in Soviet-occupied Baltic States provided by the Lithuanian American Community of the United States of America, Inc.; and Captive Nations Week proclamations from several of our major cities:

H. CON. RES. 416

Whereas the subjugation of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK MANIFESTO 1972

The undersigned organizations, dedicated to the restoration of freedom, justice and human dignity in the captive nations, call attention to Public Law 86-90, unanimously adopted in 1959 by the Congress of the

United States, by which the third week of July each year is designated as "Captive Nations Week."

Captive Nations Week, since its inception in 1959, has provided a fitting opportunity for the Americans to show their solidarity with the people in East and Central Europe. Nationwide observances, preceded by Captive Nations Week proclamations by the President and by Governors and Mayors of many states and cities, offer Americans a public platform for manifesting their continued concern for the plight of 100 million East and Central Europeans living under Communist rule.

This year's Captive Nations Week will be observed against the background of the May Moscow Summit, a meeting that may have far-reaching implications for Eastern Europe and world peace.

Freedom-loving people everywhere welcome fresh initiatives designed to lessen international tensions. The undersigned organizations, too, firmly believe that the time has come for binding old wounds and leaving no avenues unexplored in the common quest for a lasting peace. The past record of the Soviet Union, however, counsels caution.

The Soviets have failed to keep international agreements with the U.S. In World War II, the Soviet Union assured the Western allies that it was seeking no territorial aggrandizement. Yet, in 1940, the USSR occupied and annexed the sovereign states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Later on, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia were forced to cede vast territories to the Soviet Union. By the end of 1948, the Soviets had succeeded in foisting Communist regimes on Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and East Germany. Direct Soviet control was thus extended over an additional 100 million once free people . . .

Today, the once crucial issue of East and Central Europe has been shunted aside by crises in other parts of the world. The Hungarian Revolution of 1956, the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, the worker's riots in Poland in 1970 and the revolt in Kaunas, Lithuania, in 1972, threaten to become mere historical footnotes passed over in silence, since to question Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe has been equated with jeopardizing the prospects for *detente*.

The right of self-determination is a cornerstone of individual liberty and national sovereignty. The peoples of East and Central Europe have been denied this right. The way to a lasting peace does not lead through the graveyard of freedom. The captive nations will not resign themselves to be a Soviet fief in perpetuity. A people, ruled by a minority and all too conscious of foreign domination, are a source of unrest and instability. No lasting peace can be achieved while 100 million East and Central Europeans are denied their inalienable right to chart their own destiny . . .

Since 1959, Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon all have issued Presidential Proclamations, designating the third week of July as Captive Nations Week. The continued need for Captive Nations Week observances is summed up succinctly in one of the paragraphs of Public Law 86-90:

" . . . The desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace . . ."

CHRISTOPHER EMMET,

Chairman,

American Friends of the Captive Nations.

STEFAN KORBONSKI,

Chairman,

Assembly of Captive European Nations.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK APPEAL

Women For Freedom and the other undersigned women's organizations are appealing to the American people to respond to and

reflect upon the special significance of the 14th annual Captive Nations Week, which is being observed this year from July 16-22.

We believe there is a grave danger that the people of the USA may be misled into a state of euphoria that true peace and security have been achieved by our recent overtures to the Communist countries.

For despite their avowed alleged commitment to world peace, recent events demonstrate the true intentions of the Communist leaders. Donning their new cloak of respectability, gained through friendlier Soviet-American relations, the Communists are becoming bolder in intensifying their policy of repression and Russification. These policies are creating a veritable cultural genocide.

Arrests of intellectuals in Eastern Europe and the USSR are becoming more widespread. For instance, in Ukraine hundreds of intellectuals and professionals have been arrested and tried secretly for demanding human rights to which they are entitled under the Soviet Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Baltic countries, Czechoslovakia and the other nations in the Soviet sphere are suffering similar oppression and persecution in their cultural and religious life.

Therefore, we urge all Americans to join in the Captive Nations Week observances and to take every opportunity to call attention, through their political, religious and social organizations, to the plight of these helpless captive peoples.

Women for Freedom Inc., Byelorussian American Women's Association, Czechoslovak National Council of Women in Exile, Georgian National Alliance, Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED BALTIC STATES—RED TERROR IN LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA (Lithuanian American Community of the United States of America, Inc.)

The Soviets dominate Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and Russian troops are at hand to squelch any resistance. The Baltic peoples are deprived of their very basic human rights and freedom. They are unable to speak for themselves. It is the responsibility of all the people in the free world to be spokesmen for enslaved Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and other captive people.

The Kremlin is fond of saying that Russian imperialism died with the czar. But the fate of the Baltic nations—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—shows this to be a cruel fiction. The Communist regime did not come to power in the Baltic States by legal or democratic process. The Soviets invaded the Baltic States in June of 1940 and grabbed them by force of arms. The Baltic peoples have been suffering in Russian-Communist captivity for more than 30 years.

SAD AND GLORIOUS EVENTS OF JUNE

The month of June is very sad as well as glorious to the Balts in all parts of the world and to other freedom-loving people. Thirty-two years ago this month—in June of 1940—the Soviet Union invaded the grand old Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and took over these three peace-loving republics by force of arms. One year later—in June of 1941—the Russian Communists started mass deportations of the Baltic people, and over 150,000 Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians were swallowed up in Siberian slave and labor camps. Several days before the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, the people of Lithuania succeeded in getting rid of the Communist regime in the country: freedom and independence were restored and a free government was re-established. This free, provisional government of Lithuania remained in existence for more than six weeks. At that time

Lithuania was overrun by the Nazis who suppressed all the activities of this free government and the government itself.

ANCIENT NATIONS

The Balts are proud people who have lived peacefully on the shores of the Baltic from time immemorial. For instance, this year marks the 721st anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state. Mindaugas the Great unified Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251.

The Baltic peoples have suffered for centuries from the "accident of geography." From the West they were invaded by the Teutonic Knights, from the East by the Russians. It took remarkable spiritual and ethnic strength to survive the pressures from both sides. The Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, it should be kept in mind, are ethnically related neither to the Germans nor the Russians.

RESISTANCE AGAINST THE INVADERS

Since the very beginning of Soviet Russian occupation, however, the Balts have waged an intensive fight for freedom. It is widely recognized that in the period between 1940 and 1952, some 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement against the Soviet conquerors.

The Baltic peoples have never experienced such an extermination and annihilation of their people in their long history through centuries as during the last three decades. Since June 15, 1940, the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have lost more than one-fourth of their combined populations to the ethnically genocidal deportation and resettlement programs of the Soviet Union. The genocidal operations and practices being carried out by the Soviets continue with no end in sight.

DESPERATE PLIGHT OF LITHUANIANS

Two events of the past several months indicate the desperate plight of Lithuania's Roman Catholics, the primary target of the Soviet government repression among religious denominations. In March, 1972, a petition bearing 17,054 signatures was forwarded to Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations. The courageous signatories stated that they were appealing to the United Nations to relay their protest to Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary General of the Russian Communist Party, because three previous collective letters had gone unanswered.

The most recent known demonstrations against the Soviet occupation of Lithuania and persecution of religion took place in the city of Kaunas and in other cities during the second part of May, 1972. Several thousand youths battled police and Soviet soldiers in Kaunas after a young Roman Catholic, Romas Talanta, burned himself to death in a public park for political reasons. The rioting continued for several days after the funeral of Talanta and spread throughout the entire country suffering in the Soviet captivity. This immolation has brought international furor and attention to the problems besetting the captive Lithuanian nation.

CONFRONTING THE SOVIETS WITH THEIR ACTS OF AGGRESSION

The United States Government still refuses to recognize the forced incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. But this lack of official recognition by our Government is not enough. Our diplomatic representatives at the United Nations and elsewhere should be prepared to confront the Soviet Union with its acts of aggression against Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia when Soviet spokesmen raise the cry of "imperialism" against our own country.

The Soviet Union has signed the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. This document de-

scribes the fundamental privileges which are due to every individual from a state in which he lives. These include the rights of assembly, of free elections and of freedom of worship. Most importantly, they include the right to move freely over the borders for emigration or temporary visiting.

The United States and other countries of the free world should urge the Kremlin leaders to make these rights described in the Declaration available to the Balts and other captive people. If the rulers of the Soviet Union had the courage to carry out such reforms there would be no need for self-immolation to demonstrate the plight of Lithuanians and other people in the Russian Communist captivity.

BRINGING THE BALTIC CASE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Past experience indicate that the Soviet Government is sensitive to criticism of its actions by those in the free world. Hoping that such means may minimize the persecution of the Balts in the Soviet captivity, the Administration should go ahead and implement H. Con. Res. 416 (89th Congress). This legislation was unanimously passed by the House and the Senate and it calls for the freedom from Soviet domination of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The President of the United States should bring the issue of the liberation of the Baltic States in the United Nations and demand the Soviets to withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. We should have a single standard for freedom. Its denial in the whole or in part, in any place in the world, including the Soviet Union, is surely intolerable.

TREATIES THAT WERE NOT KEPT BY THE SOVIETS—ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF THE BALTIC STATES BY THE SOVIET UNION

The Communist regime did not come to power in the Baltic States by legal or democratic process. The Soviets invaded and occupied the Baltic States in June of 1940, and the Baltic peoples have been suffering in Russian-Communist captivity for 32 years.

The seizure and annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the Soviet Union constituted an act of aggression and a flagrant violation of numerous international treaties and agreements, as well as the inalienable rights of the Baltic peoples.

The treaties and agreements violated by the Soviet Union are:

1. Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Estonia, signed at Tartu (Estonia) on February 2, 1940;
2. Peace Treaty between Lithuania and the Russian Socialist Federal Republic, and Protocol, signed at Moscow on July 12, 1920;
3. Treaty of Peace between Latvia and Russia, done at Moscow, completed and signed at Riga (Latvia), August 11, 1920;
4. Treaty of Non-Aggression between the Republic of Lithuania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Moscow on September 28, 1926;
5. Treaty of Non-Aggression and Peaceful Settlement of Disputes between Estonia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Moscow May 4, 1932; extended in 1934 for a term to last until December 31, 1945;
6. Convention for the Definition of Aggression, signed at London, July 3, 1933, between Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Persia, and Afghanistan.
7. Convention between Lithuania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Definition of Aggression, signed at London, July 5, 1933; extended in 1933 for a term to last until April 4, 1943;
8. Treaty of Non-Aggression between Latvia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Riga, February 5, 1932;
9. General Treaty for Renunciation of War as an instrument of National Policy, signed

at Paris, August 27, 1928, to which 63 states are parties among them the Soviet Union and the Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia;

10. Convention relating to the Establishment of the Conciliation Commission and Conciliation Procedure between Latvia and the U.S.S.R., signed on June 18, 1932;

11. Mutual Assistance Pact between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Estonia, signed on September 28, 1939;

12. Mutual Assistance Pact between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Latvia, signed on October 5, 1939;

13. Mutual Assistance Pact between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Lithuania, signed on October 10, 1939;

14. The Covenant of the League of Nations, came into force on January 10, 1920. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia became Members of the League on September 22, 1921, and the Soviet Union on September 18, 1934.

As the forcible incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the Soviet Union constitutes a violation of international treaties and generally accepted and recognized principles of international law, the Soviet regime in the three Baltic States lacks any legal basis and should be regarded only as a temporary occupation.

CAPTIVE NATIONS

The reality of captive nations existing in Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., Asia and the Caribbean cannot be ignored if we value our own freedom.

The prime Communist objective has been to obtain Western acquiescence to their goal in holding under their control twenty-seven European nations.

Detroit has many residents with close personal and family ties with the peoples of Albania, Armenia, Byelorussia, Bulgaria, Cossackia, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Slovakia and the Ukraine, who feel the hand of Communist dictatorships.

It is of great importance for us to morally sustain the hope and faith of the captive peoples in their eventual freedom.

Therefore, I, Roman S. Gribbs, Mayor of the City of Detroit, issue this proclamation calling attention to the plight of those who live from day to day in the captive nations of the world.

ROMAN S. GRIBBS,
Mayor.

PROCLAMATION OF OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples

Now, therefore, I, J. W. Hornsby, Jr., Mayor of the City of Newport News, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972 be observed as "Captive Nations Week" in Newport News, and call upon the citizens of Newport News to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

PROCLAMATION OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, JULY 16-22, 1972

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples;

Now, therefore, I, Mary M. Heslin, acting Mayor of the city of Hartford, do hereby proclaim that the week of July 16-22, 1972 be observed as Captive Nations Week in the City of Hartford and call upon the citizens of Hartford to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples;

Now, therefore, I, Moon Landrieu, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do hereby declare the week of July 16-22, 1972, to be "Captive Nations Week" in New Orleans, and call upon the citizens to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

PRESERVING THE AMENITIES

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the American Chemical Society, along with many other of our learned societies in this country, has been in the forefront of the efforts to preserve and to improve the environment wherever possible. This effort by the American Chemical Society has been ongoing since the early 1960's. In 1969 the society's subcommittee on environmental improvement published a report titled, "Cleaning Our Environment—The Chemical Basis for Action," which was one of the best and first documents on attacking pollution in all the elements—air, land, and water.

The society has continued its efforts in fighting pollution; and their publication, Chemical Engineering News, in every issue, has articles and features on preserving the environment. The June 19, 1972, issue contains an editorial by Patrick P. McCurdy, the magazine's editor, on "Preserving the Amenities." Mr. McCurdy points out that you cannot separate science from technology or from politics. He concludes that attempts to perform such separation creates vacuums that can draw in the unwary, the ignorant, and the irresponsible. I have met many people who seem to be unaware that when man creates a vacuum, nature will tend to fill it. In this case, as Mr. McCurdy points out, the vacuum can be filled with those who can only contribute to the confusion surrounding national and international attempts to preserve the environment.

I would recommend that those in public life think carefully before flailing science and technology as the sources of pollution, just because the unwary, the uninformed, and the irresponsible have blamed science and technology and this has now become a popular pastime.

Those in public life, either elected or appointed, must coordinate the activities of science, technology, and public affairs. Not to do so is to defraud our Nation.

I commend to my colleagues Mr. McCurdy's thought-provoking editorial.

[From Chemical and Engineering News
June 19, 1972]

PRESERVING THE AMENITIES

Always eloquent, Lord Zuckerman, former chief scientific adviser to the U.K., managed to put things nicely into perspective at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. Thus:

"The worst enemies of the environment, as well as of mankind, are poverty and ignorance. . . . Pollution is essentially a social and political problem. For the first time we know what it is we are doing as our influence

spreads over the globe. It is unscientific to speak as if technological advance is working inexorably toward making a worse world and, in particular, that we are going to be unable to deal with our waste products. I regard the environmental dangers which we face as far more manageable than I do the social and political problems which exist in the world. The physical and measurable problems of the environment are matters with which science and technology are competent to deal. But they cannot deal with the value systems which determine which amenities should be preserved. These belong to the political domain where all citizens have a voice."

Well said. We think the remarks are worth extending. You cannot separate science from technology, or either from politics. Attempts to do so create vacuums that draw in the unwary, ignorant, and irresponsible. Scientists who deny any role in use of their science help set the stage for misuse. Technologists who refuse to try to assess their technology and its implications extend and compound the error. Political figures who ignore technological impacts fail the public. And a public that lets it all happen fails itself.

No wonder the so-called "unwashed" of the 1960's flailed their way into the fray. They saw holes in the system and too few moving to plug them. Unfortunately, too many of them, in their ignorance and anger, often abetted by scientists and technologists who should have known better, pinned the blame on science or technology or industry per se. Cries for abandoning science and technology were the desperate signals that something had gone awry. Something had, all right, but the solution lies not there. The answer rests in well-founded, political compromise at all levels contributed to by all citizens including scientists and businessmen.

Lord Zuckerman spoke at a word-level conference. But his words have a certain universality and with not too many changes might have been applied as well at another meeting—that of the Manufacturing Chemists Association taking place the same week at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

For Lord Zuckerman was putting perspective into a subject too often viewed too narrowly. All activity in a shrinking world affects people more directly than ever before. Thus, key topics at the MCA meeting—chemical trade—productivity—energy—the Toxic Substances Act of 1972—pollution—all intimately involve the fortunes of the chemical industry. But all quickly blend into the fabric of domestic and world politics.

As Lord Zuckerman says, science and technology can solve the technical problems of, say, pollution, or energy, indicating the various options and their prices. Scientists and engineers, though, or business and industrial leaders, shouldn't be permitted to make final and independent choices. This is a matter of consensus, where tribute is paid to all elements of the worldwide electorate.

Thus, speaking from an MCA platform, industry leaders can, and should, expound their notions on trade, trade negotiations, productivity, pollution, energy, toxic substances, labor, as well, consumers, and other interested parties should do likewise.

Then some godlike solon (the public?) must pull it all together, somehow. But the solon must have information. And in the area of science and technology, information understandable by the public has been sparse. And so, this same Lord Zuckerman, speaking at another conference (the Roche Anniversary Symposium) at another time (August 1971), in another place (Basel, Switzerland) was moved to say:

"Scientists, if they are to prove able to translate into action their fears, their wishes, and their hopes for the future, should operate in the political arena. . . . We have got to engage in those processes that affect our democratic decisions."

THE 1972 CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. JOHN H. TERRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, the 14th observance of Captive Nations Week has revealed again the depth and breadth of conviction held by large segments of our population concerning the humanitarian and strategic importance of all the captive nations to our national security and for world peace. On the basis of Public Law 86-90, the week's activities in this country and abroad have been extensive and most reassuring. As further examples, I introduce:

Proclamations by Gov. Preston Smith of Texas, and mayors James H. McGee of Dayton, Ohio; Richard H. Marriott of Sacramento, Calif.; and Kevin H. White of Boston; and the program of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, along with releases of the National Captive Nations Committee and the Washington News-Intelligence Syndicate:

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM BY PRESTON SMITH, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

In its thrust toward world domination, communist imperialism has deprived many millions of people of Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and even the Western Hemisphere of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Silenced, but unconquered, these people will never cease to struggle for their inalienable right to a free life.

The national security and well-being of the citizens of the United States is dependent on the continued desire for liberty and justice on the part of the people of these captive nations.

By action of Congress, the third week of July has been designated as Captive Nations Week. It is fitting that we observe this period in tribute to the fight for freedom and in recognition of the natural interdependency of the people and nations of the world.

Therefore, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the week of July 16, 1972, as Captive Nations Week in Texas.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples.

Now, therefore, I, James H. McGee, Mayor of the City of Dayton, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972 be observed as Captive Nations Week in Dayton, Ohio, and call upon the citizens of Dayton to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the people of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas the desires for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with support for the just aspirations of captive peoples.

Now, therefore, I, Richard H. Marriott, Mayor of the City of Sacramento, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972 be observed as Captive Nations Week and call upon the citizens of Sacramento to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

DECLARATION

Whereas: the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas: the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas: the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas: the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples

Now, therefore, I, Kevin H. White, Mayor of the City of Boston, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972 be observed as Captive Nations Week and call upon the citizens of the City of Boston to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts

for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, JULY 16-22, 1972

The Americanism Committee of the Chamber of Commerce announces the 14th national observance of Captive Nations Week as established by Public Law 86-90 by an act of Congress in June 1959. This event encourages us to reach across ecumenical lines and request the cooperation and religious unity of all the Churches and Synagogues to accomplish a specific task, the sounding of a call for religious freedom for the Captive nations.

We ask remembrance of the captives in all religious services on Sunday, July 16, 1972. In addition, we ask every believer in God, each in his own way, or in collective effort within his fellowship or group, to pray for fifteen minutes each day of Captive Nations Week in a prayerful petition to God to re-establish the inalienable right of His children to acknowledge Him freely without persecution from ruling governments.

It is also our hope that public indignation over these injustices, as described in the enclosed pamphlet, will motivate public officials to help accomplish the most important mission confronting the world today, the rolling back of the ominous menace of atheistic communism.

On Sunday, July 16, 1972, we have scheduled Mrs. Gilbert Smith and Mr. Marvin Steffins, experts on Cuban and Latin American affairs, for radio station WTX (690), 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, in an effort to answer any questions the public may have concerning these matters.

Also, the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women is scheduling a program for Philosophy Hall, Notre Dame Seminary, 2809 S. Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, July 16, 1972, 3:00-5:30 p.m. The public is invited to attend and meet our speakers in person.

Again, may I request your cooperation and prayers in this crusade in the belief that we have nothing to lose but the tyrannical chains that bind our fellow believers to the most reactionary ideology the world has ever known.

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS DÉTENTE NOT ACQUESCENCE

President Nixon's proclamation of the 1972 Captive Nations Week was hailed today as a clear indication that the pursuit of détente with the Red states is not identical with a politico-moral acquiescence to the permanent captivity of the nations in Central Europe, within the USSR, in Asia and Cuba. The President's proclamation, which emphasized that "in much of the world, the struggle for freedom and independence continues," was issued last Saturday from the Western White House in San Clemente. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, stated today, after the Congressional 14th Observance of the Week, "The far-seeing diplomatic offensive of the President toward both Moscow and Peking underwrites the growing importance of those captive nations and peoples in the USSR and Red China than any other action."

Captive Nations Week was established by Congress in 1959. Every President has proclaimed the Week since. The resolution calls upon all Americans to observe the 3rd week in July as Captive Nations Week "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world," which means those in the Red area from the Danube to the Pacific and in Cuba. The Week has been annually proclaimed by 37 Governors and Mayors of major cities, such as New York, Boston,

Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, Miami, San Francisco and others, inspiring citizens to express their moral responsibility toward 1/2 of humanity under Red totalitarian rule. Seventeen foreign countries also observe the Week. On Wednesday, Congress observed the 14th Week.

In a Congressional reprint sponsored by Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois and titled "Do You Know The Captive Nations?" the NCNC chairman challenges the Harris and Gallup pollsters to query Americans as to their awareness of all the captive nations and their relevance to Vietnam. He asks, "Do You Know These and Their Year of Takeover," as published in last October's Reader's Digest?"

Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cosackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idel-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Ukraine	1920
Far Eastern Republic	1922
Turkistan	1922
Mongolian People's Republic	1924
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Romania	1947
Czecho-Slovakia	1948
North Korea	1948
Hungary	1949
East Germany	1949
Mainland China	1949
Tibet	1951
North Vietnam	1954
Cuba	1960

Who's Next?

South Vietnam? The Republic of China? Cambodia? Laos? Bolivia? Chile? or Israel?

In his statement Dr. Dobriansky stressed that the Nixon offensive opens up "the whole reality of the majority of captive nations in both the USSR and Red China." He further pointed out that "Congress has again a wonderful opportunity to investigate these areas as provided by Congressman Daniel J. Flood's measure for a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations. The self-immolations in Lithuania, the harsh cultural repressions in Ukraine, and the oppression of Jews in the USSR are only a few examples of needed investigation for both humanitarian and strategic reasons." The professor added, "Those in our body politic who vociferate most about 'conscience' in politics seem to be the least concerned with the 1/2 of humanity deprived of freedom itself."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(By Thomas A. Lane)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When Howard K. Smith announced on the ABC television evening news that a third Lithuanian youth had immolated himself in protest against the Soviet genocide being visited upon the Lithuanian people, that tragic event seemed remote from our American scene. In our illusion that we are achieving détente, we have worked to exclude from public consciousness all evidence of the barbaric behavior of the communist regimes.

Even as President Nixon was visiting in Moscow, Lithuanians were rioting in the streets of Kaunas after a young patriot, Romas Talanta, burned himself to death in protest against the Soviet persecution. Events provided a disquieting backdrop to

President Nixon's journey for peace, but they were virtually unreported in our news media. Maybe the President was talking to the wrong people.

Older Americans will remember the Baltic States—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—which were liberated from Russian bondage in the peace settlement of World War I. In the opening maneuvers of World War II, these states were reconquered by Stalin and incorporated into the Soviet structure. When Germany turned against the Soviet Union in 1941, it seized and occupied the Baltic states, only to withdraw from them before the Russian advance in 1944.

Through all the years, the United States has never recognized the Soviet conquest of the Baltic states. We regard them as independent states now under Soviet occupation, but we do nothing, in the United Nations or elsewhere, to terminate that occupation. We don't like to think about the problem. It reminds us that we are extending the hand of friendship to the oppressor.

The peoples of these states, patriotic and deeply religious, might tolerate the suzerainty of the Russians but they cannot endure the communist zealotry which attacks their culture and desecrates their most sacred traditions.

Some observers estimate that as much as 25 percent of the population has been deported to the Russian slave labor camps. Tens of thousands have died as freedom fighters resisting the oppressive Russian presence.

As we enter the week of July 16-22 which Congress has set aside to honor the Captive Nations and to tell them America has not forgotten their plight, we should ponder our obligations to these suffering peoples. If we become indifferent to their distress, concerned only for our own comfort, we shall destroy the spirit of America. We would show by such behavior how little we deserve the freedom we enjoy.

MANY HAVE ESCAPED

We have in the U.S. courageous refugees who escaped at the risk of their lives from the communist terror ravaging their homelands. These gallant men and women braved the slavekeepers at the Wall in Berlin, swam the dangerous waters to freedom in Hong Kong or slipped unseen across a more lightly guarded sector of the iron and bamboo curtains. Honor them. Listen to them and learn the truth about the myth of mellowing.

The national mood of escapism—from the costs of preparedness, from the hardship of conflict, from the burdens of citizenship, from the discipline of morality, from the commands of duty—gives this great country the aspect of a dying organism. If you don't care about freedom, you don't care about life. The Captive Peoples do care. They are alive with resistance to tyranny.

Look at the Captive Nations! There you will find examples of enduring loyalty, magnificent courage, matchless daring, principled defiance. In 1953, the people of East Berlin threw Molotov cocktails at Russian tanks. In 1956, the people of Poznan in Poland rebelled against Soviet oppression. Later in that year, the Hungarians drove the Russians out of Budapest, only to be left to fight alone against the Russian colossus. The West would give no help.

Now the Lithuanians are in extremis, rising in desperation against the assault on their culture. When will America stand once again with the oppressed peoples and against the tyrants as it did in the early years of this century? When will it shed that paralysis of the intellect which has imprisoned it in a depraved obedience to the barbaric dictators of the communist reich? We can recover our national health by emulating the dedication to freedom which today is found only among the Captive Nations.

UNIFORMED SERVICES RETIREMENT PAY EQUALIZATION ACT

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced H.R. 5078 to recompute military retirement pay to bring it into line with the pay of active duty personnel. The complete text of my bill follows:

H.R. 5078

A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Uniformed Services Retirement Pay Equalization Act".

SEC. 2. Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) section 1401 is amended by inserting "and adjust to reflect later changes in applicable permanent rates" immediately before the period in footnote 1 to the table.

(2) section 1401(a) is repealed.

(3) by striking out the following item in the analysis to chapter 71:

"1401(a). Adjustment of retired pay and retainer pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index."

(4) section 1402(a) is amended—

(A) by striking out "monthly basic pay" at the beginning of column 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "monthly basic pay";

(B) by striking out "retainer pay" at the end of column 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "retainer pay";

(C) by striking out all of footnote number 1.

(D) by striking out "—" before the remaining footnote and inserting in lieu thereof "1", and

(E) by striking out all of the matter following the footnote.

(5) section 3991 is amended—

(A) by amending column 1 of formula A in the table to read as follows:

"Monthly basic pay to which members would be entitled if he were on active duty in his retired grade."

(B) by amending footnote 2 to the table to read as follows:

"Compute at rates applicable on date of retirement and adjust to reflect later changes in applicable permanent rates. However, if member's retired grade is determined under section 3963(a) or 3963(b), or if member has served four years as Chief of the Medical Service Corps, use pay to which member would be entitled if he were on active duty in his retired grade."

(6) by inserting the following new section immediately after section 6148:

"§ 6149. Retired pay: computed on the basis of rates of pay for officers on the active list

"Except for officers whose retired pay is computed under the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 359), the retired pay of each retired officer of the Navy or the Marine Corps shall be computed on the basis of rates of pay provided by law, at the time of his retirement, for officers on the active list. If after the retirement of any such officer the rates of pay for officers on the active list are changed, the retired pay to which the officer is entitled shall be recomputed on the basis of the new rates."

(7) by inserting immediately below "Sec. 6148" the following new item in the analysis to chapter 561:

"6149. Retired pay: computed on basis of rates of pay for officers on the active list."

(8) sections 6151(b), 6323(e), 6325(a)(2) and (b)(2), 6326(c)(2), 6381(a)(2), 6383(c)(2), 6390(b)(2), and 6394(h) are amended by striking out "basic pay of the grade" and inserting in lieu thereof "basic pay to which he would be entitled if serving on active duty in the grade".

(9) section 6327(b) is amended by striking out the words "of the grade in which retired" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to which he would be entitled if on active duty".

(10) sections 6396(b)(2), 6398(b)(2), and 6400(b)(2) are each amended by striking out "basic pay of the grade" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "basic pay to which she would be entitled if serving on active duty in the grade".

(11) section 8991 is amended—

(A) by amending column 1 of formula A in the table to read as follows:

"Monthly basic pay to which member would be entitled if he were on active duty in his retired grade."

(B) by amending footnote 2 to the table to read as follows:

"Compute at rates applicable on date of retirement and adjust to reflect later changes in applicable permanent rates. However, if member's retired grade is determined under section 8963(a) or 8963(b), use pay to which member would be entitled if he were on active duty in his retired grade."

SEC. 3. A member or former member of a uniformed service who was retired by reason of physical disability and who is entitled, in accordance with section 411 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 823), to retired pay or retainer pay computed under provisions of law in effect on the day preceding the effective date of that Act, may elect within the one-year period following the effective date of this Act, to receive disability retirement pay computed under provisions of law in effect on the effective date of this Act in lieu of the retired pay or retainer pay to which he is otherwise entitled.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a member of an armed force who was entitled to pay and allowances under any of the following provisions of law on the day before the effective date of this Act shall continue to receive the pay and allowances to which he was entitled on that day:

(1) The Act of March 23, 1946, chapter 112 (60 Stat. 59).

(2) The Act of June 26, 1948, chapter 677 (62 Stat. 1052).

(3) The Act of September 18, 1950, chapter 952 (64 Stat. A224).

SEC. 5. The enactment of this Act shall not reduce the retired pay or retainer pay to which a member or former member of a uniformed service was entitled on the day before the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 6. This Act becomes effective on the first day of the first calendar month beginning after the date of its enactment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AHEPA

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga. The order, a secret fraternal body, nonpolitical and nonsectarian, has

contributed beyond measure to numerous worthy causes, both national and international, during the half century of its history, a period marked by world wars and great suffering. The record of service and response by AHEPA to disaster relief and other needy causes has been truly impressive. In addition, local AHEPA chapters have given generously to community concerns in the areas of education, charity, and civic betterment.

Good fellowship, family participation, and civic responsibility are very much a part of the spirit of AHEPA. At a time of disruption and transition, the members of AHEPA continue to work for that strengthening of social, moral, and family life which is the key to the survival of American society in a troubled world. Its members are drawn from every walk of life, united by shared ideals and goals—fellowship, understanding, and compassion.

Valuing citizenship in a free society, it is hardly surprising that the cause of education is particularly dear to AHEPA and its programs. In its statement of purpose, the privileges of citizenship and the inalienable rights of mankind are both honored. AHEPA has been a worthy vehicle for the Greek American community to manifest its benevolence, idealism, and dedication to freedom in this Nation and in Greece, the mother of democracy. The achievements of Greek Americans have been recognized and celebrated through and by the contributions of AHEPA. In so doing, AHEPA has helped to give pride and purpose to our citizens of Greek origin and to share with all Americans the unique heritage of Hellenic culture and tradition. May its witness during the next half century continue to inspire men and women of goodwill as in the past five momentous decades.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, out of the swirling mists of mythland comes the story of the children who were carried on the back of a milk-white bull out of the tired and wornout culture of the East to the new and invigorating land of the Hellenes. They carried with them all the arts and wisdom of the ancient civilizations along the Nile and the Euphrates. In their new land across the sea they multiplied these skills and sciences a thousandfold, producing the magnificent Greco-Roman civilization which is an integral part of modern day advancement.

Many generations later, perhaps as many as a hundred generations, some of the descendants of these early adventurers essayed another voyage, using more modern means of transportation. They crossed the seas to America, not as visitors or critics, but as those who wished to unite their fortunes with the fortunes of a newer land than their an-

cestors had found several thousand years previously. Here they merged skillfully with others who were seeking new opportunities for self-fulfillment. Without abandoning their pride in their national origin, they adopted the mores and the usages of their American hosts. Gladly and freely they contributed their skills and their energies to the task of building a better and a stronger nation. Today we find them participants and leaders in every worthwhile activity: in industry, in the professions, in the arts and sciences. They are capable and dependable citizens, having inherited the understanding of good citizenship from their ancestors, the Hellenes.

Fifty years ago today, our Greek friends founded the Order of Ahepa, a secret fraternal order dedicated to service to humanity and to the promotion of understanding and good will among men. Its accomplishments are many and noteworthy. We are immensely proud of their record, and we unite in paying honor to this fine body of true Americans on their 50th anniversary.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Order of Ahepa—The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. For half a century, AHEPA has served an important function in strengthening the fellowship and the cultural ties of the American and Greek nations. Its 46,000 members are dedicated to keeping the traditional Greek ideals of democracy and representative government alive in today's world.

Our Western civilization owes an infinite debt to the heritage of Greece, for its advances in thought and literature, in art and architecture. The contributions of Greek Americans to the culture and strength of this great country are indeed significant and their impact immeasurable. Among the stated objects of the Order of Ahepa are to encourage active participation in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor; to pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; to promote the spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; and to champion the cause of education, by maintaining new channels for the dissemination of culture and learning.

It is with profound respect and admiration that I congratulate AHEPA on this most exciting of occasions. I am proud to be a member of this organization which stands as a beacon, a model for all civic-minded groups. It has a proud tradition, an impressive history, and a bright future. I hope the years ahead bring success and fulfillment to all members of AHEPA.

FLORIDA'S "HELP STOP CRIME" PROGRAM

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a statewide program, initiated to repel the forces of crime, was begun last month. The "Help Stop Crime" program, developed by Gov. Reubin Askew's Council on Criminal Justice, is seeking to prevent crime through citizen involvement.

The first phase of the program, felony reporting, is designed to stimulate citizens to act quickly to report to local law enforcement agencies any crime or suspicious activity that they observe. It is hoped that this early warning system will bring officers to the scene in time to thwart any crime.

The second phase is a series of educational programs to inform the citizens of Florida about simple steps to take to protect their property and themselves against the most common types of crimes.

I would like to commend the Governor and his "Help Stop Crime" program for taking the initiative by bringing to public awareness the problems of crime in today's society.

At this time, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues an article from the Miami Beach Sun Reporter concerning this worthy program. This article highlights the efforts of four outstanding citizens of the Miami area who are serving on the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice.

The article follows:

MIAMIANS SERVING ON CRIME COMMITTEE

Four prominent Miamians are serving on the Governor's Crime Prevention Committee. The committee, which is an integral part of Governor Askew's Council on Criminal Justice, consists of members from business, professional and civic area.

The four Miamians serving on this committee are: Kenneth M. Myers, senator from the 45th district, representing the Florida Senate; Reverend Cannon Theodore R. Gibson, representing the Florida Council of Churches; Charlie Harris, president of the Florida AFL-CIO and Edward J. Scheaffer, president of E. J. Scheaffer and Associates, representing the Southeast Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Major purpose of the committee is for the individual representatives to work through their organizations on a statewide basis, in order to establish citizen committees that will, in turn, work more closely with law enforcement agencies in their cities.

The Governor's Council on Criminal Justice is presently developing the "Help Stop Crime!" Program which has two objectives:

To train the public to recognize and report felony crimes while they are being committed so that law enforcement personnel can respond in time to make an arrest at the scene.

To educate citizens regarding the security measures they should take to prevent residence burglary, business burglary, robbery, shoplifting, auto theft, crimes against women, child molestation, bogus checks and vandalism.

According to Attorney General Robert Shevin, who is serving as chairman of the Crime Prevention Committee, "this state-

wide crime prevention program can be a major factor in improving Florida's Criminal Justice System. This program will assist the state in combating criminal activity as well as educating all Floridians in the prevention of crime. It will combine community and law enforcement agency efforts in the most positive manner by reducing the criminal's opportunity to strike."

More than 150 law enforcement agencies throughout the state have agreed to participate in the Crime Prevention Program. This is the first statewide program of its type to be conducted in the United States. Many cities have instituted public education programs concerning law enforcement, but never has an entire state given its total support for the purpose of reducing crime by educating its citizenry as to how they can help in this task.

The program is federally funded and through the use of the \$750,000, three-year grant, police departments and sheriff's offices will be equipped with the tools necessary to communicate crime prevention techniques to the public.

In the most literal sense, this is a community program, and not merely a law enforcement agency program. Its success will depend largely on community participation and cooperation.

On the immediate agenda for the Citizen's Committee on Crime Prevention are steps to implement Phase One of the Program: the Felony Reporting Campaign. This will be aimed at urging all citizens to report any crime or suspicious incident to the proper local law enforcement agency promptly, so that officers may respond quickly with a better chance of preventing a crime and apprehending a suspect.

Key steps in the program include teaching the public what "signs of crime" to watch for, and placing stickers on all telephones in the area with the "Help Stop Crime!" theme and the proper local number to call.

It will be the responsibility of the four Miamians, as well as other committee members, to work through their organizations in enlisting the help of other citizens.

According to the president's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, "law enforcement cannot properly function in a forest of indifference. The solution is to motivate 'treelike' citizens to become involved in effective programs, with their local law enforcement agencies, that will prevent crimes."

Members of the Governor's Crime Prevention Committee are the branches which will, hopefully, shake the trees into action.

AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I salute AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, on the observance of its 50th anniversary.

The objectives of this fraternal organization, composed of 90 percent American citizens of Greek descent but open to all, have value for us all and are well worth repeating here.

The are:

To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America.

To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of govern-

ment, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind.

To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship.

To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor.

To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to life, property, prosperity, honor, and integrity of every nation.

The foregoing are but five of the objectives of AHEPA. The others are as high minded and as universal.

The Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many worthy causes on a national and international basis during its 50 years of existence. These do not take into account the activities of local chapters, such as in Fresno, Calif.

I take pleasure in mentioning the officers of that chapter for their civic contributions. They are John LaBritt, president; Frank Saris, vice president; Bill Rallis, recording secretary; Bill Booras, corresponding secretary, and Jim Nicolaou, treasurer.

One of the most worthy programs of AHEPA is the awarding of scholarships to worthy students. This program has been in progress for the last 41 years on local, district and national levels.

AHEPA is responsible for the donation of a hall for boys and a school at St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, N.Y. In Greece an AHEPA Agricultural School has been established. More than 40,000 volumes of American books have been donated throughout local Greek schools.

Although AHEPA had its roots in a common heritage, it is truly an American institution and devoted to the best in American life and traditions.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Post Office Committee, I believe that the Postal Service law which was adopted in the last Congress will prove to be the long range solution to the postal problems that had been predicted by those of us who supported the measure.

I was especially pleased to note a story in the Chicago Today of Saturday, July 15, which pays a proper compliment to the personnel of the Chicago area Postal Service.

The article follows:

30 ENVELOPES WITH MONEY UNOPENED: OUR TEST PROVES MAIL SAFE

There are more than 23,500 postal employees in Chicago—and, apparently, the overwhelming majority of them are honest.

To determine just how safe the mails are these days, Chicago Today ran a test. Reporters sent 30 envelopes containing cash from various locations thruout the city to a Chicago Today post office box.

Twenty of the envelopes contained \$1 bills, 10 contained two \$1 bills each.

All arrived safely!

The first batch of envelopes was mailed June 7 and 8. All arrived within two days.

The second batch, containing the two \$1 bills, was mailed around June 13.

Again, all arrived safely within two days—with the exception of one mailed from the 1700 block of West Touhy Avenue.

It wound up in Charlotte, N.C., on June 24, according to the postmark!

But it was returned here a couple of days later.

George Cowan, assistant to William G. Booras, officer in charge of the Chicago post office, said such mixups happen "once in a while," usually because some envelopes stick together when going thru automatic machines.

"Since we handle some eight million pieces of mail a day, this happens occasionally," he said.

But Cowan said he was not surprised that all the cash arrived safely.

"We know the post office isn't as bad as it's pictured by some people," he smiled.

"We're delighted to hear all the cash got thru—tho we hope people won't take this as encouragement to send cash thru the mails.

"Regretably, we do have some theft—mostly from mail boxes—and people should send checks or money orders, rather than cash."

SALUTE TO AHEPA

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recognition of the golden anniversary of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

American institutions and governments at all levels are caught up in great efforts to meet the challenges and the needs of our day. The problems they confront are complex beyond description, constantly changing in their vital aspects, and far reaching in their implications. They gird themselves for action with reorganizations and revitalized plans of attack, and the Federal Government pours money liberally into many and varied schemes drawn to promote the public good.

But institutions and governments are as fallible as the people who run them, and money is not always the simple solution to problems. Even the best systems sometimes seem to perform unsatisfactorily. Amidst the turmoil and turbulence, the pulling and hauling of daily working and living in a crowded, complex society, it is not surprising that people become frustrated, impatient, and lose their faith. These destructive elements erode confidence in our governments and institutions, which is the foundation of their effectiveness.

Paralysis of the national will is a very real threat. People need to be reminded that if their highest goals for our country are not achieved through its major institutions, they will not be achieved at all. People need to know that they have a way to galvanize their thoughts into

action. They need to feel that they can contribute to the achievement of their goals.

For years AHEPA has carried out these roles most successfully. Its educational programs have encouraged public confidence in our democratic processes and have helped to sustain faith in our best traditions and highest motives. Its citizenship programs provide a forum for discussion and planning, and a channel for personal commitment toward the solution of our problems. Its charitable efforts here and abroad build upon and nurture the very best of man's instincts, to be helpful and generous to the victims of calamity and disaster. The public good has been advanced notably by these programs that emphasize the role of individual responsibility and discipline in the service of noble purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my congratulations to this great patriotic and philanthropic organization.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM A CONSTITUENT IN THE AIR FORCE

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, recently, I received some correspondence from a constituent serving in the Air Force. Following the receipt of the first letter, I began to check into his complaints. However, my efforts were cut short by a second letter which I must commend to my colleagues. Excerpts from the first correspondence follow:

My unit was recently deployed to Thailand. They gave me a three day notice to leave. And in that time we had to pack all our belongings, move out of our house, and make arrangements to get my wife and son back home to Indiana. Needless to say we were just getting on our feet again from a move from Japan, where the Air Force closed the base I was at. This move coming here completely exhausted all the savings we worked so hard to get and has put a great inconvenience on my mother and father-in-law. This was my 4th P.C.S. move in less than 3 years. That's what hurt us so bad. I know we're fighting a war here, but it's a war that nobody wants to have or hear about. . . . Our Commander is a good man, but he can only do so much. We were getting ready to go home till we got extended for another 3 months the other day. Why? I need to get back to the States so I can get some kind of part time job; I can't start civilian life without a dime. I'm almost ready to try for a hardship out, but thought maybe you could help me. If you could do anything to help me, it would save me a lot of heart ache and worrying when I get out in December.

And then from the second piece of correspondence:

I guess I wrote the first one (letter) in haste and anger. I don't think anything can be done about the P.C.S. moves I've had previously. That would be like crying over spilt milk.

I don't think an enquiry would change anything that's past. Thank you for taking an interest. I'm sorry to have taken your time. I realize now you have things to do in Washington that are more important for the welfare of our country. We all must make sacrifices as I am learning.

Again I say I'm sorry for taking your time with my problems. I'll be able to work them out myself I'm sure. I'm a soldier first, father and husband second.

It is a sad commentary on too many of the youth of this country that this man's last statement is not the byword of all of our young people.

"I'm a soldier first." Those words are truly those of a great American.

A BILL TO RAISE MEAT STANDARDS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced a bill to raise the whole country to Michigan's rigid meat standards. My bill would prevent such animal byproducts as stomachs, spleens, pig snouts, pig ears, and lungs from being included in our sausages, hot dogs, and other ground meat products throughout the 50 States. Michigan has not permitted these animal byproducts in their meats since 1952.

To me, this makes sense when you think about the health and consumer protection of all Americans.

On July 20, the House Agriculture Committee narrowly agreed by a one-vote margin to an amendment that will permit Michigan to keep its high standards. The decision in our favor was won through the joint efforts of Michigan's director of agriculture, Dale Ball, a group of consumers and industry representatives, myself, and the other members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

The Jackson Citizen Patriot of Jackson, Mich., on July 21, 1972, expresses the desire of Michigan citizens for the Federal Government to set higher meat standards for the Nation. I commend the editorial entitled "Meat Content Law Protects Michigan" to the attention of my colleagues:

MEAT CONTENT LAW PROTECTS MICHIGAN

"There would be meat stored in great piles in rooms . . . and thousands of rats would race about on it . . . and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them, they would die, and then rats, bread and meat would go into the (sausage) hoppers together."

Upton Sinclair revealed such crude meat-packing practices in his book "The Jungle" in 1906. Congress immediately passed a federal meat inspection act.

In 1967 Congress passed the Wholesome Meat Act to improve existing meat standards. Only 29 states had mandatory meat-packing laws and most were considered inadequate by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Wholesome Meat Act passed by Congress required existing state regulations to meet the federal standards. The act, however, did not prohibit the right of states to impose stricter standards. Michigan is one of the states that passed more stringent standards.

Now in the Congress, there is an amendment to the 1967 act which would weaken Michigan's standards by allowing meat-producers to follow only existing federal codes.

The amendment is unfair to the Michigan consumer.

Michigan law requires that all sausage and bologna products contain at least 12 percent

protein. The federal meat-packing law has no minimum requirement for protein content.

Michigan law allows only skeletal muscle in sausage products. Muscle tissue usually has a much lower bacteria count than the offal (waste parts of the butchered animal).

Under federal law some portions of meat that cannot be sold over the counter can be put in hot dogs. Federal meat standards allow the inclusion of esophagi, lips, snouts, ears, lungs and hearts in ground meat products. These are banned by Michigan meat inspection codes.

Using only muscle tissue produces a cleaner hot dog that's less likely to spoil.

The odd twist to the meat-packing question is that the federal government sets exactly the same muscle tissue standard in food procurement for its own agencies and armed forces.

Three out-of-state meat-packing firms (Armour, Wilson and Hormel) have sued to have the Michigan regulations declared unconstitutional. They lost in federal court.

Some meat-packing firms are putting pressure on Congress to lower the quality of meat sold to consumers.

Congress should recognize that Michigan's standards are more beneficial to the consumer, even if they cause the price of the meat product to be higher.

Instead of lowering the quality of packaged meat products by disallowing states to set higher standards, Congress should be investigating these state standards to see if they should be made uniform for the country.

If Congress is going to force states to follow uniform meat-packing regulations why not raise the quality level of the other states instead of lowering Michigan's?

What excuse is Congress going to give to Michiganders for the threat of increased bacteria count in meat products?

In a letter to Congressional committee members who are studying the amendment, Gov. Milliken said that uniform standards for convenience of interstate commerce lacks validity. We agree with Gov. Milliken and hope that Congress does not impose any restrictions that will reduce standards to the level of "The Jungle."

BOYS' NATION AND GIRLS' NATION

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of bringing to the attention of my colleagues the election of Gregory L. Hack, 2300 Vermont, Lawrence, Kans., and Alisa Faye Greer, 4124 Fisher, Kansas City, Kans., as presidents of Boys' Nation and Girls' Nation, respectively. I am particularly pleased to note that both young people are residents of Kansas and my congressional district.

In a time when our country is keenly aware of student dissent and an alienated youth, these two young people exemplify the fine ideals of citizenship and love of country, of which we can all be proud.

Both Boys' Nation and Girls' Nation strive to educate the youth across the Nation in the processes of our Government along with the understanding of the basic ideals of the democratic tradition. It is important that these young people demonstrate their concern and interest in the problems that face our country today.

I cannot stress enough the pride I have in their leadership and civic responsibility, which will serve our Nation's communities well now and in the years to come when they become an integral part of the adult community.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge and congratulate these fine young students from Kansas and commend them for their active and constructive contributions to their country.

ARIZONA POSTMISTRESS DOES GOOD JOB

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the excellent work of Gladys Walker as postmaster of Superior, Ariz. Her hard work and dedication has been a major reason for the improved mail delivery service in the Superior, Ariz., area. It is people like Postmistress Walker that will assure the continued improvement of the Postal Service. The following article published in the Superior Sun points out the ability of Postmistress Walker as a manager of the Postal Service.

FASTER DELIVERY IS AIM OF U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Serving America quickly and efficiently is our business, Postmaster Gladys Walker told Rotarians at their weekly luncheon meeting last Tuesday.

The speaker then pointed out that "the old U.S. Post Office department is a thing of the past and its place was taken over last year by the new independent government owned corporation which is more responsive to urgent customer needs."

Postmaster Walker talked about the accelerated service being instituted by the new postal service and cited as example the stepped up delivery of airmail, which now reaches its destination to cities within a 600-mile radius of delivery by the next day.

And airmail delivered to most other cities within the continental United States by the second day.

The speaker also pointed out that ordinary mail traveling long distances is also air-lifted but only when space is available beyond that required for air mail, passengers and freight.

Postmaster Walker told the Rotarians that during July a direct mail piece will be sent to 450,000 prime business customers throughout the country focusing attention on the expediency of using air mail service.

Also, she added, major air lines will promote air mail delivery during September.

Locally, she continued, the Superior post office now provides for next day delivery of first class mail (to locally defined areas) deposited by 5 p.m.

The speaker then explained to the Rotarians the three new special services developed for the businessman.

They were, she said, controlpak, express mail service and the mailgram.

Controlpak is designed to improve the security in mailing credit cards and similar items of value.

And tests made in Chicago and New York have proven that controlpak does reduce credit card losses, she said.

The Express mail service is designed for fast delivery of high value shipments across the country on a schedule especially tailored to meet the needs of the mailer.

The mailgram, is provided jointly by the U.S. Postal Service and Western Union.

This is a letter-telegram, she explained, combining the convenience of mail delivery with the speed of electronic transmission.

She then pointed out that there is also a major program underway in the U.S. Postal Service to set up a new system of bulk mail handling facilities throughout the country that will expedite the sending of this type of mail in the same manner of letter mail.

Concluding, Postmaster Walker said "We think we're moving in the right direction and we're working hard at it, keeping in mind that service to you—the customer—is the first consideration."

AHEPA—50 YEARS OF GOLDEN SERVICE

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, a fraternal organization of Grecian ancestry. This group has eased the pain of many people who have been the victims of disaster and crisis. Its high ideals and patriotic programs have laid a plan for peace and brotherhood throughout our troubled world. I believe we should recognize AHEPA for the 50 years of sacrifice its members have made so that less fortunate people could live a better life. The organization was founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, 50 years ago today. Following is a recitation of the objectives to which AHEPA members subscribe and an enumeration of the programs to which AHEPA has made substantial contributions. This is ample testimony of the meritorious service this fine organization performs. Congratulations and best wishes for another 50 years of exemplary service to the Nation.

The material follows:

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

The Order of Ahepa was founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., and its jurisdiction extends to 49 States, Canada, and Australia, with 430 local chapters. The Order of Ahepa is a secret fraternal organization, which is non-political and non-sectarian. The word "AHEPA" is an acrostic, and is derived from the first letters of the following: American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

Membership in the Order of Ahepa is open to men of good moral character who are citizens of the United States of America, or Canada, or who have declared their intention to become citizens.

The "AHEPA Family" is composed of four separate organizations, all of which work in harmony on a local, district, and national level. They are: The Order of Ahepa—The Daughters of Penelope (senior women's auxiliary)—The Sons of Pericles (junior young men's auxiliary)—Maid of Athena (junior young women's auxiliary).

OBJECTS OF AHEPA

1. To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America.
2. To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind.
3. To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship.

4. To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor.

5. To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor, and integrity of every nation.

6. To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic Culture.

7. To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense.

8. To endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness.

9. To champion the cause of Education, and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

AHEPA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORTHY CAUSES

The Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence, on a national and international level. These contributions do not take into account the many local activities of our chapters within the realm of their communities. Local Ahepa chapters have always given generously and vigorously supported local community undertakings in the fields of education, charity and civic improvement. The national and international contributions include:

- Relief of Florida hurricane victims.
- Relief of Mississippi flood victims.
- Relief of Corinth Earthquake victims.
- For the War Orphans of Greece.
- Relief of Dodecanese Earthquake victims.
- For the fatherless children of refugees, through the Near East Relief.
- For the Hellenic Museum.
- National Scholarships to worthy students.
- For the Theological Seminaries at Brookline and Pomfret.
- Ahepa Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park.

- Ypsilanti and Dilboy Memorials.
- Sons of Pericles Memorial to the American Philhellenes of 1821, at Missolonghi, Greece.
- Relief of Turkish Earthquake victims.
- For the Patriarchate of Jerusalem.
- For the Patriarchate of Constantinople.
- Ecuadorean Relief.
- Kansas City Flood Relief.
- Greek War Relief.

Ahepa Hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki, and 7 Health Centers in Greece.

- Ahepa Agricultural College in Greece.
- Ionian Islands earthquake relief.
- Ahepa Preventorium in Volos.
- Penelopion Shelter Home in Athens.
- Ahepa Hall for Boys at St. Basil's Academy.
- The Ahepa School at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N. Y.

Sale of 500 million Dollars in U.S. War Bonds during World War II as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury.

Truman Library.

Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at Miami.

The Ahepa Truman Memorial, Athens, Greece.

The New Smyrna Beach, Fla. monument commemorating the First Landing of Hellenes in the New World in the year 1768.

The Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece Student Program.

These are some of Ahepa's contributions to worthy causes during its 50 years of existence.

Members of the Ahepa take justifiable pride in Ahepa's record of accomplishment. Ahepa has championed the cause of education—it has successfully fought for the freedom and self-respect of the minorities in its Justice for Greece and Justice for Cyprus programs, and Ahepa has always displayed

its benevolence and generosity to the stricken victims of disaster both here and abroad.

WHAT DOES THE ORDER OF AHEPA OFFER?

The Order of Ahepa offers its members the opportunity of membership in an organization with an unexcelled reputation for good fellowship and family participation in an active social program.

District Conventions are held annually in each of the 25 Districts, and a Supreme Convention is held during August of each year. Ahepa Conventions are always "family conventions" wherein full programs of social events, combining fun and relaxation, are provided for in all attendance. At the local chapter level, many social and educational affairs are held during the year so that Ahepa Families may join together in fellowship and relaxation.

Citizenship

Ahepa's requirements stipulate that members must be citizens, or have indicated their intention to become citizens. Ahepa chapters assist non-citizens in attaining their full citizenship, and also inculcate their members with the obligations that go hand-in-hand with citizenship.

Education

Ahepa has been participating in the awarding of Scholarships to worthy students for the past 41 years on local, district and national levels. The Ahepa Hall for Boys and the Ahepa School, both at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y., have been donated to the Academy by the Order of Ahepa. In Greece, an Ahepa Agricultural School was established. More than 40,000 American books have been donated to schools and libraries in Greece by Ahepa. The Ahepa Medal for Scholastic Excellence in the Greek Language is presented annually to their local Greek Schools by Ahepa Chapters. The Seven-Volume set of the "Greek Classics" are donated to high school and college libraries by Ahepa Chapters, and also donated as scholastic awards to outstanding high school graduates. Annual scholarships are awarded through the American Farm School, and Anatolia College, in Thessaloniki, Greece. Surveys are conducted of courses offered in colleges and universities in Modern and Ancient Greek, and in the Classics. Students are offered summer studies in Greece that cover the Greek language, history and culture, through the Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece Programs.

Civic participation

The local chapters of the Ahepa are active in their own civic affairs and projects, all of which conforms to Ahepa's program of urging its members to be model citizens through planned civic activity. Ahepa chapters are foremost in aiding and contributing to worthy fund drives.

Sport programs

The Ahepa sponsors annual national tournaments in basketball, bowling, golf and track events. Local chapters maintain active sports programs, and District tournaments are offered.

International relations

Ahepa's aid to the people of Greece in various respects such as Greek War Relief; Ahepa Hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki; seven Ahepa Health Centers in Greece at Chrysoupolis, Kalavryta, Meligala, Thebes, Ierapetra (Crete), Farsala, and Filiatra; Ahepa Preventorium in Volos; American Books for Greece; CARE Tool Kits for Greece; annual Ahepa Excursion to Greece; various Relief Drives for Greek disaster victims; Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee enabling Greek citizens to emigrate to the United States; Daughters of Penelopion Shelter Home in Athens; annual donations to the Queen's Fund; annual donations to the Blind in Greece; these are all some of the outstanding examples of Ahepa's own "Peo-

ple-to-People program. Ahepa has been a forerunner in this major American program of aid to less fortunate peoples of the world.

The Ahepan magazine

The fraternity's national magazine is mailed to all good standing members without additional charge.

Ahepa group insurance

An Ahepa Group Life Insurance Plan is available for new members within certain age limitations, and in varying benefit amounts; an Ahepa Hospitalization Plan is also available to the membership.

WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF AHEPA?

The members of the Ahepa are men in all walks of life. They may be businessmen, professional men, educators, laboring men—but all are men of good moral character with a common goal of good fellowship and common understanding.

Many of our outstanding government leaders are or have been members of the Ahepa. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt became a member while still Governor of New York, and maintained his membership faithfully. Former President Harry S. Truman is a member of the Ahepa, U.S. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is also a member. Cabinet members, U.S. Senators and Representatives, state and local officials are members of the Ahepa.

Your average Ahepan is an individual who believes wholeheartedly in the principles of the fraternity. This average Ahepan has benefited in many ways from his membership, though self-application to the Objects of the organization.

Ahepans are recognized in their own communities as men devoted to civic responsibility, as good neighbors, and as model family men.

The Order of Ahepa has only one axe to grind—and that is the improvement and betterment of our social, moral and family life. All programs of the Ahepa are designed towards this end.

AHEPA: 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, today is the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. I extend my sincere good wishes to this fraternal organization which for 50 years has dedicated its efforts to improving social, moral, family, and civil life nationally and internationally.

AHEPA, whose membership extends throughout 49 States, has made contributions to worthy causes, all of which are too numerous to mention—from relief to flood, earthquake, and war victims to scholarships to needy students, health centers, and hospitals. There is the AHEPA Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park, the AHEPA hospital in Greece and the AHEPA Truman Library, to name a few.

AHEPA, founded in 1922, is composed of four separate organizations: the Order of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena. Today, AHEPA has expanded to 430 local chapters of men, women and youths throughout this country, Canada,

and Australia, devoted to helping victims of disaster, both natural and man made.

I am proud to say we have three chapters of AHEPA in Rhode Island located in Providence, Newport, and Pawtucket.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my very best wishes to AHEPA for its continued success.

MANCHESTER, N.H., PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOS KALYVAS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1972, the city of Manchester, N.H., paid tribute to a Greek-American hero, Christos Kalyvas.

Christos Kalyvas was born in a Greek village and came to the United States in 1908 where he settled in Manchester and became a shoemaker. In World War I he volunteered for the Army and served in France until he was killed in action on October 8 on the Argonne front.

Now, at long last, his heroism and sacrifice have been recognized with the unveiling of a monument in his honor. This ceremony was attended by many Manchester area residents. It included a wreath laying by Mayor Sylvio Dyupuis and the Ambassador of Greece to the United States the Honorable Vassilios Vitsaxis. A memorial religious service was conducted by the Greek Orthodox clergy of Manchester and the Greek Orthodox bishop of Boston. Ground was broken for a new home for the aged which will be built near a park which will also be named for Christos Kalyvas.

In his remarks, Ambassador Vitsaxis commented on the long and close ties between this country and Greece and the many significant contributions of Americans of Greek extraction to the United States, contributions exemplified, and now recognized, by Christos Kalyvas.

Mr. Speaker, the Ambassador's remarks are thought provoking and illustrate the many good things which Greek-American friendship has fostered. For this reason I include his remarks in the RECORD that others can benefit from them:

REMARKS OF THE AMBASSADOR OF GREECE, THE HONORABLE VASSILIOS VITSAXIS

It is with a sense of humility and of deep emotion that I came today to this city—and more particularly to this Park—to honor the memory of a brave soldier and, in doing so, the memory of every one and all, who, in this country, in my country or in any other freedom-loving country, have offered their lives to preserve the moral values and the lofty ideals, which form the very foundation of our way of life.

I do not believe—as I think nobody really does—that those who fell in the battlefields were more brave than those who returned home after having defended—in the roar of battles—their flag and what it stands for. I do not think either, that one sacrifice is more valuable than another. But I do believe that one can choose symbols which render it easier to our human mind to grasp, on the basis of a concrete example, some rather elusive and complex realities of the Moral realm.

Being the envoy of Greece in this country and having upon my shoulders the responsibility to look after the maintenance of the friendly relations between our two countries, I have deemed that Christos Kalyvas was indeed a typical example of the long-standing and deeply rooted bonds which tie together my country and its people with the United States; bonds which stem from our common belief in national independence, in freedom and in human dignity, bonds which found their expression throughout the history of our two countries; in the strong philhellenic movement which captured the imagination of the Americans, during our war of Independence and in the alliance which has always existed between our two peoples; and last but not least, bonds which were cemented by the strongest element, "blood"; blood shed as a supreme sacrifice by brethren, side by side, in the battlefields of the world.

This is why I thought that by honoring the memory of a Greek immigrant who was killed in action, defending the flag of his adopted new homeland—the United States—I would be honoring at the same time, the hundreds of thousands of Americans of Greek extraction as a matter of fact all of them, with no exception whatsoever, for their admirable contribution—be it with their honest hard labor, be it with the rifle in hand—to making these United States the most powerful and the most advanced leader of the peace-loving countries in the world of today.

Christos Kalyvas was born, as I was told near Kozani in Macedonia, Northern Greece. Macedonia . . . the bulwark of Freedom, which for more than two thousand years has unceasingly been in the limelight of History for having largely contributed to every hellenic, and for that matter, to every human achievement.

Aristotle—the Thinker of the centuries!

Alexander the Great—the military genius and the living torch of civilization, hundreds of legendary names have rendered this part of Greece one of the most famous of the world.

Kalyvas, an unknown Greek immigrant, came to the shores of this country, as tens of thousands did, at the beginning of the current century, looking for a better tomorrow.

He established himself in this very city of Manchester and became a shoemaker. When the war broke out and the United States joined the allies in their struggle to preserve the world from a dark despotism, Christos Kalyvas, the Greek immigrant, as thousands of Greek immigrants did, joined the United States Army, as a volunteer.

Almost a hundred years before, when enslaved Greece revolted against the Ottoman Empire, to achieve her independence and her national freedom, many Americans came to our land and fought shoulder to shoulder with their Greek brethren for what they knew was a worthy cause.

In 1916, it was the turn of the Kalyvases of all of them to volunteer and fight under the Star-spangled Banner for the same worthy cause.

On July 1918, Christos Kalyvas was assigned to the 16th Infantry Regiment of the 1st American Division and was sent with his unit to France.

He was not a learned man. He never knew what thinkers have said about the war: That "every bit of land and every wave of the deep blue sea, every rock and every tree, wherever it may be; every mountain's crest and every beach is worth fighting and worth dying for in the name of Liberty and in the quest of Justice."

Christos Kalyvas did not study the dusty books of wisdom; he simply listened to his heart which told him . . . "Now is the time to fight" and he did. As all the Greek-Americans, Kalyvas did, both then and afterwards. During World War II, during the

Korean War and even now—at this very moment—in the jungles of Viet Nam . . .

Christos Kalyvas fell in the field of honor, on October 10th, 1918, a few days before the Armistice was concluded. His sacrifice was not in vain . . .

Because he had a dream—as hundreds of thousands had, because he bravely fought—as hundreds of thousands did—because he was prepared to die—as hundreds of thousands were . . . The victory was ours and peace was honorably won.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, since its inception in 1959, Captive Nations Week has provided a fitting opportunity for Americans to show their solidarity and support of the aspirations of the people of Eastern and Central Europe for freedom and self-determination.

In the last 20 years, the emergence of new nations in Asia and Africa has dramatically illustrated the desire of men to be free. Yet, during this same period, the desire for freedom has been frustrated and repressed in various parts of the world.

By the use of force, millions of people are denied basic human rights and the opportunity for national self-determination.

We deplore such repression and are shocked that the God-given right of freedom is withheld from so many by the will of a few.

But, what is a captive nation?

Ask the Hungarian "freedom fighters" who continue to struggle to free themselves from the bonds of slavery.

Ask the men and women of Czechoslovakia who watched Russian tanks roll over their dreams of freedom.

Ask the Polish workers who rioted for bread and freedom against the Communist regime in 1970.

Ask the Lithuanians who cry out for political justice and freedom of religion.

Ask the millions who have fallen under Communist totalitarian rule.

These people—totaling over 100 million—long for freedom, and have firsthand experience of what it means to be a captive nation.

Mr. Speaker, for our captive brothers, it is important that they know of our continued moral support for their aspirations.

Thus, we must illustrate our concern for the peoples of those countries which are denied the opportunity of taking their rightful place as equals in the international community of nations.

As we commemorate Captive Nations Week, let us pray that the flames of hope, which remain alive in the hearts of those who dream of freedom, will not be extinguished, but will be rewarded with that freedom which they so richly deserve.

We must pledge to speak out in behalf of the millions who are denied the basic civilized rights until such time as freedom and independence are achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

CONFERENCE ON THE AGING

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Congressman ADDABBO and I sponsored an all-day congressional Conference on the Aging in Queens on May 7, 1972. This highly informative session was a successful event for the 1,200 senior citizens who participated and, hopefully, will lead to meaningful improvement in the services and programs available to the aging. Those attending obtained important information on the rights, benefits, and services available to them. Perhaps more significantly, the conference provided its participants with a forum for expressing their aspirations and an opportunity to recognize their own strength and potential for action in the community.

The interaction between the senior members of the community and their elected representatives was enthusiastic and beneficial. The people of Queens were able to express their views to Commissioner J. B. Martin of the Administration on Aging, Congressmen LESTER WOLFF and EDWARD KOCH as well as Congressman ADDABBO and myself and State Senator Emanuel Gold and Assemblymen Saul Weprin and Albert Blumenthal.

After the keynote address by Commissioner Martin, the conference began panel discussions on safety and crime protection, health and health care, and income and income maintenance, the results of which are herein summarized.

SAFETY AND CRIME PROTECTION

There is no question that the rising incidence of crime in our cities is a fundamental concern of our senior citizens. Crime has forced many of the aged into a fortress existence and prevented their taking an active role in the community. Attorney Joseph Weiss, counselor for legal services for the elderly poor, and Jay Roth of the Montefiore-Moshulu County Center voiced the group's sentiment when they stated that the drug problem is at the root of our steadily increasing crime rate. At present, authorities estimate that 55 percent of all crimes are drug related.

It was emphasized that the individual citizen has a major responsibility in the prevention of crime. A number of suggestions were offered by law enforcement officers on the panel who stressed citizen cooperation in law enforcement by reporting all criminal acts. Valuable crime prevention techniques were demonstrated by representatives of the police department and Queens District Attorney Mackell's office. There was expressed a general consensus that the private ownership of handguns be prohibited, a suggestion which is the subject of my bill, H.R. 14747.

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

The sad condition of health care programs in New York is an undeniable fact. Dr. Nicetas Kuo, director of Health Services for Queens, aptly articulated the view of the panel that adequate health care for all Americans, as well as for the

elderly, is a fundamental right not a privilege to be distributed by the Government.

The panel expressed concern over the administration of Government health care programs. It concluded by calling for a resolution assigning Federal ombudsmen to represent the elderly within the Social Security Administration.

The problem of transportation to health care facilities is a major one for the elderly, and it was suggested that the Dial-A-Ride Service, which provides door-to-door transportation, be expanded. Finally, it was suggested that all elderly citizens equip themselves with the social security handbook.

INCOME AND INCOME MAINTENANCE

Participants in this discussion by now are aware of the 20-percent increase in social security payments recently passed by Congress. Yet I feel that the 20-percent increase, which will be reflected in social security checks in October, will not be substantial enough to enable the elderly to live adequately. To this end, I have introduced a bill which provides for a 50-percent increase in benefits and removes the ceiling on outside income for senior citizens.

Mr. Bernard Sachs of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs stressed the increasing need for consumer protection measures to insure that the elderly, often forced to live on low-income budgets, receive the most for their money. A strong consumer protection agency, such as the one I have been advocating for 9 years, will prevent the wide-scale fraud now perpetrated on the elderly.

Another common concern of the elderly is transportation costs. I have introduced legislation, H.R. 8754, to allow reduced intercity travel fares for senior citizens and have sponsored a bill, H.R. 10208, to reduce rates on mass transit for persons 65 years or older.

The burden of rising property taxes is an especially serious one for elderly homeowners and tenants. My bill, H.R. 14610, would provide Federal income tax credits for State and local property taxes paid by homeowners and for 25 percent of rent payments of elderly tenants.

The congressional Conference on the Aging demonstrated that the elderly have many common problems, and must unite to wield their power in order to effect change. As Assemblyman Blumenthal noted, 77 percent of the elderly vote regularly, a fact which must alert politicians to the significant strength of senior citizens.

As a direct result of the conference, the New York City Office for the Aging has set up a branch office in Queens, located at 90-37 Parsons Boulevard. This office will coordinate local activities and act as an advocate for the elderly before other governmental agencies.

The elderly can effect institutional change by forcefully and continually making their views known to government officials.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago we began to explore the "other America," the one plagued by poverty and despair. Today, a quiet but nonetheless tragic part of that community still exists—the elderly

Both Congressman ADDABO and I were deeply moved by the sense of determination and commitment exhibited by the elderly at the conference. It is our fervent hope that the conviction and responsible citizenship expressed can become a lever for governmental action to achieve substantive reform, so that our senior citizens may lead a full and rewarding life in their retirement years.

PILOTS SAY GROUND THE "KOOKS"

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in a recent edition of *Newsday*, the Long Island newspaper, a timely story appeared concerning air piracy and the feelings of members of the Air Line Pilots Association about what must be done to bring this madness to a halt.

Having stated many times before my own strong feelings about this very grave and serious matter, I now wish to share with the Members the reaction of the pros—the pilots themselves. Every Member, I believe, will be served by reading the dialog that follows:

PILOTS SAY GROUND THE "KOOKS"

(Five airline pilots met with *Newsday* reporter Howard Crook Wednesday on the 56th floor of the Pan Am Building in Manhattan to discuss their fears about the increase in hijacking and to explain what they feel should be done about air piracy. All are members of the Airline Pilots Association, which had called a 24-hour world-wide strike by pilots Monday. In their candid talks, the pilots also discussed what actions the pilots' groups might take soon if strong measures are not taken by the United Nations to halt hijackings.)

NEWSDAY. When did hijacking become a real problem to you as pilots? When did it start worrying you?

Capt. JOHN P. GRATZ. Well, actually, this year has been the first [one that] I think you could say it's had some personal impact. With pilots, I think their needs are very pragmatic and they do things sort of on percentages. Usually the percentages are acceptable. There are percentages for a wing falling off, there's a percentage an engine will catch fire, there's a percentage somebody will have a baby on board the airplane. But in your mental computer you decide, well, the percentages are acceptable. Now this security problem of sabotage and hijacking has come on, and I've become slightly more concerned from a personal standpoint because I think they've reached a point where they're not acceptable any more. We've had more hijacking in the first five months of 1972 than we had all of last year.

Now there have been a lot of what were at one time called routine hijackings, where all they wanted was a trip to Cuba. But obviously there have been more and more and more bizarre cases like the 727 extortion plot. It's not an insurmountable problem, but it's not just negligible, you know, it's obviously becoming more and more of a real problem.

Capt. ANGELO MARCHIONE. One of the biggest problems for the pilot is that the hijacking that he may be faced with may not be like any other hijacking. The psychology or the psychological makeup of the individual may be completely different, and if we try to establish a set of rules of how we're

supposed to handle a specific instance it may just trigger the disaster that we're trying to avoid.

GRATZ. What you're really saying, Angelo, is that what the pilots have been saying all along is keep the kooks on the ground.

NEWSDAY. Well, how do you do that? How do you keep kooks on the ground?

GRATZ. Doggone, this is what makes me—I'm gonna get emotional here in a minute, because the doggone government and the companies have the means to do this thing. This business of worrying about what the heck the hijacker's got in his mind—it's the greatest aggravation to me in the world that I have to figure out some way to deal with a hijacker. Now as a federally-licensed airman, operating for a corporation dealing with a profit motive in aero commerce, I should have a safe environment in which to operate. To function in. And the governments of the world primarily gotta provide it and, secondarily, the United States government. And, like everything else it's the almighty dollar. It's possible. Absolutely possible. Right now, they can search the people on the ground and search the hand luggage. The largest number of hijackings, bomb threats and extortions have come from people ripping something out of their hand luggage. Everybody's got that . . . kind of luggage and shopping bags and every other kind of contraption they carry on. Of course the companies complain, and I think rightly, that they really, really can't get involved in selling a service and some friendly treatment to the passengers and search them at the same time. So it has to be an agent of some government. I'm a reasonable person. Let's just try searching them for a couple of months.

Capt. TOM ASHWOOD. It's not only the increase in numbers of hijackings that alarms me, but in the concept and the principle behind it. Now the airliners have become the battlegrounds for political ends and it's been accepted as such. The acceptance alarms me more than the actual events. It's a simple fact that Arabs can hijack airplanes, can hold passengers and airplanes and crews as hostage, to gain such political ends. I can see the sense, if you're an air guerrilla, to attack an airplane. But it's the acceptance of the fact afterward—I mean, why the world didn't recoil in horror from the events in the Jordan desert just over a year ago is completely beyond me. Nothing actually ever came out of that. That was the most terrific thing. Four airplanes in two days totalling \$50,000,000 and the lives of probably 600 passengers were placed in serious jeopardy.

NEWSDAY. How many passengers in the U.S. have been stopped from getting on airliners and how many have been arrested for, or charged with, carrying weapons?

ASHWOOD. First quarter this year, there were 2,000 passengers, approximately, refused passage on U.S. carriers for one reason or the other. Of those, 800 were charged with carrying concealed weapons.

NEWSDAY. Actually charged with that? That sounds like a fantastic figure.

ASHWOOD. Those are legal figures from the FAA [Federal Aviation Administration]. They can be confirmed with the FAA.

Capt. HOWARD WESTON. That's not meant to imply that all 800 were going to skyjack airplanes. But even 10 per cent—they had guns and all that; knives, swords, and they found two with grenades.

First Officer JOHN M. HALEY. What bothers me even more than the world reaction to the desert incidents is the attitude and the feelings of a huge segment of at least the American public as regards our friend D. B. Cooper, who has become almost a folk hero. He's the first one that parachuted out. And they have songs and records about him, and D. B. Cooper T-shirts, etc., etc., etc. And they seem to have made him somewhat of a

modern day Robin Hood. And this terrifies me.

NEWSDAY. John, how do you feel about being a pilot these days? Do you worry more about the risks involved than you did, say, two years ago?

HALEY. No, the only slight change of attitude I've had was about four and one-half years ago. Prior to that time, practically all the hijacks had been a trip to Cuba where you go down and everybody gets back on and nobody gets hurt. And sometime during that period the thing started to shift. I can't pinpoint a time, a date or even a month; but it seemed like there were more nuts rather than the political escapees.

NEWSDAY. How do you characterize a nut as opposed to the trip-to-Cuba type?

HALEY. Well, as an example, about a year and a half ago, we had a skyjacker who got on, I believe someplace in the Southwest. At any rate he came to Washington and wanted some, uh, million and a half, was it? He wanted this money, but he didn't know where he wanted to go. He wanted to go out over the ocean, or up over Canada, or just mill around in circles. Now this guy obviously is not lucid and he's completely unpredictable.

ASHWOOD. In fact, he shot the captain of the airplane.

HALEY. If a guy ever gets on and he's relatively calm, lucid, and says, "I want to go Cuba"—let's go. He's obviously rational; he may not be utterly stable, but he's not completely flipped out to the point where you have no idea what he's going to do.

NEWSDAY. What do you think about when you get on an airplane now? Do you look at your passengers a little bit more closely now?

HALEY. No, in that capacity, personally, there's never been any change, none whatever.

ASHWOOD. I wouldn't say that. Maybe four years ago you'd take less notice of a hostess coming up and saying that the guy back in 15E is acting a bit strange. You'd probably check him out to see if he was drunk four or five years ago. These days you take a long hard look at him and you might even request a search. That's the difference now. I think the pilots are a little more spring-loaded to security.

NEWSDAY. Angelo, What would you do if you encountered somebody who is acting a little, uh, flamboyant? Do you have means to restrain him, or is that something you have to put up with?

MARCHIONE. Well, we do have a method. Actually, we put them under a little bit closer surveillance. Somebody from the cockpit will probably go back if the hostess gets a little bit concerned about the way a person is acting, if we really think it's a serious situation where the guy is really a concern and he starts making it uncomfortable, we can do one of two things. The captain can divert the flight right then and there, and I think that has been done. Secondly, you can make preparations that if this guy makes one false move I'll be prepared to do something about it.

NEWSDAY. What can you do?

MARCHIONE. We have restraining equipment, but you have to be careful that it's a bona fide danger. You try to see if he's upsetting the other passengers. Now, if you've got the rest of the passengers upset, you can take a little bit stronger action without being worried about the company ending up in a big lawsuit and things like that. These are the things that a captain has to take into mind because he's got the company's business to handle, too. And it's bad publicity also if it's a false accusation or anything that would implicate the company.

ASHWOOD. See, the Canadians have it over us, because every Canadian pilot is a legal peace officer. By parliamentary procedure.

NEWSDAY. They can arrest someone?

ASHWOOD. Yes they can, but we're in the

position now, knowing full well the second greatest American sport is litigation, that you can find yourself standing up there in court defending a \$2,000,000 suit for slapping the restraints on the wrong person. Some people are not hijackers, but they behave in a peculiar fashion. Nevertheless his behaving might lead you to take some forceful action and then you'll find yourself with egg all over your face.

MARCHIONE. We can handle the mechanical problems but we can't handle the human problems. If he's a normal hijacker, and he has a routine demand, that's one thing. These guys have got a plan in mind, they're well calculated; but you get the guy who has nothing to lose and he's going to go down in a blaze of glory, there's no telling what you're going to do in that situation.

HALEY. For mechanical problems—the engine fire, the engine failure—we have certain procedures. From the time you start flying, there's essentially a procedure to handle a given emergency situation. With a hijacker, you don't necessarily have a given procedure.

ASHWOOD. Everybody's an amateur . . . a hijacker is an amateur. The captain is an amateur, it's all first times for all of them. We have one captain who has been hijacked three times, and several others who have been hijacked twice; but, by and large, we're all amateurs when it happens to us.

WESTON. You know what to do when the engine quits, but you don't know what to do when this nut is waving a gun at you.

NEWSDAY. Well how would you personally feel if a man came aboard with a gun and the stewardess . . .

GRATZ. It makes me mad every time somebody says that, because they shouldn't be on there. Why do we have to live with that type of thing and sit around and figure out what we're gonna do if somebody comes up and puts a gun on you? This is the damndest thing I ever heard in my life, because it's not that darned hard to stop these people from getting on.

HALEY. Can I inject something here? When I was in fighter school, we used to have these sessions in which we would discuss what happens when the engine quits and you're 500 feet beyond takeoff and you're pointed at the hospital or the school. I maintained, and I still do, that you don't have the foggiest damned notion what you're gonna do until the situation's there. I maintain nobody really knows what he's gonna do until the real thing—it's not, it's not, it's no drill.

MARCHIONE. I think most pilots will be conservative up to the point that when they feel the situation is too dangerous, then they'll attempt to get heroic. El Al [the Israeli airline], of course, has its own procedure. They beat 'em up—you know, here comes the posse, airborne maneuvers and everything else to deter anything. But they've lost a few people.

GRATZ. Also, they're in the act of war so they're an arm of their government. They handle the thing as a wartime situation. There are 31,000 airline pilots and some of them, as you can well imagine, would like to be armed and would like to be more active. I think Angelo is quite true in saying the bulk of the pilots are conservative, and because of that they, for many years, have been hesitant to seek arms. Now, our group is asking for defensive types of weapons. I think we all recognize, for instance, that they haven't been on the level. First of all they give us the sky marshal thing . . . they being the establishment and the government, the company naturally. But they go into the deal with the sky marshals. [Marshals] are not a judicious use of manpower. One man, a federal marshal could check thousands and thousands of passengers in a day at San Francisco International Terminal, whereas he might just be sitting there reading a magazine and drinking coffee on one flight to San Francisco.

NEWSDAY. You mean they just put the marshals on board to calm the public down?

GRATZ. Yes, frankly yes. That's what I say: In other words there was a big hoopla thing that the government did, and we did put 'em on, and they were around a lot. But by and large they now have more of them in the terminals where they belong. Even now they need more in the terminals.

NEWSDAY. I would think that an airline would be a hell of a lot more concerned about its property—it's a hell of an investment up there.

ASHWOOD. It's insured.

GRATZ. Airline pilots—I drive with them all the time, I know 'em, I've lived with them all my life and we understand the same thing. We understand that we had to beat the companies over the head with a brick to get 'em to put reverse props on the old [Lockheed] Constellation airplanes that we were crashing all over the place. They told us: "We can't work that in our budget, man, we're really having enough trouble changing that hostess uniform next year," and it's the same thing now. The almighty dollar . . . Same thing now. "Man, don't bother us with details. Man, we're trying to make the dollar."

NEWSDAY. Where do you want dollars to be spent?

GRATZ. They've got to have people—marshals at every airport terminal and as many as they can at the gates to operate these magnetometers, these metal-detecting devices. Bingo, right off the bat: the United States federal government.

ASHWOOD. In most of the airports around the country now you could drive up there in a 50-ton truck if you wanted to and nobody would give you a second glance. You can drive right into the aircraft areas. Everything tightens up after a hijacking or a sabotage but it dies off in a week or two.

NEWSDAY. What about the design of airplanes in terms of security? Is there anything being done in that area?

ASHWOOD. There is work going on there. Some of the stuff is naturally sensitive, you know, I can't discuss it here. This is more protective; to thwart a hijacking once it's in progress. It's more to protect certain key personnel on the flight against accidental injuries or deaths. But the only way you can solve a hijacking is on the ground. After it's happened, the only thing you can try to do is manage it. You cannot solve a hijacking once it's started. So the place to solve it is on the ground. And this is a direct responsibility in this country of the Federal Aviation Agency. After months and months of beating them on the heads and shoulders down there in Washington, both houses eventually doled out \$3,500,000 about four weeks ago for metal detectors. They've ignored their responsibility in this area, \$3,500,000 is not enough. But it's a start. The airlines are saying they cannot afford it—and I think under the present economic situation, that's quite true. They can provide part of it but it is up to the federal government. We've had laws against piracy on the high seas on the books for 600 years, and there's nowhere you can go these days if you want to pirate a ship; there's no safe port that I know of in the world.

Now what's the difference between sailing a ship and flying an airplane in that sense? There is none. Now Libya has encountered hijackers. They have come out with a public statement to the whole world that any hijacker that wants to bring an airplane to their country will be welcome with open arms and trained as a guerrilla. This is from the head of the nation.

NEWSDAY. What do you think that the pilots might do in case they don't get what they want?

GRATZ. We've gotten a lot of promises, but I think if there is no action taken the pilot group is going to take a little bit stronger action and not put up with a bunch of words next time.

NEWSDAY. Well, like what? Can you conceive of any strikes longer than 24 hours?

GRATZ. I could see possibly an escalation of 48 hours, or seven days, or something. But I think at this point it's too early to say.

ASHWOOD. The captain of an aircraft is, under the law, responsible for the safe conduct of his flight, and I imagine that there is a good possibility that certain guidelines will be laid out for pilots. Very severe security arrangements required by a particular captain before he's ready to accept a flight, and so on.

NEWSDAY. Where would this originate?

MARCHIONE. This would originate at the gate before the captain takes a flight. I imagine that some directive from the head of our association will be issued in that regard.

NEWSDAY. In other words going by the book, or something like that?

GRATZ. Maybe. If the government is going to make a rule against carry-on luggage, I am going to go out there to the people in the gate and I'm going to say, "Now, gentlemen, this hijacking thing is going so bad that before I take this flight today I'm going to insist that every bit of this hand luggage is scrutinized very carefully." And they're liable to say, "My Lord, gee whiz captain, you know, wowie, man, it's only 10 minutes before departure." I'm going to say, not only that, maybe we ought to have a body search of these people, because there's some pretty scraggly looking characters in this crowd."

NEWSDAY. What deadlines are we talking about [for added security measures—weeks, months, days, years.]?

GRATZ. Weeks.

NEWSDAY. You can foresee another strike within a month or so?

MARCHIONE. I think you'll see some action within a month.

ASHWOOD. We expect to see some results satisfactory to us in the next three weeks. If we don't see those results I'm sure that meetings will be going on to decide what our next step is.

MARCHIONE. I say that this whole realm of air piracy, hijacking and everything else is going to have to be solved in the next six months to a year, or there is going to be a real serious disaster. I don't think we can expect more time than that.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT
OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, the order of Ahepa is celebrating its golden anniversary this year, and I wish to give recognition to its many contributions to American life since its founding July 26, 1922.

The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is represented in 49 States, with 430 local chapters. It is a nonpolitical and nonsectarian fraternal organization.

AHEPA has contributed financially to numerous national and international causes during the past 50 years. It has helped hurricane, flood, and earthquake victims, and has vigorously supported local community undertakings in the fields of civic improvement, charities, and education.

AHEPA has established national scholarships for worthy students, and has contributed to various academies and schools and libraries.

All Americans have good reason to be proud of an organization whose main objectives are to promote loyalty to the United States of America, while encouraging its members to participate in political, civic, social, and commercial activities, for the betterment of common understanding and fellowship among our citizens.

AHEPA CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when we look around this Chamber today and 50 legislative chambers like it around this great and free country, the Hellenic influence upon our Government and on our art forms becomes obvious.

The majestic simplicity of Greek architecture is rivaled only by the majestic simplicity of the Greek concept of democracy.

The intellectual thought and the supreme beauty of art forms of Greece have influenced the entire world. The Golden Age of Greece gave the world a heritage which will influence its development throughout time.

An American organization, both historic and humanitarian in its concept, is celebrating this year its 50th anniversary, and I would like to take this opportunity to tell my fellow Members about this organization.

It is the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which was founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., and its jurisdiction extends to 49 States, Canada and Australia with 430 local chapters. My own State of Texas has nine local chapters, including one in Houston.

James G. Petheriotes of Houston is currently serving as supreme trustee, a national office. Officers of the Houston chapter include A. S. Catechis, president; P. C. Peropoulos, vice president; Angelo J. Cramer, secretary; and Alex J. Skandalis, treasurer.

Some of the humanitarian projects sponsored by the AHEPA national organization include disaster relief, support of educational institutions, student scholarships, aid to orphans the world over, and commemoration of historic sites.

The goals toward which AHEPA strives include:

OBJECTS OF AHEPA

1. To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America.
2. To instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind.
3. To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship.
4. To encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor.
5. To pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life,

property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation.

6. To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic Culture.

7. To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense.

8. To endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness.

9. To champion the cause of Education, and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

The golden anniversary of this organization's founding is truly an historic event, and it is with great pride that I call attention to its work.

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today, on July 26, 1922, the Order of Ahepa began a tradition of service and accomplishment to society, both at home and abroad, which has left a legacy of contributions for future generations to emulate.

The Order of Ahepa, presently operating 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia, has always given generously and has vigorously supported local community undertakings.

During its 50-year history, AHEPA has provided relief and assistance to victims of natural disasters—hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes—actively supported education and cultural development, and promoted better international relations through a people-to-people program.

AHEPA's public service has embodied the highest ideals and, while strengthening the bonds between the peoples of the world, the order has maintained the rich cultural heritage of the Greek people.

A nonsectarian, nonpolitical, fraternal organization, the Order of Ahepa has promoted loyalty to the United States by instilling in their members a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship, and by instructing their members in the fundamental principles of government.

In addition to their quest to promote good fellowship and endow their members with the perfection of the moral sense, the Order of Ahepa has sought to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we pay a well-deserved tribute to this outstanding organization and its many members who are dedicated to good citizenship, public service, and compassion for our fellow man.

I would like to particularly mention and commend those officers of the local chapters of AHEPA in southern Los Angeles County whose solid accomplish-

ments and exemplary contributions have meant so much to our community.

Those officers of the San Pedro chapter are John Berdanis, president; Gust Alex, vice president; James Constantine, secretary, and John Panousis, treasurer.

The president of the Long Beach Chapter is Thomas Soupos. The vice president is Angelo Pritsos. Constantinos Pritsos is secretary, and Spiros Phillips is the treasurer.

In Redondo Beach, the president of the AHEPA Chapter is Nick Antzoulatos. William Vasilion is vice president; Jerry Antzoulatos is secretary; and Francis Barnard is treasurer.

On the district level, Gus Anastassiou is the treasurer of the 20th District Lodge.

A national officer of AHEPA is Sam Platis of Long Beach. Mr. Platis is the supreme governor.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa has completed 50 years of solid accomplishments and exemplary contributions. I commend the members for their fine work, and wish them continued success on this golden anniversary of their founding.

AHEPA'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, today marks the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, a Greek-American fraternal organization. Founded 50 years ago today in Atlanta, Ga., AHEPA has made many significant contributions toward a better life for all Americans.

During its 50 years, AHEPA—an acronym for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—has vigorously supported many undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvements. Their financial contributions have included relief for the victims of floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other disasters both in America and abroad. Additionally, AHEPA supports several scholarship programs for worthy and needy students.

I particularly want to commend Mr. John Candemeres, president of the Corona, N.Y., chapter of AHEPA, and all of his fellow members. Other officers of this local chapter are Mr. Steve Georgeson, vice president; Mr. James Anthros, secretary; and Mr. Terry S. Triades, treasurer. All residents of my congressional district are especially appreciative, I am sure, of this club's many civic and community activities.

AHEPA has dedicated itself to all that is positive and good about America and about society in general. Its goals are simply to promote good fellowship, mutual benevolence, and common understanding in all walks of life. I wholeheartedly congratulate AHEPA on this momentous occasion and am certain that the men and women members will continue to work for a better world for all mankind.

RESULTS OF SECOND OPINION SURVEY OF THE 19TH OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, in April of this year I sent out approximately 160,000 questionnaires to the citizens of the 19th Ohio Congressional District, which includes Mahoning and Trumbull Counties and the cities of Youngstown and Warren. More than 15,400 questionnaires were completed and returned to me; many of them were filled out by both husbands and wives. My constituents were asked their opinions on some of the major issues facing our country, such as the Vietnam war, the economy, health insurance, and national priorities.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert the results of that survey in the RECORD at this time for the information and consideration of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and the Senate:

RESULTS OF THE SECOND OPINION SURVEY FOR THE 19TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO

[The first percentage figure refers to his opinion, the second percentage figure refers to her opinion.]

1. Do you favor a Federal program which would immediately create 500,000 public service jobs for unemployed men and women?

Yes, 75 percent, 81 percent.

No, 21 percent, 15 percent.

Undecided, 4 percent, 4 percent.

2. Do you favor stricter laws to control pollution even if it means paying higher prices for some products or possibly shutting down some manufacturing plants?

Yes, 49 percent, 49 percent.

No, 39 percent, 32 percent.

Undecided, 12 percent, 19 percent.

3. Do you think Congress should protect American business and the jobs of American workers by passing laws to limit excessive foreign imports?

Yes, 72 percent, 80 percent.

No, 23 percent, 13 percent.

Undecided, 5 percent, 7 percent.

4. On February 29, 1972, I introduced a bill in Congress to control food prices (including meat) under the Economic Stabilization Act. Would you be in favor of such legislation?

Yes, 79 percent, 85 percent.

No, 16 percent, 9 percent.

Undecided, 5 percent, 6 percent.

5. Do you favor creating a national child day care program (including educational and nutritional services) to enable mothers to work and thereby reduce welfare rolls?

Yes, 44 percent, 51 percent.

No, 47 percent, 40 percent.

Undecided, 9 percent, 9 percent.

6. Do you favor restricting the power of the President to carry out military operations in foreign countries without specific Congressional approval?

Yes, 57 percent, 59 percent.

No, 40 percent, 30 percent.

Undecided, 3 percent, 11 percent.

7. Which statement best describes your views on the need for a national health insurance program?

(a) Cover all medical expenses of every American regardless of age or income: 47 percent, 48 percent.

(b) a program should be established covering only major ("catastrophic") expenses: 37 percent, 33 percent.

(c) no national health insurance program should be established: 16 percent, 19 percent.

8. How well do you think Phase II of Presi-

dent Nixon's Wage and Price Control Program is working?

(a) Very well—prices haven't been increasing much and more jobs are becoming available: 3 percent, 2 percent.

(b) Not very well—prices are still rising and jobs are still scarce: 67 percent, 73 percent.

(c) Fairly well—but there are still some serious problems: 23 percent, 19 percent.

(d) Undecided—too early to tell: 7 percent, 6 percent.

9. What is your opinion on the present level of military spending?

(a) Too much: 62 percent, 68 percent.

(b) Too little: 12 percent, 8 percent.

(c) About right: 17 percent, 11 percent.

(d) Undecided: 9 percent, 13 percent.

10. Which policy do you favor on the Vietnam War?

(a) Withdraw all U.S. troops from Vietnam by July, 1972, provided all U.S. P.O.W.'s are released: 51 percent, 59 percent.

(b) Continue to use American air power, gradually withdraw U.S. troops without setting a deadline (Nixon policy): 29 percent, 20 percent.

(c) Keep American troops in South Vietnam as long as necessary to prevent Communist takeover: 13 percent, 12 percent.

(d) Undecided: 7 percent, 9 percent.

11. If it becomes necessary to raise additional funds to provide for the basic needs of the country (such as health care, education, housing and other public services) which method for raising these funds would you prefer?

(a) Enact a national sales tax ("value added" tax): 6 percent, 5 percent.

(b) Increase the Federal income tax: 1 percent, 1 percent.

(c) Reform the Federal tax structure by closing tax loopholes and eliminating special subsidies: 81 percent, 82 percent.

(d) Undecided—other: 12 percent, 12 percent.

12. What do you think our nation's priorities should be? (Combined men and women):

1. End the Vietnam War.

2. Provide jobs and job training programs.

3. Combat crime.

4. Reduce government spending.

5. Reform Federal income tax.

6. Control drug abuse.

7. Increase Social Security.

8. Lower the cost of health care.

9. Control pollution.

10. Eliminate poverty and slums.

11. Improve consumer protection.

12. Improve mass transportation.

AID FOR POLICEMEN

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I have recently introduced a bill which I think is vitally important for our Nation's policemen. This bill would exempt the first \$5,000 of a policeman's gross income from the Federal income tax.

The purpose of this measure is to aid in the recruitment of policemen at a time when local governments are having an increasingly difficult time raising tax revenue for higher policemen's salaries. Thus, this measure is a form of revenue sharing whereby communities with the greatest need in the area of crime prevention would find it easier to attract policemen to their communities.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's policemen routinely perform heroic and dangerous work for our local communities. I hope this bill will be passed by Congress without delay.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in June of this year the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden, and, it will be recalled, the leftist elements missed no opportunity to clobber the United States for its involvement in the war in Vietnam. Even Prime Minister Olav Palme of Sweden got into the act in what certainly seems to be a questionable departure from international courtesy on the part of an official of a host country.

Jim Toevs of Centralia, Wash., attended the conference for the Daily Chronicle, and his two reports appeared in that publication on June 14 and 15. In addition to recounting the activities of the conference, Mr. Toevs observed life in everyday Sweden where government control and centralization have all but erased the concepts of personal initiative and responsibility which we treasure in this country.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the two above mentioned columns by Mr. Jim Toevs as they appeared in the Daily Chronicle's issues of June 14 and 15, 1972:

VERBAL, PAPER POLLUTION ALMOST OVERWHELMING AT U.N. PARLEY

(By Jim Toevs)

Stockholm, Sweden was the site of the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment June 6-16, 1972. "Only One Earth" was the theme of the conference, and at times the verbal and paper pollution were so overwhelming it made one wish there was more than "Only One Earth" to which to escape.

Attending the U.N. Conference, which some detractors labeled the "unconference", were 1,500 delegates and alternates representing 112 countries; 1,392 accredited correspondents for press, radio, and television; and only God knows how many environmental activists representing 258 Non Governmental Organizations ranging from the Boy Scouts and the WCTU, to the Pugwash Conference and the Sierra Club.

DELEGATION IDENTIFIED

Members of the U.S. Delegation included Russel E. Train, chairman; Christian A. Herter, Jr., vice chairman; Sen. Warren Magnuson; Laurence Rockefeller; Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton; Presidential Advisor John Erlichman, and U.S. Representative to the U.N., Mrs. Shirley Temple Black.

A recurring problem at the conference was the tendency of some delegates to play to the political grandstands back home. Prime Minister Olav Palme of Sweden achieved the dubious honor of leading the pack in Stockholm. Palme's attack on the U.S. for pursuing a course of "ecocide" in Indochina was clearly aimed at endearing himself to radical elements in Sweden. In the process he helped to whip up enthusiasm for the Anti-U.S.

demonstration later in the week in which over 10,000 people marched through the streets of Stockholm demanding an end to U.S. "ecocide" in Indochina.

VERBAL POLLUTION

The verbal pollution was expected. Everyone knows that any proceeding of the United Nations can use more words to say less than in any other body on our "Only One Earth". What amazed me was the fact that virtually every spoken word, (and many which, thankfully, remained unspoken), was translated into five different languages, typed onto stencils, and then mimeographed onto un-recycled paper in such quantities and with such abandon as to warm the cockles of the hearts of paper company executives throughout the world. Lest you think this is an exaggeration, I had to buy two pieces of luggage in Sweden so I could ship home the 80 pounds of papers and documents which I collected at the conference.

The Stockholm Conference dates back to a Swedish initiative in the U.N. Economic and Social Council in 1968. In the same year the General Assembly passed a resolution calling the conference. U.N. Secretary-General U Thant appointed Maurice F. Strong of Canada as Secretary-General of the newly created Conference Secretariat. A 27-nation Preparatory Committee was established by the General Assembly of the UN as an advisory body.

A GLOBAL AUTHORITY

In his opening address to the Preparatory Committee, U Thant stated, "Pious hopes, belated promises and tardy efforts at self-discipline will not be enough to stop the abuse of the earth and its resources. If effective measures are to be taken in time, something more is needed—a global authority closely associated with the United Nations. Such an authority should be able to police and enforce its decisions if necessary."

The Secretary General asked whether the nations of the world had the courage and vision to support such an environmental authority, thus departing from "the hitherto sacred paths of national sovereignty."

Despite the politics, the rhetoric, and the confusion which at times approached the point of chaos, things went pretty well as planned at the U.N. Conference. Agreement was reached on three major environmental initiatives: 1—A 200-point program of global measures to monitor and improve the environment of the planet. Designated "Earth-watch", the program calls for the establishment of 110 stations around the globe to monitor the spread of pollution; 2—A plan for a permanent U.N. Secretariat to coordinate international environmental matters. This agency to be financed by a special \$100 million fund has already received President Nixon's pledge of \$40 million as the contribution of the U.S. Government, and 3—The adoption of an international declaration of environmental principles known as the United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment.

Most disappointing to me was the emphasis which the conference placed on "control" of the environment, rather than the solving of pollution problems through technological advances. The creative genius of individuals working through the free enterprise system, spurred on by the profit motive and an informed public opinion will, this reporter believes, do far more towards solving pollution problems than anything which came out of the Stockholm Conference.

SWEDEN "PLANNERS' PARADISE" WITH SAD RESULTS FOR CITIZENS

(By Jim Toevs)

"Instant Experts" have always made my blood boil.

There are few things more annoying than a person who returns from a whirlwind 21-day tour of Europe, (or anywhere else for

that matter), with the idea that he now understands all the problems of the countries visited and the people who reside there.

However, I think I am more qualified to be an "instant expert" than most people. (Doesn't everyone?) In the first place, throughout my 10-day visit to Sweden, I was an "accredited journalist". We all know that at the precise moment a person pins a badge on himself that reads "accredited journalist," the powers of the mind immediately increase by at least ten-fold. Words and phrases such as incisiveness, objectivity, depth of perception, grasp of the situation, and sensitivity come to mind.

For openers, let me say this will not be an objective report. In fact it will be highly subjective. My views on the proper role and function of government, private property rights, control of education, housing, and employment, government planning, personal freedom, and individuality are poles apart from what is practiced in Sweden.

Sweden is a planner's paradise. Everything is planned. To cite just one rather stark example, in one of the new concrete and glass monstrosities near Stockholm which the Swedes call "suburbs," every third person of the 3,000 inhabitants is exactly 27 years old.

To understand how the planners have achieved such power, we must examine the Swedish power structure. The Social Democratic (Socialist Labor) Party has been in power continuously since 1932. During the last 40 years it has gradually consolidated its control over child care and development, education, the media, art, drama, the judicial system, the Church of Sweden, business and industry, and virtually every other aspect of Swedish life. In the process, it has destroyed or neutralized any true political opposition.

While maintaining all the trappings of a democratic Constitutional Monarchy, Sweden is in fact ruled by an elite of approximately 200 key families and individuals. This elite includes the Royal Family, the Wallenberg family (they are often called the Swedish Rockefellers and own most of the natural resources in Sweden), the financial and banking establishment, intellectuals such as Gunnar and Alva Myrdal, and the top bureaucrats and theoreticians of the Social Democratic Party.

Consolidation and efficiency are the order of the day. All cities and counties in Sweden were recently abolished and were replaced by "Regions". (Kommunes in Swedish.) Although a Kommune Council is still elected by the people, it is the bureaucrats, and particularly the planning directors, who run the show.

I had the opportunity to talk at some length with Bjorn Boseaus, planning director of Uppsala Kommune while on a tour of that region. He was most candid about the power and influence he enjoys in his position. As we were visiting one small suburb in the countryside which had only one store, Boseaus was asked, "What if someone wanted to start another store so there would be some competition?" The planning director replied: "Well, there is no law against it. Theoretically it would be possible. However, in a practical sense, such a thing would be impossible. You see, the person would have to get many permits and licenses from the planning director, and I would not allow it. This suburb only needs one store." In Sweden, Orwell's 1984 has arrived and "Big Brother" is no myth.

To Americans, it may seem incredible that the people tolerate such a situation. Some of the people, of course, do not. I heard repeatedly from many Swedes, "All the best Swedes leave Sweden." In many cases, this is true and Sweden is suffering from a brain drain, particularly among professionals. Others who cannot "adjust" help account for the high degree of alcoholism and the high incidence of suicide.

Most depressing to me, however, was how

readily the great majority of the people do seem to adjust. If human beings were simply a higher form of animal (and many of Sweden's rulers believe this to be the case), then the Swedish system might be considered a success.

There is no visible poverty. All Swedes are adequately housed, clothed, and fed. But for many, the price of this physical security has been the loss of their own souls. Concepts of individualism, creativity, and personal liberty which Americans take for granted are incomprehensible to many Swedes.

On my last day in Stockholm, I had the pleasure of spending an afternoon with the Swedish correspondent of the London Observer, Roland Huntford. Huntford has lived in Sweden for several years and has written a book about Sweden entitled "The New Totalitarians." As a journalist, Huntford has had the opportunity to observe the Swedish power structure at a level which most outsiders never see. The following quotes from his book convey a message which I hope all Americans will take to heart.

"Pioneers in the new totalitarianism, the Swedes are a warning of what probably lies in store for the rest of us unless we take care to resist control and centralization, and unless we remember that politics are not to be delegated, but are the concern of the individual. The new totalitarians, dealing in persuasion and manipulation, must be more efficient than the old, who depended on force. Much of what they have done in Sweden is different only in degree from what has happened in the West. Others can be similarly moulded. And it is straining optimism to the limit to suppose that other men will necessarily choose freedom, simply because, unlike the Swedes, they are still taught to admire it."

A TRIBUTE TO PUERTO RICO

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations on the occasion of Puerto Rican Constitution Day to the people of Puerto Rico, both on the island and on the mainland.

The early history of Puerto Rico was marked by exploitation and injustice and the early struggle for freedom. Since the Spanish-American War in 1898 and subsequently the passage of the Organic Acts by Congress, political participation of the Puerto Ricans was gradually expanded. On July 3, 1950, President Truman signed an act authorizing the people of Puerto Rico to draft a constitution of their own. Delegates were chosen to a constitutional convention which was thereafter approved by the people in a referendum. July 25 marked the 20th anniversary of the date on which the Governor of Puerto Rico proclaimed the new constitution to be in effect.

The past two decades have been years of growth and progress for Puerto Rico, economically, socially, and politically. While much remains to be accomplished, the successes of this Latin American democracy have been an example to that area of the American continent and the Puerto Rican experiment has served to demonstrate the strength and vitality of the American way of life.

Indeed as a result of this experience

many Puerto Ricans have chosen the mainland as their home. My native city of Newark is the residence of the largest Puerto Rican population of any city in New Jersey. As in many other American communities, Spanish language and culture has rapidly assumed a position of importance as have the contributions and community involvement of the Puerto Rican population. Ramon Aneses, the deputy mayor of Newark is just one example of the many Puerto Ricans who have played an important role in an effort to achieve harmony within the community.

At a time in our history when we have begun to recognize the richness of diverse heritage of our people, it is appropriate that New Jersey will celebrate the occasion of Puerto Rican Day with a statewide parade to be held on July 30 in Newark, N.J. And, I extend to the Puerto Rican people through Mr. Jose Rosario, the president of this year's parade and Mrs. Marie Gonzalez, of the Newark Human Rights Commission, my warm wishes and congratulations.

TO AMEND THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D.C.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker: There is transmitted herewith a proposed bill "To amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the registration of practitioners conducting narcotic treatment programs. This bill will provide a means of regulating treatment programs which employ narcotic drugs in the treatment of narcotic addicts. Its principal aim is to eliminate existing uncertainties as to the safeguards required of such programs and to establish a sound legal basis for the imposition of such safeguards as are necessary to protect the community against the diversion of narcotic drugs into the illicit traffic.

In view of the importance of providing medical treatment to narcotic addicts and the increasing acceptance of treatment modalities which involve the continuous furnishing of narcotic drugs such as methadone, problems of safeguarding against diversion have become acute.

The proposed legislation has become necessary as a result of this evolution in medical opinion. On April 6, 1972, the Food and Drug Administration published in the Federal Register a notice of its intention to permit the use of methadone for the maintenance treatment of narcotic addiction for all addicts for whom it is medically justified. Although entirely appropriate on the basis of medical opinion, this, nevertheless, underscores the need for additional legal controls against diversion. In order to strengthen the legal authority of the Department of Justice to protect against diversion, the separate registration of practitioners who utilize narcotic drugs in the treatment of addiction and

the application of special drug security requirements is necessary.

For example, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has required a separate registration of all maintenance programs but has lacked authority to require this of detoxification programs. The only authority for a separate registration is predicated on the research status of this activity and was never intended to apply to the massive treatment efforts now in progress. The statutory basis for the control of genuine research is necessarily inadequate for the regulations of well-defined clinical programs involving tens of thousands of persons being supplied with narcotic medication. Even before the proposed expanded approval of methadone, the inadequacies and loopholes in existing authority for the control of diversion in these situations had become apparent. This is appreciated within concerned agencies of the Government and the proposal of these amendments has been purposely concerted with other simultaneous administrative and regulatory measures to correct the situation.

Section 2 of the proposed amendments will add the definitions of three new terms to the Controlled Substances Act which are crucial in determining the applicability of the remaining provisions of this bill. The terms in question are "maintenance treatment", "detoxification treatment", and "emergency treatment", which, in the context of the treatment of narcotic addicts, have reasonably specific meanings within the national medical community.

Section 3 will provide for a separate registration, in addition to the customary registration under the Controlled Substances Act, of those practitioners who wish to administer or dispense narcotic drugs to narcotic addicts in the course of treatment programs. The registration will be predicated on treatment standards set by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and on standards prescribed by the Attorney General relating to specific matters which are of primary importance in limiting the diversion of narcotic drugs into illicit channels. The impact of these latter standards on the quality of medical services is also recognized, and the Attorney General is accordingly required to obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as to any standards he imposes regarding the quantities of narcotic drugs to be dispensed for unsupervised use. The requirement for special registration will not apply to practitioners who may have occasion to administer narcotic drugs in the course of emergency treatment to narcotic addicts since the necessity for such treatment cannot be anticipated in advance.

Section 4 provides for the denial, revocation, or suspension of the separate registration on the basis of standards promulgated under the preceding Section. In any such case, the means of undertaking administrative action will be in accordance with existing provisions of the Controlled Substances Act.

Finally, Section 5 amends the current recordkeeping requirements to require that practitioners who supply narcotic drugs to narcotic addicts for the treatment of their addiction in either of the designated circumstances, keep a record of drug administrations as is currently required for dispensations. This is an essential provision to enable Justice Department personnel to conduct drug accountability audits. The circumstances in such cases are fundamentally different from those in which the general practitioner may occasionally administer narcotic drugs for analgesia to patients who are little tempted to divert them and who lack the capability and knowledge for doing so. This provision has been intentionally drafted so as to insure that access to these records shall only be used in connection with investigations of or proceedings against a registrant

thereby retaining the customary benefits of patient confidentiality.

In view of the desire to make medical treatment available to as many narcotic addicts as possible and to encourage the medical profession to meet the challenge of this difficult social problem, it is necessary to establish the basis for adequate controls as soon as possible. Therefore, we urge enactment of this proposed bill at the earliest practicable time.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of this legislation is consistent with the objectives of the Administration.

Sincerely,

Attorney General.

AHEPA'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today an outstanding national civic and patriotic organization, the Order of Ahepa—The American Hellenic Education Progressive Association—is celebrating its golden anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the contributions that the Order of Ahepa has made to the betterment of American life during the past half century.

Founded in Atlanta, Ga., in 1922, AHEPA lists among its purposes, to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States, to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind, and to instill in its membership a due appreciation for the privileges of citizenship. Steeped in the tradition of the Greek polis, the AHEPA promotes the profound ideals of Hellenic culture in encouraging its members to become involved in community affairs and to actively participate in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor.

In addition to its encouragement of civil involvement, the AHEPA chapters also assist noncitizens in attaining full citizenship while at the same time educating them in the responsibilities and obligations concomitant with American citizenship.

Not only has AHEPA taught the vital principles of patriotism and civic participation, but it has supplemented its ideals with altruistic actions, such as the relief of victims of natural disasters both here and abroad, providing national scholarships for worthy students, and has contributed to schools, health centers, libraries, and a cancer research institute both here and abroad.

I am sure that my colleagues will agree that the members of AHEPA can be justifiably proud of its local, national, and international undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement and I am pleased to join today in congratulating the Order of Ahepa on its 50 years of service dedicated to the betterment of American life.

TELEPHONE PRIVACY—XXVIII

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I reintroduced the telephone privacy bill on May 10, 1972, with a total of 48 co-sponsors.

This bill would give individuals the right to indicate to the telephone company if they do not wish to be commercially solicited over the telephone. Commercial firms wanting to solicit business over the phone would then be required to obtain from the phone company a list of customers who opted for the commercial prohibition. The FCC would also be given the option of requiring the phone company, instead of supplying a list, to put an asterisk by the name of those individuals in the phone book who have chosen to invoke the commercial solicitation ban.

Those not covered by the legislation would be charities and other nonprofit groups, political candidates or organizations, and opinion polltakers. Also not covered would be debt collection agencies or any other individual or companies with whom the individual has an existing contract or debt.

I have received an enormous amount of correspondence on this legislation from all over the country. Today, I am placing a 26th sampling of these letters into the RECORD, since they describe far more vividly than I possibly could, the need for this legislation.

These letters follow—the names have been omitted:

PROSPECT HEIGHTS, ILL.,
July 19, 1972.

Representative HARLEY STAGGERS,
Chairman, House Committee on Interstate
and Foreign Commerce, House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please pass H.R. 14884 so I can be rid of those telephone pests who interrupt our meals with the same tired old sales pitches.

GENEVA, ILL.,
July 16, 1972.

HON. LES ASPIN,
U.S. Representative,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: Hats off to you and the other 48 co-sponsors of the bill HR-14884! It's about time someone did something to put a stop to this ruthless telephone solicitation.

I live in a town where we have a city ordinance that protects me from the intrusion of door-to-door salesmen, but I have nothing to protect me from the intrusion and invasion of my privacy from telephone solicitors. I have had as many as four calls in one evening from people selling everything from exterior siding to cemetery lots!

I have even been subjected to telephone harassment by a solicitor for, of all things, a contribution to a Police Benevolent Organization, because I told him I resented his call! And believe me for a widow living alone, this was a frightening experience. I found out from this incident, after reporting it to the telephone company, that there is little they can offer one by way of protection, other than taking refuge behind an unlisted telephone number.

Thank goodness someone is finally doing

something to put a stop to this relentless sales technique!

Sincerely yours,

BUFFALO GROVE, ILL.,
July 15, 1972.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: I want to lend my complete support to HR-14884 concerning telephone solicitations. I am quite tired of interrupted work and time wasted saying "No", when I haven't asked the question in the first place.

Sincerely,

MT. PROSPECT, ILL.,
July 14, 1972.

Representative LES ASPIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE MR. ASPIN: I implore you to actively support Bill No. HR-14884 and to strongly urge your colleague to do likewise.

Very truly yours,

BERKELEY, ILL.,
July 14, 1972.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: I too, am receiving 4 to 5 phone calls, in a week from salesmen pushing resort property and we have really had it with these nuisance calls.

Good luck with you bill H.R. 14884.

Hope it will be adopted soon.

Please keep us informed.

Sincerely,

DES PLAINES, ILL.,
July 14, 1972.

DEAR SIR: Please work on Bill: H.R. 14884. It's a wonderful idea.

TRIBUTE TO ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to the Order of Ahepa at the time of its golden anniversary. Throughout the past 50 years the Order of Ahepa has represented the very best in our Hellenic traditions—a commitment to humanism. This commitment has involved AHEPA in helping other humans who are in trouble—here in the United States and around the world. When natural disasters have caused suffering and deprivation, AHEPA has been there to lend a helping hand. AHEPA can take particular pride in its record of assistance to the stricken victims of floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes around the world.

Many of our Nation's concepts of democracy and government originated with the great Hellenic thinkers of the past. It is therefore especially appropriate that AHEPA has been active in the fight for responsible citizenship. Of its eight major goals, five are directly concerned with the encouragement of good citizenship and active interest and involvement in making democracy work.

AHEPA has also been active in the field of education and has awarded thousands of scholarships to deserving students at all levels. They have enriched the libraries of thousands of schools with the donation of the Greek classics. They es-

tablished an agricultural school in Greece.

AHEPA is one of the most responsible fraternal organizations of the Nation. They are a credit to the Nation and it is a great privilege to honor them on their 50th anniversary.

AHEPA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday, July 26, marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Throughout its history, AHEPA members have made important contributions in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavors. Its achievements in health and education and its assistance in times of national and international calamities are well known.

The almost staggering list of accomplishments of this unique organization include the following:

- Relief of Florida hurricane victims.
- Relief of Mississippi flood victims.
- Relief of Corinth earthquake victims.
- For the war orphans of Greece.
- Relief of Dodecanese earthquake victims.

For the fatherless children of refugees, through the Near East relief.

For the Hellenic museum.

National scholarships to worthy students.

For the theological seminaries at Brookline and Pomfret.

AHEPA Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park.

Ypsilanti and Dilboy memorials.

Sons of Pericles memorial to the American Philhellenes of 1821, at Missolonghi, Greece.

Relief of Turkist earthquake victims.

For the patriarchate of Jerusalem.

For the patriarchate of Constantinople.

Ecuadorean relief.

Kansas City flood relief.

Greek war relief.

AHEPA hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki, and seven health centers in Greece.

AHEPA Agricultural College in Greece.

Ionian Islands earthquake relief.

AHEPA Preventorium in Volos.

Penelopion Shelter Home in Athens.

AHEPA Hall for Boys at St. Basil's Academy.

The AHEPA School at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y.

Sale of \$500 million in U.S. war bonds during World War II as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury.

Truman Library.

Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at Miami.

The AHEPA Truman Memorial Athens, Greece.

The New Smyrna Beach, Fla. monument commemorating the first landing of Hellenes in the New World in the year 1768.

The AHEPA educational journey to Greece student program.

Indeed, AHEPA's enviable record of service to its fellow man and its fostering of integrity and benevolence in its members have earned it the respect and gratitude of citizens throughout the world.

Ahepans are drawn from all walks of life and include businessmen, professionals, educators, and laborers. Though from differing backgrounds, they are all united in their common bond of fellowship, mutual understanding, and community service.

I am very proud that my own hometown of Pittsfield is served by an AHEPA chapter and I would like especially to commend Mr. John E. Maniatis, Mr. Timothy John Maniatis, Mr. Stephen Trahanas, Mr. Tom Karras, Mr. George T. Niarchos, and Mr. Gus Metropoulos who hold or have held various office in this fine organization.

Unselfish concern for one's brothers is too often overlooked in the frantic pace of modern life. I am, therefore, proud to salute AHEPA for its activities and to wish it continued success in its future endeavors.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA: 50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND SERVICE

HON. PETER N. KYROS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleagues today in honoring one of the Nation's outstanding fraternal organizations, the Order of Ahepa, on this, its golden anniversary. As one of five Americans of Hellenic origin currently serving in the U.S. Congress, and as a longtime active member of this organization, I can personally testify to AHEPA's excellence, and its record of accomplishment and humanitarian service for 50 years, in the United States and around the world.

Founded on July 26, 1922, the Order of Ahepa has expanded in 50 years to include 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia. And it has grown and prospered because it has never lost sight of its original founding principles, which continue to this day to embody that spirit of excellence which has been so much a part of the Greek tradition from earliest times. Among these principles are loyalty to country; active participation in the political, civil, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; aversion to political corruption and tyranny; and—perhaps most importantly—steadfast encouragement of the cause of education and respect for culture and learning.

I think the Order of Ahepa can be justifiably proud of its record of service and accomplishment in the past. I am equally confident its good works will continue well into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to AHEPA's supreme president, Mr. Sam Nakis, for his continued outstanding leadership and ability.

TRIBUTE TO ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Hellenic Education Progressive Association commonly known as the Order of Ahepa. Fifty years ago in July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., a small group got together and organized AHEPA. Today, it has grown to 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia.

I commend the AHEPA for pursuing and fulfilling its objectives for these past 50 years and I am sure they will continue many, many years into the future as the Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena mature.

AHEPA's objectives are: First, to promote and encourage loyalty to United States of American; second, to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind; third, to instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship; fourth, to encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; fifth, to pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out any and all political corruption; and to arouse its members to the fact that tyranny is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor, and integrity of every nation; sixth, to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; seventh, to promote good fellowship, and endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense; eighth, to endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness, and ninth, to champion the cause of education, and to maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

I am pleased to have Chapter 394 of the Order of Ahepa in my congressional district. Mr. William Poulos of Fort Lauderdale is a past national officer of AHEPA. Mr. William P. Planes of Fort Lauderdale is presently a lieutenant governor of the district lodge, and Mr. Ted Neckles is an advisor of the district lodge. The officers of the Fort Lauderdale chapter itself are Peter Junjulis, president, Elias Asparas, vice president, William Starr, secretary, and Phil Douglas, treasurer.

I would like to mention, also, one of the Daughters of Penelope that I have known and admired for many years—Elizabeth Athanasakos. Miss Athanasakos is a lawyer and is presently a municipal judge in the city of Wilton Manors and an assistant attorney for the Port Everglades Authority, in Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale part of my congressional district. Recently on May 2, 1972, she was sworn in as chairman of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on the Rights and

Responsibilities of Women at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. She was appointed to this post by President Nixon. Miss Athanasakos is a past national president of the Daughters of Penelope.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which is one of the outstanding fraternal and civic organizations in our Nation.

It is organizations such as Ahepa which make America the humane, tolerant, and progressive nation that it continues to be and it is an honor for me to join with the members of the order as they celebrate their golden anniversary.

AHEPA, which includes many hundreds of chapters throughout the United States, is composed of four separate organizations as follows: The Order of Ahepa; the Daughters of Penelope—senior women's auxiliary; the Sons of Pericles—junior young men's auxiliary; the Maids of Athena—junior young women's auxiliary.

The Order of Ahepa is dedicated to the enrichment of the social, moral, and family life of our Nation. The order, in all of its activities, places heavy emphasis on the togetherness of the family. Conventions and social events are planned to include activity for all members of the family and promote understanding and fellowship in a wholesome setting.

The Order of Ahepa, however, is not merely a social organization for Americans of Greek descent. It actively promotes good citizenship, cultural enrichment, civic participation, and sports programs.

The achievements during the order's 50 years of existence are ones for which the members can truly take pride. Among their many projects have been the providing of relief for victims of disaster, both in this country, in Greece, and in many other nations of the earth. Other worthy causes have included construction of school buildings, the donation of educational texts to schools, and aid to museums and other institutions of cultural enrichment.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa, with its proud record of accomplishment is an example to all Americans. I extend to the membership of AHEPA my warmest congratulations on this golden anniversary and my best wishes as they continue their tradition of creative and humane endeavor.

Many AHEPA chapters are located in my own city of Chicago. I take pride in listing some of these chapters and the names of some of the officers from the Chicago area who guide this imaginative and distinguished organization:

ORDER OF AHEPA
ILLINOIS

Local Chapter Officers

Garfield: Local Chapter No. 203

Anthony Poulos, President, Chicago.
Steve Choporis, Vice President, Chicago.
Peter Spyropoulos, Secretary, Chicago.
George C. Ganas, Treasurer, Chicago.

Logan Square: Local Chapter No. 260

Anthony S. Kouzoukas, President, Chicago.
Angelo Garonfalls, Secretary, Chicago.
James E. Coines, Treasurer, Chicago.

Academy: Local Chapter No. 315

Spiro P. Nestos, President, Chicago.
Alexander A. Spyros, Secretary, Chicago.
Angelo G. Polous, Treasurer, Chicago.

Oaklawn-Englewood: Local Chapter No. 323

James C. Malevitis, President, Chicago.
Michael Varon, Vice President, Chicago.
Nicholas Lembares, Secretary, Chicago.
Louis Katsivalis, Treasurer, Chicago.

Milo: Local Chapter No. 348

Leo J. Manta, Vice President & Treasurer, Chicago.

Mark F. Manta, President, Chicago.
Steve A. Manta, Secretary, Chicago.

Beverly Hills: Local Chapter No. 350

George J. Pappas, Sr., President, Chicago.
George J. Pappas, Jr., Secretary, Chicago.

South Chicago: Local Chapter No. 351

P. Phillip Malevitis, President, Chicago.
John Vusikas, Vice President, Chicago.
Stratis B. Bahaveolos, Secretary, Chicago.
Angelo Vassy, Treasurer, Chicago.

Shoreline: Local Chapter No. 380

George Kapantass, President, Chicago.
Andrew Hantgos, Vice President, Chicago.
John J. Papastefan, Secretary, Chicago.
James Pirpiris, Treasurer, Chicago.

Chicago: Local Chapter No. 46

Tom Karas, President, Chicago.
George H. Kripton, Vice President, Chicago.
George Katemis, Secretary, Chicago.
John Vastis, Treasurer, Chicago.

Woodlawn: Local Chapter No. 93

Marinos Tripodes, President, Chicago.
Gus Kopan, Vice President, Chicago.
Stan Amers, Secretary, Chicago.
James Kontos, Treasurer, Chicago.

North Shore: Local Chapter No. 94

Sam Koutsulis, President, Chicago.
Dimitrios G. Kyriazopoulos, Vice President, Chicago.

George A. Panagopoulos, Secretary, Chicago.

John J. Leventis, Treasurer, Chicago.

Current National Officers

A. Steve Betzelos, Supreme Governor, Chicago.

Theodore N. Vombrack, Supreme Trustee, Treasurer, Chicago.

Sam Karakostas, Supreme Trustee, Maywood.

Current District Lodge Officers

Nicholas P. Bell, District Governor, Chicago.

Gregory Toulon, Lt. Governor, Elmwood Park.

John Z. Argoudelis, Secretary, Joliet.

Nicholas Mannos, Treasurer, Wilmette.

Peter L. Patras, Marshall, Chicago.

Dean Stavrakas, Advisor, Chicago.

Constantine J. Harvalis, Athletic Director, Berwyn.

Past National Officers

Nicholas J. Chirekos, Past Supreme President, Moline.

William D. Belroy, Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

Peter J. Chimoures, Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

Nicholas, C. Giovan, Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

George J. Pappas, Sr., Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

Arthur H. Peponis, Past Supreme Lodge, Wilmette.

Zack T. Ritsos, Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

A. T. Tsoumas, Past Supreme Lodge, Chicago.

Chris Boulos, Past Supreme Trustee, De Kalb.

Takis Christopoulos, Past Supreme Trustee, Chicago.

Peter D. Gianukos, Past Supreme Trustee, Chicago.

EQUAL TIME AND THE NIXON STYLE

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, as this year's presidential campaign accelerates, access to the electronic media will become of paramount importance. The rules governing such access will themselves greatly affect the form, content, and frequency of appearances by political candidates and elected leaders on TV.

The following article by Stephen Barnett, appearing in the June 26, 1972, edition of the *Nation* magazine, is both a timely and provocative comment on the FCC's interpretation of "equal time" with reference to the press conference and presidential address. Unfortunately, as I have previously commented—June 30, 1972—the presidential press conference is becoming a dying institution in America. The American people, and the democratic process are the losers for it.

The article follows:

EQUAL TIME AND THE NIXON STYLE

(By Stephen R. Barnett)

Two legal doctrines govern the use of television by the President and his opponents. One is the "equal opportunities" law, popularly known as "equal time," which will be discussed here. The equal-time law applies only to candidates for office; when a station or network permits one candidate to use its facilities, it is required to afford "equal opportunities" to all other candidates for that office. The requirement is subject to four important exceptions added by Congressional amendment in 1959. These exempt the appearance of a candidate on a "bona fide newscast," a "bona fide news interview," a "bona fide news documentary," and as a participant in "on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events."

The FCC has ruled that a person is not a candidate under the equal-time law until he has announced his candidacy. Thus the law had no application to President Nixon until January 7 of this year, when he released his letter to the Secretary of State of New Hampshire. That explains the flurry of Nixon television appearances in the two preceding weeks, recalling the frenzy of cigarette commercials on the last day they were allowed on the air. It also explains why, during the Dan Rather interview of January 2, Mr. Nixon stopped just short of announcing his candidacy for re-election.

The FCC has also ruled that in determining the office for which a candidate is running at a particular time, the nominating process in each party must be considered separately. Thus Mr. Nixon at present is a candidate only for the Republican nomination for President. If a broadcast appearance by him prior to the

Republican convention invokes the equal-time law, the only opponents who can take advantage of it are other candidates for the Republican nomination, a field limited until recently to Congressman Ashbrook and now apparently empty.

Examining the equal-time law as it applies to the television appearances of Mr. Nixon this year, one finds a matched pair of FCC decisions perfectly designed to buttress the President's strategy, which combines a distaste for news conferences with a predilection for other kinds of appearance. On the one hand is the 1964 news conference ruling that the broadcast of a news conference held by a President while a candidate for re-election is not exempt from the equal-time requirement. The President's news conference is not exempt, the FCC said, because it meets neither of the two prerequisites which appear in the legislative history of the 1959 amendment. Unlike programs such as *Meet the Press*, the news conference is not "regularly scheduled," and its format and content are not subject to the exclusive control of the network. "Thus, the candidate determines what portion of the conference is to be devoted to announcements and when the conference is to be thrown open to questions." (The candidate also determines, the FCC might have added, which questioners to recognize and whether or not to allow follow-up questions.) The FCC's decision on this point was plausible but not necessarily correct. The two prerequisites were indeed stated by the Congressional sponsors of the 1959 amendment, but in contexts far removed from the Presidential news conference (the concern was to prevent a local broadcaster from contriving a "news interview" with a favored candidate while denying equal time to his opponent). The conclusion that a Presidential news conference is a "bona fide news interview," which seems more in accord with common sense, was not legally precluded.

The FCC was on weaker ground with its further ruling that neither is the broadcast of a Presidential news conference "on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event." The FCC argued, first, that news conferences could not be exempt because debates between Presidential candidates, though equally newsworthy, are not exempt. . . . It does not follow, however, that the exemption must be denied to the Presidential news conference, an institution rooted in the President's office rather than his candidacy. The FCC further argued that to recognize Presidential news conferences as "bona fide news events" would mean that a broadcaster, "in the exercise of his good faith news judgment, could cover the speeches, press conferences, indeed any and all appearances of a candidate without bringing into play the equal opportunities requirement," and would thereby in effect repeal the equal-time law for all candidates for all offices. It would not be impossible or unreasonable, however, to distinguish between Presidential news conferences and those held by lesser officials throughout the land, not to mention "any and all appearances" of any candidate.

While thus interpreting the equal-time law with respect to the Presidential news conference, a television format Nixon does not favor, the FCC has provided a counterpoint ruling on the format he likes best. That is the prepared speech—a block of fifteen or thirty minutes, in prime time, which Nixon requests and routinely receives from all three networks and uses to deliver his considered views on a subject of his choice. The scheduling, format, content and every other aspect of the presentation are entirely prescribed by the President; in particular, as the FCC observed in characterizing a series of such appearances by Mr. Nixon, "the President entertained no questions before, during, or after the speeches." We have had

from Mr. Nixon, during the present year alone, the March 16th speech on busing, the speeches of January 25, April 26 and May 8 on the war in Southeast Asia, and the June 1st speech to Congress. We can expect more.

With Nixon an announced candidate for re-election, the question arises whether his speeches are subject to the equal-time requirement, as his press conferences would be. The striking answer, under existing FCC precedents, is No.

The FCC has two precedents on this issue, one each from the last two years in which a President stood for re-election. During the 1956 campaign, as late as October 31, President Eisenhower went on radio and television to make a speech on the Suez situation. The FCC ruled that he networks were not required to afford equal time to Adlai Stevenson and the minor-party candidates. The equal-time requirement does not apply, the commission said, "when the President uses the air lanes in reporting to the nation on an international crisis."

In the 1964 campaign, President Johnson took to the networks on October 18 to deliver a speech on two international events of the previous week—the deposition of Khrushchev in the Soviet Union and the first nuclear test by "Communist China"; a few Presidential remarks on the recent British election were included for good measure. A complaint requesting equal time for Senator Goldwater was duly filed with the FCC (the person filing it was Dean Burch, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, now chairman of the FCC). Acting less than a month after its press conference ruling, the FCC rejected the complaint, holding that the broadcast constituted "on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event." The commission made much of the fact that Johnson's delivery of the address "had been recommended by the National Security Council" (brushing aside evidence that the Johnson for President Committee had first sought to purchase network time for the address). It emphasized that this speech, like the one by Eisenhower in 1956, concerned "specific, current international events affecting the country's security . . . news events of an extraordinary nature."

The FCC's decision was affirmed, on October 27, by an equally divided Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court, acting on October 28, declined to review the decision, over the dissents of Justices Goldberg and Black.

Given Nixon's unprecedented reliance on the speech format, the issue can be expected to arise this year whether such television appearances by candidate Nixon are to be held exempt from the equal-time law, as were those by Eisenhower and Johnson. Indeed, it has already arisen. Congressman Ashbrook asked the networks for equal time to reply to Nixon's March 16th speech on busing (Ashbrook wanted to argue "in favor of the alternative Mr. Nixon so lightly dismissed, a constitutional amendment"). Sure enough, the networks refused the request on the ground that the broadcast "was on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event."

Whether a Nixon speech qualifies as a "bona fide news event" could depend, of course, on the circumstances. Given the two precedents, lawyers and judges and FCC commissioners can have a field day with the issue. It might be argued, for example, that the speech must be a "news event" in the sense that the President is announcing governmental action rather than merely discussing issues or events. On this theory, Nixon might have qualified for the exemption with his mine-dropping speech of May 8, but not with a routine defense of his Vietnamese policy, such as that of April 26. The theory may seem fearfully provocative—the more momentous the action, the more certain the exemption—but in any event the distinction

appears to have been rejected by the FCC in 1964. . . .

The test may be, then, whether the events discussed or announced in the speech are "specific, current international events affecting the country's security," or "news events of an extraordinary nature," as the FCC said was true in 1964. But if that is not to be a *carte blanche*—what international event does not "affect the country's security," especially if the President says it does?—it presents the FCC and the courts with a difficult and uncomfortable task of line drawing. Presumably domestic news events could qualify, and perhaps last summer's speech announcing the wage-price freeze would have met the "extraordinary" test; but what about the second or third Nixon speech on the economic program, or the speech announcing the Supreme Court nominees, or the March 16th speech on busing, or the June 1st speech to Congress (an occasion that was given, perhaps not inadvertently, the special patina of a "news event" by convening a joint session)? . . .

While various reasons may thus be adduced for concluding that a particular television speech by a President-candidate is or is not a "bona fide news event," the whole exercise is open to question. First it must be said that, as far as the FCC is concerned, decisions in this area may turn not on reasoned distinctions at all but on the political loyalties and dependencies of the commissioners. The danger is inevitable when a commission like the FCC, whose members are appointed by the President for terms of seven years or less, is called on to make decisions that affect the political fortunes of the President and his party far more immediately than do those of any other administrative agency. But the danger seems especially acute at the present FCC. Of the four Republicans on the seven-member commission, three are Nixon appointees with highly political backgrounds. Chairman Dean Burch not only managed the Republican Presidential campaign of 1964, but has agreed to stay on at the FCC through the November election—according to *Broadcasting* magazine—"at specific behest of Administration to keep a lid on political-broadcasting conflicts."

Indications of partisanship aside, the FCC is institutionally unsuited to sit in case-by-case judgment on Presidential speeches. It is not only unrealistic, but unseemly, to expect such a commission in effect to overrule the President, and publicly embarrass him, by deciding that a particular Presidential address was insufficiently important, unduly political, or otherwise lacking in whatever attributes may be required of a "bona fide news event." The FCC's willingness to make such a decision is further reduced by the financial burden of providing equal time it would place on the networks, whose interests customarily command the commission's deference. Even the federal courts may hesitate to rule against the President in such cases; that is suggested, for example, by the Supreme Court's refusal to take the Johnson-Goldwater case in 1964, despite the tie vote in the Court of Appeals.

A clear and uniform rule therefore seems desirable. One such rule would defer to the President's judgment, according exempt status to any speech which he says is important to the nation's security or to some other national interest. This, in fact, is essentially the approach the FCC has taken in its two decisions. But it will not do. The equal-time law provides no exception for a candidate who is the incumbent President. If the President's use of broadcast facilities to address the public is itself a "bona fide news event," simply because he claims to speak as officeholder rather than candidate, the exemption swallows the rule. Such a result would be inconsistent, by the way, with an FCC ruling in 1956 that a spot announcement by President Eisenhower kicking off a

Community Fund drive required equal time for the opposing candidates. The incumbent President's conduct of office cannot be separated from his candidacy for re-election. It is inevitably a central issue in the campaign, and no small part of that issue involves his handling of "international crises" and other urgent matters that might readily be said to justify television addresses to the nation.

Exemption for Presidential speeches seems especially questionable when placed alongside the FCC's ruling that news conferences are not exempt. The rulings dovetail to enhance the re-election prospects of Mr. Nixon, who leans heavily on the one and apparently abhors the other. Other Presidents—as, for example, Eisenhower and Johnson in the past—while likely to seek an advantage in the last-minute exempt speech, may also enjoy news conferences and find them politically beneficial in an election year. Nonetheless, the FCC seems wrong in both its positions. While speeches by a President-candidate should not be exempt from the equal-time law, news conferences should be.

Admittedly, there are arguments of fairness and practicality to support the refusal to exempt the news conference. Most Presidents would derive a competitive advantage from such an exemption, and the networks would be unable to redress the balance by offering an "equal opportunity" to the President's major opponent, even if they were willing to do so. For the opponent's press conference presumably would not be exempt—as the debates between Senators McGovern and Humphrey were recently held not to be—and would provoke equal-time demands from all the minor candidates, which the networks surely would not be willing to satisfy. This problem would be removed by enactment of the bill, now before the House after passing the Senate, that would repeal the equal-time law for the Presidential campaign, as was done in 1960, and thus clear the way for TV debates between the major nominees. But the White House is organizing Republicans in the House to oppose the measure, and Nixon—who likes debates even less than news conferences—is expected to veto it if it does pass.

With the equal-time law likely to remain in effect, the argument for exempting the Presidential news conference starts from the fact that it is plainly a "news event"—as demonstrated, for one thing, by the attendance of a great many newsmen from all over the world. But it is something more. It is—or was, before Nixon killed it—a vital part of American democracy. Its essential purpose is not, as Herbert Klein claims, "to transmit information from the President to the people." The President can accomplish that purpose equally well through other channels of communication.

The essential purposes of the news conference are to transmit the questions and concerns of the people to the President, to prevent the President from secluding himself from those questions and concerns, and to compel him to respond to them publicly and directly, without the massive filter of the White House public relations apparatus. The purpose is also to have the President communicate to the people, not only the information he selects on the subject he selects but the additional information, the explanations and clarifications, that questioning may elicit. The Presidential news conference is the only institution we have to serve these functions. While the British and Canadian Governments have their question periods for the Prime Minister in Parliament, we block that course with our doctrine of "executive privilege," whereby even the President's assistants refuse to testify before the Congress. The Presidential news conference is also our only mechanism, between quadrennial elections, for rendering the President directly accountable to the people.

In all these respects the news conference stands in contrast to the speech, where the President does all the talking, has complete control over content and format, and hears and responds to questions from no one. Whatever may be said about the President's control of his news conference—the point made by the FCC, rather ironically, in denying exemption—it is far from the total control that exists for a speech. The President must, after all, listen and respond to questions from the press. This function makes the Presidential news conference not only a unique and vital institution in our government but also a "bona fide news event."

The period affected by the FCC's press conference ruling is being revealed for the first time this year. (In 1964 the ruling was not issued until September 30. . . .)

Of course, this year proves to be not much of a test, since Nixon has not held a televised press conference since June 1, 1971. But the ruling replenishes his battery of explanations. It will enable him to continue through the November election his refusal to face the press and the public. And in the future, the ruling will deprive the public of news conferences even by a President-candidate who, unlike Nixon, does not desire to scuttle the institution.

It is true that Presidential speeches on television also serve a public interest, and that application of the equal-time law would ordinarily preclude such appearances by a President-candidate. But in a real national crisis—a Cuban missile crisis—the networks ought to give free time to the President whether or not they would have to give it to his opponents as well. Short of such unusual cases, the public needs press conferences from the President more than it needs speeches. Not only does the press conference serve a vital purpose not provided by a speech but it can also serve the same purpose as the speech. If the President has what he considers an important message to convey to the public over television, it is not unreasonable that he be limited, during his announced candidacy for re-election, to delivering it as the opening statement at a press conference. This could readily have been done—and arguably with a considerable gain in public enlightenment—in the case of Nixon's busing speech, or his speeches on Vietnam, or even his mine-dropping speech. Except in a rare crisis, a President's refusal to entertain questions about his actions or policies—the position Nixon has now resolutely assumed—seems even less warranted than the overclassification of documents, the assertions of "executive privilege" by officials as important as Henry Kissinger, and the other symptoms of a tightening, imperial secrecy in the executive branch.

There is a need for decisions this year, either by the FCC or the courts, reversing the FCC's positions on the status of Presidential speeches and news conferences under the equal-time law. The decisions are needed before the campaign reaches September or October, the period when such cases have arisen in the past. The FCC is now engaged in an overall re-evaluation of its political broadcasting rules, which it has promised the Court of Appeals to complete by "late spring or early summer." If the commission does not rectify the present unhappy anomaly in its law, it may be hoped that the court will.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, 1972 marks the golden anniversary of the Order of

Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. I wish to extend my congratulations to the members of this fraternal organization devoted to the "betterment of our social, moral, and family life."

Founded in 1922, the Order of Ahepa undertakes a variety of activities in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement. These include scholarships to worthy students on the local, district, and national level; the donation of books to schools and libraries; and sponsorship of an "educational journey to Greece" program. Its charitable activities also include contributions to the victims of disaster—floods, earthquakes, hurricanes—both at home and abroad.

Several of my constituents belong to the Order of Ahepa, and I would like to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to Mr. Constantine Nicholas, president of the James C. Magin Chapter No. 383 of Silver Spring, Mr. Stratis Skenderis, president of the Kolokotronis Chapter No. 436 in Rockville, Mr. Charles J. Papuchis, president of the Capital Chapter No. 236, and Mr. Stanley S. Xenakis, president, Washington Chapter No. 31.

I am also pleased to note that Dr. G. Dimitrios Kousoulis of Bethesda, and Mr. George J. Leber of Silver Spring are currently national officers in the association. All of these chapters are active participants in the national activities of the Order of Ahepa, as well as being involved fund-raisers on their own.

It is indeed a pleasure to recognize the Order of Ahepa on this occasion. In promoting patriotism, good fellowship, and the dissemination of culture and learning, the AHEPA deserves many more years of continued service and accomplishment.

AHEPA GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, we are all indebted to Greece for her myriad contributions to mankind. Democracy is but one of the legacies the Greeks have bestowed upon modern civilization.

In the United States, we have been blessed by the presence in our society of many reasons of Greek ancestry who have contributed immensely to our Nation's well-being.

One outstanding organization through which Greek-Americans have brought honor and respect upon themselves is the Order of Ahepa—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

Fifty years ago today, AHEPA was founded in Atlanta, Ga. From that day to this, AHEPA has worked tirelessly for the improvement and betterment of our social, moral, and family life. Through charity, education, and patriotism, AHEPA has established a solid record of accomplishment for itself and its fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate all AHEPA members on a job well done.

At this point, I include a list of AHEPA chapter officers from Orange and Newark, N.J.:

ORANGE

Jordan Stamati, President.
Harris P. Pappas, Vice-President.
Peter C. Vyssas, Secretary.
Peter A. Miliotis, Treasurer.

NEWARK

Demetrios Apostolatos, Treasurer.
John Antonacos, President.
Nicholas G. Paras, Vice President.
Basil T. Paras, Recording Secretary.
Roy D. Soppas, Corresponding Secretary.

McGOVERN DEFENSE PLAN EXPOSED

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I know that all of us are interested in an adequate national defense to protect not only the United States but our interests throughout the world wherever necessary.

Probably nothing will be more thoroughly debated than our national defense position in the coming campaign. It is always our policy to keep national defense problems on a high plane and probably we should reduce them more and allow the public to choose from the facts as developed by the respective candidates.

Senator McGovern came forth with a comprehensive recommendation in the field of national security in February 1972. The title of that position paper is "Toward a More Secure America: An Alternative National Defense Posture." This is a very thorough and detailed paper on his posture and it covers 56 single-spaced pages. The columnist James J. Kilpatrick in the Evening Star and Daily News of Tuesday, July 25, writes an article titled "Naivete of McGovern Defense Plan Exposed," in which Mr. Kilpatrick tries to give a thumbnail analysis of the recommendation and what it would do to the various branches of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Kilpatrick shows what can happen in trying to detail a national defense plan for this country although he is not an expert in the field. He has however, spent a considerable amount of time on his homework to find out what the effect of this recommendation will be, not only upon the Armed Forces but upon our foreign policy abroad and to our friends and potential enemies in the world. Mr. Kilpatrick has rendered a real service by bringing this to the attention of the public and I feel sure my colleagues will want to read Mr. Kilpatrick's article which is herewith attached:

NAIVETE OF McGOVERN DEFENSE PLAN EXPOSED

By James J. Kilpatrick

Back in mid-February, Sen. George McGovern released his comprehensive recommendations in the field of national security. Titled "Toward a More Secure America;

An Alternative National Defense Posture," the document ran to 56 single-spaced pages. It seemed to be a thorough, definitive piece of work.

McGovern himself was pleased with it. Speaking to reporters in New Hampshire, he commented upon the time and labor that had gone into the paper, but he emphasized that the statement was more than a staff job. He himself had gone over the specific recommendations with great care; these proposals were his own best estimates of what the United States would need for defense.

The statement got fair coverage on release. The wire services gave it a good ride. A few lead editorials dwelled on points pro and con. But not to put too fine a point upon it, McGovern didn't matter then. Everyone knew he had no chance of winning the Democratic nomination. Back in February, it wasn't all that important what George McGovern thought about missiles, planes and submarines.

It is important now—far more important than what the senator thinks about welfare reform or the oil depletion allowance. When it comes to legislative matters, a President proposes and the Congress disposes. But once he puts on his hat as commander-in-chief, a President has plenary powers. Thus, when candidate McGovern recommends that 170,000 troops be brought home from Europe, he is recommending something that President McGovern could accomplish with a stroke of his pen.

Very well. The Nixon administration, speaking through Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, now has published a devastating reply to the McGovern proposals. That word "devastating," is a garlic word: It has to be sparingly used. Here it applies. Point by point, line by line, Laird exposes the naivete, the inexperience, and among other things the incompetent arithmetic of the man who seeks the White House. By the time Laird is done with his analysis, McGovern's "alternative posture" is slumping badly. It will not stand up.

The senator's friends and foes will disagree, of course, on the matter of naivete. McGovern's approach is to reckon the intentions of the Soviet Union. He finds them benign. He is therefore not so troubled by the Russians' capabilities.

As Laird's analysis makes clear, McGovern cannot even get the figures straight on his own proposals. The McGovern budget for fiscal '75 would limit defense spending to \$54.8 billion. Of this, \$20.9 billion would go for "equipment, supplies and services." But through inadvertence, McGovern forgot to allow for such necessities as ship and aircraft fuel, spare parts, medical supplies and the overhaul of ships; he grossly underestimated military payroll costs. The error amounted to a whopping \$10 billion.

McGovern's idea as to aircraft carriers is to cut their number from 16 to 6. This, he supposes, would permit him to keep three carriers constantly on duty, two in the Atlantic, one in the Western Pacific. But this is not how aircraft carriers work. As Laird methodically demonstrates, when realistic consideration is given to maintenance, overhaul, training time and fleet exercises, President McGovern would wind up with two carriers, not three, actually on patrol.

The McGovern "posture" would convert the National Guard to a national peace-keeping force; but the costs of such a conversion do not figure in the McGovern budget. The list of oversights, underestimates and plain errors could be much extended.

I have said before, and say again, that McGovern's statement makes some excellent points. The military budget is indeed fat; it ought to be trimmed to a lean sufficiency. But McGovern's plan, on realistic examination, is not skillful trimming; it is rough butchery instead.

COMMENTS BY CONCERNED FATHER AND SON

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, in this time of dissent and generation gap between members of a given family or the public in general, I am pleased to provide for the benefit of my colleagues two statements by concerned Americans. One is by the father who takes great pride in his son, and the other is by the son who similarly believes his father has important things to say. Both are concerned about our country and believe that the President needs to be reelected. The following are their two statements:

WARM SPRINGS, MONT.

As may be noted from the enclosed "E Pluribus Unum" and newspaper clipping remarks, my somewhat disabled son, who miraculously survived the crash of his plane in Viet Nam four years ago, feels very strongly about the disunity in the country for which he voluntarily offered, and almost gave, his life.

During the campus disturbances two years ago he asked my opinion about the situation, and he took my notes, which were not intended for publication, together with some of his own, to his local newspaper, hence the newspaper clipping. He was considering taking the "E Pluribus Unum" bit to the same local newspaper, but, although I, too, feel that the disunity, which the candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the labor union barons, have been creating and encouraging, is very serious and of grave concern, I think it is, and should be, a major national issue rather than a local one, so those interested in the re-election of our very good President may feel free to use any of the thoughts in the enclosed at the most appropriate time.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. MAXWELL.

E PLURIBUS UNUM? NOW WHERE IN HELL IS THE UNITY

North Vietnam will surely get what it wants, and more. If she just waits and lets this country's politicians and armchair quarterbacks bicker amongst themselves until there is complete disunity, and eventual dissolution of our democratic system. Why President Nixon struggled as he did to become President of these United States eludes me. Every step he takes is immediately open to rancor of the highest order by his political foes, and by every Tom, Dick and Harry who wants to throw a crack at him. The implication is, of course, that he can't do anything right, and doesn't belong in the office.

But if he doesn't belong, neither do those loudmouths. It only takes minutes to start to undo what it has taken Nixon and staff months and months of determined effort to accomplish. And the implication that what Mr. Nixon does is for his own selfish interests and ambitions, and not for the good of the country, is truly odious and disgraceful. Look who is calling the kettle black. As an American I'm thoroughly ashamed of them.

Yes, the North Vietnamese assuredly will wait with the patience they are so well noted for, and watch us fall to pieces from within. That's what they expect, and from all indications, that's what they'll get.

We're at a point in history where we are asked once again to decide whether a house

divided against itself can stand or not. It could not 100 years ago, and it is a good guess that it can't now. And these times there doesn't seem to be a distinct Mason-Dixon line split, but a complete splintering. There will be, if it doesn't already exist, the Nixon armies, the Kennedy armies, the Black Panther armies, the Meany armies, etc. We can really have a hassle. Then the VC, RC and USSR can quietly step off their ships and planes, after the smoke has cleared, and fight it out to see who controls our bountiful resources, our once beautiful, but now decimated lands, and finally for those who may still have some life and strength to live on, a chance to regret that there had ever been an American.

So forget your heritage, Americans. Forget how you got to where you are. Forget why we are such an economically, culturally and in many other ways, a rich country. Forget that pithy little Latin phrase on every U.S. silver dollar and what it means, and go to hell. That's why it will be when you lose everything you now have—pure hell.

To assure a faster trip to hell just don't vote next election. Don't put any power into any man's hands to do anything for you that is even half risky. And under the circumstances there is no reason why the President shouldn't concentrate his efforts at coddling and wooing you into a euphoric state (which is all you want anyway) so that you'll put him in office the next time he asks you to. And if you must vote for a man be sure and balk at every decision he makes (if he's so inclined to make decisions) rather than acquainting yourself with all the facts leading to such a decision.

In other words keep up to your old tricks. You democrats, keep the mud flying and show the rest of the world how ignorant our president is when he tries to do anything constructive for our country. Keep the mud flying so that one of you may be elected to the presidency and then the wet dirt and grime can be slung in your direction, which will totally confuse our enemies and friends alike to the point where they will never know what to expect. They need not worry, of course, about any of our actions because they will be harmless and without strength.

And for our children's children we can leave a legacy of confusion and complete faithless, near extinct, and merciless freedom to do nothing, to go nowhere, lest they have to make a decision that will surely be reprimanded by the blank faces that show no emotion, let alone any individual reasoning power.

General Orwell stand and take a bow. Your society is close at hand.

RICHARD J. MAXWELL.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today the Order of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association was founded in Atlanta, Ga. Today the organization's jurisdiction extends through 49 States and Canada, with 430 local chapters. Since its founding, this nationwide fraternal organization has worked to improve American life by infusing American culture with the values and ideals of the Hellenic culture

of ancient Greece, the cradle of western civilization.

The order instructs its membership in government and promotes loyalty to the United States. It aids education through extensive programs in scholarship and other programs. Its worldwide assistance to the victims of wars and natural disasters has immeasurably benefited thousands. In all these programs, and in many others over the years, the Order of Ahepa has shown a true dedication to the continuation of Hellenic ideals and clearly demonstrated that the values of the ancient culture of Greece are vitally relevant to the solution of the many problems we face in today's world.

Mr. Speaker, the order really needs no tribute; its many good works speak adequately on its behalf. I extend congratulations to AHEPA and sincerely hope that the next 50 years will be as productive and beneficial as the first half century of progress.

ORDER OF AHEPA—50 YEARS OF PATRIOTIC SERVICE

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, today, the Order of Ahepa—American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—celebrates 50 years of dedication and service to upholding and reinforcing the precepts upon which our great Nation was founded and has prospered.

Founded July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., this highly respected patriotic organization has, throughout its history, contributed immeasurably to the furtherance of the ideals of family and country. Tested time and again, but never found wanting, the Order of Ahepa has faithfully responded, in time of need, with assistance to victims of natural disasters; deserving needy students; educational, health, and child care facilities; and other worthy national and international causes.

Its membership is drawn from the business, trade, and professional community and includes such outstanding Americans as former President Harry S. Truman and our esteemed Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. In my own area of New York, I am especially proud that there are chapters in Riverdale, Yonkers, and the Bronx led by respected community leaders Michael Sapounakis, George P. Mougios, and William Lazarou, respectively. In addition, current National Officer Charles J. Drewes and past National Officers George Dimas, John Klamos, and Louis J. Dukas are from this area.

One of the most laudable aspects of the Order of Ahepa is its emphasis on family and civic responsibility. This, coupled with its cosmopolitan membership, assures a broad citizen base which it attuned to the pulse of the American spirit. Pledged to moral responsibility, community involvement, good fellowship, and the promotion and encouragement of loyalty to the United States of Amer-

ica, the Order of Ahepa is truly dedicated to the betterment of American life through the betterment of Americans.

The noble Greek philosopher, scholar, and teacher, Aristotle, once said:

If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will best be attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost.

For the past 50 years the AHEPA family, consisting of the Order of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena, has been going about the business of fulfilling the promise of these words.

I am pleased to extend my warmest congratulations to the Order of Ahepa on their golden anniversary and to wish them the very best in the future.

BARRED FROM FUNERAL OF SUPERIOR

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address myself to a sequence of events that occurred recently in Turkey, following the death of Athenagoras I, late Patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church. For centuries, this church has been under the domination of the Turkish Government, in matters which ought to be under the control of the church alone.

Archbishop Iakovos, who heads the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, was denied entry by the Turkish Government to attend the funeral of his superior. Although no reason was given by the Turkish Government for its action, other than stating that Archbishop Iakovos is "undesirable" and "persona non grata," we can assume that this is one more chapter in a long history of unjust interference by Turkey in matters of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Archbishop Iakovos had been spoken of as a possible successor to the late Athenagoras. The Turkish Government, acting as it has in the past to influence the selection of the patriarch, insured Iakovos' absence from the funeral and subsequent election proceedings.

Religious discrimination and the prohibition of free religious practice by political forces, has been seen to produce tragic consequences in our time in all parts of the globe. We in this body have condemned this discrimination in the Soviet Union; we have criticized it in Northern Ireland; and we have denounced it in the Middle East. There can be no world peace until the prejudices and injustices that have endured for centuries are corrected. The Turkish Government, in its actions which prevented an archbishop from paying final respects to his patriarch, is guilty of one more such injustice.

Mr. Speaker, the time is long overdue for the Government of Turkey to relinquish its arbitrary and punitive powers over the affairs of the Eastern Orthodox

Church. It is in the interest of the entire world community that all governments be called upon to guarantee total religious freedom for people of all faiths.

AHEPA: A TRADITION OF SERVICE

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, AHEPA, and I would like to pay tribute to them on their golden anniversary.

Fifty years ago this month, a small group of men met in a classroom of a Greek church in Atlanta, Ga. Their purpose was to form a fraternal organization which would foster good citizenship and encourage educational attainment. From these modest beginnings on June 26, 1922, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association has grown to an organization with 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia. AHEPA, the acronym by which the fraternity has become known, has a membership bordering on the 100,000 mark. Two American Presidents—both Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman—have been members. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is also a member as well as a number of Congressmen.

Growth of the organization, of course, has not been the only endeavor undertaken by AHEPA. In the past 50 years, AHEPA has attained the reputation of being one of the most influential Hellenic organizations in the United States. For the first few years of its existence, AHEPA concentrated its efforts on identifying the organization with the greater American community.

The spirit of these years can be described most accurately in the words of the organization's official publication:

AHEPA shall never fail to constantly preach the principles of loyalty to the United States of America, advocate and teach the highest form of patriotic sentiments of national honor and national service.

And it would continue to serve as—a medium which shall loyally and courageously serve the best interests of the United States, our adopted home and country.

In addition to this most worthy patriotic goal, AHEPA has always maintained an interest in charitable, humanitarian, educational, and general religious concerns. In recent years, AHEPA has also sought to inculcate a love of Greek culture and tradition in the younger generation.

Toward this aim, the AHEPA Medal for Scholarship Excellence in the Greek language is presented annually to local Greek schools by AHEPA chapters. High schools and colleges all across the country have been the recipients of sets of Greek classics. Scholastically outstanding high school graduates have also been awarded this prize collection of books. Many students have also benefited from

the AHEPA educational journey to Greece programs which offer summer studies in Greece covering the language, history, and culture of the ancient civilization.

In its more traditional educational role, AHEPA has continued support for the theological seminary at Brookline, Mass., St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, N.Y., and several agricultural schools in Greece. It has also provided scholarships for students seeking higher education.

Victims of floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes in the United States, Greece, Turkey, and Ecuador have received aid from AHEPA. The organization has rendered assistance to the Patriarchates of Constantinople and Jerusalem and built hospitals and health centers in Greece. It was a prime force in the work of Greek War Relief Association and sold half a billion dollars in war bonds while serving as an official issuing agency for the U.S. Government.

AHEPA has epitomized the American ideal of a service organization. It has always been willing and ready to meet the needs of its own community or those of its neighbors when crisis or disaster has befallen mankind. But the roots of this service ideal reach further back in history than the beginnings of our own great Nation. These roots reach back to ancient Greece, the cradle of western civilization and the designer of democracy. For it was the Greek love of democracy and freedom that stayed alive throughout the dark years of the Middle Ages in Europe and persisted till it flamed anew in the hearts of Americans a continent away. AHEPA can be justly proud of combining the best of both the Greek and American traditions, and we in America can be grateful for having enjoyed the benefits of such a service-oriented organization.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE— ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Order of Ahepa. The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association was founded on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga. It is a nonpolitical and nonsectarian fraternal organization whose contributions to worthy causes during its 50 years of service are legend.

The "AHEPA Family" is composed of four separate organizations all of which work in harmony on a local, district, and national level. They are: The Order of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope—senior women's auxiliary—the Sons of Pericles—junior young men's auxiliary—and the Maids of Athena—junior young women's auxiliary.

I join with my colleagues in extending congratulations to the Order of Ahepa on this anniversary and to wish them continued success as they work toward a century of service to their fellow man.

I extend my personal congratulations on their significant and important role in the growth and development of the Order of Ahepa to my fellow San Franciscans: John G. Kaplanis and Angelo T. Mountanos, both past national officers; to Stephen L. Beradlis, current supreme trustee; and to the officers of the San Francisco local chapter: Paul G. Eliopoulos, president; Victor G. Kyriakis, vice president; Salvatore N. Stella, secretary; Peter Kireopoulos, treasurer.

VICTORY FOR TAXPAYERS

HON. WILLIAM S. CONOVER II

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CONOVER. Mr. Speaker, on July 19, 1972, the House defeated by a vote of 206 to 189, House bill 13853, known as the Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act of 1972.

Proponents of this legislation argued that the \$5 billion appropriation would not only provide immediate relief to the sewer and water disposal problems in the United States, but would also greatly alleviate the unemployment problem in the contracting industry. They indicated that there would be a creation of some 500,000 jobs from the expenditures of moneys appropriated for this bill. These claims are preposterous.

This type of legislation is merely another example of a bureaucratic boondoggle, which layers programs on top of programs at the expense of the taxpayer. Certainly, as we should be looking into areas of public need and public works in order to provide a better life and to alleviate unemployment. However, this particular bill in no way even approached these goals.

As a matter of record, the House has already passed the Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, which appropriates \$18 billion over the next 3 years for the purpose of sewage treatment facilities. Further, the House has recently passed the revenue sharing bill which authorizes \$3.5 billion to be spent each year in the areas needed most by local communities with priorities in the sewage treatment facility areas. In addition, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has stated that they do not have the personnel to administer a superfluous \$5 billion appropriation.

Fortunately, in the judgment of the majority of the Members voting, these two previously passed bills, presented sufficient thrust in the problems of sewage treatment and water treatment, which in turn will alleviate the unemployment problems in the construction business. I believe that Congress must be wary of additional programs that merely add costs to existing programs without providing additional relief in the areas needed. Certainly, we in Congress have a duty to respond to the needs of the country, but we also have a further duty to make sure that the expenditures are sound and justified.

It also seems to me that Congress has a further responsibility of coordinating the various programs that are brought to the floor of the House by a number of committees, so that each committee's pet projects do not cause duplication. The public is fed up with such nonsense. Having recently run in a general election last April, I believe that the main message I received from the voters, was that they are tired of the high cost of the bureaucracy caused by such duplication. I, therefore, consider the defeat of the House bill, H.R. 13853, a great victory for the American taxpayer.

TRIBUTE TO AHEPA

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to the Order of Ahepa on its golden anniversary.

The word "AHEPA" is an acrostic, deriving from the first letters of the full title, "American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association." Over the past 50 years, AHEPA has worked steadfastly to promote loyalty to the United States; to further understanding of the Hellenic culture; to encourage full participation in American politics and the civic, social, and commercial ventures of the American community; to support education; and to relieve the suffering of their fellow man.

The Order of Ahepa has made significant contributions to many worthy Greek causes, including the war orphans of Greece and Greek victims of sickness, natural disasters, and the ravages of World War II. But the humanitarian spirit of AHEPA knows no national boundaries. AHEPA has helped victims of the recent floods and hurricanes in Florida, Mississippi, and Missouri. Cancer victims from many lands have been saved by the work of the George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at Miami. Thousands of fatherless children of refugees, including the victims of earthquakes in the Near East, have been helped by AHEPA, through the agency of the Near East Relief. In all its philanthropy, AHEPA has acted with the strongest sense of honor and without political considerations.

The Order of Ahepa is open to all males of Greek birth or descent residing in the United States or Canada. The "AHEPA family" consists of four separate organizations—the Order of Ahepa; a senior women's auxiliary, the Daughters of Penelope; and two junior auxiliaries, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athena—which work in harmony on local district and national levels.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud, as a member of this fine organization, to extend my congratulations to the Order of Ahepa, whose dedication to the improvement of our social, moral, and family life has been a shining example to us all for the past 50 years.

TRIBUTE TO F. W. "BUS" BOYD

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, just a short 10 days ago, F. W. "Bus" Boyd, editor of the Jewell County Record and president of the Boyd Printing Co., died at the age of 60.

In "Bus" Boyd's passing, the citizens of Mankato, Jewell County and the State of Kansas have lost a fair and courageous editor, a community and State leader and a warm and generous human being. In the Thursday, July 20, edition of the Jewell County Record, Mr. Boyd's older brother, McDill Boyd, editor of the Phillips County Review and Republican national committeeman from Kansas, wrote a most fitting and touching tribute in "Bus'" memory.

I speak for the entire Kansas congressional delegation when I say Kansas has lost a fine and good newspaper editor and we have lost a true friend.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot add to the tribute written in behalf of "Bus" Boyd. I would like to take this opportunity, however, to commend this article to the attention of my colleagues for it eloquently summarizes the life and contribution of a man who lived and practiced a life of giving and self sacrifice—the life of a small town newspaper editor. In many ways, the life of F. W. "Bus" Boyd typifies the spirit and purpose of grassroots journalism at its best. "Bus" Boyd was more than a journalist, he was part of the community and its conscience as well.

The article follows:

F. W. "BUS" BOYD—DEATH CLAIMS EDITOR
My brother is dead.

F. W. "Bus" Boyd, son of F. W. and Mamie Boyd, was born at Phillipsburg, Kans., July 9, 1912, and died shortly before midnight Sunday, July 16, 1972 at the University of Kansas Medical Center following a short illness. He was 60 years of age.

But this brief framework of vital statistics does not begin to tell the story of this strong, vital and enthusiastic individual who had personally touched so many lives in a beneficial way.

The people of Mankato and Jewell county who have felt the impact of his personality in so many ways since he moved here with his family 36 years ago, are actually more familiar with his accomplishments as editor of their newspaper and as a community man than I am.

You people will know best why he had won the respect of everyone—why little lads came to see "Bus" and share their confidence with him—why their elders sought his support and guidance.

My story must start with the "little brother" who was always puddling around beneath my feet, and the fierce loyalty he developed at an early age. This trait carried over into all of his activities, and applies in equal measure to his family, his home town, and his friends, all of whom he loved without limit.

Few people will remember that he wore a heavy steel brace for five years—from the fourth through the eighth grade—to correct a curvature of the spine, and that he was less robust than his playmates. He was unable to join in contact sports of any kind—but he became a walking encyclopedia on

sporting data, and he was permitted to throw a basketball at the hoop.

When the brace was discarded, his frail body began to fill out; and when he graduated from Kansas State in 1934, he was offered a professional baseball contract with Beaumont in the old Texas league, owned by the Detroit Tigers. Along the way he had been captain of the K-State basketball team, and when "Phog" Allen, the K.U. coaching genius wrote a book on basketball in the mid-forties, he named Bus as one of the best guards in the old "Bix Six" conference up to that time.

His sports experience is important to the story of his life, for he believed wholeheartedly in keeping fit. He did not drink, did not smoke, he watched his weight—he believed that young men benefitted from athletic competition and encouraged youngsters to live the right kind of life—to "stay in shape"—and they loved him for it as he touched the lives of many in a direct and meaningful way.

He was equally stern about other characteristics of good citizenship—the willingness to work with others, to serve and to share for the general good, as men must do in a free society.

Following his graduation from college, he abandoned the idea of a professional baseball career, and took a coaching job at the Logan, Kans., high school, where he could work with young people. After two years there, he came to Mankato as coach and principal of the high school, and three years later, in 1939, joined the family partnership and became editor of the Jewell County Record.

The partnership continued for 33 years without a single argument, or cross word of any kind. He was tolerant of his partners' mistakes, carried more than his share of the load, and worked all the hours it took to do a good job.

During his career, he had numerous honors. He was a past president of the Kansas State University Alumni association; past president of the Kansas Sports Hall of Fame; was a member of the Board of Directors of the William Allen White Foundation and of the K-State Endowment association.

He was president of the Boyd Printing Co., and secretary of the Boyd Publishing Co., which publishes family-owned newspapers at Mankato, Phillipsburg, Jewell City and Osborne and had major responsibility of other family ventures. He was a member of the board of directors of North Kansas Savings association.

He took time off in World War II to volunteer for naval service, and while he had never seen a ship bigger than a row boat, he was first executive officer on the destroyer escort which led the U.S. flotilla up the Yellow River in China as hostilities came to an end. He completed his tour of duty as a lieutenant-commander.

Throughout his busy life, he never lost the common touch, always found the time to be considerate; gave of himself to people of all ages whenever the need arose.

His last illness started with a bit of a sore throat; followed by a low level fever and several days of inactivity, as he insisted he was "feeling better." His last day at the office was Wednesday, July 5. He was taken to the Jewell County hospital Friday, moved to Concordia Saturday, and flown by ambulance plane to Kansas City Tuesday morning.

He was immediately admitted to the intensive care unit, but released to a hospital room 24 hours later as his condition seemed to improve. He suffered a relapse Saturday, however, and his strong constitution yielded to a massive kidney failure the following day.

His family will feel his loss most keenly. His mother, Mamie, with whom he has worked so closely for so many years; his wife, Mary, and their two sons and two daughters—Bob,

editor of the Hill City Times and his wife, Diane; Dick, editor of the Norton Daily Telegram and his wife, Mary Beth; Frances Logback, whose husband, Jim, is associate editor of the Times, and Betty, who has just completed her doctorate at Kansas University in child psychology; six grandchildren, who loved him as a playmate as well as a grandfather, my family, other relatives and people of all ages who have lost a compassionate friend.

As he lay desperately ill in his hospital bed last week, he gave no sign that he suspected the fatal nature of his ailment, but he may have sensed it, for he wanted his wife, Mary, at his side constantly.

And his last words to our mother Friday probably symbolizes his life. Motioning feebly with a hand he could no longer raise, he summoned her to his bedside, and she leaned close to hear his whispered words: "Don't worry about me. Go home and take care of yourself."

That was my brother, Bus.

McDILL BOYD.

COUNCILMAN FROM RICHMOND HEIGHTS, OHIO, CLARIFIES ARGUMENTS AGAINST VALUE-ADDED TAX

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, some time ago, I announced my opposition to the value-added tax which is currently being considered by the present administration as a new source of revenue. This tax is regressive, will not assist in our international trade, and penalizes family life. Additional revenues should be raised by progressive, loophole closing tax reforms—not by regressive new taxes.

I have just received a further analysis of this tax proposal from Daniel A. Pavsek, councilman at large from the city of Richmond Heights, Ohio. Councilman Pavsek, who holds an advanced degree in economics, enumerates a number of additional problems associated with a value-added tax.

Because of the importance of the debate on this tax proposal, I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point—deleting certain technical sections—Councilman Daniel Pavsek's excellent analysis of the VAT proposal.

The analysis follows:

COUNCILMAN DANIEL PAVSEK'S ANALYSIS
OF VAT

THE INCIDENCE EFFECTS OF A VALUE-ADDED TAX

Of the many effects associated with a value added tax, its incidence effects demand the most attention while at the same time being the most difficult to examine. It is in this area of incidence effects that the economist has his greatest interest. Administrative problems, definitional problems, etc. associated with a value-added tax are basically problems for the accountant and politician. However, the incidence effect of the tax, by which we mean the changes in the distribution of economic well-being brought about by a new tax, is the area which demands the economist's attention. The importance of the distributional considerations have played an important role in the study of the value-added tax. In Japan, for example, the tax was rejected because it was felt to be regressive.

The unfavorable opinion given by the Richardson Committee's report on value-added taxation stems directly from the impact that the tax might have on economic welfare.

Individual economic welfare (well-being) is very difficult to measure, consequently interpersonal comparisons of economic welfare are difficult to arrive at. Most economists feel that real income can be considered as a substitute for a measurement of a person's economic well-being. For this reason we shall be concerned with determining what effect a value-added tax will have upon the distribution of real income within the economy. However, we should not limit ourselves to a short-run analysis. Tax shifts within the economy may alter the rate of capital accumulation in the short-run, causing in the long-run a change in the actual income available for distribution. In other words, we must not only determine how the tax will change the relative size of the pieces of the income "pie," but whether or not the absolute size of the "pie" will increase or decrease.

When considering the incidence effects of a new tax, we want to substitute the tax for one that already exists and we want the tax to raise the same amount of revenue. What we are saying here, is that the revenue raised, in dollar terms, should be equal under either the old tax or the new tax. This is an application of Musgrave's concept of "differential" incidence. The most obvious tax to be considered here is the corporate profits tax.

For the short-run analysis we can speak of certain effects of the value-added tax as a substitute for the corporate tax. By comparing the net real wage (i.e., after tax wage in terms of the amount of consumer goods that can be purchased) we discover that the net real wage is lower under a value added tax, than under a profits tax. Part of the reason for this is the difference of where the burden of the tax rests. A tax on value-added is shifted forward to the ultimate consumer and is reflected in a price which is higher by the amount of the tax, thereby reducing the absolute amount of consumer goods that could be purchased with a given net real income. Most tax students admit that part of the corporate profits tax is shifted forward in the form of higher prices; however, much of the tax, some estimate upwards of 66%, is shifted backwards in the form of lower dividends to the stockholders. Consequently, the profits tax results in the highest net wage under the assumption of only a partial shifting of the tax forward to the ultimate consumer. Therefore, we can conclude that at least in the short-run a shift from a profits tax to a value-added tax will make labor worse off. Given the two kinds of taxes under consideration here, the consumption value-added tax results in the most unequal distribution of income, as compared to the profits tax which results in a more equitable distribution of income in the short-run.

Having determined that in the short-run labor is worse off under a value-added tax, we still have to answer the following question. Is it possible that a tax system which is relatively harsh on labor in the short-run (value-added tax) will give rise to a higher after-tax wage in the long-run than a tax system which is relatively beneficial to labor in the short-run (profits tax)? The answer to this question is of paramount importance in our discussion of the value-added tax. If, for example, we can demonstrate that a small sacrifice on the part of labor in the short-run will lead to a larger real net income in the future, we will have a powerful argument for those who reject the value-added tax on distributional grounds. If, on the other hand, we show that labor's lot will not be improved then the proponents of the tax will have to look elsewhere for justification. Though a value-added tax may be quite helpful for economic growth, and though we all accept

growth as a goal within the economy, the tax may be hard to sell at the expense of distributional justice.

Most of the analysis in this area has demonstrated that in the long-run the gross wage (wage before tax) will be higher under a value-added tax, than under a profits tax; however, the question we seek to answer is whether the after-tax wage (net real wage) can be higher under a value-added tax than under a profits tax in the long-run. The answer is that it all depends. The crucial variables are the elasticity of savings with respect to the interest rate and the elasticity of substitution of labor and capital in the production function. Most studies have shown that savings is not interest elastic, and therefore it would appear that the net wage would fall—even in the long-run—if we were to substitute a consumption value-added tax for a profits tax. Basically, what we are saying is that under a value-added tax the individual is worse off than under a profits tax.

EVALUATION OF THE VALUE-ADDED TAX

Having discussed the theoretical basis for the value-added tax we are now ready to examine the tax in light of President Nixon's five points. Before beginning this analysis, it should be recalled that one of the tax's selling points is its relative simplicity when it is universally applied. This simplicity breaks down, however, when we begin to introduce differential tax rates and allow for exemptions other than those connected with export industries.

Nixon's first point deals with the impact that a value-added tax would have on inter-governmental relations. This is a topic way beyond the scope of this paper, however, we can make a few observations. Since the tax approximates a federal retail sales tax, though it is not identical to it, it would severely hamper the state's ability to raise revenue via a state sales tax. On the other hand, such a tax could be levied without voter approval, unlike the property tax which cannot be raised without the explicit consent of the voter, thus divesting the local voter of a certain amount of power to influence and determine local government activities.

The administration asks whether the value-added tax is the best substitute for the property tax. Tax students and economists have been in agreement that the property tax is regressive. The introduction of a value-added tax in lieu of the residential property tax is merely to substitute one regressive tax for another. Nixon is only talking about a residential tax and therefore, we can assume that there will be no relief for business or commercial property. The commercial tax is insignificant in terms of production costs, and even if it were reduced by the value-added tax it would not significantly alter the trade position of the United States.

In terms of the nature of the base the best method would be the consumption value-added tax. But this variant of the tax is known to be regressive, therefore, Nixon wants suggestions on how to eliminate its regressivity. This can be done by establishing a variety of tax credits and exemptions as well as differential rates of taxation. However, this would so over complicate the administration of the tax, that we might in fact, by destroying its simplicity, eliminate the internal and external neutrality of the tax with regards to competition at the retail level. By overly complicating the tax, we destroy one of its greatest selling points—simplicity of administration.

The fourth point of providing renter relief, can be answered in much the same way as the previous point was discussed. Furthermore, undue tampering with the market system, via rent control, should be discouraged. A tax credit on the federal income tax could be made available to handle the ob-

jections stated implicitly in points 3 and 4; however, further tampering with the federal income tax, should be discouraged since we have already provided so many loop holes as to destroy much of the tax's effectiveness.

In this final point, Nixon wants the local school districts to maintain control over spending and basic education decisions. This is all very laudable, but it appears to be unrealistic. What Nixon is talking about is having the Federal Government take on the responsibility of raising revenue, while abdicating any right to administer it. Given our present political structure it seems hard to conceive of this happening. More than likely this tax would lead to wider intervention of the Federal Government into local politics.

CONCLUSION

In our concluding remarks, we would like to discuss four reasons why we feel that the value-added tax should not be used in the United States as a method for raising governmental revenues.

(1) The tax is intended to be shifted forward in the form of higher prices. The price of all goods covered by the tax will increase by the amount of the tax. It is a hidden tax in that it is included as part of the price so that the consumer does not know how much he is in fact paying in taxes. This may be politically expedient, but is definitely contrary to both our system of government and economics.

(2) Our second objection to the tax is its regressive nature. Under every circumstance the tax would be regressive, unless we provided for a series of credits and exemptions. This would unduly complicate our work and even if we could eliminate part of the regressivity, it might be at the cost of the effectiveness of other tax structures.

(3) Since the tax is to be administered federally, and since it is a hidden tax, the real danger is that legislators will be tempted to continue to raise the rates in order to raise more revenues. This situation is to be discouraged since we need not expand the credibility gap that already exists between Washington and the voters at the local level.

(4) Why introduce a new tax that is regressive to replace an old regressive tax when we should be making better use of the progressive nature of the federal income tax? We need to place more effort into reforming the income tax to increase its effectiveness than expanding so much effort in a new tax that is of questionable value when viewed from the area of economic well being and welfare.

AHEPA ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to note that 50 years ago today a group of forward-looking Americans founded the Order of Ahepa in Atlanta, Ga. The group, whose name stands for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, has prospered since its founding and now has 430 chapters, including one in my hometown of Hackensack, N.J., the county seat of Bergen County and a community which it has been my privilege to represent in Congress for many years.

AHEPA has devoted itself to the promotion of patriotic, moral and educational goals both in the United States and through its charitable efforts abroad, which are concentrated in Greece. Much

of the good work of AHEPA is focused on the chapter level and in Hackensack the responsibility for guiding these varied duties falls on President Basil C. Delis, Vice President Plato Eliades, Secretary George Zourdos, and Treasurer Charles Dekis.

Through the Order of Ahepa and its three related organizations, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena, this movement has enriched the lives of its members, their communities, and the Nation as a whole. I join with my fellow members of Congress in congratulating AHEPA on its golden anniversary and in wishing this fine organization continued and ever-increasing success and fulfillment in its good works.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I am both proud and happy to add my salute to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—on the occasion of its 50th anniversary of outstanding service not only to Americans of Greek descent but to the rest of us as well. The particular emphasis which the Order of Ahepa places on the improvement and betterment of our social, moral, and family life is more needed than ever in American life today and we should all be thankful to any organization which so arduously dedicates itself to these tasks as Ahepans do.

AHEPA today boasts 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada and Australia. One, I am delighted to say, flourishes in my hometown of Portland, Oreg. I take this opportunity to extend my personal greetings to that local membership and especially my congratulations to its president, William Skourtes; its vice president, Nick Karafotis; Basil Gortitsan and Costa Couris, respectively secretary and treasurer. Current district lodge officers—Bill V. Aspros, lieutenant governor; and George Anasis, treasurer—of course share in the pride of this happy occasion. Dr. N. S. Checkos, a Portlander who has served AHEPA as a past national officer—supreme lodge—must feel a sense of accomplishment as AHEPA rounds its 50th year.

AHEPA's has been an illustrious history in America. It has not been content merely to look inward serving the unique needs and aspirations of Greek-Americans. There have, to be sure, been financial drives to aid, among other things, Greek war orphans, the AHEPA Agricultural College in Greece and a scholarship program for worthy students. But AHEPA looks outward, too, and with characteristic Greek generosity has dug down deep to come to the aid of Florida and Mississippi hurricane and flood victims and—in a noteworthy lesson of love and reconciliation to us all—has aided in the relief of Turkish earthquake victims.

We are all, in a sense, the sons and

daughters of Pericles under whose rule in ancient Athens, the cradle of democracy and of Western civilization, democracy attained its golden age. God grant that the golden anniversary of AHEPA will somehow mark the rebirth of such an age in 20th-century America. Certainly the ideals preserved by AHEPA can do much to carry us toward that longed-for goal.

ABSALOM! ABSALOM!

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, Father Peter J. Riga of St. Mary's College in Moraga, Calif., delivered a speech at a peace rally in Walnut Creek, Calif. earlier this year entitled "Absalom! Absalom!" in which he expressed his views about our tragic policy in Vietnam.

Father Riga makes some valid points in his speech, and I therefore felt that this address would be of great interest to my colleagues in the House.

At this time then, Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the text of Father Riga's speech:

ABSALOM! ABSALOM!

(By Rev. Peter J. Riga)

It comes as the height of depression that one hears more and more frequently that a defeat for the U.S. in Vietnam would be a welcomed joy. God forgive me, but there are times when my own heart cheers the successes of the North Vietnamese as they prove the utter incompetence and sheer stupidity of the raging and killing but dying American giant. Like a Frankenstein monster screaming with rage as he sinks deeper into the quagmire of defeat and death, his only response is from his nature: to rage, to scream, to kill, mindlessly and indiscriminately.

But I cannot cheer; like David when he hears of the death of Absalom, his son, who wanted to kill him, I can only weep that even at this late date, after so many lies, deceptions, tragedies, maimings, deaths, so many Americans are still willing to trust a man who has utterly failed in his stated "Vietnamization policy" and who now does all he can do: blind rage and murderous violence to save his face but lose whatever honor was his. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. American policy in Vietnam has become the work of mindless, amoral technicians, they are humanly insane.

The first element of their insanity is witnessed by the total violence and barbarism that this war has already brought about. The figures have become so well known that they fail to move, they fail to even phase us: One out of every three South Vietnamese is a refugee ("dislocated"); from 1965-1971, the U.S. exploded approximately 13 million tons of ground and air munitions in Indochina, and 53 per cent of this occurred during the Nixon Administration. (They even have "smart" bombs, that is, sophisticated bombs which are guided to their targets by electronic devices.) In case one would like to grasp this fact, 13 million tons of explosives is the equivalent of 650 Hiroshima bomb explosions, with about 85 such explosions in 1971 alone.

So much for the deception of "winding down the war," so popular in the mouth of the President. Thus, an increase in the auto-

mated and air war becomes an invisible war with minimal American ground and air casualties which the American people will no longer tolerate. And the marvelous thing to behold is that unrestrained brutality cannot and did not produce victory. With its billions of dollars and its billions of pounds of explosives, the U.S. today is experiencing disaster in the fields of Vietnam.

The response to crumbling Vietnamization? More violence in mining harbors. We will end killing and death by inflicting more killing and death. What can we say of Mr. Nixon, who is the biggest bomber in human history: he has dropped more than one ton of bombs per minute during his entire administration. He has let loose more destruction from the skies than any man in human history—a "first" worthy of Mr. Nixon—all of this, of course, failing to break the will of a small, relatively poorly armed people, to resist courageously more technological sophistication.

No need to go on. Some explanation must be found other than the "diabolical subversion of communism" to explain this colossal blunder which is Vietnam. After all, as George McGovern has rightly pointed out, it was not the poor or the blacks or the ethnics who started this war, escalated it, hid its dimensions from public view, lied about it—but rather Ph.D.'s from Harvard, MIT, OIT, U. of Michigan, Yale, etc. Their greatest disappointment, I believe, was not that their computers and automated battlefields have failed them but that there are people in this world who really believe in something other than a Buick, i.e., there are people with whom the carrot-and-stick procedures simply will not work.

That is astounding: there are people who do not have a price, who cannot be bought off neither with billions of dollars nor with billions of pounds of TNT. Their machines, computers of problem solving, their "think tanks" are all ineffective before a will of a people that fears neither death nor poverty. The ultimate enemy of materialist Western American man is the taking away of the "good life" and/or its ultimate culmination in death. What works so well with materialistic Americans (carrot/stick, dollars/death) will not at all work for our "enemies."

It is therefore the "respectable people," the intellectuals, of our society who conceived this war, escalated it, justified it, lied about it (it was, of course, not they who fought it). The sordid story of the draft, of deferments for the rich, the middle class and the sons of Congressmen—is too well known to need commentary—and finally wrote about it in their memoirs called the Pentagon Papers.

What is striking about these revelations is that these men of high intelligence could participate so actively in the deceptions, lies, half truths and in general, the morass of illusions which Vietnam has long since become. The most elemental moral sense was lacking in these men who made up, promoted, carried out and finally lied about, this policy. The result is that in the minds of these men politics is not a matter of ethics and morality but a sort of game to be communicated to the public by Madison Ave. public relations.

The public can be so easily manipulated because foreign affairs are a matter for "experts" who have "privileged information" of what is happening. The final result is that since policy is determined—rightly—by this elite, the mass public which is ignorant of these things and not privy to this inside source of gnostic information, can and indeed should be lied to and manipulated for their own good. Self determination in matters of foreign policy is a dangerous illusion—in the minds of such men.

The result is the present disaster: the disaster of Vietnam abroad and the credibility gap vis-a-vis government here at home. It has now become a matter of "saving face" or "preserving the honor of the President" or the domino theory or "people against aggres-

sion and communist terrorism" or insuring that "the U.S. is the number one power in the world" or that, simply, "we have never lost a war." These are familiar psychological mechanisms of transference of blame away from the true cause of our malaise: the ignorance, arrogance and failure to learn from history by this Washington elite of policy makers. The giant then does what alone it knows what to do well: it raises the level of violence and death.

Even the most elemental history of Vietnam should have shown these men that the Vietnamese have been fighting foreigners for over 2,000 years: Chinese, Japanese, Cambodians, Thais, French, Americans. Their culture is a long and glorious one, their national unity coming at a terrible price but which, historically, cannot and will not be denied these people. The ignorance and/or arrogance of the Washington technicians is truly astounding.

The disaster in Vietnam is not due to "subversion" (of whatever type), or to a lack of "will to win" or the American traitors at home who give false hope to the communists in the field; rather it was and is the willful, deliberate disregard of all facts of Vietnamese history, historical, political, geographical, cultural for more than twenty-five years.

I say astounding since the Pentagon Papers themselves show enough historical background to foreward of eventual and complete American defeat in the field. Then how, why did they so willfully disregard the facts assembled before their very eyes? The answer to this question resides in the nature of truth and lies. In manipulating and lying to the public, this elite had to keep on lying to cover the texture of inherent truth of the situation.

The nature of lies is such that if done long enough, the one who lies ends up by believing the lies, deception and half truths which they have continuously fed the American people for the past eight years. It was then an appeal to the "silent" majority which would justify and satisfy their manipulation which, by definition, could do nothing but be silent in the face of the claimed gnostic-secret knowledge of the elite and the fantastic means of communication (manipulation open to them at every level).

Once again, when the failure of policy became embarrassingly evident for all to see (Tet in 1968 and the crumbling of Vietnamization in 1972), then the only response was more violence and punishment in order to "rally round" the American people in a sort of self-proclaimed national emergency to protect 60 thousand troops remaining in Vietnam or to, once again, rain untold and gargantuan death from the skies to save S. Vietnam from the "bloodbath." Simply reversed is the famous expression of the American Commander during Tet (1968): "We had to destroy it in order to save it." This is the ultimate sign now of human insanity.

The ironic result now is that the enemy who is poor, suffering and with infinitely fewer resources, grew stronger while the mightiest country in the world precisely through its ignorance, its lies, self-deception and total violence, grew weaker with each passing year until now, we have the incredible possibility of an American defeat in the rice fields of Vietnam itself.

Also implicit in the claims of Mr. Nixon is a further corruption, not to say hypocrisy. In speech after speech, we are told that we must somehow remain in Vietnam because we must protect S. Vietnam from Communist tyranny and bloodbath. Their freedom is involved.

Yet, we are unwilling to die for what we believe. We are willing to kill more and more but American casualties must remain low. Mr. Johnson at least believed in what he said about the freedom of S. Vietnam: he committed troops for we truly believe in some-

thing if we are willing to die for that belief. This Mr. Nixon and with him, the American people are no longer willing to do.

It is this phenomenon which makes little men, fewer in numbers and smaller by far in firepower and sophistication of weaponry, succeed utterly against vastly superior numbers and force.

Nor can we look to the other two branches of government for a way out of the morass. The Congress has long since abdicated constitutional responsibility, simply rubber stamping requests for funds, once in a while passing some watered down anti-war resolution which the President dutifully disregards. It has the power to end this war tomorrow, next month, but it too, participates in the passive lethargy of wringing hands, impotent in its own will to do something one way or another.

We seem all trapped in the massive quagmire of knowing we cannot "win," ashamed to admit that we have been wrong and defeated, we insanely up the killing and slaughter in order to end killing and slaughter—the ultimate and advanced sign of our national insanity.

The courts too—with one small exception—have fled their responsibility—i.e., to give a response—to the constitutional crisis at hand. The terrible irony here is that the court was most willing to intervene in 1952 in the Steel Seizure Case of Youngstown, Ohio in the midst of a sanctioned "police action" in Korea, for the President to order the seizure of domestic steel mills. The court denied that power to a President when only steel was involved; but now that the President seizes and kills and maims people, we have the thunderous silence of the courts.

The degradation is then complete in the courts of redress of grievances and clearly shows us where priorities lie in this country: when things are endangered the court will defend and adjudicate; when people are involved, silence. The court's corruption and nakedness are evident for all to see.

The final corruption of this war attains the very essence of human relationship which is communication. We can no longer be sure what words mean in the mouth of this technocratic elite which runs this war. This is the condition known as the "credibility gap" which is a polite way of saying that public officials at the highest level, lie. The deliberate falsehood and lie as means of accomplishing political ends have been with us since the beginning of recorded history.

Truthfulness has never been much esteemed as a political virtue and politicians have always considered lies as legitimate tools of political action. Ours is no exception except that the means of lies and corruption of language has been infinitely multiplied by the media and the gnostic-hidden secret knowledge of governmental elites. When they do not like something, it is simply stamped "top secret" and classified.

The facts themselves can be distorted, rejected or disbelieved; or they can be manipulated to suit the needs of the one who lies. These lies are much more plausible than reality because by the lie, reality is made to fit a preconceived notion or bias which the one who lies is trying to convince those to whom he lies. The liar has the great advantage of knowing beforehand what the audience wishes or expects to hear ("We are number one"; "We are the greatest nation on earth"; "We have never lost a war"; "Save from a bloodbath"; "Communist tyranny must be resisted"; "Freedom"; "We will not be defeated," etc.)

Thus the liar has prepared his story for public consumption with a view as to what the public wants and/or desires to hear. He endeavors very hard to make the lie credible, whereas reality has the disconcerting habit of confronting us with the unexpected for which we are not prepared and which we instinctively fear because we cannot control

it. Reality is, and we must have the courage to accept what is, not what we would like it to be. So the liar manipulates what is, in order to have it appear palatable as to what we would like reality to be.

The deceptions of language are extremely profound and extensive. For many years "advisers" were not troops even when there were 20,000 of them directing fire, setting mines and shooting people. "Counterinsurgency" is an antiseptic term which means taking care of indigenous people when they object against the people in power; "Pacification" is the word that is used today to designate millions of people in concentration camps where they fear to exit because everything else is a "free strike zone," that is, anything that moves therein will be blown to bits irrespective of discriminateness—known also as "rehabilitation centers," a fancy name for jails for political prisoners ("tiger cages").

When the enemy attacks it is a "sneak attack" but B52s always drop thousands of tons of bombs not on villages, hamlets, etc., but on "suspected enemy concentrations"; then there is the "body count," an obscene word to cover the fact that for the first time in recorded history, success in warfare is measured by the number of dead bodies counted; "protective reaction" is the term used to describe bombing people or air raid; various operations are made to sound almost humanitarian when their results have been criminal in the extreme: "Operation Independence"; "Operation Sunrise" to forcefully relocate people into concentration camps while burning their villages; "Operation Ranch Hand" to drop herbicides indiscriminately over wide areas for defoliation with its criminal consequences of ecological destruction and possible genetic defects.

One always destroys "V.C. rice" without qualifying that to destroy food is a war crime and makes civilians and children suffer much more than a soldier; It is no longer an "invasion" when the American Army enters Cambodia but an "incursion"; The term "invasion" is reserved for the enemy who crosses an "international border" established by the fiat of the Americans, not by any accepted international community; The "just peace" of Mr. Nixon translates to mean continued war without American combat troops—but this is an improvement over Mr. Johnson's "waging the peace" or that "our purpose is not war but peace"—while dropping more tons of explosives on a tiny country than were dropped all during World War II and Korea combined; We have a "successful raid" on a prison camp in the North even when no one is found; We "search and destroy" which should be properly translated, to destroy first and then search; We seek "the hearts and minds of the people" even if we must "destroy them in order to save them"—the final insanity of the war and the degeneration of language as human communication. The liar ends by corrupting himself and worse, actually believing the lies he tells others in order to cover reality.

As Richard Howard, a leading British student of international security and war, put it: "The evils that would result from communist domination (in Vietnam) are purely notional and arguable while the evils which are perpetuated in preventing it appear so actual and so evident that the 'order' in whose name they are carried out stands . . . condemned." And he concludes simply: "Whatever the arguments may be about regional or global stability, about dominoes or deterrence, what the U.S. has been doing in Vietnam is wrong and ought to be stopped."

It is a beautiful case of English understatement, Howard puts Vietnam in moral perspective and simply says that it is morally wrong. In the thousands of pages of the Pentagon Papers the word "moral" never appears at all and that, ultimately, is the

reason for final degeneracy and defeat of American policy. For although much foreign policy is in fact ambiguous, the cumulative result of American participation in Vietnam is clearly morally wrong and ought to cease.

The law of talion is written within the moral law itself: he who disregards it suffers and must suffer the consequences in his own flesh: discord, domestic violence, inflation, bitterness and division, moral confusion—all the evident signs of the mad American giant at home as well as abroad. No way for national salvation except through facing reality, what we have done, penance and reparations and a resolve to learn from our disaster for our own future. All the rest about honor, dominoes, freedom, etc., are only subterfuges to hide our moral nakedness. Some one must point out to the American people that the President has no clothes. To Mr. Nixon and his war in Vietnam we must say what Cromwell said in dismissing the Long Parliament: "In the name of God, go."

A SALUTE TO GREEK-AMERICANS AND TO THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, today a most admirable national fraternal organization, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, generally known as "AHEPA," celebrates its 50th anniversary. On July 26, 1922, in the city of Atlanta, seven men founded AHEPA, largely in response to activities of extremist groups discriminating against Greek immigrants, and several other minorities, and because they felt the need to assist in some way in making U.S. citizens of the Greek immigrants who had been coming to this country in numbers for some 20 years or more.

A Florida monument marks the First New World Landing of Hellenes in 1768. However, the great Greek emigration was not until 1905-06. And then the cause was economic. In the last half of the 19th century, Greece's two chief exports were currants and olives. Currant crops failed just as France and Italy placed unusual quantities of the fruit on the international market. No market remained for Greek currants. The Greek came late to this country. He came for employment, to save enough to better his family's lot on his early return to the homeland. But, more often than not, he remained here. By 1920 the Greek immigrant was already becoming part of life in the United States, already contributing to that unity-in-diversity which has always enriched the heritage of our country.

The AHEPA organization, with auxiliary groups for women, for young men, and for young women, was the means devised by the seven Atlanta Mother Lodge Members to assist the Greek American. The society's primary purpose is stated: "To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America." It urged model citizenship through planned civic activity.

My State of South Carolina appears both very early and late in AHEPA annals. Following Atlanta, Charlotte, and

Birmingham, Charleston in my State established the fourth AHEPA chapter on January 22, 1923. At Florence, S.C., is the 446th club of the present total of 447 in the United States. There are 26 Canadian chapters, and Australia has an independent AHEPA organization.

Mention of just a few AHEPA activities in district No. 1, to which South Carolina belongs, will, I believe, demonstrate the notable AHEPA goals: "The betterment of our civic, social, moral, and family life," and the merit of AHEPA's unexcelled reputation for good fellowship and family participation—the society's conventions are always "family conventions."

District No. 1 has concentrated on educational work—four college scholarships are awarded each year to student residents of the district; "Summer-in-Greece Scholarships" are presented to junior and senior high school and college students; the district "Greek classics program" in the last 10 years has donated the seven-volume set of Greek classics, distributed by national AHEPA headquarters in Washington, to virtually every high school and college in the five States of the district. The extensive athletic program sets no age limit—adults and teenagers participate side by side as team members in five-state tournaments in basketball, bowling, golf.

An outstanding "Hellenic night" was sponsored by the Greenville AHEPA chapter, in my Congressional District 4, to celebrate Greek Independence Day on March 25, 1972. So popular was this event, attended by some 700 people of whom about two-thirds were non-Greek enthusiasts, that it is planned to repeat it annually. Mrs. Mann and I had the great pleasure of attending "Hellenic night," and we look forward to the next such occasion.

So all-American are the ideals, the purposes, and programs of this splendid organization that it is not surprising that outstanding non-Hellenic Americans have been on AHEPA membership rolls—notably Franklin D. Roosevelt, who joined while still Governor of New York, and former President Harry S. Truman, who is still a member. AHEPA has erected monuments to both these men. Vice President AGNEW is a Hellenic-American member.

The average AHEPA has benefited from his membership, through self-application to the society's work, the work of one man for the good of all, and the work of the group for the good of the individual, the dignity of the person. Democracy was born in Greece. It is a privilege to salute her sons who have contributed so much to this democracy, and to pay tribute today to the AHEPA family on its 50th anniversary.

I include the following list:

SOUTH CAROLINA "AHEPA" CHAPTER OFFICERS

Charleston Chapter No. 4:
President, John B. Carroll.
Vice President, George J. Morris.
Secretary, Ted N. Gianaris.
Executive Secretary, John G. Spilopoulos.
Treasurer, Constantine Palassis.
Greenville Chapter No. 242:
President, Andrew Leventis.
Vice President, Steve Haloulis.
Secretary, Steve Vurnakas.

Treasurer, Anthony Cheros.
Spartanburg Chapter No. 268:
President, Walter Demopoulos.
Secretary, Gus N. Trakas.
Treasurer, Constantine Carros.
Columbia Chapter No. 284:
President, Petros R. Parr.
Vice President, Charlie T. Noulles.
Secretary, Charles C. Soufas.
Treasurer, Chris Hitopoulos.
Florence Chapter No. 446:
President, Alex Coostas.
Vice President, Spero Keretses.
Secretary, Andrew Kampizones.
Treasurer, George Frangakis.
South Carolina District No. 1 Officer:
Treasurer, John A. Theodore, Greenville.
South Carolina National Officer: Supreme Governor, Gohn G. Spilopoulos, Charleston Chapter.

IN HONOR OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize the Order of Ahepa and to congratulate the order on its golden anniversary which it is jubilantly celebrating during the year of 1972.

The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association has worked with enthusiasm and dedication for the betterment of American life since its founding on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga.

The Order of Ahepa has contributed financially and otherwise in the noble spirit of altruism to many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence on a national and international level. The order has also supported many activities of the local chapters within the realm of their communities and has been unrelenting in its support of local community undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement.

It is indeed a rare privilege to honor the members of AHEPA for their singular service to the American philosophy of democracy and an informed citizenry.

It is my honor to recognize the members of AHEPA as they are recognized in their own communities—as men devoted to civic responsibility, as good neighbors, and as model family men. Ahepans are men from all walks of life; businessmen, professional men, educators, and laboring men—all are men of good moral character with a common goal of good fellowship and common understanding. I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the officers of the Order of Ahepa whose membership is represented in the 34th Congressional District of California and with whom my relations as constituents have always been of a positive nature: The national supreme governor from the city of Long Beach, Sam Platis; the district lieutenant governor from the city of Anaheim, Nicholas Dovalis; the local chapter officers of Anaheim, president, James S. Spire; vice president, Dr. Steve G. Hion; secretary, A. Vournazos; treasurer, Chris Boukidis; the local chapter officers of Long Beach, president, Thomas J. Soupos; vice president, Angelo Pritsos; sec-

retary, Constantinos Pritsos; treasurer, Spiros C. Phillips.

I commend the Order of Ahepa for its 50 years of distinguished service to the American people. I offer this tribute of appreciation to the order for its altruistic goals which it has vigorously pursued during this past half century.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, one of the things that has made the United States a great Nation is its diversity of cultures, nationalities, races, and creeds. July 26, 1972, marks the golden anniversary of an outstanding fraternity of Americans of Greek descent, the Order of Ahepa, formally known as the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The order, which has 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia is open to men of good moral character who are citizens of the United States or Canada, or who have declared their intention to become citizens.

Dedicated to patriotism, public service, and the advancement of education, AHEPA members have always been vigorous participants in local community undertakings. On the national and international level, AHEPA has contributed financially to worthy causes ranging from disaster relief to scholarships. The order sold over \$500 million in U.S. war bonds during World War II as an official agency of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, the order has sought to maintain the cultural heritage of the Greek people while strengthening the bonds of friendship between Greece and the United States.

In paying tribute to the Order of Ahepa, I would like to name the officers of the local chapters in New Jersey and extend to all members of the order my sincere congratulations on its 50th anniversary:

The list of officers of local chapters in New Jersey follows:

LIST OF LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

ELIZABETH

George J. Andrianos, President; Andrew P. Arbes, Vice President; Miltiades Delinopoulos, Secretary; Gus Delinis, Treasurer.

HACKENSACK

Basil C. Dellis, President; Plato Ellades, Vice President; George Zourdos, Secretary; Charles Dekis, Treasurer.

ASBURY PARK

Gus Kosaitis, President; Harry Pani, Vice President; John Agrios, Secretary; John Peppas, Treasurer.

PERTH AMBOY

John Lemberakis, President; Theodore Tricules, Vice President; Costas J. Follis, Secretary; Peter Coutros, Treasurer.

DOVER

Michael Borzeka, President; Spyros Moraites, Vice President; Andreas A. Boyadjis, Secretary; Anthony Kyprois, Treasurer.

ORANGE

Jordan Stamati, President; Harris P. Pappas, Vice President; Peter C. Vyssas, Secretary; Peter A. Miliotis, Treasurer.

NEWARK

Demetrios Apostolatos, Treasurer; John Antonacos, President; Nicholas G. Paras, Vice President; Basil T. Paras, Recording Secretary; Roy D. Soppas, Corresponding Secretary.

PATERSON

Mark Petrakakis, President; Constantine S. Loukedis, Vice President; Artie Veloudos, Secretary; George Stathakis, Treasurer.

CAMDEN

Jerry Vallianos, President; Jerry Karapalides, Vice President; Chris J. Frangos, Secretary; Arthur Panagou, Treasurer.

TRENTON

James C. Knicos, President; George C. Masouras, Vice President; George Stoumpas, Secretary; Sam Fortosis, Treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Emanuel Manioudakis, President; Anthony Vlastaras, Vice President; John Kazan, Secretary; Chris Savides, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY

Andrew Metropole, President; Peter Kouvel, Vice President; Edward P. Kiehling, Secretary; George Anagnostos, Treasurer.

PLAINFIELD

George K. Menoutis, President; Seraphim Stylianos, Vice President; Nicholas Geronidis, Secretary; Spiros S. Pappas, Treasurer.

VINELAND

Peter Frangakis, President; Mike Evrenoglou, Vice President; Louis Chatas, Secretary; Nick Nomecos, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC CITY

Moschos M. Moschides, President; Peter Mitoulis, Vice President; James Tzilmoulis, Secretary; William V. Anthony, Treasurer.

CURRENT NATIONAL OFFICERS

William G. Chirgotis, Supreme Treasurer, Springfield.

CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS

Nicholas J. Chrisicos, Governor, West Long Branch.

Lee J. Milas, Lt. Governor, Trenton.

Athan P. Anest, Secretary, Township of Ocean.

Solon Georgiou, Marshal, Somerset.

Herb Allen, Advisor, Trenton.

Harry S. Retalis, Athletic Director, Wayne.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

John G. Theros, Past Supreme President, Paterson.

P. G. Pasvantis, Past Supreme Lodge, Bricktown.

Peter Caravoullas, Past Supreme Lodge, Jersey City.

Nicholas J. Stroumtsos, Past Supreme Lodge, South River.

X. K. Microutsicos, Past Supreme Lodge, Trenton.

James A. Millas, Past Supreme Lodge, Trenton.

Dr. James A. Rogers, Past Supreme Trustee, Paterson.

Peter Sideris, Past Supreme Trustee, Woodbridge.

EARL HAWKES

HON. K. GUNN McKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. McKAY. Mr. Speaker, today's paper carried notice of the death of Earl Hawkes, publisher of the Deseret News

in Salt Lake City. I pay tribute to this man, an astute businessman, a community leader, and a devoted member of his church.

Earl Hawkes came to the Deseret News in 1964, after serving with the Hearst organization in the Washington area, in New York, and in Boston. At the Hearst American Record in Boston, Mr. Hawkes served as assistant business manager, business manager, and general manager. His tenure at the Deseret News saw that paper go through a dynamic period of growth and change, aided by his business expertise and his substantial background in journalistic enterprise.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Hawkes served for 10 years in the presidency of the Cambridge branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was president of the branch for 2 years, stake mission president for 2 years, and was a member of the High Council of the Boston Stake.

Mr. Speaker, Earl Hawkes profoundly influenced the direction of one of Utah's clearest voices, the Deseret News. His contributions to that paper, to the community and the church, deserve special recognition.

TO PROSECUTE ACTRESS JANE FONDA

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, decent Americans everywhere are appalled by the recent visit of actress Jane Fonda to North Vietnam. So seriously must her actions be viewed that I am today writing to both the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of State to inquire into this matter and to seek every and any possible means to prosecute this woman for her utterly contemptible actions.

I intend to make every effort to bring to justice those citizens who use freedom of speech as a smokescreen and excuse by which to carry on activities that can be regarded as nothing more than bold-faced treason. The texts of my letters are as follows, and I urge my colleagues to join with me in taking swift and decisive action in this matter.

The letters follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1972.

HON. RICHARD KLEINDIENST,
Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KLEINDIENST: The media in recent days have been filled with the activities in and about Hanoi of actress Jane Fonda. Both on network TV and in the Press, Miss Fonda is pictured leading the cheers for General Giap and Company and directing a chorus of jeers at Uncle Sam. Indeed, yesterday's Washington Post quotes her as "call[ing] President Nixon a 'serious traitor' and [saying] she would release photographs proving the U.S. planes are bombing schools, hospitals and dikes in North Vietnam."

Recognizing, in the words of Justice Frankfurter, that "the safeguards of liberty have frequently been forged in controversies in-

volving not nice people," I am nevertheless at a loss to see any corresponding good emerging from Miss Fonda's "bad mouthing" America at a time when critical peace negotiations are in progress. Understandably, many of the people in my district together with loyal Americans everywhere, are distressed by conduct so obviously detrimental to the national welfare. It is their view, a view with which I sympathize, that she has gone beyond the limits of both free speech and irresponsible chatter.

Therefore, I want to know whether the Department of Justice has investigated this woman's recent activities for possible violations of federal law. If federal law has not been violated, I would appreciate the benefit of your views regarding the need for legislation to ensure that rights of speech and travel are not perverted to the detriment of American foreign policy and American lives.

Sincerely,

BOB PRICE,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. July 26, 1972.

HON. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The media in recent days have been filled with the activities in and about Hanoi of actress Jane Fonda. Both on network TV and in the press, Miss Fonda is pictured leading the cheers for General Giap and Company and directing a chorus of jeers at Uncle Sam. Indeed, yesterday's Washington Post quotes her as "call [ing] President Nixon a 'serious traitor' and [saying] she would release photographs proving the U.S. planes are bombing schools, hospitals, and dikes in North Vietnam."

My constituents and loyal Americans everywhere are shocked and outraged by the conduct of Miss Fonda which, in my opinion, clearly exceeds the limits of free speech or even irresponsible chatter. That this citizen would by her actions give aid and comfort to an enemy of this Nation which has been largely responsible for the death of over 50,000 Americans and the wounding of an additional 303,234, and jeopardize the chances for critical peace negotiations, is obviously detrimental to the national welfare, and her actions require an immediate accountability and rebuke.

In view of these grave circumstances, I want to know the following:

1. By what arrangements did Miss Fonda seek and secure approval to travel to North Vietnam, and to what extent did the Department of State become involved in such arrangements?

2. Why was Miss Fonda granted permission or a visa to travel to a hostile country, and to what extent and in what manner have her actions violated Federal law in her collaboration with North Vietnamese functionaries?

3. As a Member of Congress concerned about the welfare of American prisoners of war, I am wondering why have responsible Representatives of the U.S. Government been denied the opportunity to go directly to North Vietnam to investigate the whereabouts of our missing servicemen while Miss Fonda has been allowed to travel throughout North Vietnam to serve as a mouthpiece for Communist propaganda and to undermine the morale and impugn the integrity and motives of her own Nation and President?

4. In light of Miss Fonda's activities, which, in my opinion, border on if not surpass high treason to the United States, what punitive measures are possible or contemplated by the Department of State against this citizen? Furthermore, if by some incredible stroke Federal law has not been violated by Miss Fonda's disgraceful conduct, please advise me as to ways Federal law can be

amended to ensure that rights of speech and travel are not perverted to the detriment of American foreign policy and American lives. I await your reply with great interest.

Sincerely,

BOB PRICE,
Member of Congress.

FASST—FEDERATION OF AMERICANS SUPPORTING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a quarterly publication entitled Bee-Hive which is the house organ of United Aircraft recently carried an article on a youthful activist by the name of David Fradin, a junior at the University of Michigan. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include this article and commend it to the Members of this body:

TECHNOLOGY'S YOUTHFUL ACTIVIST

(By Robert J. Morrissey)

A worried look crossed David Fradin's face. The junior engineering student shifted nervously in the chair on stage behind the speaker's platform, riveting his attention on the three auditorium entrances in the rear of the hall. A handful of troublemakers was coming in.

One by one they came through the doors and down the carpeted aisles, gradually forming groups first on the left side, then on the right. While Fradin watched, William Magruder, former U.S. supersonic transport manager and now a special consultant to President Nixon continued his talk. Magruder seemed unconcerned by the gradual buildup of potential trouble in his audience of 125, made up of students and faculty at the University of Michigan and residents of Ann Arbor.

The verbal clash that followed Magruder's talk on a recent Friday evening was not unlike many he has handled before on campuses and in public forums across the country. From young members of the audience, some claiming to be employed engineers, other students, came catcalls, hisses, and boos whenever the speaker linked technology with war or dollars with defense. When the Nixon aide talked of the cancellation of the supersonic transport program, a few of his listeners applauded.

"But that's the point," Magruder said later. "They are listening. And many of the so-called anti-technology groups are sophisticated in their approach and sincere in their enthusiasm. They believe as strongly in what they are saying as we do in what we say."

One person in the audience called Magruder a "fool and a liar." Another thought he was a "bigoted war profiteer." And another asked passionately if the Nixon administration "was going to perform a cost-effective analysis of war deaths in Vietnam?"

Fradin listened tensely to the questions and comments, somewhat embarrassed at the treatment his guest was receiving. But he knew the issues raised by the audience resulted from the attitudes his own small, on-campus organization was designed to counter, and William Magruder was a good spokesman to counter them.

Even a brief scuffle that broke out between a student and an adult failed to ruffle Magruder, who praised his critics' enthusiasm

and suggested redirection of their energy. Magruder said his views and those of his young critics were not so far apart as they seemed.

Fradin had invited Magruder to the Michigan campus to outline the Nixon administration's New Technology Opportunities Program. Magruder headed a team of representatives from several government agencies that compiled information for preparation of the President's program which had been submitted to Congress the day before the Michigan speech.

"It is a major effort to accelerate balancing the application of our technology in the United States," Magruder told the campus audience. Since 1946, he pointed out, the U.S. has spent \$200 billion in research and development. Most of the money has gone to the Atomic Energy Commission, into space programs, or for defense.

Magruder said the President's program does not call for reducing current emphasis on national defense, since "not everyone agrees with our way of life. Rather, we are seeking a better balance between security, exploration, and the application of technology to domestic problems. I think this is what the young people who are called 'anti-technology' by some want us to do."

Magruder's speech on technology and national priorities was the last event in a busy week for Dave Fradin. He had testified for the second time before a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee in Washington, D.C.; arranged student and faculty briefings with a representative from North American Rockwell on technology and the U.S. space shuttle program; arranged a press conference and faculty meetings with Magruder, and set plans to visit aerospace firms and colleges in Texas the following week.

If the schedule is somewhat unusual for a 20-year-old college junior, it is typical of the way Fradin has spent his time since enrolling at Michigan two and a half years ago. The same night Magruder spoke, there were at least 15 other activities on the 40,000-student campus in Ann Arbor, including film festivals, parties, and a concert by a popular vocal group. Pro basketball's Detroit Pistons were playing a home game in nearby Cobo Hall, and local restaurants were jammed with traditional Friday night college crowds.

Despite these activities, and after seeing Magruder to his hotel that night, Fradin returned to his small office-apartment to work into the early morning hours preparing letters to members of Congress, who have expressed opposition to the space shuttle. Dances, parties, dates, sports—he foregoes them all in his single-minded pursuit of the task he has set for himself.

Fradin, in addition to being an undergraduate student in the university's interdisciplinary engineering department, is founder and president of the Federation of Americans Supporting Science and Technology, FASST, as it is called, is a small group of students who have refined the techniques of other student activist groups and applied them to FASST's goals: promoting international stability, a clean environment, and social progress through science and technology. The students pass out leaflets in the "Diag," or center of the university campus; demand that the college newspaper pay some attention to their ideas, and tirelessly chase down faculty members and present their views to them.

Most often the leaflets set forth the benefits aerospace technology has brought mankind, or announce that a speaker will discuss the pros and cons of the U.S. space shuttle program. The group has also prepared testimony for Congress, most recently for Congressman Olin E. Teague's House of Representatives Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight.

FASST was born in 1970 during the heated debate over funding of the SST. Fradin orga-

nized FASST, then short for Fly America's Supersonic Transport, out of his conviction that America needed the SST. FASST supported the program in campus debates and on Detroit area radio and television interview programs. It also sent Fradin to Washington to testify at congressional hearings on the SST and was active in providing members of Congress with information on the program. "We lost that one," Fradin said, pausing while stuffing letters in envelopes, "and some of the arguments that were raised then disturb me even now. It became obvious that the SST had exposed a deep wound in many Americans, including students. They felt that technology was destroying the environment and was taking away control of their future. The SST was no longer just an airplane. It was an opportunity to punish technology for every dirty river, traffic jam, smoke plume, and oil slick."

After the defeat of the SST, Fradin feared that some of what he calls the "wholly irrational" arguments instrumental in killing the project might be transferred to future technological programs. He decided FASST should be ready to oppose any such arguments, especially on the college campus, and so he restructured the organization, giving it its current name.

"The SST was an experiment killed by what I think was an extremely powerful and unethical play on people's fear," Fradin said. The SST was no longer just an airplane. It convinced, for instance, that the SST could cause skin cancer and that it would wreak havoc with the earth's atmosphere. People disregarded the power of the plane's engines and believed instead that the SST would need runways three and four times as long as conventional planes and that the runways would eat up our land. It simply became a scapegoat for everything that was wrong with our country."

Fradin insists that science and industry can make headway against the anti-technology groups provided the effort is intellectually honest, coordinated, properly funded, and utilizes the proper people. He thinks the college campus is the place to start.

"It's like Magruder says," Fradin remarked. "Students must have training in many areas to meet the challenges ahead. We must pursue interdisciplinary education."

Fradin, while majoring in aerospace engineering, is also taking courses in journalism, public speaking, business administration, and political science.

He acquired his interest in aviation almost by accident. A friend "dragged" him to a Civil Air Patrol meeting in 1964.

In 1968, at the age of 16, he became the youngest Civil Air Patrol cadet captain in the state of Michigan. When he entered his senior year at Cass Technical High School in Detroit, he held a private pilot's license. He graduated from the school's aerospace curriculum and enrolled in the University of Michigan's College of Engineering.

Fradin currently shows 1,200 flight hours in his logbook and is a certified ground school and flight instructor. He built up most of his air time with a flying club he organized at the university during his freshman year. Today the club has 100 members and five aircraft in its inventory, and it showed a profit last year of more than \$6,000 through plane rentals. Fradin remains an active flying member, though his course work and FASST duties have left little time for administrative work.

FASST operates out of Fradin's apartment near the center of the university's campus. A copying machine, two desks, and file cabinets leave just enough room to squeeze in a couch and a bed in the one-and-a-half-room efficiency apartment. The bed and couch often serve as work tables when FASST is readying a large mailing.

Funds for the organization's activities have come from a few major aerospace companies around the country that responded to a letter from Fradin earlier this year. Other companies have volunteered printing and mailing services. Some have offered to send speakers to the Michigan campus.

While support of FASST was "good at first," according to Fradin, the dollars are running out. Office space is at a premium both on and around the campus.

"We just couldn't afford to rent office space, so we work here," Fradin said, indicating the cluttered apartment. He says paying the \$200-a-month rent is "a struggle."

While FASST members strongly advocate funding of the space shuttle, Fradin is just as anxious to succeed in FASST's other role, that of serving as an information center for students interested in the technology.

"Few major aerospace companies have programs to automatically inform colleges and universities of the progress in their areas of activity. Even our deans have to write to get information that should be flowing regularly to schools. If the school administration people don't have new information, the students won't get it either."

Fradin has contacted aviation and aerospace companies across the country for lists of available materials that he could send to students at other schools.

"We're trying to establish chapters at other schools to be certain students in aerospace are kept up to date on what's going on. I think if the aerospace industry had done a better job of informing students a few years ago—even at the high school level—the anti-aerospace sentiment wouldn't be as strong today," Fradin said.

The young organizer sees another function FASST could serve.

"Bill Magruder has told us that there is no place he or members of the Administration or Congress can go to get balanced pro and con presentations about vital technological programs. I think FASST can provide that service in connection with aerospace and other high-technology projects."

Magruder told a press conference at the university that the proposed establishment by Congress of a Technological Assessment Organization was a "devastating indictment of the universities and technical societies" for failing to present accurate and objective reviews of technological programs. He praised FASST for its initiative toward providing balanced information and expressed hope that the movement would spread to other campuses.

Fradin isn't worried about student resentment toward technology. That can be changed, he contends, by distributing balanced information.

What he is concerned about is a downward trend of enrollment in engineering schools.

"Students want solutions to overcrowding, transportation, poor education, health care, unemployment, inadequate housing, and the other problems that trouble our country," he said. "Technology can't solve any of these by itself. But by applying the same scientific and management techniques learned by putting man on the moon, many of the problems can be at least partially solved. But the people who will be applying these techniques in the decades ahead should be in school learning them now."

Fradin hurried to finish stuffing the letters to Congressmen. He wanted to get them in the first mail pickup at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"I've read that someday we'll be able to send first class letters coast-to-coast electronically in an hour," he said, placing the last letter in an envelope. "That service sure will make things easier on presidents of student activist groups."

IS A KIBBUTZ FOR YOU?

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the gallant people of the state of Israel have withstood the onslaught of the Arab armies for over 24 years. In three wars the countryside has suffered destruction, people have been killed but yet the determination to continue the struggle of existence persists in the hearts of all Israelis. Mr. Speaker, the American people are no strangers to fighting all odds against a common enemy. The American people look, not only with pride and admiration, at the victorious Israel armies, but support the continued existence of this tiny nation in a sea of hatred. How do the Israelites do it? How do they maintain their tiny nation; toil and work for the common good? I have recently come across a wonderful article by Mrs. Ruth Seligman entitled, "Is a Kibbutz for You?" in the American Zionist magazine. The kibbutz is perhaps the paramount reason for early Israel existence in the face of overwhelming Arab numbers. In an effort to both colonize and protect their land, the Israelites have developed a large system of "kibbutzim" inhabited by "kibbutznicks" to make Israel grow and prosper. I recommend that all my colleagues and the public read this most interesting and highly informative article dealing with the present kibbutz-culture in the state of Israel.

IS A KIBBUTZ FOR YOU?

(By Ruth Seligman)

The single feature of Israel that fascinates foreigners most is the kibbutz, that unique form of communal settlement which in one generation put socialistic theory into action, developed a novel system of child-raising and education and proved that a fully collective village is not only a viable institution but one capable of exerting an influence all out of proportion to its numerical size.

This fascination is currently evident among Western newcomers who in the last few years "discovered" the kibbutz—much to the movement's delight. The kibbutzim are actually fighting a desperate battle to find the manpower needed for their growth and survival. With 20 percent of kibbutz children leaving the settlements upon reaching maturity and a significant number of members from the pioneering youth movements—both in Israel and abroad—leaving after their first few years, before the Six Day War, the kibbutzim were barely replacing those who left.

Immigrants to Israel in the 1950's and even in the early and middle years of the 1960's were largely from the non-affluent countries, the distress areas of North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. They had neither the ideological background nor the motivation for the kibbutz way of life which is essentially an idealistic one. They were neither interested in nor capable of abandoning the family unit, of submerging the individual to the collective good, of finding self-expression and fulfillment through membership and identification with a group. If they went to an agricultural settlement, it was usually to a moshav, a cooperative small holder's village consisting of small family farms whose owners share certain production and service activities (such as purchase and use of heavy farm machinery, irrigation, stor-

age, marketing), but run their farms privately and for personal profit.

Before the Six Day War there was no significant "Western" *aliya* to either Israel or the kibbutz. The war which put Israel on the map—literally as well as idealistically—also revived interest in the kibbutz among many Westerners. "Kibbutznicks" will say it proved the strength and vitality of their ideal. The objective outsider will give more credit to the "crisis of prosperity" engulfing the affluent West, especially the United States and Canada, and the growing disenchantment with a materialistic culture which seems devoid of values and content and seems to be making violence its partner and generations enemies of each other.

In light of this disenchantment, the kibbutz appears to many the answer to a prayer. It seems to give solutions to many of the problems facing Americans today. However, there is a gap between the ideal as seen from afar and the reality, a gap not always known or appreciated before the plunge is made.

Unlike earlier settlers who spent years in the various youth movements drinking in the theory of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" and practicing their belief in training-camps, the new kibbutz settler today is generally coming in cold. More often than not he is a non-affiliated, non-identified Zionist whose interest is largely in the kibbutz, not in Israel.

One veteran "kibbutznick," claims that 70% of those newcomers who leave the kibbutz also leave Israel. "They didn't come to be a part of Israel: they came to live on a kibbutz and if that doesn't meet their expectations they usually leave the country too." This is in marked contrast to youth movement members and native "kibbutznicks" whose departure from the kibbutz is either to the city or to a moshav. In either case their desire for more privacy, for a chance to express more individuality and creativity or perhaps to study and practice a profession or art not approved by the kibbutz is not coupled with a rejection of Zionist values.

Contrary to the pre-1967 situation, however, departures from kibbutzim are now diminishing. It is difficult to give a complete picture since certain departures are not included in the kibbutz statistics. However, as regards the influx of newcomers since the war, their short-run enthusiasm still appears to be the operative factor in their new life. Of the over 2000, for instance, who came from abroad in 1970, less than 120 left. Of this group of 2000, those from North America numbered 560.

The majority of these newcomers are not as much interested in the idea of a Jewish homeland as they are in a return to more basic, fundamental values. To the person dissatisfied with the materialism of his society, the non-materialism of the kibbutz with its stress on sharing comes as a welcome relief to the pressures of a society where as one newcomer said, "It's not who you are but what you make that counts" to one burdened with ownership and upkeep of possessions, the simplicity of a life where one owns only one's personal possessions can be most appealing.

To the city-dweller distressed by urban noise, stifled by air pollution, harassed by traffic and worried about the increasing crime rate and use of drugs, the pastoral setting of the kibbutz can look like heaven personified. He is eager to exchange the anonymity of a big city for the intimacy of a social structure where meals are taken in common, children raised collectively and decisions made by the group—where intimacy and involvement replace indifference and distance.

The modern educated woman, struggling to combine home and career, to assert her independence, sees in the mythical equality of the kibbutz freedom from kitchen chores and child-rearing responsibilities and a

chance to fulfill her potential as a person in her own right. Some parents see the kibbutz system of child-raising as eliminating the stresses of family life while retaining the basic positive relationships and developing independent children who learn habits of community living and co-operation early in life.

Other parents, feeling that the core of problems in the States vis-a-vis their children is the lack of physical contact between parents and children, especially between father and child, hope that the kibbutz will bring the father back into the family orbit. Some of these parents have already formed communes in the States where five or six families pool their resources, where one female and one male figure is always at home. They see the kibbutz as the logical extension of this way of life.

Although today a large percentage of those coming to the kibbutz are not drawn, as in previous years, from the pioneering movements, and they lack physical training and ideological background, their adjustment appears to be smoother than when practically all newcomers were movement members. But it is too early to draw definite conclusions on this point.

It is also too early to determine whether these newcomers are finding what they are looking for. What is known, however, from interviews with representative immigrants is that almost all have had to tone down their over-idealized romantic picture of life on a kibbutz.

Like all social organisms the kibbutz has recognized that the basic rule of survival is adjustment to changing reality. To meet the needs of the modern technological age, the kibbutz—although still essentially agricultural in nature—has been forced to develop other money-making projects such as plywood factories, food processing plants, textile and plastic factories, fishing vessels, hotels, and restaurants. Originally intended to provide employment for older members unable to work in the fields, the income from these sources is today greater than the income from agriculture. This economic expansion has forced the kibbutz to hire workers from the outside, both to work in the factories and to serve in the guest houses—for a salary. Pure socialism has definitely been diluted.

Communal life, which from afar can look so appealing, loses some of its lustre when it means continual and sometimes abrasive daily contact with large numbers of people, with little time to pursue one's own interests, with privacy difficult to find and with the exhaustion from physical labor limiting one's cultural and recreational activities.

It is the woman, however, who usually finds the reality of kibbutz life farthest from her dream. Thinking herself liberated with her children in children's houses, she may discover that, contrary to prior theoretical expectations, she does not enjoy sharing her authority with those in charge of her children. Worse, she discovers that the role of the woman in the kibbutz is disturbingly similar to the one she had hoped to leave behind. She finds herself in either the service (kitchen or laundry) or child-care branches. One does not usually find women today milking the cows or working in the fields except at harvest times and one does not see men sewing buttons or minding children.

If she is a true women's liberationist, she will be disturbed by the fact that so few key positions in the kibbutz are held by women. The general secretary (similar to a mayor in a small town), the treasurer, the farm manager, the factory foreman and the work chairman (who assigns members to jobs, trying to juggle the needs of the kibbutz with the wishes of its members) are usually, although not always, men.

Even in the area of personal relationships, kibbutz life is not free from stress or strain. Living in such close contact forces one to be more or less on one's best behavior: it is hard to fight or disagree with large groups of people because it is hard to make up with so many when the argument is over. As the psychologist Bruno Bettelheim says, "One cannot get rid of one's negative feelings without risking steadfast relations."

Most newcomers soon realize that the kibbutz is not an escape. It is attractive and satisfying only to those who are able to appreciate a society which places great stress on manual work, which prefers co-operation to competition and service to one's fellow-men over material comforts.

For these people the kibbutz can be the answer to the despair and sense of uselessness they may be experiencing in the modern affluent society. For it is true that the kibbutz does succeed in giving its members purpose and direction, a sense of individual worth, a feeling of importance. So much so that to the outside world many "kibbutznicks" appear smug and over-confident. Actually within their world which does meet most of their needs—emotional and financial—they do possess an extraordinary degree of self-assurance and composure. Even the youngest child knows he is important. His little world, his group living in the children's houses, is a microcosm of kibbutz life as a whole. He has meaningful tasks to perform: at an early age he develops a sense of self-respect and appreciation of his own worth.

The kibbutz is not afraid of innovations. Having been built by pioneers in every sense of the word, it still has a tradition of receptiveness to experimentation. Its school system has always been among the most progressive. As a child-oriented society its best people serve as educators, the best equipment is bought for its schools. No effort is spared to make kibbutz education as meaningful as possible.

Since kibbutz education is essentially only a preparation for life on the kibbutz with the same emphasis on co-operative activities and manual labor, some critics feel that it is narrow and limiting. However, this system does produce children who are surprisingly free of emotional disturbances and conflicts, children who are at peace with their world. The overwhelming problem of what to do with one's future is taken care of: the true "kibbutznick" knows practically from birth his role and place. Only the non-conformist, the child unwilling or unable to fully identify with his group and its aspirations, will dislike this approach.

Recognizing that the tasks delegated to the women are often the least satisfying, more and more kibbutzim are expending more of their resources on labor-saving devices ranging from massive dishwashers to instant steam cookers. One region has gone so far as to experiment with mass-produced food. Distributed from a central kitchen, it is delivered in individual tin-foil covered units (similar to TV dinners or food served on airplanes) to kibbutzim in the area.

Similarly, the kibbutz is now beginning to realize that one of man's basic needs is the desire to express his individuality and personality. The kibbutz no longer has rigid rules about private possessions or dress: flexibility and individuality are encouraged. In addition, actual living conditions are today far from primitive or austere. Recently, one of the more prosperous kibbutzim announced that it has now bought TV sets for all its members. More than the expenditure was involved: it was a recognition that not all social activities must be enjoyed together, that the collective ideal can risk allowing members to spend time alone in their own quarters.

Ironically enough, in an age when the collective kibbutz is moving towards more individualism, the Western affluent society is

becoming more group-oriented. The small independent entrepreneur has been replaced by the "organization" man, team spirit is being substituted for independence and initiative.

As a result, it may be easier for future generations of Westerners to find their place on the kibbutz, especially since the family structure is changing. Some kibbutzim already have children sleeping with their parents. Although from the child's point of view life with his peer group in a children's house is pleasant and satisfying, many parents—especially mothers—feel the need to have their children at home, at least for certain periods of the child's life. Although they justify such change on the grounds that the child needs the psychological security of his own home, this is really just one additional manifestation of the trend towards individualism taking place in many kibbutzim today.

Even with this new trend, the kibbutz does require a degree of selflessness and subjugation of individual desires which not everyone possesses. As a happily-settled immigrant from New York said: "The kibbutz may be practically the most perfect way to live. It is a rare and unique form of existence, but you have to be prepared to give and to respect the wishes of the majority in order to feel the joy and satisfaction which comes from being part of a group, concerned and involved with your welfare."

He did not add that communal living does not solve all problems. It is even possible to experience intense loneliness on a kibbutz. Even though the kibbutz needs additional manpower, engages in educational campaigns abroad to attract people, operates between 60 and 70 ulpanim each year (6 month-courses of half-day Hebrew lessons and half a day working in the kibbutz) in hopes that some of the graduates will remain, and opens its gates to summer visitors for the same reason, individual members often find it difficult to open up to newcomers. The core of kibbutz philosophy is belief—belief in the ideal and in the good that is in one's fellow-man. Unconsciously, many veteran "kibbutznicks" may be suspicious of their newer settlers, not trusting that their belief, their commitment, is as strong as they feel it should be. One has to prove oneself—in a kibbutz as anywhere else.

TRIBUTE TO THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in honoring the Order of Ahepa as it celebrates the 50th anniversary of its founding in Atlanta, Ga. The tenets and objectives of AHEPA incorporate the most vital components for building and maintaining the American democratic way of life. The heritage of freedom and democracy passed down from our forefathers turns upon the individual citizen and his willingness to participate in the democratic process, to serve his community and his Nation, and indeed to sacrifice for its ideals when necessary.

AHEPA fosters such high-minded citizenship among its members. In so doing, it has enriched the life of every American. It has also given generously and often to worthy causes of every description. For all of this, AHEPA is emi-

nently deserving of the highest gratitude and praise we can offer.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, AND ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN COMING UP

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a series of editorials appearing in the Peoria Journal Star on July 12, 16, 17, and 18, provides us with a "grassroots" appraisal of the recent Democratic Convention, the Democratic candidate for President, and other aspects of the campaign coming up. I insert the text of these editorials in the RECORD at this point:

DEMOS CATEGORIZE PEOPLE

In spite of the difficulty of telling the difference, really, between Democrats and Republicans in OFFICE, there is a fundamental difference of shading between the two parties.

The particular emphasis of the Democratic party is most gaudily reflected during this convention.

The Democrats call themselves the party of the working man, the party of the blacks, the party of the South, the party of women, the party of youth, the party of chicanos, the party of the intellectuals, and any other social group they can think of, while thinking and talking also in terms of Catholics, Jews, Wasps, etc. To finish it off in case they missed anybody, they call themselves the "party of the people."

This leaves the Republicans no identification, of course, in the eyes of said Democrats but as "the party of Big Business."

What the Democrat emphasis reflects, in fact, as the new rules show, is that Democrats tend to think in terms of categories not in terms of individual human beings as sovereign. It is the Republicans who sometimes say that every person "is a minority of one."

Indeed, when Democrats speak of "individualism," they tend as we have already seen in this convention to be speaking really of diversity, and to categorize the proof of "individualism" as the presence of "blacks", "women", "youth", etc.

The McGovern rules have enshrined this concept of an America made up of endless special interest groups, not of an America made up of independent individuals.

Thus, there is a tendency for the Democrat to be one who thinks in terms of mass categories rather than individual independence, whether it is George Wallace's faction or the "black caucus." They tend to identify first with a group identity and second as an individual identity.

And the choice of group is a very flexible thing. It ranges across racial identification, religious identification, social identification, economic identifications, and sex identifications.

When such an approach to functioning democracy is enshrined in the rules, it immediately highlights the problems, because it is somewhat in conflict with the basic American democratic idea.

The fact is that we have more than one such loose "group" identity open to a single individual. One may be young, female, black, and a union member all four, for example. So when they start to apportion power on the basis of such identities, and each spe-

cial interest group demands its percentage share of the votes, you can climb rapidly to 300 per cent!

You are counting the same people over and over again in various categories, and a fair distribution is absolutely impossible. Even the attempt tends to discriminate against and pre-empt representation by all those less hung up on the "bloc approach" or special identity system.

It runs counter to reality in another way. When you are picking people as political representatives, that central operable principle of making one's political performance the base for selection is shunted aside.

Thus we see that the party convention threw out a Chicago delegate who got 72,000 votes in being selected as the political delegate of his district by its voters, in order to replace him with a delegate who didn't get any votes, but has the right ethnic characteristics to fit the formula!

Indeed, in the end they overrode the "mandate of the people" as voted in an open primary election, to seat a delegation of make-believe "delegates" who have nobody's consent to "represent" them—but fit the quota system!

This dilemma is the natural result of years of viewing politics through an endless and overlapping collection of social, religious, economic, and racial special interest groupings—instead of the free expression of a great many individual citizens.

It is here that the two parties differ subtly.

One does not think of the GOP in this light. Democrats proclaim it the party of Big Business, and Republicans proclaim it the party of the independent, individual citizen.

Nobody calls it the party for special representation of blacks, women, welfare workers, chicanos, youth, Catholics, White Supremacists, or whatever. All the leading "bosses" or "chiefs" of such groups from Wallace to Women's lib profess to be Democrats. (Indeed, the concept of division into such blocs invites "bossism" and new "bosses" are already becoming visible.)

But how do Republicans manage to represent tens of millions of Americans? When nobody is left?

There ARE, apparently, tens of millions including laboring men, blacks, women, youths, etc., who do not identify themselves in the first instance with any "herd" philosophy, but as self, first.

Those who are offended by the blatant appeal of Democrats to the various "herd instincts" or special interests make up the bulk of the stable Republican party.

Those that are not offended by it, but don't see themselves as anything but individuals first and ethnic or other category, second, tend to pick and choose as "independents."

What other basis exists, in 1972, for a two-party system?

This difference, on a mass scale which certainly includes exceptions for a variety of reasons, ideas, and circumstances, has existed for a century—and is especially highlighted in the convention this year for all to see.

If only the Republicans functioned more affirmatively to develop a society in which everybody was more likely to achieve their kind of personal and economic independence, and if only the Democrats were not so wedded to the kind of programs that seem to expand and perpetuate dependency and pre-empt the chances of the next generation becoming independent!

But the game of dealing with problems from year to year goes on, each playing it in its own way . . . so that they don't seem too different in action.

REPRESENT PEOPLE, NOT GROUPS

The reform rules of the Democratic party should never have been pushed to the ex-

treme of overthrowing the sovereignty of the citizen-voter without regard to race, creed, etc.

It is folly to establish an artificial formula so firmly that it violates civil rights laws of non-discrimination and the fundamental tenet of democracy that a representative of the people must have the consent of the people through an elective process of some sort.

That folly is the road to the corruption of democracy itself, and of ultimate disaster because no formula can defy the will of the majority of citizen-voters without breeding a larger and more real "revolution" than the "revolutionary theater" we have seen acted out lately.

Even the convention was, in a measure, "revolutionary theater" more than the real thing, when a substantial number of delegates were merely "picked" as tokens to provide visible "quotas" of social groups rather than on the ability to select a candidate which was the business of the convention.

The process was "representative" of such social groups, but unhappily not representative of the candidate choices voiced by the voters in many states—which was the real business of the operation.

That is a rather central price to pay for the "good idea".

However, there is one "reform rule" that has never been instituted that also goes to the heart of the integrity of a nomination procedure.

This rule ought to be instituted.

That is requiring an affidavit of every delegate subjected to the pressures of selecting a presidential nominee pledging that he does not seek and would not accept a Federal executive appointment in the next four years from the candidate for whom he votes.

Without such a situation, there is a very real "conflict of interest", and it is no secret that some delegates attend such a convention to achieve bargaining power for a federal job.

This is one of the elements that make it inevitable that when a candidate gets "close to the number of votes needed" he is unstoppable. It is not merely "psychology." It is the fact that in every state there are going to be a number of juicy federal appointments coming up if the nominee becomes president—and the change that then takes place is to a significant extent job oriented.

That is the fact of life.

We ought to face up to that genuine corruptive influence and "reform" it before pursuing grandiose social theories unrelated to the central business at hand.

We have done it vice versa with consequences that demonstrated themselves to be at least as corruptive in action as they were "reform."

The Democratic party embarked on a "public relations" revolution and in the process forgot that they were betraying the "will of the people" as expressed at the ballot box in many states, including the key states of Illinois and California.

They likewise apparently forgot that the will of the people so expressed is what democracy is all about—not a dangerous, insecure balance of artificial "diversity" such as prevailed in the French Estates General before the revolution or in strife-torn Lebanon today.

That certainly isn't American democracy, nor "progressive." It is 18th century Old World power brokerage.

HOW THE CAMPAIGNS SHAPE UP

The Democratic strategy for this campaign, as forecast a week before the convention in the "Kiplinger Letter" and other such "inside reports," already began to emerge in the acceptance speech and final actions of the convention.

Those forecasts were that the enthusiastic "new groups" would be used extensively to bring success to McGovern in the peculiar convention set-up but that the "old pros" would write the platform; that it would be much less "leftish" than the McGovern primary proposals; and that once won, McGovern would immediately move to "unite" the party and its luke-warm and offended segments by a "Hate Nixon" approach.

The theme is thus expected to have less future emphasis on the grandiose and sometimes "revolutionary" new programs, and an attempt to rally all segments around this "Hate Nixon" theme.

Sure enough, the key line of the McGovern acceptance proved to be his section on party unity: "Do not underestimate the power of Richard M. Nixon to unify Democrats," and its following blasts at Nixon. This was also the even more persistent theme of Sen. Eagleton's vice-presidential speech.

It looks as if in the name of "idealism" and "superior morality" we are going to go through a "hate campaign."

Indeed, it was already ironic when Sen. Eagleton made his wisecracks about the Agnew rhetoric designed to divide rather than unify, and promptly launched into his own "hate" pitch, which within the hour embraced Nixon, Agnew, the Republicans, "corporations," the U.S. military, etc.

That appears to be the strategy: to use the appropriate code-words of describing each other as "decent," "idealistic" and "humane" as a springboard for a campaign of innuendo, abuse and hate against the President, his party, and anybody who gets in the way.

In short, there will be much talk of "taking the high road" as the introduction to a strategy that takes the low road.

That method has become pretty commonplace and well-enshrined of late, and won't be very shocking. It has certainly been typical long since of congressional attacks, "protest" movements, and of Agnew, as charged.

Instead of "birds of a feather flocking together," it looks as if they may be pecking at each other's eyes, during the next few months.

On the other hand, there is the question of Republican strategy.

In the fact of the circus aspects of the Democratic convention, and the utter impossibility of that kind of a show in a Republican convention that is virtually a ritual in this year of an incumbent President with a 60 per cent approval of the people in the latest polls, they are apt to try to make a virtue of being "business-like" in the "serious business" of governance.

This would also fit into current campaign plans which seem to be based on the approach that the President is not a "charismatic personality," that such is not desirable in the workaday, complex tasks of government, in fact, but that he is a "professional president" who has begun to successfully "manage the unmanageable"—relations with China and Russia, the inherited Vietnam mess, and the inherited inflationary mess.

The question is: Is there a place for Agnew in this kind of campaign?

Probably.

Franklin Roosevelt originated the "politics on two levels" approach, with a successive list of acid-tongued spokesmen to deal with the rough-and-tumble aspects. The most famous of these was the devastating phrase-coiner, Harold Ickes.

It seems probable on the basis of past performance, that Nixon will not respond to the Democratic hate tactics "in kind"—but Agnew will.

A "two-level" campaign.

In a couple of weeks, we'll see how they really plan to play it.

In spite of a lot of talk about nobility, and

one assassination attempt already, it looks as if there will be plenty of "hate" rhetoric in the months ahead.

Sadly that doesn't represent much "unification" of American society, or any blessed change in the way things have been going.

POLITICS—AND HUMAN NATURE

Since politics is really handling relations between people, it is deeply involved in human nature. So, it doesn't change as dramatically as some people enthusiastically think when they grab what zips them as a "new idea" or a "new approach."

Human nature doesn't change that much. It is pretty old and tested.

We see that again and again, and there are fragments of it in evidence hither and yon in the current situation and in the "new" convention. It comes back to haunt us with gentle irony.

For example:

There was a great deal of rhetoric about ending "bossism" and creating a system where every delegate was not part of a unit, but an independent-thinking, emancipated individual.

Most such talk, however, was on the first day and the last day.

On the second day, McGovern got his 151 California delegates and for the next round already had (by committee action) the 59 Illinois elected "uncommitteds" kicked out of the convention, to boot.

In credentials fights and compromises, he had also succeeded in changing the situation on a dozen other delegations in a similar way.

When almost 300 votes had been thus transferred, mechanically, and the delegations were stacked pretty solidly his way, his people began to talk the language of naked power as naturally as Mayor Daley ever did.

On the second day, already, Frank Man-kiewicz spoke smilingly of such things as McGovern "imposing a solution" on the Illinois situation.

The talk turned from a lot of use of calls upon "principle" to the repeated use of the term "pragmatic."

And at one point, the careful political rhetoric even slipped to the point of an expression that McGovern was going to "tell our delegates to vote their consciences on this plank."

That is, of course, the ultimate in "machine" discipline. It is the zenith of the "boss" attitude when people are NOT expected to "vote their conscience" unless and until instructed to do so!

Is this an end of "bossism" or just another changing of the guard?

Another characteristic of human nature is how people react when the "air reeks with the smell of raw meat," in other ways.

Once one has even smelled power that strong—mere theory and rhetoric and "principles" are never quite the same and that is additive.

Indeed, some of the anti-war zealots involved may begin, for the first time, to understand the basis for American policy in recent years because it is based on the notion that if totalitarian dictatorships of any sort find the U.S. backing off so fast that "the air reeks with the smell of raw meat," they will not be able to restrain themselves from such eager actions as threaten the planet itself.

It is hard not to "go too far" in such a climate—and certainly many delegates found themselves doing just that last week.

It is also human nature to regret it later—often too late.

We suspect that George McGovern could bite his tongue for having threatened to "bolt" the party if he didn't get his way.

Democrats are justly noted for their intense party loyalty, but loyalty is a two-way

street. It goes both ways, or it doesn't go at all. When a candidate renounces it to make a "rule or ruin" ultimatum, he also absolves all others. They no longer owe him a blessed thing.

The "loyalty" business, at the heart of so many human impulses, was struck another blow in this convention. Rank-and-file "traditional" loyalists were repeatedly and blatantly told that "the old Democratic party is dead," and every effort was certainly demonstrated to show that this was not the party of Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson. This was "the new Democratic party."

For those who didn't like what they saw, this too offers a legitimacy to the cancellation of "loyalty." That obligation went down the drain with the burial of the "old Democratic party" . . . and there were a series of events that strongly suggested the "new" one didn't want or like the traditionalists.

(McGovern will now come face to face with reality and try to woo them back, of course, but the forms of the loyalty claim have been liquidated—and they may well suspect that McGovern doesn't really love them but only "wants their bodies.")

It is also human nature that whatever happens, whether or not they are frustrated in the actual election and whether or not Congress restores a primary-vote supremacy for credentials that gives the "old Democratic party" a rebirth in the next convention—most of the active people in this convention will not "turn off." They will be back.

Why will they be back?

They have had the smell of that "raw meat" in their nostrils, and never felt so much alive—win or lose. They will have to come back.

Another problem of human nature—of mortal man—is that nasty old "slip twist the cup and the lip."

Many of those who helped set the stage for this "new kind" of convention were not those thinking of a "new politics" in any earthy sort of way. Some surely were, but many were just thinking of how to make the most of the modern-style "TV convention."

They were thinking of artificially making "viable" on the convention floor during all that "free advertising time," an "image" in which any viewer could find something to identify with.

They wanted "diversity" to show and to stick out for every major ethnic (and sex) group.

But they got, in action, much more than they bargained for, of course. They really didn't want a big deal on abortion, on legalizing marihuana, on welfare recipients demanding THEIR "Quota" of representation on the floor, of homosexuals demanding their "quota" under the same stated "principles", etc.

Nor did they really want Jesse Jackson boasting that he didn't even vote in the primary election, dancing in the aisles because those who were elected had been kicked out, and he was now a delegate and leader!

The "image" they got went in spontaneous rhetoric on the TV, also, far beyond what they had in mind. Instead, of merely showing how "open" the party is with something for everyone, they gave too much impression that there was no room left from the quota system for the traditional loyal Democrats or the ordinary working American.

The old "boomerang" is another mortal perennial.

The candidate who started out saying that the biggest issues in this Presidential year are "credibility" and "honesty and openness with the voters" is now busily engaged in shifting positions, backing down from primary pronouncements, and crawling out from under his main primary headline-grabbers.

He now says they were just "offered for consideration" and not proposals. He chooses to forget that the "consideration" they were

offered for then was for consideration versus Humphrey.

Now, the language "for consideration" is said to mean . . . he didn't mean it!

Thus the boomerang on that original primary issue—"credibility." "Openness! Honesty!"

How utterly typically human!

SECRET KILLERS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, it is time for the American people to know exactly what they are eating. There is no longer any legitimate reason to delay legislation to force the disclosure of ingredients in food products. Consumers have a right to choose what they buy and are entitled to full information so that they can choose wisely and well.

Many people must, for serious health reasons, know what ingredients are included in their foods. There are millions of Americans who are allergic to various ingredients in foods, and must be able to avoid that which can make them ill. These people cannot be satisfied with general terms like "spices," "seasonings" or "flavorings," for if these words conceal an item which they are allergic to, the consequences could be fatal.

It has been suggested by the FDA that full ingredient disclosure be a voluntary step taken by industry itself. Voluntary proposals leave unacceptable loopholes, and contain no mechanism for the consistency the problem warrants. That can best be accomplished by Federal legislation.

I commend the National Canners Association for their resolution endorsing the voluntary labeling of all ingredients used in standardized canned foods. I must note, however, that the resolution although more than a year old, has had little apparent effect on the labeling procedures of the canning industry.

If an industry does not even follow the recommendations of its own national association and continues to act in a manner unresponsive to the public's needs, I must conclude that the force of law is the only tool left us.

It was in this spirit that I introduced H.R. 8670, the Truth in Food Labeling Act. My bill would require the full listing of ingredients in all food products.

To further emphasize the often desperate need of the public to know exactly what is in their food, I insert in the RECORD, an article by Daniel Henninger, which appeared in the National Observer on July 29, 1972, under the headline: "Secret Killers: Undisclosed Components of Food May Provoke Fatal Allergic Reactions; New Law Sought."

SECRET KILLERS: UNDISCLOSED COMPONENTS OF FOOD MAY PROVOKE FATAL ALLERGIC REACTIONS; NEW LAW SOUGHT

(By Daniel Henninger)

A news report recently told of a 10-year-old-boy in Boston who died from eating ice cream. He was allergic to peanuts so he carefully read food labels before eating sweets. But the label on the ice cream he ate at a friend's didn't say that peanut butter was whipped into it, and when he came home he was having an allergic reaction. As his father

tried to find out what his son had eaten, the boy died of anaphylactic shock, a severe allergic reaction.

Unlabeled food ingredients don't regularly kill people, but allergists say they often cause allergic reactions in individuals who aren't aware of what they're eating. In a case reported by Dr. Stephen Lockey of Lancaster, Pa., a leading authority on drug-and-food-related reactions, a woman became weak and very tired several times after eating corn flakes, though she wasn't allergic to either corn or milk. Tests uncovered an allergy to beta hydroxy acid, a chemical that keeps corn flakes fresh.

A person who knows what he's allergic to scrupulously avoids troublesome foods, but incomplete food labels can cause worry and uncertainty. If one is unsure of a food, he must write either the manufacturer or the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the ingredients.

MANY SOURCES OF OIL

Mrs. Allen R. Chapman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, written in a letter to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, Democrat of New York and a consumer activist, that before she buys potato chips, frozen French fries, salad dressings, and many candies for her 10-year-old son, who is allergic to peanut oil, she has to write each manufacturer to find out what kind of oil is used. Usually, the label says simply, "vegetable oil," though it may be derived from several sources, such as corn, cottonseed, soy beans, and peanuts.

If her son inadvertently eats food treated with peanut oil, said Mrs. Allen, "within two hours, he has hives, his eyes are swollen shut, and his trachea swells shut. . . ." To avoid death from asphyxiation, he must be rushed to a hospital for an injection of benadryl and adrenalin. Adrenalin is generally given to an individual experiencing anaphylactic shock.

Writing the manufacturer may not dispel one's misgivings entirely, as Mrs. Allen found after writing Frito-Lay, Inc., to find out what kind of oil is used for frying Fritos. The company said that in her area Fritos usually are fried in 50 per cent peanut oil; but another plant may use 100 per cent cottonseed oil.

Mrs. Jeanne Grossi of Rochester, N.Y., who has a son allergic to shellfish, says she once questioned some Chinese egg rolls that tasted like shrimp to her, though the label didn't list shrimp as an ingredient. She doesn't know whether there actually was shrimp in the rolls, but she wasn't taking chances.

"I avoid bought pastries like the plague," says Gerald M. Sapers, a research chemist with the U.S. Agriculture Department in Philadelphia. Sapers nearly died once from anaphylactic shock when he ate liver pate blended with nuts to which he is allergic. He knows not all pastries contain nuts, but says the labeling of processed foods "is not always so clear cut."

An examination of labels on foods sold in a large Washington, D.C. supermarket revealed widely disparate labeling practices, even within product lines made by the same company. Kraft's low-calorie Italian salad dressing doesn't tell what kind of vegetable oil it contains, but Kraft's low-calorie French dressing lists soybean oil. The flour in Hunt's Skillet Baked Chicken Western is wheat-derived; its Skillet Stroganoff just says flour.

Though a person may be allergic to any one of many oils, most labels say "vegetable oil" or "shortening." The FDA soon will propose that fats and oils be labeled by source.

Some cookie labels list wheat, oat, or other flour derivatives; some say "enriched flour."

The most explicit food labels may be found on baby food. Gerber's animal cookies for babies are made with wheat and soy flour and the vegetable shortening derives from cottonseed and soybeans.

Inconsistencies in food labeling may do an unintended disservice to some food companies by making people wonder which companies are telling the whole story and

which aren't. For example, canned tomatoes are a standardized food, so some canners don't list their ingredients. Citric acid, commonly used in canned tomatoes to preserve shape, causes an allergic reaction in many people. A Washington, D.C. boy who was allergic to citric acid and usually ate only home-canned tomatoes became ill after eating some commercially canned tomatoes whose ingredients were unlisted. Does that mean an individual allergic to citric acid should be wary of Del Monte canned tomatoes, whose ingredient listing doesn't mention citric acid? No, because though many tomato canners use the acid preservative, Del Monte does not.

Rosenthal has introduced a bill to require full ingredient labeling of all foods. Rosenthal feels such a law would remove the uncertainty about food ingredients caused by the present law.

PRESENT LABELING RULES

Under current law the Food and Drug Administration requires a complete listing of ingredients only for nonstandard foods, such as oxtail soup, which most people don't often eat. There are no ingredient-listing requirements for foods having a Federal standard of identity, which guarantees that a product contains a minimum amount of specific ingredients. Fruit jams, for example, must contain at least 45 per cent fruit.

Some manufacturers voluntarily list ingredients of standardized foods; some may offer only a partial list; others, no list at all. By looking at the label on Hellman's mayonnaise, one sees that it contains eggs, as does all mayonnaise; Kraft's mayonnaise label lists no ingredients other than "calcium disodium EDTA added to protect flavor." The FDA doesn't require ingredient listing for standardized foods because it assumes most people know what is in them, "which isn't true, of course," says an FDA official.

Under the standards, manufacturers may include certain "optional" ingredients in their products, and the FDA exempts some of these optional ingredients from the label listing. There are about 200 standardized foods, and though they account for only about 10 per cent of all manufactured foods, they make up the bulk of foods most often eaten.

Food labels must state that a product contains artificial colors and flavors and chemical preservatives, except those in butter, cheese, and ice cream. However, the label's need to give the specific names of these additives, and most food labels say only "artificial coloring" or "flavoring." As the number of food chemicals proliferates, allergists are finding them to be the cause of many allergies.

Lockey says that on two occasions ice cream flavored artificially with chocolate and strawberrin brought on an anaphylactic reaction in a man who wasn't allergic to chocolate or strawberries. Allergists have reported that some artificial flavors have caused headaches, constipation, coughs, asthma, and other reactions.

"The fact that these substances are not listed by name on foods, beverages, cosmetics, and medicines," says Lockey, "makes the task of physicians difficult, and in some cases fatalities have occurred" because of some coloring and flavoring agents.

LEGAL AUTHORITY LACKING?

Last year, a group of George Washington University law students, calling themselves LABEL, petitioned the FDA to establish a new regulation requiring universal ingredient labeling. The agency rejected the petition, saying it had no legal authority to legislate full ingredient disclosure.

Rosenthal's measure to mandate full ingredient labeling grew out of LABEL's petition. He said if FDA didn't think it had adequate authority, Congress should provide it. Besides requiring full ingredient listing, his

measure would have the labels include the common names of colorings, flavorings, and preservatives. Rosenthal's staff hopes hearings on the measure will be held this fall before the House subcommittee on health and the environment.

The National Canners Association says it has urged its members to voluntarily initiate full ingredient labeling. Robert B. Heiney, the association's director of government-industry relations, says all his members support complete labeling and are effecting it as quickly as possible. However, the canners are not asking that members list the specific names of ingredients such as flavorings, colorings, and spices.

Allergists strongly support Rosenthal's bill. Dr. Lloyd Crawford, chairman of the food allergy committee of the American Academy of Allergy says, "Our organization is wholeheartedly behind Rosenthal's effort." Dr. M. Coleman Harris, editor of the medical journal, *Annals of Allergy*, calls Rosenthal's measure "excellent" and says it's "long overdue."

FORCED BUSING

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from the City Council of Wyandotte, Mich., along with a resolution passed at the council meeting on June 26, 1972, stating the council's opposition to forced busing.

I am in full agreement with the views contained in the letter and the resolution, and wish to share these views with my colleagues. Therefore, I include the text of the letter and resolution at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CITY OF WYANDOTTE, MICH.,

June 27, 1972.

Congressman JOHN D. DINGELL,
Dearborn, Mich.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: The following is a statement prepared and read by Councilman Martin Shimkus, accepted and passed as a resolution, motion by Councilman Bernard Smith, supported by Councilman Clifford Clack, at the City of Wyandotte, Regular Council Meeting, held on June 26, 1972.

Some time ago, this Mayor and Council passed a resolution stating our opposition to forced bussing.

In view of subsequent events, we feel we should reaffirm our opposition.

In enumeration of the aforementioned events:

The long awaited moratorium on bussing as requested by the President appears questionable from the very signing.

Numerous advisory balloting clearly indicates overwhelming opposition to bussing.

Seemingly with an irresponsible attitude, and with flagrant disregard to the obvious consequences of continued bussing plans, in terms of social unrest, disruption of school schedules, furthering bankruptcy of school systems, increasing unnecessary taxation to already overburdened taxpayers, the proponents of bussing appears determined to plunge into a plan this fall.

This is not just a problem of the school districts for if it comes to pass that a forced bussing plan is implemented, it would instantly become everyone's problem.

Therefore, in the interest of the health, welfare, safety, and education of our people, we feel we should forward copies of our anti-bussing resolution to State and National lawmakers; also to the Mayors and Councilmen of all the surrounding commu-

nities requesting their consideration of similar action.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM SULLIVAN,
Mayor.
ANDREW SWIECKI,
Mayor Pro Tem.
MARTIN SHIMKUS,
Councilman.
FRANK ZULEWSKI,
Councilman.
BERNARD SMITH,
Councilman.
CLIFFORD CLACK,
Councilman.
ROBERT CARR,
Councilman.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: citizens of Wyandotte, of Michigan and, indeed, the entire nation, are expressing and increasing concern over the issue of forced or court-ordered "busing" of public school students across neighborhood, community and school district boundaries for the alleged purpose of effecting integrated schooling or equalizing educational opportunities; and

Whereas: many rumors, opinions and other expressions of attitudes on this issue are based as much on false premises and fiction as they are on fact; and

Whereas: while fully realizing that the public educational system is under jurisdiction of the Wyandotte Board of Education and the State of Michigan rather than this City Council, this body feels that it should make its position known and a matter of public record.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City Council opposes "busing" of students across any school district boundary or from one community to another and believes firmly that no student should be assigned to or compelled to attend any particular public school on account of race, religion, color or national origin.

Be it further resolved that citizens who share this belief, just as those who do not, are urged and encouraged to let their feeling be known to their local, state and national elected representatives.

Be it finally resolved that the City Attorney be and is placed on alert with authority to initiate legal action for and on behalf of the citizens of Wyandotte and this Council in the event notice is served upon the City when such notice constitutes an attempt to force such "busing" in this community.

POSTAL SYSTEM

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1775, Benjamin Franklin reported to the Continental Congress as chairman of a committee appointed to establish a postal system.

On the following day, 197 years ago today, the Continental Congress assumed control of postal operations in America and appointed Franklin Postmaster General.

The present American post office descends in an unbroken line from the system Franklin planned for the Continental Congress.

Franklin reorganized William Goddard's "constitutional post," a system that rivaled the royal post office after Franklin was removed by the British Ministry as General Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies.

AHEPA'S 50 GOLDEN YEARS

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the United States of America and the other nations of the Western World owe much to Greece and its people. Greece has influenced the religion of Jesus Christ—the original New Testament was written in Greek. Greece has influenced our everyday speech—the English language contains numerous Greek words that have enriched our cultural and scientific vocabularies. Greece has influenced our politics—some of our constitutional principles have come down through the centuries from ancient Greece. Greece has influenced our architecture—our public buildings owe their beauty and utility to their Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic, inspiration.

While all these and many other influences go back to ancient Greece, that nation's contributions to the betterment and enrichment of America have never ceased, but continue to the present day. It was back in 1768, 8 years before the Declaration of Independence, that the first Greeks arrived in this country. They have been coming ever since, some to avail themselves of the great opportunities that America offers, others to escape persecution from the Ottoman Empire, the National Socialists, and the Communists.

Modern-day Greeks, like their forefathers, have made tremendous contributions to their adopted country. This afternoon we are temporarily interrupting our legislative labors to pay a well-deserved tribute to some of those who came here from Greece or who are of Greek descent.

Today is the 50th anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, also known as the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, which was founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922. It has grown considerably since its establishment and now includes 430 local chapters in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Its auxiliaries for women, young men, and young women are known respectively as the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena.

The first of the nine objects of AHEPA tells us a great deal about the order: "To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America." Hellenic-Americans are among the most patriotic of our citizens and they have served America well both in wartime and peacetime. Although their numbers are small when compared with other ethnic groups, many of them fought for their country during the four wars that have taken place during the last six decades. The Order of Ahepa sold half a billion dollars worth of war bonds during World War II, no mean accomplishment.

Among the many benevolences engaged in by the Order of Ahepa have been its contributions for the relief of the victims of hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes, and donations for libraries, museums, hospitals, scholarships, and medical research.

Mr. Speaker, America has done much for the millions who have come here from foreign lands. Most of these people and their descendants have tried to repay their great new country for the inestimable benefits they have received. Among the foremost of these have been the Hellenic-Americans, working largely through the Order of Ahepa. May the record of their accomplishments for the next 50 golden years be such as to surpass their achievements to date.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES BAD IN SUMMER 1972

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, despite the persistent Nixon administration effort to ignore gloomy economic facts, the unemployment situation this summer is still bad. The latest Labor Department release, No. 72-453, dated July 7, 1972, tells a dreary tale:

The number of unemployed persons totaled 5.4 million in June, up 1.1 million from the previous month . . .

The number of jobless persons averaged 5.0 million (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter, essentially the same level that has prevailed since the fourth quarter of 1970.

And there was no change in the unemployment rate for men and women 25 years or older.

The average (jobless rate) for adult women moved up from 5.3 to 5.6 percent.

The manufacturing job level was still more than 1.3 million below the all time high reached in the third quarter of 1969.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment, at 13.5 weeks (seasonally adjusted) in June, was a week greater than in the previous month and a year ago . . .

Many sectors have worse unemployment in June 1972 than June 1971. In the wholesale and retail trade, there are 1,115,000 unemployed in June 1972 compared with 1,049,000 unemployed a year ago. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment for those workers has stayed at 6.5 percent.

Unemployed agricultural wage and salary workers rose from 79,000 to 97,000 in the year between June 1971 and June 1972. Their rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose from 6.3 percent a year ago to 7.5 percent.

Clerical workers are worse off now than a year ago. There are 770,000 unemployed in June 1972 compared with 707,000 a year ago. Their rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, has risen from 4.7 to 4.8 percent in the past year.

Among blue collar workers, there are 431,000 unemployed draftsmen and kindred workers compared with 363,000 a year ago. Their seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment has risen from 4.1 percent a year ago to 4.5 percent in June 1972.

In the construction industry, although the rates have improved, there are still 344,000 unemployed, for a rate of 9.5 percent unemployed, seasonally adjusted the highest unemployment of any industry.

Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming vote

by our Republican colleagues to defeat the water and sewer facility bill shows a lack of understanding for the serious unemployment situation that has gripped this Nation for over 2 years now.

HEROIN AND THE WAR

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I have stated on many occasions that our overriding priority should be to protect our people from the scourge of heroin addiction. This fight must be waged not only at home, but abroad, at the source of supply. We must cut the supply at its source.

Today's Washington Post contains an editorial which I feel is relevant to the growing documentation of serious contradictions by our Government in its handling of narcotics matters. I think that the editorial lends additional support to the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee which has adopted a provision cutting off aid to Thailand for its major role in international narcotics traffic.

HEROIN AND THE WAR

Alfred McCoy, a Yale graduate student who interviewed 250 people, charges that the Central Intelligence Agency has known of Thai and South Vietnamese official involvement in heroin traffic, has covered up their involvement and has participated in aspects of the traffic itself. The CIA has publicly denied these charges, in the process even persuading Mr. McCoy's publisher, Harper & Row, to let it review his book manuscript before publication. But now there comes an internal government report—done by the CIA and other agencies—on the difficulties of controlling the narcotics trade in Southeast Asia. The report states:

"the most basic problems, and the one that unfortunately appears least likely of any early solution, is the corruption, collusion, and indifference at some places in some governments, particularly Thailand and South Vietnam, that precludes more effective suppression of traffic by the governments on whose territory it takes place."

That is to say, a private report by agencies including the CIA confirms the thrust of charges which the CIA publicly denies. The White House contends the report, completed in February, is "out of date."

Now, we are aware that the Nixon administration has worked with great vigor and much effectiveness to curb the international narcotics trade. The fact remains that the largest supplies of the filthiest poison of them all apparently come from or through Thailand and South Vietnam, if one is to take the CIA's private word—as against its public word—on the matter. Nor should it stretch any reasonable man's credulity to understand that the United States has had to accept certain limitations on its efforts to get those governments to stop drug dealing because it has wanted to ensure their cooperation in the war against North Vietnam. In the final human analysis there is simply no place in the pursuit of honor and a just peace in Southeast Asia for an all-out honest effort to control traffic in heroin. This is the infinitely tragic fact flowing from continued American involvement in the war.

Would heroin addiction among Americans have swollen to its current dimensions and would the amount of heroin reaching the United States from South Vietnam and Thailand have reached its current levels if

the war—and power politics—had not gotten in the way of effective American pressure upon the governments in Saigon and Bangkok? If President Nixon needs any further reason to make good his pledge to end the war, this is almost reason enough by itself for what it says about the character of regimes this country has gotten into the habit of supporting—lavishly and indiscriminately—in the name of our “national security” and “world peace.”

IN COMMEMORATION OF AHEPA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, today the Order of Ahepa is celebrating its golden anniversary. From that day in July of 1922 when eight men founded the mother lodge, AHEPA has grown until today, its membership totals more than 50,000 individuals actively participating in 430 local chapters in 49 States, as well as in Canada and Australia.

The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—deserves the respect and the commendation of the Congress of the United States for its determination, perseverance, and continuous dedication to promoting and assisting Greek-Americans in becoming educated, law-abiding, and hard-working American citizens.

I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the remarks made by the Honorable Gregory G. Lagakos before the AHEPA Yankee District No. 7 fraternal organization. Among his many achievements and honors, Judge Lagakos has been awarded the “Gold Cross, Royal Order of King George I” by King Paul of Greece, and the Cross of Saint Andrew, founder of the Church of Constantinople, His All Holiness Athenagoras I, the Ecumenical Patriarch.

As guest speaker, Judge Lagakos addressed the gathering for the purpose of establishing the Meriden, Conn., Sons of Pericles Chapter and naming it the William A. Vasiliou Chapter. Mr. Vasiliou was a distinguished citizen of Middletown, Conn., recognized nationally by his Ahepan brothers and sisters, and locally by the citizens of Connecticut. His public service to the community included volunteering his time to serve as treasurer of the Middletown Salvation Army, the State organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the office of treasurer of Middletown, Conn., which he held upon his death.

I recognize that Mr. Vasiliou exemplified the energies and contributions that AHEPA has made, not only for Greek-Americans, but also for the betterment of all citizens of our country and the world. Following is the dedication speech given as a memorial to Mr. Vasiliou and in praise of AHEPA's numerous accomplishments:

REMARKS OF HON. GREGORY G. LAGAKOS BEFORE AHEPA YANKEE DISTRICT NO. 7 AT MERIDEN, CONN., MAY 29, 1971

Let me tell you how deeply honored I feel in being asked to say a few words to this distinguished Ahepa family—and from this Dis-

trict has come some of our most illustrious Ahepans including several Supreme Presidents—and I note with pleasure the presence tonight of two Past Supreme Presidents.

I should like to say a sentence or two in Greek but so that we shall not be rude to our guests of non-Hellenic ancestry the Greek words I shall use will still be English to everyone. So, with your permission, Mr. Toastmaster, with the exception of articles and prepositions I shall use only Greek words.

Kyries Kai Kyriel I emphasize my eucharists to you, Kyries Kai Kyriel to the eugenic, generous and dynamic American ethnos, to this democratic and prototyped polis at Hartford—and to the organizers and protagonists of this enthusiastic and gastronomic symposium.

If anyone has appreciated, loved and worked over the years to retain and pass on to their children the Greek language and Greek Orthodox religion—it is Ahepa. And we are delighted that this was done because as we know the emphasis in America now is to recognize for a fact what has always been a reality—namely that we constitute a nation which represents and reflects a multiplicity and diversity of cultures—and that does not make you a hyphenated American. In fact it makes us all better Americans.

Now we know that when people say they are suffering from gastritis or enteritis or laryngitis—or when they inform you that Dr. Hippocrates is a good gynaecologist or pediatrician—they are using Greek words—as are such technical terms as hydro-electric or thermostatic, astronauts, cosmonauts—or Apollo.

And we know that your teenage daughter uses Greek when she says: George is not her type, and she has no sympathy for a boy who is a moron and an idiot and she told him as much over the telephone the other day! Now Tom Jones—he is her idea of man. He has some charisma, he sings like an angel, he is her ideal her idol—she'd give anything for his autograph—and she gets goose pimples when she hears his voice over the microphone.

Mother, of course prefers the theatre—be it tragedy or comedy, drama or melodrama. She loves music too and she waxes enthusiastic about poetry, both lyrical and epic.

Father has a more serious turn of mind. He is interested in history, politics, philology, and philosophy—and wishes the acoustics in the courtrooms in City Hall were better. He doesn't have a plethora of energy left for athletics, although he still occasionally visits a gymnasium.

And so ladies and gentlemen you will understand why I salute you tonight and say that AHEPA deserves a great deal of credit for the maintenance, preservation, growth and development of our Greek language and religion here in Connecticut and throughout the nation.

For, no matter in what part of the world the people from Greece settled they clung tenaciously to the Greek Orthodox Faith and to their Greek heritage. Yes, and in this great nation of America, AHEPA has helped to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for our country and for humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism. Through the sheer dint of hard work, unswerving belief in the principles of honesty and respect for law—and through perseverance, devotion and dedication to the faith of their fathers, members of AHEPA have established homes, raised fine families, educated their children and grandchildren, built fine churches, founded many charitable and voluntary organizations and have in the process become highly respected citizens of the United States.

We Americans of Greek descent are not afraid of hard work. And when we talk of young people, such as the young people here tonight, our second generation, they are worthy descendants of worthy parents—parents who came here as immigrants. This

second generation has now assumed the torch of professional, business and academic leadership in this City and in cities throughout the entire United States.

For me, the thrilling part of all this—that part which has a moral and a lesson from which the entire nation can learn—is that when this first generation of Greeks came to America, as did my parents, what did they bring? Not wealth, certainly little education—but they brought a resolute faith in God and deep love and respect for the Church and a desire to work long hours and work hard for their families.

And these qualities guided our parents through their endeavors and they taught their children to respect this country and its laws. And what finer inheritance—what better legacy could anyone give his children. And it is interesting and a matter of pride to note that in raising fine families many Americans of Greek descent became members of the greatest voluntary organization of its kind in the world, the Order of Ahepa—and you and the Order of Ahepa with all its Auxiliaries produced in just one generation university graduates, attorneys, politicians, surgeons, scientists, teachers, industrial giants, clergymen, engineers, outstanding businessmen, Congressmen, Mayors, Governors and today even the Vice President of the United States. There is not a single area of professional, cultural, scientific or academic activity in which these immigrants' children have not made great contributions. What a great record. I call this Enthoxotatos Thriamvos “a most glorious triumph.” And this must be a most rewarding satisfaction to those former immigrants and to those of the second and third generation who are here this evening.

To me Ahepa has been that important bridge over which the immigrant has passed into the status of an educated, successful and respected citizen. May I use an analogy. Ahepa is like a human life. A human life is like a single letter in the alphabet. Alone it can be meaningless but together with other letters it can be part of a great meaning. We Ahepans working not alone, but together, are part of this respected organization which has so much meaning. And the most enduring meanings in life come from a gift which all of us have been given—that is the gift of service. The gift of service is such an integral part of Ahepa, it is so interwoven into the cloth, the fabric, and the history of Ahepa that it has become endless—just as Ahepa is endless. Yes, Ahepa is like a vessel, the more you fill it with beauty and service the larger it becomes, and in the very process of giving ourselves we become more sensitive and more alive. Indeed service to Ahepa ideals enlarges us, and our belonging to Ahepa brings us closer to others and to ourselves, as it has done tonight.

Socrates said “Love is a gift of nature, beautiful living is a gift of wisdom.” Well, service to people through Ahepa is beautiful living—for we know that in life there can never be a sense of fulfillment on completeness unless we are giving more than we are getting, for a man who only works and votes and pays his taxes is scarcely a whole man.

The great historian Wilhelm Van Loon wrote of the ancient Greeks: “The spirit and the courage of the Greeks and their traditional dedication to Freedom, illumines the magnificent tapestry of their great democratic heritage—and the golden threads that hold it together is the keen competitive spirit of the Greeks and their constant determination to excel in anything they undertake.” I believe these words apply to today's Ahepans as well. And they certainly apply to a most distinguished and respected Ahepan who is not with us any longer—but whose great contributions to his Chapter as its President, to this District as its Governor, to the national Order as its Supreme Governor and to the Sons of Pericles as one of its founders and its first Supreme President, and in some

measure is now being memorialized by the establishment and naming of the Meriden Sons of Pericles Chapter as the William A. Vasilou Chapter. His family is here—may I ask them to please stand.

It is written in the Good Book "Except the Lord keep the City, the watchman waketh but in vain." May the Lord continue to watch over you, Ahepans of this great District, over your children and your grandchildren as you continue to walk with God—and as you continue to serve America—as people who respect law and order—and as Ahepans who respect God and country.

But there is much work for Ahepa which remains to be done. May I conclude with a quotation from one of my favorite poets, Robert Frost:

"... But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep—
And miles to go before I sleep."

SHOCKING SYPHILIS EXPERIMENT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am appalled to learn of a shocking 40-year experiment conducted by the Public Health Service during which 200 syphilis victims were denied treatment. Some were knowingly allowed to die. I submit the following article which appeared in the July 26 Washington Post telling of this incredible study:

U.S. TESTERS LET MANY DIE OF SYPHILIS
(By Jean Heller)

During a 40-year federal experiment, a group of syphilis victims was denied proper medical treatment for their disease. Some participants died as a result, but survivors now are getting whatever aid is possible, the U.S. Public Health Service says.

The experiment, conducted by the PHS was designed to determine through autopsies what damage untreated syphilis does to the human body.

Of about 600 Alabama black men who originally took part in the study, 200 or so were allowed to suffer the disease and its side effects without treatment, even after penicillin was discovered as a cure for syphilis. Treatment then probably could have saved or helped many of the experiment participants, PHS officials say.

They contend that survivors of the experiment are now too old to treat for syphilis, but add that PHS doctors are giving the men thorough physical examinations every two years and are treating them for whatever other ailments and diseases they have developed.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which oversees PHS budgets, called the study "a moral and ethical nightmare."

"It's incredible to me that such a thing could ever have happened," he said in a statement. "The Congress should give careful consideration to compensating the families of these men."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Health Subcommittee, said through a committee spokesman that he deplores the facts of the case and is concerned about whether any other such experiments exist.

The syphilis experiment, called the Tuskegee Study, began in 1932 in Tuskegee, Ala., an area which had the highest syphilis rate in the nation at the time.

When the study began, the discovery of penicillin as a cure for syphilis was still 10 years away and the general availability of the drug was 15 years away, treatment in the

1930s consisted primarily of doses of arsenic and mercury.

Of the 600 original participants in the study, one-third showed no signs of having syphilis; the others had the disease. According to PHS data, half the men with syphilis were given the arsenic-mercury treatment, but the other half, about 200 men, received no treatment for syphilis at all.

Men were persuaded to participate by promises of free transportation to and from hospitals, free hot lunches, free medical treatment for ailments other than syphilis and free burial.

Seventy-four of the untreated syphilitics were still alive last January.

Syphilis is a highly contagious infection spread through sexual contact. If left untreated it can cause blindness, deafness, deterioration of bones, teeth and the central nervous system, insanity, heart disease and death.

In 1969, the PHS' Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which has been in charge of the Tuskegee Study, reviewed records of 276 syphilitics, both treated and untreated, who participated in the experiment.

It found that seven men had died as a direct result of syphilis. Another 154 died of heart failure, but CDC officials say they cannot determine now how many of these deaths were caused by syphilis or how many additional deaths may have been linked to the disease.

PHS officials responsible for initiating the Tuskegee Study have long since retired and current PHS officials said initially they did not know their identity.

But later, a PHS official said the study was initiated in 1932 by Dr. J. R. Heller, assistant surgeon general in the service's venereal disease section, who subsequently became division chief.

Of the decision not to give penicillin to the untreated syphilitics once it became widely available, the official, Dr. J. D. Millar, said: "I doubt that it was a one-man decision. These things seldom are. Whoever was director of the VD section at that time, in 1946 or 1947, would be the most logical candidate if you had to pin it down."

Dr. Millar, current chief of the venereal disease branch of the CEC, said he did not know who headed the VD section in those years.

"But the study began when attitudes were much different on treatment and experimentation," he added. "At this point in time, with our current knowledge of treatment and the disease and the revolutionary change in approach to human experimentation. I don't believe the program would be undertaken."

Don Prince, another official in the venereal disease branch of CDC, said the Tuskegee Study has shown that the morbidity and mortality rate of untreated syphilitics was not as high as previously believed, but he said he thought the study should have been halted with penicillin treatment for the participants after World War II.

"I don't know why the decision was made in 1946 not to stop the program," Prince said. "I was unpleasantly surprised when I first came here and found out about it. It really puzzles me."

TRIBUTE TO ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, centuries ago, in an era of Grecian supremacy, the island nation endeavored to form a perfect government built on principles of citizenship.

In America, this tradition has been carried over by the Order of Ahepa—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This great organization, composed of U.S. citizens in 49 States with 430 local chapters, encourages its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor. It is their goal to promote the opening of new channels for the facilitation of disseminating culture and learning. They are also known for their assistance in the wake of natural disasters as they have established many programs of relief in various states.

July 26 should be a meaningful day, not only for all active members of AHEPA, but additionally for all U.S. citizens who cherish the rights of citizenship and who are equally willing to accept the accompanying duties by becoming involved in civic affairs. This fine organization claims the honor of listing such members as Harry S. Truman, Spiro T. Agnew, and many Cabinet members, Senators, Representatives, State, and local officials, and a host of other hardworking people from all walks of life.

And, so, Mr. Speaker, it is with humble appreciation that I pay tribute to AHEPA, in this her 50th year of service to our country.

SALUTE TO AHEPA

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this year of 1972 marks a special anniversary for all Americans of Greek descent, for it is the 50th anniversary of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America. As a part of this jubilee celebration, it is fitting that we pause for a moment to pay tribute to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—on its 50th birthday.

Founded on July 26, 1922 in Atlanta, Ga., AHEPA has grown large and prosperous with some 430 local chapters. Throughout its first-half century, AHEPA has contributed significantly to the improvement of American life.

AHEPA gives to the relief of victims of natural disasters; it helps provide for orphans; it offers scholarships to worthy students; it helps build and maintain health centers; it encourages participation in civic affairs. This, Mr. Speaker, is AHEPA and generosity and love for his fellow man is the trait of an Ahepan.

Joined with its affiliated organizations, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena, AHEPA has always given generously and vigorously to those in need, both here in America and throughout the world. It has done so with the same spirit which marked the life of the late spiritual leader of all orthodoxy, His Holiness Athenagoras I, Archbishop of Constantinople and New Rome and Ecumenical Patriarch, who had said that his goal was "to work for each individual."

Today, as AHEPA celebrates its 50th birthday and next month in Atlanta as it will officially commemorate this anniversary at its gala convention, I commend AHEPA for its accomplishments and encourage it to continue fostering that vitality which embodies the highest ideals of its Hellenic traditions and orthodox spirituality.

And, to its members and my many AHEPA friends, I say "sinxaritiria kai eis anoteria."

WHO PAYS TAXES?

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in view of the growing concern over the size of the budget deficit and election year oratory over tax reform, I believe that the editorial in the Press Publications, which serves communities in western Cook County, of July 21, was especially appropriate.

The editorial follows:

WHO PAYS TAXES

Let's not be duped about who pays the taxes in this country! This is an election year and the cries of "increase tax on business" and "decrease tax on individuals" will become louder as November draws nearer.

Once we accept the basic premise that a business must yield an adequate return "after taxes" to its investors, it automatically follows that all taxes, including Federal Income Taxes, are nothing more than the cost of doing business and are added to the sale price of the product.

The only people who pay taxes in this country are the people who ultimately purchase and use a product. That's not "businesses," that's you and me.

So the next time somebody wants to sock it to big business to pay the taxes, just remember who will wind up paying them in the end.

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

HON. EARL L. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Farm Safety Week—July 25 to 31. It is the time to pay tribute to the farmers of America, the backbone of our society, as well as to strive toward greater safety in agricultural technology. As President Nixon announced in his National Farm Safety Week proclamation:

Let us strive to bring the technology of safety to agriculture as successfully as we have brought to it the technology of production.

We all know that farming can be hazardous when proper tools are not used, precautions are not taken, and safety procedures are not followed. Statistically, farming is as dangerous as industry in terms of the number of deaths per 100,000 workers. In his proclamation, the President recognized the cost of farm accidents, not only in terms of dollars, but

far more importantly, in terms of disruption of family life and of pain.

Agriculture is unparalleled in its advancement and in its abundance of new technology. Modern farm equipment has improved designs and it has personal protective equipment which has contributed tremendously to the cause of farm safety. These improvements will continue under the urging of the Federal Government and with the efforts of the farmer as he strives for continued production increases.

As a constituent of mine, Dr. Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture has said:

We have been stressing that we need to increase income for the average farmer for his remarkable productivity. He, too often, has not received his fair share in the marketplace. As much as we stress the importance of increasing farm income, I hope our economic concern for farmers does not obscure our genuine interest in the safety and well-being of farm families and farm workers as they produce the food for the rest of us.

During National Farm Safety Week, let us call to mind the great benefits to society provided by our farmers and let us work to improve agricultural safety and income.

NATIONAL POLICE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION DAY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the National Police Reserve Officers Association is a dedicated group of men whose heroic deeds go largely unnoticed by the general public. The NPROA is the reserve branch of the National Police Officers Association. Its membership consists of reserve and auxiliary police, private detectives, railroad and civil defense police and citizens interested in law enforcement in their communities.

With the desire to honor these sentinels of law and order, Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles has drafted a proclamation calling for a National Police Reserve Officers Association Day. I applaud this initiative and would like to bring this proclamation to the attention of my colleagues:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the National Police Reserve Officers Association is dedicated to the democratic principles which have made our country great; and

Whereas, the National Police Reserve Officers Association has a membership of men and women devoted to the preservation of law and order; and

Whereas, the law and order of our society rests in the capable hands of the loyal members of the National Police Reserve Officers Association; and

Whereas, the National Police Reserve Officers Association is carrying out an educational program to train more effective and devoted law enforcement officials; and

Whereas, a better America depends on the unselfish dedication and devotion of all men and women who constitute the members of the National Police Reserve Officers Association; and

Whereas, it is in the public interest to recognize the patriotism and loyalty of the members of the National Police Reserve Officers Association

Now, therefore, I, Sam Yorty, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, hereby declare the day of _____, 1972, as National Police Reserve Officers Association Day and call upon all our citizens to stop in their labors and recognize this great organization.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association today celebrates its golden anniversary. On this important occasion commemorating 50 years of service and achievement, it is my pleasure to pay special tribute to the Order of Ahepa.

Founded in 1922, the Order of Ahepa has consistently demonstrated dedication and commitment to a variety of worthy, humane causes. Emergency relief programs, civic and community projects, scholarships and aid to the needy people throughout the world have been the hallmark of this organization's remarkable contributions to fellow human beings. A list of Order of Ahepa activities is indeed impressive. It includes relief to Florida hurricane victims, Mississippi flood victims, Corinth earthquake victims, as well as war orphans of Greece and fatherless children of refugees in the Near East, sponsorship of national scholarships, U.S. war-bond drives, and the Dr. Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute in Miami.

The Order of Ahepa objectives are many, yet they are all directed toward "improving and bettering our social, moral, and family life" through active participation in political, civic, social, and commercial affairs. In addition to promoting a better and more comprehensive understanding of Hellenism and the Hellenic culture, the Order is more particularly a champion of education and an advocate of human kindness.

The Order of Ahepa is to be congratulated for a half century of service to people. It is my pleasure to pay special tribute to the officers and members of the Order's New Britain chapter, including Demetrius Koumaris, president; Peter Sakalakos, vice president; James Joannides, secretary; and Andrew Peterson, treasurer. I applaud their many accomplishments and extend my very best wishes to all Order of Ahepa chapters on this important occasion.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, both as a person intensely interested in Africa and in my role as member of the Subcommittee on Africa of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, it is an honor and privilege for me to salute Ethiopia's

great leader. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I on this 80th birthday.

Brilliant chief of Africa's and Christendom's most ancient land, His Majesty has earned the love and respect of subjects and non-Ethiopians alike. This accomplishment is manifold. For his countrymen, he may be best remembered for the infinite skill with which he has combined tradition and science in helping to shape a modern, developing Ethiopia. For his fellow Africans, he may be best remembered as the principal pillar around which the Organization for African Unity was formed and developed. For the rest of humanity, he may be best remembered for his brave resistance to aggression and for his enormous contributions to creating and maintaining peace in Africa and elsewhere in the world. For everyone, he will surely be remembered as one of the towering figures of our time.

We, in the United States, are particularly thankful for the friendship which we have long shared with the Government and people of Ethiopia. We of the House of Representatives are delighted that one of our former members, the Honorable E. Ross Adair, has the privilege of serving as American ambassador to Ethiopia, where he has done a superb job in developing further friendly and fruitful ties with the Ethiopian Government and people.

In expressing to His Majesty our deep appreciation for his outstanding contribution to that friendship, I should also like to wish him continuing good health. May he fully savor the satisfactions which the thanks of a grateful humanity should engender.

MESSAGE OF GREETING TO AHEPA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to extend greetings to the Order of Ahepa upon the occasion of its golden anniversary.

AHEPA stands for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, this organization has provided 50 years of outstanding service to our country.

During World War II, AHEPA sold \$500 million in U.S. war bonds and before and after that time it has worked to alleviate the suffering of millions in need, both in our own country and abroad.

In addition to its philanthropic activities, AHEPA has as one of its goals "To instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship." At a time when many in our country speak only in terms of rights and privileges, AHEPA has made it clear that the good citizen also has responsibilities.

AHEPA has helped Americans to understand more about the cultural contributions of Greece which is the cradle of our Western civilization. Our very ideas of democratic government and the

rule of law stem, in large measure, from the lessons we have learned from the ancient Greek city-states.

American nationality has always been unique. It has not been based on common ethnic origins, or on common race, or on common religion. It has been based, instead, on a common commitment to a free society. Organizations such as AHEPA serve to strengthen that commitment. Americans who are proud of their ancestry are Americans who will be concerned with the kind of world they leave to their posterity.

It is my hope that AHEPA, in its next 50 years, will make as significant a contribution to our national life and to the cause of international goodwill as it has in its first 50 years. It is in the interest of all Americans that it do so.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This non-political and nonsectarian fraternal organization, founded 50 years ago in Atlanta, Ga., has won international recognition for outstanding contributions in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement.

The organization's list of national and international contributions is far-reaching and includes such programs as relief of Florida hurricane victims, contributions for fatherless children of refugees through the Near East relief, contributions to hospitals and health centers in Greece, national scholarships to worthy students, to name but a few.

In addition, local chapters have continued activities within the community in the areas of education and civic improvement.

The objectives of the Order of Ahepa include instruction of its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government and recognition of the privileges of citizenship, encouragement of interest and participation in the political, civic and social life of the community, and the promotion of good fellowship.

As we extend congratulations to the Order of Ahepa on 50 years of service and accomplishment, we look forward to their continued dedication to the betterment of American life.

ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to com-

mend and congratulate the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, known as the Order of Ahepa, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary today.

During the past half century, AHEPA has made countless contributions to the betterment of American life.

The dedication of its members to the betterment of American education, civic participation, community involvement, international relations, and family life is a goal toward which all Americans should strive. During the past 50 years, the order has constantly promoted loyalty to the United States, instructed its members in the fundamental rights of all mankind, instilled in its organization a tremendous appreciation of the privileges of citizenship and promoted an awareness of the needs of their fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I offer my heartiest congratulations to AHEPA on this, its 50th anniversary. I wish for its members continued success in the promulgation of the American ideal throughout their future. I particularly congratulate those members from western New York who now hold local or State office in the order: Angelo E. Pefanis, Tasos Kellaris, Chris Liaros, Nick Kafasis, and George Carcales.

AHEPA CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today the Order of Ahepa was founded in Atlanta, Ga., by a group of citizens intent on promoting loyalty to the United States and encouraging its members to actively participate in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of endeavors in our country. At the same time, AHEPA founders wished to promote a better understanding of the attributes and ideals of the Hellenic culture. These were just a few of the early goals that were laid down 50 years ago, and today we see the many achievements of this outstanding organization. More than 400 local chapters of AHEPA stretch across 49 States, Canada, and Australia.

Their members have given generously to many worthy causes during the last half century, primarily aiding in the relief of flood, fire, and earthquake victims around the world.

Local chapters also sponsor individual programs to help disaster victims in their own communities and I have seen the good work of the San Diego and El Cajon chapters in my own congressional district. They are to be congratulated and I know that all of us in the House wish them and all others in AHEPA many more years of success on this their golden anniversary.