

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POWER CRISIS

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, last week New York City experienced an electrical power crisis that, in the words of one expert observer, is going to become a way of life for this country. Electrical equipment went off in every borough except Staten Island in periods of time ranging from 15 minutes to 15 hours. Power shortages were also experienced in Michigan and Rhode Island last week. Assuring adequate fuel and energy supplies under environmentally acceptable conditions is one of the major problems facing our country.

The following article from the New York Times Weekend Review of Sunday, July 23, summarizes the problems experienced around the Nation last week:

POWER CRISIS: BETTER TO LIGHT A CANDLE AND CURSE

"From now on, this is going to be a way of life." The speaker: John Carver, former Commissioner of the Federal Power Commission, talking from an air-conditioned committee office on Capitol Hill. His subject: New York City in the age of the power crisis.

Any doubts that New York had come of age were dispelled last week. Temperatures in the 90's—and a smoggy inversion—sent residents running for air-conditioned apartments and offices, placing a record-breaking load on Consolidated Edison's power capacity. Equipment failures added to the utility's woes. The upshot: Air-conditioners, electric clocks and light bulbs tripped off at one time or another in every borough except Staten Island, for periods of time ranging from 15 minutes to 15 hours. And hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, feeling the effects of powerlessness, found it better to light a candle—and curse Con Ed's darkness.

South Brooklyn went out at 9:45 P.M. last Monday. Firemen climbed 14 flights of stairs at the Brooklyn Veterans Administration Hospital to begin hand operation of an electric respirator and rocking bed that was keeping a patient alive. Tony Portello dragged huge sides of beef to the basement when the refrigeration in his meat market failed. Felicia Salmonese had to throw out the hand-made potato salad and rice pudding in her delicatessen on Bay Ridge Avenue.

But the problems in Brooklyn were only the beginning. Outages, as the blackout is euphemistically known, began springing up elsewhere.

Riverdale in the Bronx, areas of Queens, scattered portions of Manhattan found their voltages diminished or in some cases slashed completely as blue and white Con Edison trucks rushed from block to block seeking to hold together a system that appeared to be disintegrating in the 90-degree heat. (The company called it a "heat storm," a new addition to the lexicon of suffering.)

"Their reserve is so marginal they simply can't afford the loss of a single one of their major units," said Lester M. Stuzin, chief of the state power system planning division of the New York Public Service Commission in Albany.

The crisis seemed to divide itself into two distinct facets—the immediate problem of collapsing "networks" and the longer-range

question of supply, or just where the power will continue to come from.

The loss of power to 200,000 customers in Brooklyn Monday night was caused by a failure of six of the 10 "feeder lines," the 27,000-volt high-tension power lines that in the countryside sit atop row upon row of steel-girdered towers but in New York City are crowded together beneath the pavements.

Under normal loads—at 3 o'clock in the morning or on a mid-winter afternoon—the remaining four lines leading into Bay Ridge, Sunset Park and Gowanus could have taken up the slack. But they too were running at full tilt, carrying every volt they could handle. To prevent a burnout and collapse of the whole network, Con Edison executives ordered a shutdown.

The post mortem on the six offending cables has still not been completed. But a combination of age, cracks in their lead sheaths, water seepage and, of course, the tremendous heat building up under the pavements were all blamed for the failures there and in scores of other scattered locations throughout the city.

With regard to the demands on capacity, "they were lucky," one P.S.C. official said of Con Ed. "So far they haven't had to go for more than a 5 per cent reduction throughout their network, and the consumer can't really feel that appreciably. But when you get to the next increment, 8 per cent, then things begin to happen." At that point, home air-conditioners cut out, television sets dim, lights glow feebly.

And the statistics did not look encouraging: Last month, Con Edison estimated the highest possible peak demand at 8,400,000 kilowatts. And, it figured, it could supply 10,598,000 kilowatts—an apparently hefty cushion.

But that cushion includes 600,000 kilowatts from the Bowline plant in upstate New York. And Bowline only last Thursday conducted its first tentative tests with live steam and has still to produce a single kilowatt of power.

Moreover, Con Edison estimates that on an average day about 2.3 million kilowatts of power generators are out of service—so-called "unavailable capacity." Last week, however, there was one day with more than three-million kilowatts worth of generators out. And, despite hundreds of thousands of kilowatts purchased from contributing power companies as far away as Ontario Hydroelectric Company in Canada and in New England, there were still problems.

High-tension long-distance transmission lines quickly reached their capacity and, in one crucial case in Dutchess County, failed completely. The Long Island Lighting Company lost its 300,000-kilowatt third generator at Northport, L.I., and dropped out of the grid. And gas turbines at Ravenswood in Queens and a conventional unit at Astoria failed at crucial periods, the P.S.C. said.

"Why us?" was a question millions of New Yorkers were asking last week. "Why doesn't it happen in other large cities?" One answer: To some degree it does. Power companies serving Detroit and outlying areas of Michigan cut voltages by 5 per cent last Thursday for five hours. Electrical storms and other "acts of God" cost the New England Power Exchange some 500,000 kilowatts of power last week. One result was that Rhode Island was almost completely blacked out for a period.

But, in general, Con Edison's problems are unique. No other utility carries so high a power load. While Con Edison was forecasting last month a peak demand of 8,400,000 kilowatts this summer, the Los Angeles De-

partment of Water and Power was predicting only a 3,445,000 kilowatt high.

Moreover, environmentalists hereabouts have had particular success in blocking construction of new power plants. One of their concerns: The air pollution such plants would produce. It's all something of a vicious circle. Smog descends . . . use of air-conditioners soars . . . power supply falls short, in part for lack of new capacity . . . which had been short-circuited by fears of—smog.

JEWISH SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT NIXON

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, a letter by Rabbi Pinchas N. Gross, published and widely circulated by the Baltimore Jewish Times of July 21, 1972, is of particular interest. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

ELECTION OF MCGOVERN SEEN PERIL TO ISRAEL

SIR: The article by Boris Smolar in your July 7 issue on the forthcoming presidential election was too "pareve," and requires a reaction in order to have a more realistic attitude toward this problem.

I have been a registered Democrat all the years of my ability to vote and never thought of the possibility of ever supporting the Republicans. But this year is an exception! And I hope that every conscious Jew will share my views that the election of George McGovern to the presidency of the United States could turn out to be a catastrophe for the State of Israel. Let, therefore, the admonition of the Prophet Isaiah "For Zion's sake I shall not hold my peace and for Jerusalem's sake I will not be silent" awaken us to work hard for the re-election of President Nixon.

Let no conscious Jew be deceived by the recent statements of McGovern, in order to get Jewish votes. His record on Israel and other Jewish interests is horrible and frightening and could be disastrous to Israel's security. He voted in 1970 against loans to Israel for the purchase of vital military supplies, and in 1971 he again voted against military loans and economic assistance to Israel.

In 1971 McGovern expressed a desire for the "internationalization of the city of Jerusalem," and at the same time he called on Israel to return the Golan Heights. He suggested boundaries basically like those before the Six-Day War, which three times caused Arab aggression against Israel.

When Nasser in 1969 began the War of Attrition and Israel defended itself through its flights across the Suez Canal, McGovern said that the United States' sale of aircraft to Israel "should not be made available for forays over Arab territory." If the United States had listened to McGovern's advice, Egypt's War of Attrition could have been disastrous for Israel.

And one more fact. How good can McGovern be for the survival of Israel if he is so liked by the New Left with its anti-Jewish and anti-Israel attitudes, and so welcomed by the Arab aggressors? As late as April 1972, the Arab propagandist in this

country, M. T. Mehdi, endorsed McGovern with the following words: "Although he (McGovern) has been wishy-washy on the Middle East, his general position on questions of justice and racism has been good, and he offers the best hope . . . of making the correct decisions on Palestine if and when he would be confronted with the problem."

The record of Richard Nixon for the safeguard of the State of Israel is not only reflected in his unprecedented acts but also in the attitude of the Government of Israel. Between the lines of the statements of Golda Meir, Abba Eban, Moshe Dayan and Yigal Allon, you can notice how anxious they are to see the re-election of President Nixon. And don't forget that all of them are Socialists and Nixon represents classic capitalism . . .

Space does not permit me to elaborate on McGovern's threat also to the security of America itself, and on his strange views on many domestic issues, Jewish and general, which a Humphrey, a Muskie or a Jackson would not have agreed to.

It is my hope that my colleagues in the rabbinate, who usually don't mix in politics, will this year see fit to express their views. To be neutral this year means to be indifferent to the vital issues concerning Israel's existence and to the welfare of the Jewish community in this country.

Finally, my views expressed are personal and I am not speaking for my organization, the RZA.

Rabbi PINCHAS N. GROSS.

H.R. 15144—PROVIDING MANDATORY PRISON TERMS FOR THE USE OF A FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING A FEDERAL CRIME

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the gun has become a tool of the trade for the killers and hoodlums in America.

He uses guns in over half of this Nation's murders, which increased a sharp 10 percent in the first 6 months of 1971.

Armed robberies, in which guns were used two-thirds of the time, jumped 19 percent.

Aggravated assaults with guns showed a marked 15-percent increase over 1970.

Meanwhile, from January through September of last year, 87 policemen were gunned down by armed hoodlums.

There has been a lot of tough talk and a wide range of proposals—from shoot-to-kill to banning all firearms, from the automatic death penalty to the seizure of any weapon.

But, despite all the talk, things are worse today, and violence is increasing virtually everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, crime and violence in the country are a national scandal. Equally scandalous is the administration of justice to those brought to trial for dangerous weapons violations.

In New York, there were 2,946 arrests for dangerous weapons violations in 1970. Of those convicted, only 8 percent received a jail sentence, and then for only a few months. The remainder were let go with only a slap on the wrist.

In Washington, D.C., those who violate the dangerous weapon statute have a two-out-of-three chance of not receiving a single day in jail. And even when imprisonment does result in such cases, that imprisonment is normally far less than that which is authorized.

Mr. Speaker, we must create an atmosphere in which it is known by everyone, beyond any doubt, that using a gun illegally will be dealt with surely and effectively by the criminal justice system.

In this regard, on May 24, 1972, I introduced H.R. 15144. The thrust of this measure is directed at the criminal who abuses the gun, the individual who, through his own actions, jeopardizes the rights and lives of honest, law-abiding citizens.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, would provide for a mandatory 5- to 10-year prison sentence for using a gun during the commission of a Federal crime on the first offense. This 5- to 10-year jail term would be in addition to the penalty for committing the crime.

Under present law, a person who robs a bank is subject to a jail sentence of 20 years.

If my bill, H.R. 15144, were enacted, that person—if he used a gun during the commission of the crime—would be subject to an additional jail sentence of 5 to 10 years, for a total of 25 to 30 years in prison.

If a person has been convicted for illegally using a firearm on a previous occasion, on a second conviction that individual would be subject to a mandatory prison sentence of from 10 years to life—in addition to the normal sentence for committing the crime.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this bill would effectively curb the illegal use of guns without penalizing the law-abiding citizens. This measure would remove one of the most important tools of the trade from the inventory of the punks and hoodlums who have terrorized our communities for far too long.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE AND NUTRITION LABELING

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the Food Distribution Division of the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has designed a new program to provide nutrition information on the label of foods offered by the Federal Government through the food distribution program to low-income families.

I am particularly interested in this, and as a member of the Senate-Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, I have heard a great deal of testimony relating to the need for better consumer information on the nutritional value of foods. This is particularly important for low-income people who by

necessity must be very careful in their selection of foods.

On October 21, 1971, I introduced S. 2734, the Nutritional Labeling Act. This legislation is designed to assist consumers by requiring that information relating to the nutritional value of food commodities is included on the label of such commodities.

Since the Food and Nutrition Service has developed its own program in this area, I asked USDA to prepare for me a memorandum describing the new program. I believe this information will be of general interest to the Senate; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the memorandum be printed in the RECORD.

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

NEW LABELS FOR FOODS DONATED TO FAMILIES

In recent years there have been many improvements in the Food Distribution Program for families which fulfills an important role in efforts to eliminate hunger and malnutrition by supplying a variety of high quality foods, attractively and interestingly packaged and labeled. A broader assortment of foods has been made available, and since 1968, the amount of food distributed to families has about doubled.

The focus of the Program has also broadened from strict adherence to removing farm surpluses from the market, the aim of the program as it was originally conceived in the 1930's, to emphasis on meeting the food needs and preferences of the low-income participants.

The nutritional value of the foods offered to States for distribution to families has improved so that the family package now contains 100 percent or more of the Recommended Dietary Allowances for protein, iron, calcium, Vitamins A and C, thiamin, and riboflavin and 80 percent of needed calories. Enrichment and fortification are used wherever possible to increase the nutritional value of donated foods. Extensive outreach and educational materials are available to help program participants use these foods and to gain maximum benefit from the variety available.

To further aid in program effectiveness the labels for donated foods have now been redesigned to increase their educational value and encourage better use of the foods by recipients. On the commercial market food package labels have long been recognized as an important aspect of the merchandising, selection and buying processes. Correspondingly, the new brightly colored labels for USDA-donated foods are designed to present and merchandise an attractive and desirable food package within distribution centers, and to encourage recipients to use the foods and return for more in succeeding months.

Donated foods can provide recipients with a key to good nutrition, but the Department realizes that to use the foods wisely and to select the combinations of food needed everyday, extensive consumer education is needed. Therefore, the format of the new designs and information are presented to realize full utilization of the educational possibilities of food package labels. These labels highlight the Department's concern about the particular needs of all donated food recipients, and they will especially benefit those who have low reading levels or are illiterate.

The principle function of labels for donated foods is to identify and describe the foods both verbally and graphically, and to provide information on use. A similar style

and design treatment are used on all the labels to unify the wide range of food products distributed. Two color designs plus a distinctive graphic treatment create an eye-catching label appeal.

Illustrations on the front panels of all labels clearly identify package contents. The illustrations, stylized down to the simplest form, depict the enclosed food or types of dishes that can be prepared from the package contents. As a general rule, the color of the illustration corresponds to the color of the food to further assist recipients in the identification process. The style of type chosen for the product's name and its properties (variety, style, packing medium, etc.) is easy to read and attractive. The Spanish name of each food appears directly below the product name on the front panel of all labels.

Storage suggestions for both before and after the package is opened are included to help recipients maintain product quality and nutritive value, and to prevent contamination. Recipes, use suggestions, serving ideas, and drawings to illustrate the basic preparation steps or mixing directions are included as available space on individual labels permits. Information in Spanish such as recipes and mixing instructions appear on labels of all foods requiring reconstitution or mixing.

Donated foods, combined correctly, can provide a basis for the variety of different types of food needed daily. Therefore, a nutrition education symbol representing the Basic Four Food Groups is featured on labels of all products which fall into one of the four categories. The symbols are color keyed to the front panel illustrations or coded for quick group identification, and printed information supports the symbol in greater detail. For example, on the label for green beans the illustration and square in the Daily Food Guide symbol representing the Vegetable-Fruit Group are both green. The message beneath the symbol reads, "Everyday eat foods from each Group. Green Beans are in the Vegetable-Fruit Group."

Since the Meat Group contains many different types of foods, the message accompanying the symbol on products in this category is more detailed. For example, the script accompanying the symbol on the dry bean label states, "Everyday eat foods from each Group. Dry Beans are in the Meat Group which also includes meat, fish, poultry, eggs, split peas, lentils, and peanut butter."

A complete explanation of each category in the Daily Food Guide including the foods in each Group and the number of servings needed daily appears on selected labels where space permits. This Guide is a simple, workable plan to help recipients serve balanced meals and to aid in local nutrition education activities. By following the Guide and selecting from the wide range of donated foods distributed, a basis for choosing the foods needed daily to supply necessary nutrients is available.

As required other label information given includes the net quantity of contents, listing of ingredients, a statement or inspection shield or mark to indicate that the product was inspected for wholesomeness plus statements on enrichment or fortification, if applicable. The wording to indicate name of distributor has been changed from "Donated by the Department for Food Help Programs" to "Distributed by USDA in cooperation with State and local governments for Food Help Programs." The USDA shield appears on most labels and further identifies the foods as being distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

Labels for donated foods have been redesigned to function not only as more effective food package labels but also to serve as nutrition education tools for those working with recipients on the local level and to educate recipients themselves on an individual basis. The new labels, which have already appeared on some donated foods and will be

on all packages in the near future, are a considerable departure from the past in style, format, and color. Presenting donated foods in packages with more colorful, educational labels is an attempt to increase participant's satisfaction with and use of these foods, thereby furthering efforts to end hunger and malnutrition in this country.

AGNEW THE LOGICAL CHOICE OF NIXON

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's stated preference for Vice President SPIRO AGNEW as his running mate in the 1972 campaign was not only anticipated in Tennessee and other Southern States, it was the only selection that could be made insofar as most observers of the political scene down South are concerned.

An editorial in the Nashville Banner, "Agnew the Logical Choice of Nixon," is in harmony with our thinking and states the case very well for a Vice President who has served with distinction and has earned the right to continue in this capacity.

The editorial follows:

AGNEW THE LOGICAL CHOICE OF NIXON

Political logic as well as the personal team relationship—and the recognized stature of the man in public service—sustained the judgment of President Nixon in his announced choice of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew as his 1972 running-mate.

Though it terminated a spate of speculation, most of it unfounded, it hardly occasioned great surprise. It was Mr. Nixon's view as vouchsafed in January that "You should not break up a winning combination" and the statement spoke volumes in terms of both personal and team confidence. That was, of course, six months before the Democratic choice was determined, but it was reiterated in the development disclosed Saturday, whether or not the Chief Executive had any notions of change.

Mr. Agnew is a man of notable political stature in his own right; a man who brought to the 1968 campaign the considerable executive prestige he had acquired as a Governor of Maryland, admired and respected by fellow executives irrespective of party labels. Staunchly conservative, the designation is more than a tag of convenient classification. His rugged individualism and complete frankness in speaking his mind embrace more than the unswerving Constitutional concept in matters of governmental operation. They relate to conscientious treatment of citizen responsibility.

The President and the Vice President as top members of this administrative team are truly representative of the broad spectrum—Republican and Democratic alike in general identification—which does not embrace the ultra liberalism with which the opposition elements are affiliated. The President has chosen as his runningmate again, the man who symbolizes so strongly the working conservatism bespeaking a major strength in support of the national policies, both domestic and foreign, upon which the upcoming contest will be predicated.

With a sensitivity for the public interest, the Vice President has rendered great service through his office on the home front—a legislative tenure helping with advance-

ment of administrative measures; and defending them as a plain-spoken advocate in state and local appearances when occasion demanded over the nation. He has been the President's able representative, and a Good Will Ambassador, on working visits to many lands. In the pattern of president in recent year enhancing the office itself, he has prepared himself for the increased responsibility should that contingency arise.

As mentioned, it does not surprise that he is the President's choice. Millions concur.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION JOHN A. VOLPE ON OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, at the 1972 transportation conference of the American Society of Civil Engineers on July 17, 1972, the Secretary of Transportation, Hon. John A. Volpe, spoke on the role of technology in our transportation system.

Technological advances in transportation should be used to balance our system so that all modes can be operated at their optimum level. The Department of Transportation has outlined four major thrusts for fiscal year 1973.

The first of these programs is for expanded research. The Department of Transportation has engaged in extensive research since 1968 to reach this overall goal of a balanced system. Mr. Volpe points out that safety and environmental factors must be foremost in mind in any transportation reorganization. The last program is to revamp urban transportation facilities. It is becoming more and more vital that commuters switch from private to public transit systems. These comments deserve the consideration of Congress.

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

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

REMARKS BY U.S. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION JOHN A. VOLPE

I am truly honored and delighted to have this opportunity to be with you today for the opening of the Society's Transportation Conference. A.S.C.E. is to be complimented for organizing this forum, and for enlisting such an outstanding array of support organizations—co-sponsors representing virtually every mode of transportation.

I always feel a great rapport with civil engineers, having served my hitch with the Seabees in World War II, and being a past president of the Society of American Military Engineers.

And of course in my public positions over the last two decades I have dealt continually with men (and women too, of course) who are dedicating their talents and abilities to the design, construction and management of our great engineering advances.

We all learned in high school physics that Archimedes claimed he could move the world if he had a lever long enough.

We are extremely close to having that lever in our hands today—and now, more so

than ever before—what we do with our leverage as we build for the future is of vital importance. This is especially true in transportation, and I welcome this chance to share some thoughts with you today.

As you are all well aware, there are several conflicting viewpoints on the role of technological improvement in transportation. There are those who very simplistically say "we can build it, so we must build it." On the other hand, there are those who would call a dead-halt to all further sophistication and indeed—would even have us return to some point in the past when life was allegedly a bit simpler and less involved.

As is generally the case in something like this, the answer—to me at least—lies somewhere in the middle.

I, for one, don't want to go back to those days just 150 years ago when the work week was 72 hours, average pay was \$275 a year, a distance of 20 miles comprised a weekend trip, and male-life expectancy was about 38 years.

By the same token, I don't look forward to a world in which the air is polluted with death-dealing gases, the land is bombarded with radioactivity, and the water is saturated with uncontrolled wastes.

You don't want those extremes either, do you? Of course not!

In over-reacting to what technology is capable of doing, too many people tend to put a clamp on what technology *should* be doing.

So, in addressing myself to the advertised topic here today—"our emerging National Transportation Policy"—let me begin with a brief statement outlining our basic transportation concept within the Department.

To this Administration, transportation means "mobility." And mobility requires that we develop and improve *all* modes so each will be able to best serve the purpose for which it was designed—economically, efficiently, and safely. Our ultimate objective, of course, is to create a truly balanced transportation system.

This can only be achieved, however, if we develop *all* of our systems on a truly intermodal basis, and by putting the most emphasis in areas where the greatest need exists.

For Fiscal Year 1973—which started the first of this month—we are aiming at four major program thrusts as we address ourselves to the basic needs. (I might note that these are parallel thrusts, and just because I list them 1-2-3-4 doesn't mean that any one takes greater precedence than the others.)

First, we recognize a crying need for expanded research and development activity in transportation. Back in 1968 the Department spent about \$150 million on transportation research.

By 1972 we had that figure up to \$300 million, and in Fiscal '73 it is 450 million. We want better capability for the future, because we know as well as anyone that today's answers won't meet tomorrow's needs. For instance we know that the demand for transportation capacity will have doubled by 1990, but we also know that a simple doubling of the number of cars, trucks, buses, trains, ships, planes, highways and airports would make our problems increase geometrically. New systems—and new interfaces between the modes—are needed now as we look to the years ahead.

Second, we must continually provide for increased safety in transportation—in all of the modes. The critical matter at the moment is highway safety, with some 50,000 deaths a year (150 a day), but the potential for disaster exists throughout transportation, and safety measures and standards must continually be established and upgraded.

Third, all of us recognize as no generation has before, that we must pay full and close attention to the environmental impact of all

that we plan and build. I know that those of you in highway construction especially have your own occasional thoughts about the National Environmental Protection Act, and the required Environmental Impact Statements. But I am also aware of the long-standing determination of responsible builders that we leave the land better than it was when we found it. Frustrations among those who are settled in the status quo are justifiable when the long-range goal is so obviously worthwhile. Of course environmental quality costs more—but it's worth more, too, and this is and will be a quality Nation!

The fourth major thrust for Fiscal '73—and here we get a little more specific because the need is so readily evident—lies in revitalizing our urban transportation facilities.

This is imperative if we are to maintain livable cities, and we are aiming to accomplish this revitalization with a substantial concentration of major resources. (Perhaps you could call them our A-B-C-D resources—ability, brains, cash, and determination.)

The object is two-fold.

First, we want to get at least some commuters—who hit the city streets only twice a day—out of their cars and back into public transportation. In the 20 years from 1950 to 1970 public transportation lost more than 7 billion annual riders and the fleet was depleted by 25,000 vehicles. They were sacrificed to that private transit system, the family car, and as a result most of our cities find themselves dangerously near their own sacrificial altar. Now it is necessary to lure many of those riders back to public transportation that is convenient, competitive and attractive. In some of our larger cities this may mean fixed right-of-way rapid transit, but in the vast majority of urban centers it means better buses on better schedules making better utilization of rights-of-way already in place.

The second objective is to realize that any mass transit system is considerably more than a shuttle for shoppers and commuters. It is a vital community service for those who cannot or do not drive. This includes the young and the old, the handicapped, the infirm and the economically disadvantaged. These are the people who now exist without mobility in cities glutted with it. Certainly, this is the result of an imbalanced system, and it must be corrected.

Two years ago, President Nixon foresaw this situation. He said then: "Highway building has been our greatest success story in the past two decades . . . now we must write a similar success story for mass transportation in the 1970's."

The world is well aware of the tremendous engineering job that was done in creating our magnificent Interstate and Federal Aid Highway System. This Nation's ability to travel between cities is a phenomenon that is envied throughout the world.

Now let's apply the same know-how—the same ability, brains and dedication—to freeing the congestion *within* our cities!

Let's determine that this is a top-priority matter, and let's work together to make our cities work! That's what this Administration wants to do, and we want your help in doing it. To implement this thinking, the President proposed and Congress passed the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1970. We feel this philosophy is working. Surely, the cultivation of improved mass transit offers one of the cheaper solutions to big city problems, including pollution and congestion. To achieve these ends, the Act called for raising the level of urban transportation assistance from \$130 million in 1968 to \$600 million in 1972 and \$1 billion for FY 1973. This will not only allow large metropolitan areas to plan and put into effect new systems and to improve existing systems, it will also make possible major advances towards a truly balanced National Transportation System.

Our most recent effort to attain this bal-

ance is our proposal to make a portion of the Highway Trust Fund available to finance urban transportation projects on a local-option basis. Our proposal would create a single category of funding for capital investment for any needed public, surface transportation facility. Under this bill, local elected officials will be able to choose the kind of urban transportation investments which will give them the most for their money. Thus, decision making will be taken out of Washington and put in the hands of knowledgeable local officials, where it belongs.

The key words are "choose the kind of urban transportation investments which will give them the most for their money."

Now I am sure that a number of you have heard of this proposal as a "raid on the Trust Fund," or a "diversion of highway money," or some such phrasing. That simply isn't true.

If the states and the metropolitan areas want to use every last penny of this new category of funding for highway construction, they are free to go right ahead and do just that! The difference is simply that they no longer would *have* to use every last penny for highways. They would be using that money for transportation, pure and simple, and the priorities would be established at the local level by those who know the problems best.

There are those, too, who claim that allowing a portion of this money to be used for purposes other than the design and construction of highways "breaks faith" with those who have been paying the highway user taxes. Not so. To my way of thinking, the average American who puts money into the Trust Fund through fuel and accessory taxes isn't categorically after the construction of more miles of pavement. He's after better transportation. There isn't a motorist or trucker or bus company in the country who wants to build new highways only to find them filled with crawling bumper-to-bumper traffic twice a day. Why build 60-mile-an-hour freeways when traffic creeps along at a snails pace?

What we want to do with the Urban Fund is provide commuters with an alternative—to get them into buses and transit systems so as to reduce congestion—and open up our highway system for those who do have a legitimate reason for traveling by motor vehicle.

And this is the sort of efficiency we are looking for in *all* modes.

I look to the kind of engineering improvements that will reshape clanging commuter trains into quiet automated rapid rail systems; an aviation system that will move people through the terminal as efficiently as it does through the skies; buses that are clean and comfortable; automobiles and highways that exist harmoniously with the environment; and hundreds of other functional improvements necessary to upgrading the quality of life.

To deny further advances in technology is to deny all future goals.

Today's transportation engineer must—more than ever before—shape his work to meet the needs of the human environment. Not only must he be a technical scientist, but something of a sociologist and psychologist as well. And he must continue to keep in mind at all times that community interaction and community welfare are the reasons for his existence.

This means that the engineer and the city planner must, for example, continue to find new ways to integrate our transportation systems—to mold them into one efficient and coordinated means of mobility. At the Department of Transportation we are just beginning a research and demonstration program of deliberate intermodal integration.

We are proposing a sequence of studies and projects aimed at the selection, by 1974, of a city or cities where the components of intermodal integration can be demonstrated.

In defining these components as institutional, operational and physical, we find that the institutional problems are the first—and perhaps the most difficult—to overcome. We must first decide how we want to live—and then decide what kind of city, what physical characteristics will yield that kind of life.

A recent report to the Department of Transportation by the National Academy of Engineering underscores this point. The Academy's Committee on Transportation reported, "Technology makes possible a wide range of choices, but the present choices need to be made in relation to urban goals." That challenge presents engineers, planners, and government leaders alike with a most difficult task. Call it evaluation. Call it technological assessment. But it all adds up to the same thing: Transportation must serve the larger goals of society, as well as the more narrow needs for individual mobility. In my judgment, to resist this principle is to deny the political and industrial realities of the last decade.

This Administration sees transportation planning as essential for long-term management and preservation of our national heritage. We know that cities must move and breathe before they can work or play. We know democracy must solve problems before it can be respected. We know the human race simply cannot survive or prosper in a poisoned environment.

We are convinced this country can set an example for the world if only it will stick with its principles. We have much to be proud of—and more virtues than faults.

And—my friends—we know that we live in the greatest Nation in the world. There are those who knock this country. There are those who would spend far more time talking about what is wrong with America than taking a look at what is right with America.

To the gadflies, the nay-sayers of society, I would say only this: There are far more people trying to get into this country than there are trying to leave it.

The applications for immigration are piled sky-high, because the people of the world know that despite our faults we have set the pace for freedom, liberty, and justice for all. And because of this, we can have faith in our future. We have arrived at this point in history—in large part—because we have been a Nation of builders. We will continue to build. We will build for a better day.

And I respect those builders—I respect you ladies and gentlemen—who have brought us such a long way in such a short time. I have often remarked that mankind had thousands of years to adjust from the invention of the wheel to the first automobile. But we have had barely half-a-century to go from the Model-T to jet aircraft carrying 400 people. Our times move fast. Our knowledge and skills are abundant. Our material resources haven't failed us yet. Our needs are great.

Yet—as you all know so well—we must resolve to apply our technological genius to meet human needs.

With your continuing help and concern, we can be the first Nation to truly master the vital challenges of urban society.

THE CAPTIVE NATIONS REALITY

HON. CLIFFARD D. CARLSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, the 1972 Captive Nations Week has served one notable purpose, namely, to remind all of us of the continuing reality of the captive nations. Though many of our fellow Americans would prefer to forget

this reality, this fact of international life cannot in any circumstances be ignored if we value our own national independence in the future. Those who participated in the recent observance emphasized this and other truths pertaining to the captive nations. As examples, I should like to present, first, the proclamation of Gov. William G. Milliken of Michigan and Mayors Mary M. Heslin of Hartford, Edwin W. Wade of Long Beach, and L. C. Murphy of Tucson, and second, the Los Angeles Captive Nations Week resolution, an article on "Captive Nations: An Instrument for Peace," circulated in "The Best of the New Guard 1961-71," and a statement by the Japanese Friends of Captive European Nations:

EXECUTIVE DECLARATION IN OBSERVANCE OF JULY 16-22, 1972, AS CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

The policies of Communist Russia have led to the subjugation and domination of the Albanian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Croatian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, Serbian, Slovak, Ukrainian, and many other nations.

The relentless desire for liberty and independence on the part of the people of these captured nations is important to people everywhere, but is of particular concern to the many in this country who can trace their ancestry to these nations.

The freedom loving peoples of the Captive Nations look to the United States as the capital of human freedom, and to the people of the United States as an aid and inspiration in their pursuit of freedom and independence.

Public Law 86-90 established the third week in July as the Captive Nations Week and calls on the people of the United States to observe such a week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies, and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of the captive peoples.

Therefore, I, William G. Milliken, Governor of the State of Michigan, call upon the citizens of this state to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts to freedom for all peoples throughout the world.

PROCLAMATION: 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, through direct and indirect aggression, have led to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of many nations throughout the world, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Tibet, North Vietnam, Cuba, and many 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 for freedom and independence;

Now, therefore, I, Edwin W. Wade, Mayor of the City of Long Beach, with the unanimous consent of the City Council, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 16, 1972, as Captive Nations Week in Long Beach, and I call upon all our citizens to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and by dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of all 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, North Korea, Georgia, 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 and 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, L. C. Murphy, Mayor of the City of Tucson, Arizona, do hereby proclaim the week of July 16-July 22, 1972, to be

Captive Nations Week in the City of Tucson, and call upon all citizens of this community 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.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE FREEDOM RALLY ON SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1972, AT CITY HALL AND COUNTY MALL IN LOS ANGELES

Mindful of a mounting Communist danger to freedom and rightful law in this country and all the world, we, Americans for Freedom of Captive Nations and citizens of Los Angeles gathered on July 15th, 1972, at the Captive Nations Freedom Rally in Los Angeles, do adopt and proclaim the following resolutions:

(1) We shall devote our ever increasing efforts to fulfilling the purpose of Captive Nations Week, as proclaimed in Public Law 86-90. We shall support the President's proclamation by informing the nation on the plight of the Captive Nations each year and all year . . . until freedom and independence . . . have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

(2) We regard as our duty to speak out on the true nature of Russian imperialism and its tool—Communism. Knowing the methods and modes of operation of the illegal pseudo-governments led by Red Moscow, we consider the so-called "cultural exchange" program in its present form as false and harmful, in that it gives Red Moscow a convenient disguise to spread red propaganda in our entire United States.

(3) We support the endeavor of the President and Members of Congress directed toward stopping the continuing Red aggression and the Red oppression of enslaved nations which are so courageously striving for freedom.

(4) We remember, on the fortieth anniversary of the dreadful famine of 1932-33 in the Ukraine, the 8 million victims who lost their lives in it. We state, that Red Kremlin deliberately caused and maintained that famine which is a true case of unrestricted mass genocide.

(5) We remember ten thousand Polish officers massacred by the Soviets in 1940 in the Katyn Forest.

(6) We remember the hundreds of thousands of victims murdered in the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, since the Soviet aggression in 1940.

(7) We remember the hundred thousand Croats—prisoners of war—murdered at Bleiburg-Maribor by Tito's guards.

(8) We remember how Communists ambushed King Boris the Third of Bulgaria killing Ilchev, then murdered Gen. Konstantin Georgiev and dynamited the cathedral church Sveta Nedelya in Sofia on April 16, 1925 during the funeral mass, killing 125 and maiming 500. We remember the two hundred thousand Bulgarians murdered in the Sept. 9th, 1944 takeover of Bulgaria by Soviet military force and the Fraternal Front of Moscow henchmen.

(9) We remember the two hundred thousand Hungarians murdered by the Soviets in and after the Hungarian Uprising of October 1956.

(10) We remember the many millions of people murdered, deported and enslaved by Communist conspiracies in all countries under Communist rule—such as Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, German People's Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Mainland China, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Soviet Union, Ukraine and Yugoslavia. We demand that the perpetrators of such murders and crimes against nations and peoples be brought to justice.

(11) We ask for steps toward an interna-

tional condemnation of Red Kremlin for its aggression policies.

(12) We send greetings to all enslaved peoples. They remain free in their mind and resist the Communist brainwashing. Their youth, born under occupation rule, has discarded the false doctrines and knows of freedom, hoping to attain it in the near future.

(13) We ask all free people to unite in repelling Red brutality rule and rejecting Red claims for supremacy over freedom.

[From the Best of the New Guard, 1961-71]
CAPTIVE NATIONS: AN INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE
(By Donald L. Miller)

To all those who are concerned about peace in a free world, the centrifugal national political forces in the Russian Communist orbit will appear as a good thing. Even as the Bolsheviks celebrate their 50th year in power, poets, students, scientists, and others in captive nations display increasing restiveness under the Communist yoke. They are reaching for more individual liberty, and for national independence as well.

Worldwide expressions of sympathy for the freedom aspirations of captive peoples, stimulated by the Captive Nations Week Resolution, have encouraged the spirit of liberty inside Communist-dominated countries. These observances have made the outside more sharply aware of the histories, deprivations of liberty, and yearnings for independence of the peoples of captive nations.

Those who want to protect Communist power, of course, oppose the concept of liberating the captive nations, though history and logic support it. Opponents claim that we must deal with Communist rulers because they rule *now*. History reveals that regimes which have lasted even as long as fifty years can fall when people cease to support them.

HISTORY IS CLEAR

Lenin seized the levers of power in Russia in 1917 not by revolution but by coup d'etat. His weapons were a small hard core of fanatics and a mind full of sloganized promises—"peace, bread and land" and "self-determination" for nations previously conquered and colonized by Russian Imperialists.

While the first slogan turned Russians' attention to an end to war and a full stomach, the second directed energies of captive people toward independence. Almost overnight, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania declared independence. Ukraine easily threw off more than 250 years of subservience to Moscow to become free once again. So did Armenia, Byelorussia, and many others.

But the men who had come to power in Moscow had not ceased being Imperialists because they had become Communists. As their power was consolidated over Russia, they commanded a systematic re-conquest of all of the nations formerly subjected by the Tsars.

Communist tactics were a mixture of propaganda, deceptive promises, infiltration and subversion, economic pressure, political entrapment, internal warfare, and direct military attack. To these techniques, developed and used earlier by the Tsars, was added the mystique of an international Communist Party with its ideology of inevitable world rule.

Armenia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Georgia and others, deprived of any outside help, were subdued in 1920-22. Then came military occupation of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania in 1940. As we withdrew our forces from Europe after World War II, Communists spread their control over Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia in 1946; Poland and Rumania in 1947.

Appalled by this unimpeded advance, President Truman established the containment policy and Marshall Plan aid for Europe.

Czechoslovakia and North Korea fell to Communist rule in 1948; Hungary, East Germany, and Mainland China in 1949. The West began to form mutual defense groupings like NATO, and the pace of aggression slowed. Yet, Tibet fell in 1951 and North Vietnam in 1954.

Like a giant wave which had struck the shore of free world resistance and which began to fall back on itself, conflict turned inward. A centrifugal process began inside the Russian Communist orbit. East Germans revolted. Poland demanded, but did not receive independence. Hungary was free for a brief, spectacular moment, only to be viciously reconquered by Soviet tanks. Chinese Communists began to break from Moscow and plunge into today's political chaos.

NIXON-KHRUSHCHEV DEBATE

It was out of this background that the Captive Nations Resolution was written by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky in June 1959 and was passed by Congress and signed by President Eisenhower in July 1959. It was too late to influence events in Cuba, but it was felt in Moscow.

Then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev instantly denounced the resolution and tried vainly to convince Vice President Richard M. Nixon there were no captives in the U.S.S.R. The resulting "kitchen debate" is now history. Ever since, Communist propagandists have attacked the Resolution and sought to bury it. For while our other efforts to curb Communist aggression are directed at Communist positions of farthest advance, as in Vietnam, Captive Nations strikes at its heart.

Each year more people from all walks of life come to realize the impact of this movement. So it has spread across America and overseas to Japan, Taiwan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Turkey, France, West Germany, Scandinavia, and is thus growing in areas surrounding the Communist camp.

In an era when ideas and communications are the chosen means of social and political change, these voices speed the centrifugal process within the Russian Communist orbit, weaken the outward thrust of its aggression, and inevitably bring closer the day of a just and lasting peace.

A STATEMENT BY JAPANESE FRIENDS OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS, ON THE OCCASION OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK OF 1972

Since the appeasement policy of US President, world tension seems mitigated and the danger of major war became remote. But is it a true peace and co-existence? Peace and Co-existence should be among the free and independent nations. Alas! There is neither freedom nor independence for the nations conquered by Soviet Russia. We have seen in 1956 in Hungary how the national aspiration for liberty and independence were suppressed by Soviet brutal force. The same in 1968 in Czechoslovakia. These are just a part of iceberg above water. All the subjugated nations by Soviet Russia are under the yoke of tyranny deprived of the fundamental human rights. Not only the newly conquered satellite countries but also all the nations conquered before the world war by Russia are enslaved for hundreds years. Especially in Ukraine, the great nation who has older and higher civilization than Russia, in this year a new wave of terror has been mounted by the Russian Security Police against political dissidents and day by day highest intellectual people are arrested.

On this occasion of Captive Nations Week of 1972, all the people of free countries should express the deepest indignation and accelerate our moral pressure against the totalitarian power of the Soviet Russia.

**HOW ONE YOUNG LADY WOULD
SOLVE THE DRUG PROBLEM IN
JACKSONVILLE**

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Miss Mary Murrey, a student at Bishop Kenny High School in Jacksonville, recently wrote a thoughtful essay on the drug problem in Jacksonville. I include it here in the RECORD as I think it presents valuable ideas about this serious problem of today:

ESSAY BY MISS MARY MURREY

The first step is to recognize that these drug users are not just incurable, untouchables, who turned to drugs because they are evil, but real people with real problems. Some turning down the wrong road trying to get answers, others, trying fruitlessly to escape the cruel reality of life. Let's get these people back on the right road! How? There are many ways, but the most realistic approach is always the best.

To look at it directly we can have methods of helping the abuser and even more important see him helping himself. Right now there are a few drug houses, but there should be more of these so designed with the idea of a school and home combined. With aid from the concerned qualified counselors and teachers, the abuser would learn hopefully to understand and see himself and why he turned to drugs. All this would be pointing toward the day life can be faced without this crutch. A useful trade and skill must also be taught and courses which substitute for high school and lead to a diploma or carry credits. All this done in an atmosphere of pride and dignity, not bars and downgrading.

The younger teenager and adult, not yet hardened should be given a chance even when arrested for possession of use. A system I call "Police Probation Program" could be set up in Jacksonville. Under this the youth would be put on probation, not just wait out the period doing nothing, but put to work at the police station, on the beat and where drug problems are involved. Working with the police, the suspect, the family and all the complex problems involved, this type of probation would put things in a different light, a brighter light, instead of only the darkness of prison, and the hardness it has to offer.

One of the results of this program would be working with the victims of drug abuse instead of against them. They could communicate with them, understanding and striving to answer their problems. Then the problems could be brought to light.

Educating people on drugs is a different matter. There should be informative films and instruction dealing mainly with fact. When it comes to pre-teens and teens alike, the emotionalism in present films and literature causes increased curiosity and induces them to try different drugs. The films do not glamorize the subject but do make it seem interesting and "far out." Since younger and younger children are involved in drugs, serious classes held during school hours would discuss and inform on a level elementary children could comprehend. Educating adults and parents should be complete with emphasis on the tell-tale signs of drugs. Even more important in this aspect, is instructing the parent how to handle situations, when their children and drugs are in conflict, in a calm and understanding manner.

Free clinics available to everyone should prosper in Jacksonville. Staffed with only

qualified doctors and nurses and other staff, they would gain trust from everyone. Along with free medical help, psychiatric help should be available. Regular sessions that include parents and their children could help bind misunderstandings that often are a factor in drug abuse.

To help the abusers who want to get off, a club called Drug Abusers Anonymous could be run almost entirely by the abusers and those who came off them. This organization could help the individualist and in turn he would help someone else.

Youth groups are another answer to this disease. Children, young adults and adults can be involved. People brought up to respect and love people, grow in spirit. This is the main objective of a group. These groups give guidance, spiritually and physically. Included could be camping, swimming, outdoor sports and classes in arts and crafts, which would be interesting, and would result in constructive ways of letting off energy and frustration and give back trust and accomplishment.

To get everyone actually involved and "tuned in", down to earth methods must be employed. Among these are fund raising drives in which donations would be used for the clinics and in the improvement of the drug houses and other similar functions of Jacksonville. The drives would entail the enthusiasm of children and adults alike and would enable the ordinary citizen to do something.

Under this idea of involvement, a board composed of Jacksonville's young adults, counselors, government officials, businessmen and drug authorities, with members of the police force would be formed.

This board would supervise city-wide activities, drives and discuss any new ideas for halting drug abuse. Committees formed under the board would deal with drug problems of individuals.

When looking at the realistic problem, not all ugly things can be eliminated. The penalty of the mercenary drug pusher, only after the money, should be stiffened and enforced. However, the sad and tragic part is that there would be no need for pushers if there were no need for dangerous drugs used in an abusive way.

Of course, to wipe out all drug abuse, we would need to wipe out all the problems of the impoverished of Jacksonville. This might not be done overnight but it is another problem related to drug abuse, which must be tackled. To even begin this gigantic problem, the help of every citizen of Jacksonville, the help of the city and government and other organizations must be used. This involvement seems to be the key word in the success of victory over drug abuse. The statement, "... growing bigger every day ...", does not necessarily mean disaster to Jacksonville if drug abuse is halted.

**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA
SYMBOLIZES WORK WELL DONE**

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Order of Ahepa observed its 50th anniversary on July 26, after its first half-century of existence, with well-earned and well-deserved pride. The Order of Ahepa was founded in Atlanta, Ga.

During this half century, the Order of Ahepa has made many contributions to the betterment of American life. I ex-

press my personal appreciation for its enviable record in civic and patriotic contributions to worthy causes in the United States and in the international area of humanitarian concerns.

The members of AHEPA in the 430 chapters around our country have a justifiable satisfaction in their record of accomplishment. I salute a fraternity that exemplifies the good spirit of America.

In honoring AHEPA on the golden anniversary of its founding, I congratulate especially those outstanding citizens of West Virginia who as officers in this organization have contributed so much to our society. I ask unanimous consent that the list of West Virginia officers be printed in the RECORD.

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

**LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA OFFICERS OF THE ORDER
OF AHEPA**

LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

Steve Zacharias, President, Charleston.
John Babalis, Vice President, Charleston.
Manuel Pappas, Secretary, Charleston.
Peter Christo, Treasurer, Charleston.
James P. Stavros, President, Huntington.
Dr. Phillip Maroudis, Vice President, Huntington.
Mike Maniskas, Secretary, Huntington.
Dan J. Baker, Treasurer, Huntington.
George Varlas, President, Wheeling.
Efstathios K. Grammenos, Vice President, Wheeling.
Nicholas Mamakos, Secretary, Wheeling.
James Giannirakis, Corresponding Secretary, Wheeling.
George Matzaris, Treasurer, Wheeling.
James Calaitges, President, Clarksburg.
Steven Trahanis, Vice President, Clarksburg.
George Samaras, Secretary, Clarksburg.
Angelo Koukoulis, Treasurer, Clarksburg.
Gust Moroudas, President, Weirton.
Gary Mastromichalis, Vice President, Weirton.
Matthew Melonas, Secretary, Weirton.
John Fotis Frangakis, Treasurer, Weirton.
Nick Soter, President, Bluefield.
Nick Simos, Vice President, Bluefield.
Gus Theodorou, Secretary, Bluefield.
John Dellis, Treasurer, Bluefield.

CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS

Lambros A. Swingos, Governor, Huntington.
Alex Skirpan, Athletic Director, Barboursville.

EUGENE W. WASIELEWSKI

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Eugene W. Wasielewski who was the associate director of the Goddard Space Flight Center. He passed away on July 13 after a long illness.

Mr. Wasielewski was the principal official for the institutional management for the center and for operations of its worldwide tracking and data acquisition network. He had been with the space center since 1960.

Born in Milwaukee, he held a bachelor's degree in aeronautical and mechanical engineering and a master's degree in

engineering mathematics from the University of Michigan.

His career in aircraft engines and compressors had included work with the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Co. and its Stratos Division, the Borg-Warner Corp. as chief engineer for superchargers and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. Wasielewski had also served as the chief development engineer and chief engineer of the South Bend Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

A member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Ordnance Association, he also published a number of papers on superchargers, aircraft engines, and experimental aircraft facilities.

Mr. Wasielewski is survived by his wife, Regina, of Bethesda, Md.; a son, Dr. Paul Wasielewski of Detroit, Mich.; four daughters, Mrs. Thomas Corbett, living in Edgewater, N.J., which is a part of my congressional district; Mrs. Dennis Gazillo, of Ramsey, N.J.; Mrs. Vincent Guida, of Columbia, Md.; and Laura Wasielewski of the home address, a brother, Thad Wasielewski of Milwaukee, Wis.; and two grandchildren.

He still had many years ahead of him to aid mankind. Unfortunately he passed away at the age of 59.

I extend to his wife, his children, his family, and the grandchildren my deepest sympathy and my sincere condolences. He will live in the minds and hearts of his fellow Americans who were involved in any way with our space program.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. As an honorary member of this illustrious organization, I take special pride in speaking a few words of tribute on this occasion, in recognition of the outstanding accomplishments of AHEPA.

Established on July 26, 1922, AHEPA found its origins in the Greek-American community. Although these ties with the Hellenic culture remain strong, AHEPA's first objective is "To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America." In pursuit of this goal, AHEPA has sponsored and participated in countless patriotic programs including the memorial to our late President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y., and the Truman Library.

But AHEPA's accomplishments have not stopped here. The benevolence and generosity of the organization and its

members have been felt by thousands of men, women, and children across the world. The homeless, the needy, victims of floods, and earthquakes in every corner of the earth will testify to the justice of the accolades which we give AHEPA today.

Over and above these accomplishments, AHEPA has captured the spirit which has made our Nation great. They honor their forebears by keeping alive the culture and traditions which made the Hellenic civilization a hallmark in the history of man and at the same time they give unselfishly of themselves, to assure that the liberty and equality which is America will prosper and grow.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of this organization, I congratulate AHEPA on this its 50th anniversary, and I hope its next 50 years are equally successful.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS, THIRD DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, over 22,000 responses were received on my recent questionnaire sent to all postal patrons in the Third Congressional District of Florida, which I represent in the Congress. The questionnaire was first mailed out in mid-April, roughly corresponding to the President's escalation of the bombing over North Vietnam; and the questions and answers were as follows:

Do you favor:	
1. Constitutional amendment for neighborhood schools with power to Congress to enforce equal schools?	Percent
Yes	78
No	22
2. Continuation of bombing over North Vietnam?	Percent
Yes	67
No	33
3. Would you be willing to delay new federal programs to reduce inflation?	Percent
Yes	88
No	12
4. Closing tax loopholes which allow some millionaires and profit making corporations to escape all income taxes?	Percent
Yes	92
No	8
5. Outlawing nonreturnable bottles?	Percent
Yes	84
No	16

This type of survey is very important to me as it keeps me in touch with the thinking of my constituents. The fact that so many replied clearly indicates that people are concerned about what is happening in the Nation with regard to vital issues like the environment, inflation, and education. All those who responded have clearly had an input into the governmental process.

TRIBUTE TO THE ORDER OF AHEPA ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NICK GALIFIANAKIS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to honor the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—in this year of its 50th anniversary, for the tremendous service they have performed in promoting the highest virtues of Western civilization.

It is an unquestioned historic fact that the influence of Hellenic thought on the development of Western civilization has been enormous. The values emanated from that culturally rich civilization have found a permanent home in America; and AHEPA has taken it upon itself to constantly remind its 50,000 members and all Americans of this heritage. Every citizen, regardless of his descent, should be proud of the service AHEPA performs by infusing our land with the same spirit and zeal for democracy that so epitomized the Hellenic culture. It is this love of democracy that reflects the character of AHEPA, as illustrated by five of its stated objectives:

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

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.

But AHEPA has never been content with merely calling for a good and just society—they have acted as well. The list of contributions that AHEPA makes to other charitable causes would in itself run on for pages. Suffice it to say that AHEPA has been exceedingly generous in such diverse fields as education—scholarships; community projects—fund drives; and international relations—disaster relief funds.

I am reminded of the old-age maxim, "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," because it is inherently applicable here. The fact that AHEPA has known a half century of success in attaining its objectives is a collective tribute to a host of individual chapters.

In my own State of North Carolina, AHEPA chapters from the eastern seaboard to the mountains of the West are diligently promoting good citizenship

and playing key roles in the civic activities of their towns and communities.

I feel confident that my colleagues would like to join me in paying tribute to our Tar Heel AHEPA leaders:

NORTH CAROLINA LEADERS

LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

C. P. Peterson, President, Greensboro.
Theodore Triantis, Vice President, Greensboro.
Harry Kotsionis, Secretary, Greensboro.
Matthew J. Pappas, Treasurer, Greensboro.
Jerry A. Spathis, Treasurer, Durham.
Selas P. Mellonas, President, High Point.
Harry Savvas, Secretary, High Point.
N. H. Modinos, President and Secretary, Wilmington.
Nick G. Pappas, President, Charlotte.
Chris Economides, Vice President, Charlotte.
Philip J. Forlidas, Secretary, Charlotte.
Tom Nixon, Treasurer, Charlotte.
Peter N. Parrous, President, Fayetteville.
C. J. Kapordellis, Vice President, Fayetteville.
John C. Castanes, Secretary, Fayetteville.
Pete K. Karteris, Treasurer, Fayetteville.
John B. Vassilion, President, Raleigh.
George T. Kaloyannides, Vice President, Raleigh.
George J. Mandlikos, Secretary, Raleigh.
John H. Costa, Treasurer, Raleigh.
Lee S. Giarms, President, Wilson.
J. D. Manos, Secretary, Wilson.
Daniel Psolinos, President, Asheville.
Pete Vlahos, Vice President, Asheville.
Steve Zels, Secretary, Asheville.
Chris Zourzoukls, Treasurer, Asheville.
Chris J. Hondros, President, Winston-Salem.
Dennis Canavos, Vice President, Winston-Salem.
Nick Carros, Secretary, Winston-Salem.
Nicholas Pappas, Treasurer, Winston-Salem.

CURRENT NATIONAL OFFICERS

Thomas Cavalaris, Ahepa Educational Foundation, Charlotte.

CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS

George L. Spanos, Governor, Winston-Salem.
George Kostakes, Marshall, Charlotte.
Charles Peterson, Advisor, Greensboro.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

John G. Plumides, Past Supreme President, Charlotte.
Michael G. Plumides, Past Supreme Lodge, Charlotte.

I join my colleagues and all Americans in congratulating the Order of Ahepa on this its golden anniversary and in expressing appreciation for the service that AHEPA has rendered to people in America and throughout the world.

ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on July 26, 1972, the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, celebrated 50 years of active, humanitarian service on both a national and international level.

I would like to pay tribute to this organization on its golden anniversary for its dedication to the high ideals of the

Greeks who, centuries ago, laid the basis for democracy as we know it today. The Order of Ahepa strives to promote the spirit of these Hellenic peoples through its generous financial contributions to and vigorous moral support of the relief of victims of natural disasters not only in the United States, but throughout the world, the founding of hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki, and the award of national scholarships to worthy students.

These are only a few of the many good works initiated and supported by the Order of Ahepa. One of its main objectives is to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America and instruct its members in the fundamental principles of government. The local chapters of this fine organization should be particularly commended for encouraging participation in political, civic, and social activities and thereby making their communities better places in which to live.

The membership of the Order of Ahepa is to be congratulated for their service to people throughout the world over the past 50 years. I extend my best wishes to the order for its excellent efforts and hope that it will experience continued success in the future as it has in the past.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE AHEPA

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in coincidence with the golden anniversary celebrations of the Order of the Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, I wish to join many of my colleagues in recognizing the lengthy record of achievements for humanitarian causes in both the national and international spheres that has marked AHEPA's first half century of existence.

Rooted in the spirit and traditions of the Greek-American communities, AHEPA has taken on as its responsibility the betterment of American life and the welfare of all mankind. Notably, AHEPA has always been in the forefront of the drive for more extensive and improved education in our country. Through scholarships, construction aid, library donations, and special studies programs, AHEPA has progressed substantially toward this goal. AHEPA's strong support for hospitals, health centers, and medical research is but another indicator of its benevolence and concern for human welfare. The immeasurable accomplishments of AHEPA relate to the fulfillment of the personal ideals of its members—ideals which are stated collectively as the objectives of the Order of Ahepa: National loyalty, recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind, the promotion of good fellowship and altruism, and participation in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor.

The compassion of AHEPA members for the helpless victims of natural and manmade calamities is manifested fully in their extensive disaster relief programs; many involved in floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes in the United States, Greece, Turkey, Ecuador, and other areas of the globe have become beneficiaries of AHEPA assistance. AHEPA can justifiably boast that its numerous "people-to-people" programs involving medical, educational, and welfare assistance to less fortunate people of the world have contributed to more harmonious relations between the United States and the world.

These particularly commendable examples of the good will and charity of AHEPA members fully confirms my belief that the success and growth of the Order of Ahepa since 1922 will be repeated, if not exceeded, for the next 50 years.

I am proud of the activity and energy shown by local AHEPA chapters in my congressional district in their generous support of community action in the areas of education, charity, and civic improvements. In closing, I wish to extend my sincere congratulations and salutations to several outstanding citizens who are presently serving their community as officers of AHEPA: In Spokane, Wash., Mr. Stan Kanellos, Mr. John Gormanos, Mr. George Gulusis and Mr. Jim Deleagans, and in Wenatchee, Wash., Mr. Spiros Koulouris, Mr. De Wayne Brown, and Mr. Bill Harrison.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DE JURE RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE BALTIC STATES

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, July 28 marks the 50th anniversary of de jure recognition by the United States of the three Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Recent heart rending events in Lithuania, such as self-immolation and mass demonstrations, make very clear the desire of the people of these countries for freedom and self-determination.

Although these three small but stalwart nations experienced true freedom to govern themselves only for approximately 20 years, the spirit of liberty remains alive in the hearts of these heroic people.

Their example is one which freedom-loving people the world over can cherish and emulate. We in the United States must bear their plight in mind as we continue our efforts to promote good will among all peoples and look to the day when the Baltic countries can again enjoy national independence.

I wish to commend the chairman of the Joint Baltic American Committee, Mr. Heikki A. Lessment, for his unflinching vigilance and enterprise in the cause of human justice and liberty.

THE HEW WOMEN'S ACTION PROGRAM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the first Federal Department to establish a program devoted exclusively to the task of making its program responsive to the needs of women.

I commend the Department for taking the initiative on a matter of great concern. For too long, our Government has passively accepted the discrimination against women found in education, employment, and other fields.

Certainly, no agency of the Government can be too vigilant in reforming its programs in light of the growing understanding of the demand of women everywhere for equality of opportunity. It will require a massive marshaling of effort and determination to cleanse our agencies of outdated concepts which discriminate by sex.

Even within HEW, the U.S. Office of Education has recently developed a new film, "Career Education," which betrays a lack of appreciation of the educational needs of women, and portrays the usual stereotyping of women's occupations. The eradication of such attitudes should be a basic goal of the women's action program.

I am pleased to insert the announcement of this new program at this point in the RECORD:

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has this year created an office for the Department's new "Women's Action Program." One of the functions of this new office is that of locating women to serve on the Department's many advisory councils and committees and women to be considered for executive positions within the Department. Women are needed from every state in the union, from every walk of life, from every business or profession and of every race, religion, and national origin. Most of the committees meet from four to six times a year, and the members have all expenses paid.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the only Federal agency to have such an office which takes a serious look at the present programs and assesses how they must be altered to be responsive to the changing role of women in society today. If you are interested in being considered for such an assignment, please send a resume or vita providing at least the essential information shown below to:

Women's Action Program, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 3427A, North Building, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Essential information:

- (1) Name and Social Security number.
- (2) Home address (if student, college mailing address).
- (3) Business address (if student, college mailing address).
- (4) Date and place of birth.
- (5) Education and/or training.
- (6) In detail—Professional background or community contribution.
- (7) In detail—Special interests as they relate to professional background, community contributions, or education and training.

(NOTE.—Recommendations and endorsement information should be transmitted separately.)

FLORENCE J. HICKS, Ph. D.,
Director, Women's Action Program.

OVERTURNING THE EVACUATION DECISION

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Mr. Tom Shimizu of Walnut Creek, Calif., president of the Contra Costa Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League, has sent to me a reprint from Pacific Citizens dated July 7, which incorporates the text of a speech made by Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. on the occasion of the Japanese-American Citizens League Congressional Banquet, June 28, 1972.

I am most impressed by Mr. Rauh's reaction to the harsh treatment given persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II. He emphasizes the loyalty of these fine people over the years, as well as the inequity of the Supreme Court decision relative to the case of Mr. Toyosaburo Korematsu. This case is a prime example of the need for recompense for the loss of liberty and property to Japanese-Americans for what has been unconstitutionally denied them since 1942.

The text of the speech follows:

CAN BAD LAW BE REVERSED?—OVERTURNING THE EVACUATION DECISION

(By Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.)

We meet tonight on the 30th anniversary of an American tragedy—the 1942 forcible evacuation of American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast area.

The tragedy lay in our nation turning its back on the high principles and purposes on which it had been founded.

We forgot that a policy of harsh severity toward any group of immigrants and their descendants should be impossible for a country whose lifeblood comes from immigrant streams.

We forgot that distinctions between citizens because of their ancestry are odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality.

We forgot that loyalty is a matter of mind and of heart, and not of race.

We forgot that distinctions based on color and ancestry are utterly inconsistent with our traditions, our ideals and our Constitution.

We forgot that under our system of justice guilt is personal and not inheritable.

We forgot all these things and denied over a hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry their constitutional rights solely because they belonged to a particular race into which they had been born.

One hardly need review for this audience the terrible days of that spring and early summer of 1942. Suffice it to recall at this point the ugly intolerance of the military commander in the area; the order to all persons of Japanese ancestry to report to assembly centers with no time even to dispose of their property; the shipment to detention centers; the years of incarceration in the camps.

There were two days of infamy thirty years ago. There was that day when the military warlords of Japan struck at Pearl Harbor. But there was also another day of infamy, May 3, 1942, when General DeWitt ordered all persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast areas by May 9. The first day of infamy was answered with American arms; should now be answered with American ideals.

Toyosaburo Korematsu was one of those ordered to report to an assembly center for banishment from his home in San Leandro, Calif., where he had been born and where he had spent his entire life with no taint of any sort. He refused to comply with this order and left to the courts the decision as to his rights. He lost his case.

The Supreme Court held that the exclusion order, like the earlier curfew order, was justified in the name of preventing sabotage and espionage. The Court wrote that the military was not unjustified in its exclusion order "because of the presence of an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group", and because "it was impossible to bring about an immediate segregation of the disloyal from the loyal . . ."

HEROIC KOREMATSU

Mr. Korematsu lost his case, but history records him the hero in a struggle before a war-oriented Supreme Court less faithful to the United States Constitution than the man who stood before it.

We know today that Korematsu was right and that the Supreme Court was wrong. Korematsu's conviction was based on the assumption that many persons of Japanese ancestry were disloyal, and were likely to commit acts of espionage and sabotage against the country of their birth or adoption. Experience proved this assumption wrong.

There were no acts of espionage or sabotage prior to Pearl Harbor. There were no acts of espionage or sabotage from the time of Pearl Harbor until the curfew order of March 27 or the exclusion order of May 3. There were no acts of espionage or sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii where there was no curfew or exclusion or any other restrictions. There were no acts of espionage or sabotage at any place or at any time prior, during, or after World War II.

THE HARD WAY

On the contrary, the Japanese Americans proved their loyalty the hard way, on the field of battle.

The percentage of Japanese enlistments in the Armed Forces exceeded the nationwide percentage of any other particular nationality.

The casualty rate of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team exceeded that of any other Army unit. The average casualty rate of the Army was less than 25 percent; for the 442nd it was 308 percent.

No other group of regimental size during World War II won more than three Presidential distinguished unit citations; the 442nd won seven.

General Mark Clark remarked upon the 442nd as "the most decorated unit in the entire military history of the United States" for its size and length of service.

In short, the 23,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry who volunteered for combat duty proved with their blood that General DeWitt was wrong when he questioned their loyalty and patriotism and that the Supreme Court was wrong when it assumed the presence of "an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group."

POSSIBLE REVERSAL

But enough of the past. The question is what can be done to reverse the bad law of the Korematsu case.

Bad constitutional decisions have often been reversed in the past.

At the turn of the century the Supreme

Court upheld the "separate but equal" doctrine. In 1954 a unanimous Court overruled itself and struck down the separation of the races—hopefully for all time.

The Supreme Court had held that indigent defendants in criminal cases were not necessarily entitled to the help of a lawyer. In the 1960s and 70s the Supreme Court has reversed itself and those too poor to hire lawyers now obtain free counsel.

The Supreme Court first held that a school child may be compelled against his or her conscience to salute the American flag. That case too went by the boards.

You in the JACL have seen the practical effects of another reversal by the Supreme Court. The Court once held that Japanese aliens could be barred from the ownership of agricultural lands; that clearly is no longer the law.

There are many more illustrations that could be given. Suffice it to say that law is always in the process of development and change and that the life of the law accommodates new experiences, technical inventions and above all new moral commitments.

Yet any review by the Supreme Court of the infamous Korematsu decision is an unlikely event. Our Constitution restricts the courts to actual cases and does not permit them to decide advisory or abstract issues. The Court could review and reverse the segregation decision because each day thereafter black children were assigned to segregated schools. The Court could review and reverse the right-to-counsel decision for each day thereafter indigent defendants were sentenced to jail without benefit of a lawyer. The Court could review and reverse the 1925 Cockrill decision for each day thereafter a Japanese alien could not lawfully purchase a farm. These questions were continuing ones; the issues remained alive and there were plenty of cases that could serve as a vehicle for their reconsideration and reversal.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

By way of contrast there is no present case that can serve as a vehicle to reverse the Korematsu decision. No one is threatening to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast or otherwise repeat the dark days of 1942. So it is to Congress rather than the Court that we must look for a reversal of that decision.

Congress has, of course, taken some action since World War II. In 1948 it adopted a law purporting to recompense those of Japanese ancestry for their property losses. That law was so technical and the conditions of paper and documentary proof were so difficult to meet, that most Japanese settled their claims running to many thousands of dollars for the \$2500 "compromise" amount authorized by Congress in 1951 to offset some of the objections to the earlier 1948 act.

Only last year Congress in repealing the emergency detention provision of 1950 enacted into law the following provision: "No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

But these provisions are not enough.

I propose that Congress utilize its authority under Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment and declare for all time that exclusion of persons from areas of the country because of their race or religion or color or anything else violates the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

RESTITUTION

To reinforce such a Congressional declaration and to make clear that Congress fully recognizes that the liberty of Japanese citizens and residents was unconstitutionally denied in 1942, it should make restitution to those who were evacuated in May of that year.

I am not talking about the loss of property which was to some small degree compensated by the act of 1948. Half-hearted

property recompense is no adequate admission of wrongdoing by our government towards its Japanese citizens and residents. I am talking about loss of liberty. Recompense for Japanese American loss of liberty is a necessary and proper reinforcement of any Congressional declaration that that liberty had been unconstitutionally denied back in 1942.

Congress has many options for recompense.

It could provide a flat sum for all persons held in the detention camps—it could relate such flat sum to prisoner of war pay or to some other standard.

It could create a fund and provide aid of various sorts for the descendants of those imprisoned in 1948.

It could provide a fund to encourage better understanding in group relations so that the tensions of 1942 will never again beset this nation.

It could do a combination of any or all of these things.

But whatever else it does, it should include in its measure a declaration that the public policy of the United States is dead set against the racial harassment of innocent persons of Japanese ancestry, and provide measures to ensure that the unhappy 1942 exclusion order is never repeated again—against Japanese or any other group identifiable by race, culture, ethnic origin, color or religion.

FAIRNESS FOR ALL

Let me conclude on a note from my own Jewish background. Maryland's constitution of 1776 required office holders to make a "declaration of a belief in the Christian religion". This barred Jews from holding office. A Maryland citizen named Thomas Kennedy, a Scotch Presbyterian, undertook single-handedly to repeal this prohibition. He tried in 1818 and failed. He tried again and again, and finally succeeded in 1826. His message was blunt but persuasive. He told the Maryland legislature that "There are few Jews in the United States; in Maryland there are very few. But if there was only one—to that one we ought to do justice." In that spirit of fairness to all, let our nation at long last do justice to the victims of the 1942 American tragedy.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in 1959, congressional action prompted the designation of the third week in July as Captive Nations Week. This practice has continued and the reasons which motivated our action in 1959 remain just as strong today.

By setting aside these few days, we seek to achieve two things: First, we commemorate the valiant struggle for freedom which these brave nations have waged for years, and, second, we reaffirm our commitment to share the principles of liberty with the entire world.

As we prepare, in the next few years, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of our own independence, we should be acutely aware that most of the world does not share our good fortune. It is only fitting, then, that we join the millions of our own citizens, who trace their origin to these countries, in pledging our support for the return of freedom to the captive nations. This was the message given by President Eisenhower in the very first

captive nations proclamation when he stressed that—

It is appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for all the people of my district when I say that I hope we may soon substitute a week honoring the independence of these nations for what we now call Captive Nations Week.

AHEPA'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—was founded 50 years ago this week in Atlanta, Ga. Today as the organization celebrates its golden anniversary, it is appropriate that we in Congress express our gratitude for its outstanding record of service to our country and its many contributions to the enrichment and betterment of our social, moral, and family life.

AHEPA's worth is easily illustrated by its high goals: To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States; to instruct its members in the fundamental principles of government; to instill in its membership a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship; to encourage members to be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; to fight political corruption and tyranny; to promote good fellowship and a better understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; to endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; and to champion the cause of education.

These goals have consistently been fulfilled to the highest degree by AHEPA in the last 50 years. Members of AHEPA have dedicated themselves to countless humanitarian causes and proven their commitment to the betterment of society through participation in service activities and through financial assistance.

In addition to continuing its close ties with the people of Greece through contributions to Greek war relief, orphans, agricultural programs, health centers, and hospitals and other relief programs, the Order of Ahepa has given generously and unselfishly to Americans of all national origins. Contributions have been made to hurricane and flood victims in Florida, Mississippi, and Missouri; the Truman Library; U.S. theological seminaries; a cancer research institute in Miami; the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park; and a New York boys' school. During World War II, the Order of Ahepa sold \$500 million in U.S. war bonds as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury. These are just a

of AHEPA's many worthy undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement during its 50 years of existence.

I am especially proud that Miss Betsy Kinnas in my district office in Boise, Idaho, is a member of an AHEPA family. Her father, Nicholas Kinnas, has contributed his time and energy for many years as an active member of the Order of Ahepa. Betsy's mother, Sophia Kinnas, has given great service in the Daughters of Penelope, the senior women's auxiliary. Her brother, Demetrios, is a staff assistant to Idaho's Senator LEN JORDAN.

I want to pay special tribute to the outstanding citizens in my State of Idaho who, among their other civic activities, are currently serving as officers of AHEPA. In Pocatello, Gust Mehas is president of the local AHEPA chapter; Andrew Tsakrios, vice president; Robert F. Shavers, secretary; and Theodore Costos, treasurer. In Boise, Theodore N. Bokides is president; George Skouras, vice president; John Kassis, secretary; and James L. Voulelis, treasurer. In addition, Andrew Tsakrios of Pocatello is a current district lodge adviser.

My sincere gratitude and heartiest congratulations to members of the Order of Ahepa as they celebrate the organization's golden anniversary this week, and best wishes for many more years of exceptional service and outstanding achievement in the future.

ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOE D. WAGGONER, JR.

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago today the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, was founded in Atlanta, Ga. Since that day the organization has expanded to 49 States and 430 local chapters each of which—and I mention specifically the extremely active one in my congressional district—has helped to make generosity and patriotism the group's watchwords. Generosity because over the years the Order of Ahepa has made financial contributions to all sorts of worthy causes from disaster relief to education. Patriotism because though the organization consists mainly of people of Greek origin, a primary requisite for membership is U.S. citizenship or the declared intention to attain it, and because the very first object of the organization is, "To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America." I can say with personal knowledge that the chapter in Shreveport, La. is an inspirational example of the overall commitment to these ideals.

Many distinguished Americans have been members of the Order of Ahepa and enjoyed as a result of their membership a fellowship and understanding quite different from that of other organiza-

tions. In belonging to any one of the four separate branches of the order such people showed their commitment to champion the cause of freedom and education by whatever means possible. We owe them our sincerest gratitude and respect on this the 50th anniversary of their organization's founding.

CONFERENCE ON LIFE AND DEATH ISSUES FACING THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my fellow Members of the Congress that on Tuesday, August 1, a conference for our congressional interns will be conducted on "Life and Death Issues Facing the United Nations." I hope that many of my colleagues will join me in attending and participating in these sessions.

The purpose of the program is to provide a forum in which our interns can assess the relevance of the United Nations as an instrument for achieving lasting peace. The conference is cosponsored by the Bi-Partisan Intern Committee, the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the United Nations Association of the United States of America.

Tuesday's events are only one aspect of the program dealing with the United Nations. Questionnaires have been distributed to all of the interns, soliciting opinions on the United Nations and American foreign policy. These questionnaires have been followed up by more in-depth personal interviews with a random sampling of the interns.

The results of these questionnaires, Mr. Speaker, are in the process of tabulation. When they are released, I would urge each Member of the Congress to study the findings. This will enable us to get an accurate perception of what our interns conceive to be the priorities and goals of our foreign policy.

At the conclusion of Tuesday's conference, an open hearing will be staged to allow interns to testify as public witnesses. The transcript from this session will also provide penetrating insights into the thoughts of some of the best minds of the young generation. I urge each of the Members to give these views full consideration in assessing what the youth of America deem important.

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations represents a possible vehicle for achieving lasting peace. The views of our young people in analyzing the role of the United Nations in the new world order are important to all of us.

Our Government has already begun adjusting our foreign policies to a world in which the United States is no longer the preponderant power. The Nixon doctrine, if I interpret it correctly, embodies the principle that the United States

should do less by itself and more in cooperation with others. The President has called for a new "structure for peace" based on the five major power centers: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and an enlarged European community.

The search for a new power balance is a worthy and necessary objective. But balance of power alone is not enough. Balance of power politics has not been enough to bring peace in the past. It can succeed only if the relationships created and the time bought are used first to build the institutional arrangements that can accommodate the interests of competing powers; and second, to respond to the legitimate needs and aspirations of those countries outside the five centers of power.

It seems apparent that multilateral relationships, and in particular the United Nations, could be essential to our goal of a peaceful balance of power.

The people of this great Nation have long recognized that the United Nations is not doing an adequate job. But the most recent polls show that a substantial majority—nearly 85 percent—of the American people would like to see the United Nations become stronger.

In building a viable United Nations, the cooperation of all nations is, of course, desirable and essential. But the political facts of life necessitate strong and positive U.S. involvement as a predicate for any successful United Nations action. This will remain a political fact of life for the foreseeable future. Thus, no program to improve the United Nation's effectiveness can possibly succeed without America's leadership.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is desirable that this great country and each of us, as concerned citizens, reexamine and renew our national and our personal commitment to the United Nations.

Torn by an unpopular war abroad and unprecedented social change at home, our Nation is in the midst of a profound and self-conscious reassessment. National decisions fateful not only to Americans but to all mankind are now being formulated.

The questioning and soul-searching we are undergoing as a nation is most pronounced in the minds of our young people. Never before in the history of this Nation have young people played such an important role in contributing to the conscience of America. And, paradoxically, never before have young people felt themselves so alienated from the rest of society.

It is essential that as a nation, we channel both the tremendous idealism of our young people, as well as their alienation, to positive ends. It is essential that we involve—and not merely tolerate—the younger generation. Currently, a feeling of powerlessness prevails in the minds of our young people; a feeling of a government unresponsive, if not repressive. We have an obligation to ourselves and our Nation to actively encourage the participation and involvement of our youth.

An effective assessment of this Nation's priorities cannot be accomplished without the values, ideals, and vitality of the younger generation. This philosophy, Mr.

Speaker, is fundamental in the very nature of staging such a conference to deal with the United Nations.

I can think of no better formula for achieving a lasting peace, Mr. Speaker, than an active, informed young people, coupled with a vibrant United Nations to serve as a forum for their energies.

I am very much looking forward to hearing the views of our youth in the vital area of foreign policy. I hope that each of you will be listening as well.

Following is a schedule of activities for the Conference, to be held on Tuesday, August 1:

PROGRAM

9:45 A.M.—Chief Justice Earl Warren (retired), Chairman of UNA-USA, "Making the Indispensable Possible." An overview of the UN in the 1970's.

10:15 A.M.—Patrick Mooney, "The Global Village." A young Canadian who originated the Walks for Development for the UN's Food & Agricultural Organization, has created a dazzling multi-media slide show which dramatizes global issues from a youth viewpoint.

SYMPOSIA

10:45 to Noon—Rep. Charles Diggs, Jr., "Third World Perspectives." A leading foreign affairs proponent of the Black Caucus, will explore the UN's role in the Third World.

2. Sen. Gale McGee—"Case History: Rhodesian Chrome." The significance of the Senate action violating UN sanctions against importing chrome from Rhodesia.

3. Porter McKeever, President of UNA, "Is the U.S. Becoming a Global Dropout?" Analyzes the extent to which the U.S. is withdrawing from its commitments to the UN system.

LUNCHEON

12:15 P.M.—Honorable F. Bradford Morse, Guest Speaker. B-338, Rayburn Building.

PANEL DISCUSSION

2:00 P.M.—"Is the UN Relevant?" A Panel discussion which will attempt to assess the UN today—its role in war and peace, development, ecology, population and human rights. Panelists include:

Rep. Donald Fraser—Panel Moderator.
Michael Berlin, New York Post.
Lincoln Bloomfield, Professor, M.I.T.
Rep. John Culver
Rep. Edward Derwinski.
David Dull, President, International Student Movement for the UN.
Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen.

3:15 P.M.—Marjorie Tabankin, President, National Student Association, "Vietnam and the UN."

3:35 P.M.—Ralph Caprio, the Chairman of the UNA, Student & Young Adult Advisory Committee, and Assistant Director of the Robert F. Kennedy, Memorial Foundation, "How to Democratize the making of Foreign Policy."

OPEN HEARING

4:00 to 5:00 P.M.—Legislators and other Washington decision-makers will listen to Congressional interns express their views of U.S. foreign policy.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the

Order of Ahepa, during the 50th anniversary celebration, for their continued civic dedication and contribution. The order is especially appreciated by my constituents, as the AHEPA School at St. Basil's Academy is located in Garrison, N.Y. In recognizing their 50 years of service, I would like to mention the distinguished leadership of the officers of the Newburgh, N.Y., chapter: Jason Goumas, president; Peter Karnavezos, vice president; James Lorotonda, secretary; Steve Karageorge, treasurer; as well as the officers of the Poughkeepsie, N.Y., chapter: Louis Labrinos, president; Nick Matheos, vice president; Peter Givas, executive secretary; George Janis, receiving secretary; William Chamuris, treasurer. My hat is off to all of them.

ONE VICTORY FOR SOBRIETY IN THE HOUSE

HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined a majority of my colleagues and voted against a \$5 billion community facilities bill, which was touted as a cure-all for our Nation's unemployment and pollution problems.

This week, the Washington Post commented editorially about our action on this bill. The newspaper's remarks correctly explain the importance of the defeat of this legislation.

I am including the full text of the editorial for the benefit of my colleagues:

ONE VICTORY FOR SOBRIETY IN THE HOUSE

Last week the House of Representatives, in a flash of good sense, voted down a bill to pump \$5 billion into community water and sewer projects this year. While the decision of the House is heartening, the message for beleaguered taxpayers is somewhat ominous—first, because this unnecessary bill was considered seriously by the House at all, and second, because the margin of decision on the crucial amendment was a slim three votes.

The bill, with the beguiling title of "The Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act of 1972," was devised by Chairman Wright Patman and the House Banking and Currency Committee, aided and abetted by the House Democratic leadership. The gist of the bill was simple: it authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to commit up to \$5 billion for water and sewer projects in communities with substantial unemployment. This large sum, supporters of the measure claimed with appropriate earnestness, would at one swoop save the environment, put people back to work, give cities and towns essential public works, and lift financial burdens from the budgets of those struggling little towns.

Aside from the detail that HUD's backlog of pending water and sewer grant requests is only about \$2 billion, the major objection to the bill was that it seemed slightly redundant, since the House had already passed several other measures to meet the same needs—including the \$18-billion, three-year water pollution control package now in conference, and the \$29.5-billion revenue-sharing bill now in the Senate. Rep. George H. Mahon, Appropriations Committee chairman, and other procedural purists were also troubled because the bill had received only one

short day of hearings, without any administration witnesses, and because the proposed \$5 billion in building blocks was totally unbudgeted. Representative Patman's team seemed to consider these aspects mere technicalities.

After a typical House debate between the champions of generosity, mostly Democrats, and the watchdogs of the treasury, mostly Republicans, the House reached a rather surprising result: the treasury won. By a teller vote of 197 to 194, an amendment was added providing that grants could not be made in any year when the projected federal deficit exceeds \$20 billion. That amendment, Representative Patman conceded, ensured that the program "would never be used," and indeed the House ended the day by killing the entire proposition, 206 to 189.

Reassuring as the ultimate outcome was, the episode shows that the silly season has opened once again on the Hill. Wildly inflationary and simplistic bills such as this, which would never reach the floor so quickly in March, are likely to pop up on the calendars of both houses quite frequently between now and adjournment. Those 197 members of the House should be commended for recognizing that the Patman ploy served no legitimate "emergency" at all. But as sessions lengthen, tempers shorten and partisan games increase, the cause of sobriety in government may be hard put to maintain its majority.

COMING OF AGE IN AMERICA

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives in this 92d Congress has passed some outstanding legislation, but none is more important than the effort made to meet some of the critical needs of our senior citizens.

I am particularly pleased with recent legislation that has passed. On June 30 the House and Senate sent to the President a bill adopting two major amendments to the present social security law; namely a 20-percent across-the-board increase in social security payments and an authorization for automatic increases in social security benefits whenever the cost of living rises more than 3 percent in a given year.

The 20-percent increase had been opposed by the President who declared in a June 29 news conference that such a boost could be "highly inflationary." Wisely the Congress has provided for adequate financing for the increase. There is no question but that the trust fund is adequate and is in no way endangered. About 63,000 senior citizens in the Fourth District will reap the rewards of this legislation.

Returning from the Democratic Convention recess, the House immediately on July 17 returned to the issue of legislation for senior citizens. That same day the House passed a Comprehensive Older American Services Amendments Act which would, among other items:

Create a National Advisory Council on Aging to provide advice and assistance to the President on matters relating to the special needs of older persons;

Strengthen the role of the Administra-

tion on Aging as a focal point of Federal concern for older persons;

Provide authority to lease, renovate, and construct multipurpose senior centers through grants, contracts, or mortgage insurance and support staffing grants for initial operation of such centers;

Continue the nutrition program;

Expand the National Older Americans Volunteer program including the Foster Grandparents and Retired Senior Volunteer programs.

And on July 17 the House passed a bill setting up a National Institute of Aging within the National Institutes of Health with the purpose of increasing and concentrating attention on research on aging and the diseases that affect the elderly primarily.

I believe this is the first Congress to take such a serious interest in legislation primarily for our senior citizens. I urge the Senate to act on the National Institute of Aging bill and the Older Americans amendments soon so that these two may become law before the close of this Congress.

WHY CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK?

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, the 14th observance of Captive Nations Week has been observed in this country and abroad, providing a voice for the truly oppressed in the vast Communist empire. As we have done during the week, now and in the period ahead, other Members and I shall indicate the reassuring results of this observance. I direct our colleagues' attention to the proclamations by Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and Mayors Gerald W. Graves of Lansing, Stephen May of Rochester, and Lyman S. Parks of Grand Rapids; and an article circulated in the Best of the New Guard 1961-71, titled "Why Captive Nations Week?":

PROCLAMATION: CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

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; now

Therefore: I, Jimmy Carter, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim July

16-22, 1972, as "Captive Nations Week" in Georgia.

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, Gerald W. Graves, Mayor of the City of Lansing, by the power vested in me, do hereby proclaim the week commencing July 16, 1972, as "Captive Nations Week in Lansing" and call upon the citizens of this City 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 the communist powers have led to subjugation and domination of thousands of freedom-loving peoples whose yearnings for independence, and whose right to self-determination, have been arbitrarily ignored, and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the Captive Nations throughout the world look to America as the citadel of human freedom, inspiring and encouraging the expressions of freedom which have been so consistently demonstrated by the people of the Eastern European nations, Ukraine, Jews in the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese people, and

Whereas, the United States continues to actively pursue its quest for world peace, a peace which permits the liberty and freedom which remain strong in the hearts and minds of the peoples of the Captive Nations, and

Whereas, many residents of Rochester, who are linked by ties of birth, language, culture, family and principle with those in foreign lands who have lost their national independence, recognize their special responsibility to participate in this 13th Observance of Captive Nations Week in order to demonstrate our sympathy and support for those who strive to regain their freedom.

Now, therefore, I, Stephen May, Mayor of Rochester, do hereby proclaim July 16-22 to be Captive Nations Week in Rochester and urge all Rochesterians to remind themselves of the plight of millions who live under totalitarian rule and to rededicate themselves to work together for their eventual freedom and independence.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the freedom-loving 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, Slavania, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others 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 Lyman S. Parks, Mayor of the City of Grand Rapids, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972 be observed as Captive Nations Week in the City of Grand Rapids, and call upon the citizens of Grand Rapids 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.

WHY CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK?

(By Levy E. Dobriansky)

The third week of every July is Captive Nations Week. This year it falls on July 18-24. The annual event was authorized by the U.S. Congress in July, 1959, when it passed the Captive Nations Week Resolution which President Eisenhower signed into Public Law 86-90. The law authorizes the President to issue a proclamation "each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world." This has been done annually. Yet, despite the expanding observances of the Week in all sections of our country, many Americans still ask, "Why Captive Nations Week?"

With the intention of answering this perennial question in the simplest manner possible, I shall cover certain basic points pertaining to the resolution and the growing annual observances. For the question is often raised by people who are completely uninformed about these points. It is also posed by those who have either misconstrued the meaning and significance of the Week or opposed the resolution from the start mainly because it has challenged their fixed preconceptions about the Soviet Union and its central position in the vast totalitarian Red Empire. The reasons justifying our answer to the question apply to all three groups.

Actually, the answer is a multiple one. We observe Captive Nations Week because it is legally provided for in Public Law 86-90; moreover, the Week is a tremendous moral symbol signifying that we Americans will never forget the captive nations or accommodate ourselves to their permanent captivity; it concentrates on our nuclear spiritual weapons, offering the most powerful paramilitary deterrent against overt Sino-Soviet Russian aggression in Europe, the Middle East or Asia; it is a stimulating and effective educational medium about all the captive nations, Sino-Russian imperio-colonialism, and the Cold War; the Week also affords a country-wide forum for the discussion of issues affecting our national interest and security; finally, it consistently leads to the crystallization and advocacy of concrete measures of action. These reasons constitute in essence the answer to the question, "Why Captive Nations Week?"

IT BEGAN IN 1917

The first reason is, of course, a proximate one. It was with ample and solid cause that Congress passed the Captive Nations Week Resolution. For the first time our government recognized the existence of all the captive nations, meaning the majority of them in

the Soviet Union and in Asia. In effect, it recognized the crucial fact that the threat confronting the Free World did not emerge in 1940 or in 1947 but had originated in 1917-18 with the first conquests by Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism. By this act Congress also recognized communism as an instrument, a tool of ideologic deception which this force exploits in part for its takeovers of free and independent states. For these and other implications of the resolution one need only read the document. Too few have. Yet copies can be obtained from the National Captive Nations Committee, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Congress' action has been more than justified by the response shown annually on the part of our citizens. From 1959 on captive nations committees have been established in practically every major city in the nation. Guided and inspired by the National Captive Nations Committee, which itself was organized in 1959 to implement the Congressional resolution, these local committees conduct a variety of activities during the Week. As in previous years, the 1964 observances were held across the country, from Boston to Los Angeles, from Washington, D.C. to Seattle. About half of the State Governors and over two dozen mayors of large cities issued proclamations observing the Week. Even internationally, in the Republic of China, South Korea, the Philippines, West Germany and elsewhere the observance is widely held. The 1965 observance should surpass all previous ones.

As for the Week serving as a tremendous moral symbol, all of us should recall the words of President Kennedy: "This country must never recognize the situation behind the Iron Curtain as a permanent one, but must, by all peaceful means, keep alive the hopes of freedom for the peoples of the captive nations." On the basis of the resolution, it is not only those behind the Iron Curtain but also the captive nations behind the Bamboo and Sugar Curtains that we must support in the cause of freedom.

MYTH BREAKER

Anyone who has followed closely Moscow's deceptive "peaceful coexistence" policy over the past ten years cannot but be impressed by one of its chief goals, namely, our acquiescence to the permanence of the Red Empire. It has pursued this goal so successfully that many in the Free World talk as though Poland were independent, Kadar a popular hero of the Hungarian people, Ho-Chi-Minh a George Washington of Vietnam, and the U.S.S.R. a rapidly capitalist-bound "nation." One of the main obstructions to the free generation of these and other myths has been the Captive Nations Week observance, which Moscow and some in this country seek to eliminate.

Not only is the Week a tremendous moral symbol, against which both Moscow and Peking have regularly and vehemently inveighed, it is also a massive expression of what can truly be called our nuclear spiritual weapons. The first theme of the 1965 Captive Nations Week observance is "Peace with Justice and Freedom." An observed concentration on all of the captive nations serves this primary goal more than any other non-military action, including even the economic. If one views the captive nations in toto, approximating one billion people, he can then begin to appreciate the source of insecurity and threat they represent for the various totalitarian regimes in the Red Empire.

It is no exaggeration that the captive nations in toto, in the aggregate, constitute our most powerful paramilitary deterrent against open Sino-Soviet Russian aggression and thus a hot global war. A psycho-political concentration on all of the captive nations

would mean a grave deepening of the insecurity of all the totalitarian regimes in the empire and also a long stride toward the avoidance of a world-wide conflagration. But it would also be a major stroke for justice and freedom.

We have not even really begun to take up the challenge of the Red Cold War as concerns the terrain of the Red Empire. Unstinted and methodical support of the continuous pressures for freedom in that empire would result in a complete hopelessness of so-called socialist and potential Communist management, so that in time a genuine revolution for freedom and national independence would inevitably spread from the Danube to the Pacific. More, it would greatly undermine the subversive Cold War operations of Moscow and Peking in the Free World and preclude situations where—as in Vietnam—some 70,000 Americans find themselves already in a shooting stage, but few Russians or Red Chinese can similarly be found.

THE CAPTIVES

To see clearly the enormous winning possibilities of this approach, it is first necessary to have a working comprehension of just who the captive nations are. They are not just the few most of us think of when confronted by the term. Here is an accurate listing of all the captive nations, with the year each came under Communist domination and suggestions of Who's Next should we continue with our reactive policy of patched-up containment:

Armenia	1920
Azerbaijan	1920
Byelorussia	1920
Cossackia	1920
Georgia	1920
Idel-Ural	1920
North Caucasia	1920
Democratic Republic of Far East (Siberiaks)	1920
Ukraine	1920
Turkistan	1922
Estonia	1940
Latvia	1940
Lithuania	1940
Albania	1946
Bulgaria	1946
Outer Mongolia	1946
Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc. in Yugoslavia	1946
Poland	1947
Rumania	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? Algeria? Colombia? Congo? Laos? Tanzania? Bolivia? Thailand?

Both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy emphasized the need for an intensive study of the captive nations. The Week's observance continually reemphasizes this need and stimulates a great deal of educational interest in all of the captive nations and in the numerous aspects of the Cold War itself. Truly as an educational medium, it throws an annual spotlight on certain dangerous myths concerning the Red Empire and brings into balanced focus the major developments in that vast empire.

INDEPENDENT STATES?

For example, one of the most colossal myths is that we can wean the totalitarian Red regimes in Central Europe from the domination of Moscow. This grand illusion is propped by subsidiary myths which hold that the so-called satellite regimes are becoming increasingly "nationalistic," that their states are growing more "independent," and that a

"polycentrism" prevails in the "Communist" world, with Titoism and revisionism gripping several of the "satellite" regimes. Some even go to the extent of imputing a widespread popular base for the regimes of Tito, Kadar, Gomulka, Mao Tse-tung and others. Wishfully, they envision a pervasive fragmentation of the Red Empire and simplistically bid us to be patient, to perceive the "good" in some of these totalitarian rulers, and to assist them in overcoming many of their economic and political problems.

NATIONALITIES TECHNIQUE

The fundamental trouble in all this myth-making is that those guided by gestures and appearances have no comprehension of the Russian nationalities technique which was applied to the non-Russian republics in the U.S.S.R. even under Stalin. The technique is one of exploiting nationalist symbols and forces for the accomplishment of Red totalitarian objectives and the reduction and perhaps elimination of the persistent cold war between the people and the regime. For years Khrushchev flounced about the U.S.S.R., telling Azerbaijani, Georgian, Ukrainians, Turkmen and others how nationally "independent" and "free" they are. Because of legalistic differences, the technique is being used even more effectively in the so-called satellite area of the empire.

Realism demands that we face some stern facts: (1) on the scale of total power, the U.S.S.R. has been and for some indefinite time will continue to be the center, the power base, of the Red Empire; (2) every other totalitarian Red regime, including Peking and Belgrade, depends for its ultimate survival on Moscow; (3) the appearances of liberalization in Central Europe are well checked by the realities of totalitarian rule and control in each of the Red states, with evidence mounting daily as to new oppressive measures in the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and elsewhere in this game of check and countercheck; (4) these liberalizing appearances are also designed for the acquisition of necessary Free World economic assistance in the further rapid build-up of the Cold War economics of the Red states, both individually and collectively; and (5) when the chips are down anywhere, as in Vietnam or the Dominican Republic, the basic, indispensable unity of this empire pattern shows itself clearly as practically all parts of the Red totalitarian network rush to the aid of its beset members.

THE REACTION

Captive Nations Week projects a totalistic concept of the captive nations, which is anathema to both Moscow and Peking and beyond the comprehension of some of our opinionmakers. As shown in the *Congressional Record* and other sources, the record on this is perfectly clear.

To mention some examples:

In 1963, Moscow's *The New Times* implored "Is it not high time to discontinue the 'Captive Nations Week' in the United States?"; *Pravda* that year excoriated President Kennedy and stressed, "The President of the United States, losing his sense of reality, has declared a 'week of the Captive Nations' and is trying to turn attention away from the struggle of the Negroes for their liberation"; in 1964, *Izvestia* railed, "With every passing year 'Captive Nations Week' becomes a nuisance," not mentioning to whom; Khrushchev again could not resist another condemnation of the Week when on the eve of his removal he shouted, "In the United States a farce entitled 'captive nations week' is held every year. The people's democratic system has been in existence for 20 years but the imperialists still ramble on with nonsensical ideas of 'liberating' the nations of eastern Europe."

THE 1965'S THEMES

Speaking of "imperialists," it should be noted that one of the main themes in the

1965 observance deals with the last remaining imperio-colonialist systems in the world. Captive Nations Week provides a forum for discussion, and the themes this year are as follows:

1. Peace with justice and freedom, the support of all the captive nations being one of our most formidable deterrents against a hot global war.

2. Full support for U.S. actions in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, with stress on "What about the freedom aspirations of 17 million North Vietnamese?"

3. A Poltrade Policy toward the Red Empire (trade based on political concessions).

4. Complete exposure of Sino-Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism in the United Nations, concentrating especially on the captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.

5. Creation of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations.

6. Establishment of a Freedom Academy.

7. Inauguration of a Captive Nations Freedom Stamp series.

The ramifications of these themes in terms of concrete and forthright action are extensive, to say the least. Many of the themes propose just the first steps that must be taken if we are to obviate more Dominican Republics and Vietnams in what the Red totalitarians call "holy wars of national liberation." The techniques used in these and other cases have been employed over and over again against countries that today form the long list of captive nations. By concentrating on the captive nations, how they became what they are, we cannot but learn more and more about Red techniques of political warfare which defy both nuclear armaments and economic aid. If we fail to learn these lessons, then the specific answers to "Who's Next?" will inevitably be forthcoming. Captive Nations Week is a stimulus to such learning for survival.

A TRIBUTE TO AHEPA, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY YEAR

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. President, I would like, at this time, to express my admiration for the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, on the occasion of their golden anniversary year.

Over the past half century, this worthy organization has rendered so many contributions to our national way of life, as to warrant the attention and respect of the Congress and the people.

The order has contributed financially to many notable causes, from educational promotion to patriotic demonstration, to the relief of persons afflicted by disaster, both natural and manmade.

In World War II AHEPA was responsible for the sale of \$500 million worth of war bonds as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury. Funds have been furnished by the order in great amounts, to serve the interest of those afflicted by the ravages of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, political persecution, and war.

They were largely responsible for the construction of hospitals in Athens and Thessaloniki, seven health centers in Greece, and the AHEPA agricultural college in Greece. The Penelopion Shelter Home in Athens was founded mainly on

the strength of AHEPA's contributions, as were the AHEPA School at St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, N.Y., and theological seminaries at Brookline and Pomfret. It also is the sponsor of national scholarships for worthy students and an educational journey to Greece for worthy students.

The George Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute, in Miami, is largely the product of AHEPA contributions, as is also the Preventorium, in Volos. AHEPA has contributed to the construction and maintenance of the Truman Library, the Truman Memorial in Athens, the Ypsilanti and Dilboy Memorials, and the AHEPA Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in Hyde Park.

The monument at Smyrna Beach, Fla., commemorating the first landing of the Hellenes on American soil, in 1768, was built with funds provided by AHEPA. So was the Sons of Pericles Memorial to the American Philhellenes of 1821, located at Missolonghi, Greece.

Intensely devout, AHEPA has contributed to religious causes on numerous occasions, through the Patriarch of Jerusalem and the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Members of AHEPA take justifiable pride in their record of accomplishment. Having fought successfully for the freedom and respect of minorities, in their justice for Greece and justice for Cyprus programs, they have displayed their sense of honor, in keeping with their well-known and well recorded sense of generosity.

Past national officers of the Order of Ahepa from the 19th Ohio Congressional District include: Constantine G. Economou, Past Supreme Lodge, Youngstown; and Angelo F. Mavrigan, Past Supreme Lodge, Youngstown. Local chapter officers from the 19th Ohio District include: Peter Tsakos, president; Peter Georgiadis, vice president; William G. Glaros, secretary; and Joseph Mitchell, treasurer, all of Youngstown; Frank Manios, president; Phil Anastasiadis, vice president; Nick Pitini, secretary; and Joseph Keriotis, treasurer, all of Warren.

GENERAL LAVELLE

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, on prior occasions I have called attention to the outstanding attributes of Edward Hunter and his publication *Tactics*. An in-depth story on Gen. John D. Lavelle appears in the *Tactics* issue of July 20, 1972. The victimization of General Lavelle for his courageous and much-needed military action which contributed greatly to repulsing the recent North Vietnamese invasion, is a disgrace to our country and the fighting traditions of our military services.

An especially significant item in Mr. Hunter's story is the information that Seymour Hersh, who broke the My Lai story, is one of the leaders in the assault on General Lavelle. Hersh's My Lai

investigations were financed by the Stern Fund for Investigative Journalism. The executive director of the Stern Fund is James Boyd, one-time member of the staff of former Senator Thomas Dodd who stole files from the Senator's office and turned them over to columnist Jack Anderson. Money for the Stern Fund comes from Philip M. Stern, an active supporter of the Communist-directed moratorium and new mobilization operations. It is no surprise that Edith Rosenwald Stern and her late husband Edgar established this fund. Edgar's brother Alfred and his wife, Martha Dodd Stern, fled long ago behind the Iron Curtain to avoid prosecution for espionage against the United States. All of these facts are fully verified by documentation now in my possession.

We have found that when the U.S. Army Military Intelligence came under attack on the front page of the New York Times, January 18, 1971, its information came from Capt. Christopher Pyle, an ex-military intelligence officer who based his attack on hearsay evidence from fellow disgruntled GI's. Pyle's story first appeared in a publication called the Washington Monthly, all of whose manuscripts are first submitted for approval to the executive director of the Stern Fund, James Boyd. Appearing at the same time as the attack on military intelligence was an article in the Washington Monthly by the man who doles out the tax-exempt money from the Stern Fund, Philip M. Stern. The title of his article was: "The Loyalty Program—a Case for Termination." This is yet another reason why I have continually called for an investigation of the tax-exempt foundations in this country.

Mr. Hunter's outstanding article on General Lavelle follows:

UNFORGIVABLE SIN WAS SAVING SAIGON, AND US—LAVELLE'S GENERALSHIP SAVED US

Gen. John D. Lavelle allowed his bomber pilots to penetrate a bit farther into North Viet Nam than his written orders seemed to allow. He is being pilloried for this, although what he did was in accordance with one of the oldest and wisest precepts of warfare. He deserves promotion for it, and the commendation of a grateful nation.

The precept to which he adhered—which was his duty and is the test of greatness in a general—had been included in the oldest manual on warfare, "The Book of War," written 2,400 years ago by the Chinese military philosopher, Sun Tzu. Mao Tse-tung won the Chinese mainland by following Sun Tzu's teachings on guerrilla warfare.

"The Book of War" is as timely today as when it first appeared. No more important military principle has been enunciated than this, as succinctly stated in the little manual:

"A good general knows when to disobey his emperor."

He only does so when the result would be decisive in a crucial situation, and failure to act would have disastrous consequences.

PRAGMATIC TEST OF JUDGMENT

The general who takes this initiative accepts a pragmatic judgment. If he is mistaken, the proof is in his failure. This then becomes an unwarranted, personal assumption of authority. He loses his head for it. In our day, he would expect at least repudiation, disgrace and loss of his rank.

If his technical disobedience saves his emperor's life—meaning, in our time, saves our side—at least prevents a defeat, he deserves the highest honors than can be bestowed up-

on him. He is recognized, under the most fundamental rules of war, to have lived up to the highest demands that are put upon a general. That is, to have achieved whatever is decisive in the conflict, by staving off defeat, or by making victory possible.

This is what Gen. Lavelle accomplished. President Nixon's professed aims in mining the North Vietnamese harbors and in bombing supply and economic targets would have been too late to impede the North Vietnamese invasion if Lavelle's pilots had not extended their flights those few miles in order to successfully wreck obvious preparations for an all-out invasion across the demilitarized zone.

About 400 tanks remained at Haiphong port as the North Vietnamese army divisions fought in the south, their timetable upset. These tanks would have participated in the all-out drive if our fliers had not upset the red timetable.

The surge of the North Vietnamese divisions showed that with 400 more tanks in operation, the communists probably would have taken Saigon by now. Instead, they have suffered what could very well be a decisive setback in their invasion.

This immobilization of the red tanks was only one of a number of stunning successes that resulted from Lavelle's initiative.

Indeed, as being grudgingly and belatedly admitted, this could be the turning point in the war, with advantages to the free world of an incalculable nature.

The most that can justly be said against Gen. Lavelle, therefore, is that he successfully acted in the best interests of his emperor—his country—although to do so, he technically had to violate certain orders, although even this is not completely certain.

This contribution has been covered up by a hush-hush regarding the military gains of the South Viet Nam forces and the loyalty shown to the Saigon government by the people of the country, and also by the unprecedented setbacks suffered by the reds.

Joseph Alsop, in his July 7 column, declared "the great North Vietnamese offensive of 1972 must now be seen as a vast and unqualified disaster," and adding this significant statement, "The dimensions of this disaster have been largely concealed from the American public."

"To begin with," he wrote, "there are too many people in Saigon who have too often predicted disaster for the South Vietnamese government. Naturally, this makes it unpalatable to report disaster for the enemy."

HOW PEOPLE GET EDGED INTO TREASON

Communist psychological warfare first of all focusses upon maneuvering people in a target nation into situations in which their words and deeds have a treasonable impact upon their own country. Treason is not their intent, but they are given a vested interest in it. They are trapped.

Entrapment in treason is a more subtle process than drug addiction, for one does not have to begin by taking dope of some kind, even the mildest; one can start by tackling a legitimate grievance that just happens to coincide with a communist need.

Those who have consistently insisted, or reported, that every elected Saigon government gained office by corruption alone, and is hated by those who voted for it, can be expected to explain away the refusal of the people to rise up to join their supposed saviors from the north.

Those who declared Saigon soldiers would not fight can only suppress the news of their valiance in battle. Those who contrasted the South Vietnamese army with the supposed indomitable spirit of red troops can only ignore or belittle and bury such news as Alsop carried in the same column, about "once tough North Vietnamese units throwing away their weapons and running like rab-

bids, when serious South Vietnamese pressure is applied."

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, in their column of July 7, reported, "The melting away of a North Vietnamese regular army unit in combat," and "repeated instances of North Vietnamese troops on the northern front throwing down their arms and returning over the DMZ to go home."

The column refers to "monumental supply problems . . . Were it not for President Nixon's blockade of the North and the massive U.S. air support in the South, the North Vietnamese invaders—for all their new shortcomings—might well have swept through South Viet Nam."

Fair, balanced coverage of what the Evans and Novak column calls "a signpost of real deterioration in the army of North Vietnam," would require that due credit be given to four-star Gen. John Daniel Lavelle, as commander of the U.S. Air Force in Southeast Asia, for the decisive contribution made by his airmen in depriving the enemy of the supplies that made the vital difference.

ANGRY THAT WE MIGHT NOT LOSE

Gen. Lavelle's "protective reaction" to enemy preparations for a final, victorious drive is unforgivable, of course, in the eyes of those who have consistently preached defeat, and that Hanoi, not Saigon, represents the hopes and desires of the people of South Viet Nam. When the chips were down, the people of South Viet Nam stuck by their own government, resisting red pressures.

So our defeatists and pro-reds want Lavelle to be court-martialed, found guilty, and disgraced. The press and radio-television already are trying him, seeking to force such a verdict upon him. Of all segments of our population, they are in the vanguard of those who masochistically—or ideologically—take the enemy's side against their own country.

Responsible Americans who have not lost their balance in this "sick" situation are vitally needed in this crucial period, so that we do not lose the advantage given us by this turning point in the war, and allow the enemy once again to snatch victory out of defeat. Americans who have not this vested interest in their nation's defeat should recognize that the decisive role is theirs in this new form of war, and that they must exert every influence they can muster on behalf of Gen. Lavelle. They should not be satisfied with him being spared court-martial, but should insist that his successful generalship be rewarded with promotion and honors.

Perhaps the most encouraging and beautiful testimony to American character to come out of this war is the evidence that Gen. Lavelle did not act alone. He had the enthusiastic and sacrificial support of his men as well as the implied consent of his superiors, certainly into the Pentagon, and probably into the White House, as well.

They have heard of Sun Tzu's military manual there, too. The test, when the chips are down, is whether President Nixon is so obsessed with his negotiations in the communist countries that he has lost clear sight of American realities. Pragmatism, when carried too far, can blind a man this way. We need soldiers with the clarity, initiative and courage of a Lavelle.

The danger has been that our military forces, on which our literal survival depends, have been deprived of their MacArthurs by the secret implementation of the notorious Fulbright Memorandum of 1961. The Lavelle affair indicates that this sub rosa campaign against our forces has failed. The traditional qualities of young Americans have not been extinguished.

This becomes a testing time for ourselves, too. We must not let this opportunity slip by to fan the flame of initiative, courage and patriotism that seemed to have be-

come almost extinguished. Indeed, this is the crux of the mind warfare that seeks U.S. extinction.

What obviously had transpired was that all those engaged in our air operations at the front, from the pilots to the topmost officers, recognized that this was a time when all had to stand together, for their country's sake, and humanity's. Here was tacit consent in its finest sense.

Those with a vested interest in America's defeat, and communism's victory, have recognized this by the ferocity of their attack upon Lavelle and all those who can be identified with him. This infuriates them, and reputations cannot stand such a setback.

THE USUAL PRO-RED SPOILERS

The customary pro-red operation inside the communications field in the United States went into action. The war area was treated as if it were a courtroom in which technicalities, no matter how artificial and farfetched, would determine the outcome.

Under the present-day conditioned acceptance of the enemy's military use of the demilitarized zone as a staging area and base—the conditioning is in its Pavlovian sense—enemy preparations were by tacit agreement, immune to interference by our side. The press could be depended upon to preserve this understanding intact, for it fit into the negotiations pattern that had become the cornerstone for Nixon's re-election strategy. This was the meaning of "tacit," as outlined in the Phoenix Papers in Kennedy's administration.

Certainly, no newspaperman who has had any experience in Viet Nam for any extensive time does not know that under Strange McNamara as secretary of defense, our pilots were sent regularly thousands of dangerous miles to kill one bullock—yes, one bullock—while forbidden to attack any true targets en route.

Our aviators were supplied with planes that fell apart and belonged in museums for war relics. A Jim Lucas was still around in those days to report such scandals, when he got a chance, but since his death of cancer, so-called advocacy reporters and investigative reporters have taken over. They have eyes only for stories advantageous to the enemy. They have been conditioned and selected this way.

So the news is now only what is strategically helpful to the foe.

This is the significance of this paragraph by James Reston in his N.Y. Times column on Lavelle, that in syndicated form was reprinted in the Washington Star of June 14:

"The government here is also saying that reporters like Seymour Hersh of the New York Times, who broke the My Lai and Lavelle stories, and Neil Sheehan, also of the Times, who dug out the Pentagon papers, and Jack Anderson who exposed the administration's clumsy diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistan war, are troublemakers who embarrass the government and give aid and comfort to the enemy."

The language used is skilled coverup by a newspaper which is the enemy's main vehicle in the United States for what is professionally known as "black" or clandestine propaganda. This is propaganda that the enemy does not want to admit was conceived by it, but seeks to have come out under the label of the country which it is seeking to destroy. Such covert propaganda usually requires that the vehicle for it not realize that it is doing the enemy's work for it. Otherwise this would not have just treasonable impact, but would be treason.

What makes it clandestine or covert, and not an overt, open operation is that the source of this propaganda is not realized by its ultimate distributor or vehicle as being the enemy. Somewhere along the line, of

course, there are knowledgeable enemy agents, or have been at the start of the psychological warfare operation. A successful "black" coup of this nature is one that has snowballing impact, so that the enemy agent is no longer needed, but that the morale-breaking or other propaganda the enemy wants to pass along is kept moving and growing like a snowball rolling downhill, through its own inertia.

The most graphic illustration of this during the Viet Nam war was the two-page advertisement carried in the N. Y. Times of May 31, proclaiming American war guilt and demanding the impeachment of the President, under the signatures of members of the Congress! The aid and comfort to the enemy was so obvious, and the interlocking and infiltrated relations of some of the sponsors were so plain, that the excuse of lack of knowledge could hardly suffice in this case.

What this case illustrated was the paralyzing and suicidal nature of an obsessive approach where life and death matters, as in a war, are involved. So-called "anti-war" and "peace" agitators and crusaders have become so preoccupied or possessed by this issue that communist "psywar" planners have little difficulty using them to achieve enemy objectives. Then, of course, there are literal traitors, who favor the conquest of the United States by countries professing socialism or communism, or the overthrow of the United States by some Marxist or anarchist element. Countries such as the U.S.S.R., Red China and Red Cuba have no problem at all in infiltrating and manipulating such groups for their own ends.

The My Lai "story" was not a story; it was an operation paid for by an infiltrated foundation for which a so-called "news agency" was especially set up. The operation was timed to divert public attention away from a true scandal that gradually was forcing its way into public notice.

This was the communist massacre at Hue during the brief period when the reds seized the city in the Tet offensive, itself based upon deceit. The massacre threatened to recall the Katyn massacre to the public mind, and so desperate steps had to be taken by pro-reds. The N.Y. Times and the rest of the fake "liberal," prestige press had hushed up the Hue massacre, which had been perpetrated in strict accord with the red genocide routine, which selects the leadership and potential leadership element of a community to be wiped out.

In contrast with the routine red massacre at Hue, the isolated and exceptional My Lai incident was focussed upon with twisted facts. Red terror, systematically imposed as a tactic, was henceforth to be brushed off as something Americans also engage in. This "psywar" operation was another example of enemy "black."

HORRORS! TRAINED FOR VICTORY!

The Reston column, its negative tone giving a seeming justification to what aids and comforts the enemy against the United States, refers to American forces being "trained to fight for 'victory,'" as if he were exposing a scandal.

Lavelle is presented as "only a symbol" of this state of mind, that seeks to prevent an enemy victory, a supposedly outdated objective. This is an example of upside-down logic that would be recognized as downright stupid if it weren't couched in weighty doubletalk. The source of such thinking, to be found in enemy "psywar," is not at all stupid. The reds know what they want, and how to inveigle others into helping them do it.

Reston declares in his column about Lavelle that "it is hard to believe he could bomb unauthorized targets for three months" without his higher officers knowing

about it. Certainly the fliers who ran the missions knew what they were doing!

What frightens the orchestrated fake "liberals" who have allowed themselves to be taken in tow by pro-reds and enemy "psywar" is that our military has not yet been pounded into robotry and unthinking submission to doubletalk. Our military still is able to distinguish between civilian control, which sets the goal and the strategy, and civilian manipulation of tactical details in military operations in a manner that would defeat these same objectives.

Otherwise, why have military officers at all?

Clerks and typists to pass along bureaucratic instructions would be sufficient. This, in effect, is what we gradually are developing. Gen. Lavelle is an example of the thinking general, of which MacArthur was such an exemplary illustration.

If the subject were not so grim, the shock that is being expressed over the so-called "unauthorized" attacks upon enemy preparations for their southward invasion would be funny. The best example is provided by Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa).

He refers to the consensus under which these air missions were undertaken as "a conspiracy of silence." The same so-called "doves" who become infuriated over any contention that there is a red conspiracy are quick to use the word "conspiracy" when it can be applied to anti-communist activities on our own side. Any concerted, really moderate patriotic reaction is branded a "conspiracy."

Hughes pointed out in his speech on the Senate floor what should be a matter of pride, giving Americans a sense of security, but which he presented as something that was scandalous. Hughes said:

"The general's staff had access to the orders and reports—and remained silent. The target planners prepared their lists—and remained silent. The wing commanders briefed their men and issued assignments—and remained silent. The pilots made their attacks—and remained silent. The intelligence analysts debriefed the pilots and studied the bomb damage assessments—and remained silent."

The top enemy theoreticians, not just in Hanoi but in Moscow and Peking, are sure to be just as alarmed as the confused, misled or treasonable Americans over this extraordinary demonstration of American loyalty and unanimity. Those who have brushed off our men as an effective fighting force because of morale corrosion now have to revise their programs and schedule.

Efforts aimed at the deterioration of our fighting forces will have to redouble, if they can, use of such weapons of psychological warfare as drugs and Jane Fonda. This will be difficult, if not impossible.

LAVELLE IS ENEMY TARGET NOW

Communists always have well understood the importance in modern warfare of bases and symbols. They know that by capturing a symbol, an otherwise impossible objective can be achieved. Gen. Lavelle is now the symbol of a morally reinvigorated American military. They will be out to destroy him.

The usual fake "liberal" orchestration already has gone into play, and has even enlisted paties on the anti-communist side, in denunciation of the brave general. The tone thus set, politicians will be inclined in this election year in particular to heed this siren call.

Americans capable of seeing through this intrigue cannot afford to sit back and wait developments. By then, Lavelle might be made a scapegoat, as seems already to be in the planning. He saved his emperor—his country—at a crucial time. Now, let us save him!

R. HAROLD DELOZIER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the success story of R. Harold DeLozier, of Maryville, Tenn., reaffirms the notion that America is still a land where dreams are realized through hard work and self-sacrifice.

Today, Harold DeLozier's early employers have still not forgotten the determination and dedication of purpose which allowed this outstanding Tennessean to fulfill his dreams and ambitions. One of these employers, the Blount County National Bank, of Maryville, has published a summary of Harold's journey on the road to success, so that others traveling the same path may find encouragement and hope in his story.

The following is Blount County National Bank's tribute to a self-made man—R. Harold DeLozier:

R. HAROLD DELOZIER

(By Ken Powers)

It has become popular in recent years to scoff at talk of "the self-made man." But what is popular is not always correct. In spite of all the arguments to the contrary, "the self-made man" is still "the American dream." R. Harold DeLozier, a director of Blount National Bank, is a local example.

Born in Wildwood Community, east of Maryville, a year before Kaiser Wilhelm's Prussian armies introduced the world to global war, Harold DeLozier reached adulthood as the U.S. and the world entered "The Great Depression." There was little hope for a young man; jobs were scarce; relief lines were long; the "hobo" was rapidly becoming an American symbol. But DeLozier refused to accept this bleak and uninspiring world as the end of opportunity.

Penniless, but willing to work, he entered Draughon's Business College in the spring of 1932. DeLozier fired the furnace in his teacher's home in return for a room. After the morning stoking, he delivered the Knoxville Journal, until classtime. After morning classes, DeLozier hurried to Miller's cafeteria. This third job earned him his lunch and \$5 per week. A year later, he graduated from the College, having completed all courses required for a diploma in general business—with an average of 94.75 percent.

His first regular job was as an order clerk at C. M. McClung's, a Knoxville hardware firm. Eighteen months later, he returned to Maryville, which he calls "the capital of the world" because of its beauty and friendly people. He joined Blount National Bank, bringing the total number of bank employees to four. During his year and a half with the bank, DeLozier worked in all phases of the business, from teller to posting clerk to making loans.

At the age of 22, he left the security of being an employee to establish his own business—DeLozier Insurance Agency, in which he is still active today. "I liked working in the bank," he says, "but I wanted to have my own business, and insurance goes well with banking." In only eight years, he had built a reputation for competence and honesty that earned him national recognition in the Hartford Insurance Company magazine. DeLozier says that honesty is all-important—"There is no such thing as a little bit dishonest. One is honest, or he is not."

In 1945, Harold DeLozier and Beryl Bred-

love pledged marriage vows. They became associates in serving Maryville's insurance needs. Mrs. DeLozier remains active in the agency, and her husband says with obvious pride, "She is a well-informed insurance lady. Our clients don't hesitate to discuss their problems with her." The DeLozier's daughter, Kathy, is presently employed in the bank's computer department.

One of the two charter members remaining active in Maryville Lions Club, DeLozier has served as president, secretary, and treasurer, and as zone Secretary-treasurer. A 32nd degree Mason, he is a member of Knoxville Consistory. DeLozier has been a member of Blount County Chamber of Commerce "for a long time," and is a member of Maryville's First Baptist Church.

Appointed to the bank's board of directors in 1946, DeLozier is thankful for the opportunities he has had to serve the people of Blount County. Looking back upon those dark years of his youth, he says, "There is always some sunshine, somewhere. You just have to look for it."

Harold DeLozier is the kind of man who had made Blount National "The Leader." He is typical of the American dream; successful because he would not accept defeat.

AN AMERICAN'S PLEDGE

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, a very thoughtful constituent of mine, James R. Harvey, has taken the time and effort to write in a concise form his thoughtful concern for our pledge as Americans to our country and the various ideals for which it stands.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harvey, who resides in Arcadia, Calif., has asked that I submit "The Americans Creed" to my fellow colleagues for their consideration as to whether it might be adopted as a resolution and as a statement of purpose to renew our faith in our country. I therefore submit it to my colleagues:

THE NEW AMERICANS CREED—THE AMERICANS PLEDGE

(By James Raymond Harvey)

I believe in the United States of America as a Democratic-Republic, with a government of the people, by the people and for the people; a land where the individual is the backbone of our sovereign nation; a country of individuals working together for the advancement of mankind; and a nation of courageous, energetic, benevolent and creative people, each with definite qualities to contribute to the American Experience. I believe in the founding principle's upon which our nation stands: liberty, courage, justice, equality, humanity, opportunity, faith and hope. I believe in the United States as one nation, one people with many distinctive cultures; a land where equal opportunity and justice can be achieved by all; a land where the promise of America must enable all people to achieve whatever their vision and dreams can accomplish. I believe in America as a nation with unity of purpose, where the spirit of freedom keeps the minds of men ever thinking, ever communicating, ever reasoning, and ever striving; where the cause is freedom, the purpose is justice and the goal is peace, opportunity, and understanding between all people.

Thus, I believe it is my duty to love my country, its heritage and its people; to main-

tain that which is just and to peacefully change that which is unjust; to stand firm in my convictions but to compromise when necessary; to think with reason and understanding, and to accept the right of others to think and feel as they wish; to remember that truth and common sense are always essential; to strive for better insight and communication with my fellow man and to work for the betterment of myself and for all people; to respect the rights and dignity of others—to care; to be positive and optimistic; to protect and conserve our environment; and, to support our Constitution. I, therefore, believe it is my responsibility to do all that I can to preserve and to enrich my country, which must stand for liberty, justice, opportunity, hope, and peace, for all people, now and for all the generations to come.

AHEPA IN NORTH DAKOTA

HON. ARTHUR A. LINK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—on this 50th anniversary of the founding of the organization.

The Order of Ahepa was founded as a nonpolitical and nonsectarian fraternal organization designed to represent the common community of Greek Americans through an active social program. The purposes of this organization, which has an unexcelled reputation for good fellowship and family participation in serving mankind, have been greatly beneficial to our Nation and the entire world.

The Order of Ahepa has an outstanding record of philanthropic contributions during the past 50 years. This organization has wholeheartedly brought relief to victims of both natural and man-made disasters—hurricanes, floods and wars—both within and without our borders.

In addition to providing relief and human assistance, AHEPA has exhibited tremendous concern in actively supporting education and cultural development and in international relations through its own "people-to-people" program. AHEPA was a forerunner in this major American program of aid to less fortunate peoples of the world. As a result of their active and outstanding participation in social activity, the Order of Ahepa has grown to the point where today there are some 430 local chapters in 49 States, Canada, and Australia. I take great pride in having one of these active chapters of AHEPA in Minot, N. Dak., which is in my congressional district.

The members of AHEPA are men in all walks of life. They may be businessmen, farmers, professional men, educators, or laboring men who are men of good moral character with a common goal of good fellowship and common understanding.

In light of this, I would like to pay special tribute to the memory of George Voregarethos, one of AHEPA's most outstanding members who passed away on August 5, 1970. He was a man of strong character, always exhibiting vital con-

cern and warm understanding for his fellow man. As a resident of Minot, N. Dak., his personal attributes contributed significantly to the growth and strength of this community and the entire State.

SPENDING RESTRAINT NEEDED

HON. EDWIN B. FORSYTHE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon this week has urged the Congress to use restraint in the passage of legislation providing for the expenditure of tax dollars. The President has pointed out the need for caution to avoid a new round of inflation.

Earlier this week, the Washington Star commented editorially about this subject, and I fully agree with the newspaper's remarks. I am including the editorial in full for the benefit of my colleagues:

TODAY'S ASSIGNMENT: COUNT UP TO A BILLION

President Nixon, the reports say, is considering a special message on what Congress is doing to his budget and what, if the spending binge continues, is certain to follow: Higher taxes and renewed inflation.

These are hot-weather days, a time when the minds tends to turn away from heavy subjects. These are times, too, when it has become fashionable to pooh-poooh any suggestion of fiscal discipline on the grounds that it is somehow gauche and unprogressive. And we are in an election year, meaning that anything the President says about the Democratic Congress will be construed as wholly political.

But we hope the President goes ahead and, in addition, grabs for as much public attention as he can get, for the issues involved are truly crucial. He would be wise to remain objective and to put his case in terms that the average man, wrestling with his own budget, can understand. What we have partly in mind is a refresher course in sixth-grade arithmetic, something that for many members of Congress—and also the administration—is long overdue. It could start something like this:

A billion is not, as many people may be led to believe by the numbers that fly around this town, another word for a million. Neither is it on the order of, say, 10 million. It is a thousand million. A million one dollar-bills laid end to end, would stretch one and a half times around the Capital Beltway. A billion one-dollar bills laid end to end would reach around the world four times. Columnist Art Buchwald recently suggested that Melvin Laird or Elliott Richardson or anyone else who wants to spend a billion dollars or more be obliged to go to the bank and count it out in tens and twenties. An engaging idea. Let no one try it, though. For starting today, working an eight-hour day and a seven-day week at the rate of one bill per second, the job of counting \$1 billion in equal numbers of ten and twenty-dollar notes would take until November 24, 1978.

All this is by way of saying that the concept of a billion defies easy comprehension, so that to toss the number around casually is usually to operate in an air of unreality. It also points up the fact that when the President asks for an extra billion dollars, or when Congress tacks on to an appropriation bill an extra billion, an enormous amount of money is involved.

The Nixon budget, presented in January for the fiscal year that has just begun, calls for taking in about \$220 billion and spending about \$245 billion. Knock off seven zeroes in each of those figures, and a picture can be drawn of a man who will earn \$22,000 while planning to spend \$24,500 in the year ahead. Once again, the million-dollar contrast is instructive. A million dollars to the federal budget is the same as a dime to our \$22,000 wage earner, or the price of a small cup of coffee. A billion dollars, though, is the same as \$100 to that wage earner. A taxpayer in the \$22,000 bracket would give a good bit of thought before putting out an extra \$100, and another \$100 after that. He might defend it if he were in good financial shape, but not if he were already thoroughly overcommitted.

Now the congressional spenders might reason that federal revenues are constantly on the increase. So they are, by about \$20 billion a year. The trouble is that automatic spending obligations—meaning those Congress has no control over, such as interest on the debt, public welfare and farm subsidies—are rising about \$12 billion a year.

That leaves about \$8 billion in what might be considered newly disposable income if the government were on an even fiscal keel. But it is not even on an even keel. A big deficit is inevitable. And knowing that, even before this fiscal year got underway, Congress added \$6 to \$7 billion to the '73 budget. A good part of this represented the 20 percent Social Security increase. And that, along with much of the other increases, reflects what now has become standard and somewhat cynical operating procedure on Capitol Hill: Whatever the budget request for a politically visible and attractive program, pile on more money and dare the President to veto it. This is an upmanship game that has been played in the past, but with millions and not billions of dollars.

Congress cannot be called entirely oblivious to the government's fiscal plight. Just last week, knowing full well a presidential veto was certain, enough Democrats and Republicans teamed up in the House to defeat a completely irresponsible \$5 billion public-works bill. But that does not mean true fiscal responsibility has set in, nor that the budget-deficit problem will come under control. The problem, in fact, is almost certain to get much worse. The President's budget managers are desperately trying to convince themselves they can keep the 1973 deficit under \$30 billion, for they know that beyond that figure, further red ink will have a decidedly inflationary impact.

But all the forces are going in the wrong direction. For one thing, Tropical Storm Agnes came along, and the President has proposed, and Congress will certainly agree, to spend \$2 billion to aid the flood victims. And the war goes on, with the cost of air and naval bombardment certain to cost billions above what the budget men calculated for military spending in January. Then comes the legislation still pending—the big water pollution bill is a good example—already carrying a price tag billions above the budget figures. Finally, another debt ceiling bill must be enacted by October 30, one week before the election, and nobody knows how many billion-dollar goodies Congress will seek to attach to it. At any rate, this year's deficit could well run to \$40 billion and beyond. With the economy now on the upswing, this is precisely the wrong time for that to happen. If it does happen, though, the President and Congress will have to share responsibility, and the next President, whoever he is, will be forced not only to raise taxes but to raise them on a very large order.

Another look at our \$22,000 wageearner is in order. He makes good money and gets a raise every year. But months ago he knew that even if he grew cautious, he would

spend \$2,500 more this coming year than he would make. He has not been cautious. In the first six months of the year, he obligated himself for a further \$600 to \$700. Now he is preparing to spend hundreds more. Between now and next July, he may well have spent \$26,000 or more, adding to his debts by at least \$4,000.

There are such people, of course, and they usually suffer painful consequences. Their only recourse is to rein in on spending, or make more money or both. For the federal government—and, ultimately, for all of us—the consequences also are bound to be painful. The government will have to raise taxes. And sooner or later, it will have to recapture a sense of reality about expenditures. In the meantime, the more Congress and the administration spend beyond what is prudent, the more inevitable a truly large tax increase becomes.

As a nation, we are very much in the position of the man who is making more money than he ever made before, possibly more than he ever dreamed of, but who is so undisciplined in his spending and so overcommitted that he cannot do the things he wants to do, and should do. Congress by and large has ignored this lesson. The President should speak out on it. So should the public.

AHEPA

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the dedicated work and public service of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA.

The Order of Ahepa was founded in Atlanta, Ga., in 1922, and the following are its fine objectives:

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

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.

In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Emmanuel G. Pappas is the president of the Louisville chapter, and Nicholas C. Angelis is the president of the Lexington chapter.

The Order of Ahepa has a 50-year record of excellence in accomplishments and contributions to worthy causes. I commend this fine organization for its undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement, and I extend my best wishes for continued success in the years to come.

GUN CONTROL

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, gun control remains a topic of heated controversy as interest in more meaningful and stringent gun control is expressed by many Americans. Dialog concerning the issue of gun control has been, for the most part, highly emotional and filled with rhetoric. However, WBZ-TV-4 in Boston has maintained a constant dialog of varying opinion on the issue of Federal gun control legislation. While WBZ is in favor of stricter measures, it is not for this reason alone that I call attention to a series of editorials aired by WBZ. More importantly, these editorials represent a balanced and responsible approach to the problem. For this reason I am submitting for the record several of this series of editorials aired by Station WBZ in Boston. I would also like to call attention to the work of Congressman ABNER MIKVA and his efforts to secure passage of a more effective handgun control statute which is mentioned in the No. 12 editorial.

The editorial follows:

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 2

A senseless shooting incident in Dorchester earlier this month got us started on a new drive to disarm America—at least of its handguns. A lot of our thinking on the subject has been shaped by a staff report done for the Eisenhower Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence in the late 1960s. And today's editorial is lifted directly from the recommendations section of that firearms report.

As of 1968 there were some 24 million handguns in the United States. That's an average of 40 handguns for every 100 homes. And the rate is increasing all the time. Civil disorders, racial tensions, and the fear of crime have been turning America into an armed camp. But ironically the handgun in the house generally creates more danger than safety.

Though handguns make up only about a fourth of all the firearms in civilian hands, they're the principle weapon of gun misuse. The handgun accounts for three fourths of all criminal gun violence. And the rates of gun violence vary directly with the rates of handgun ownership. When the number of handguns increases, gun violence increases. Where there are fewer guns, there is less gun violence.

One paragraph from the report sums up our feeling on the subject exactly:

"We have concluded that the only sure

way to reduce gun violence is to reduce sharply the number of handguns in civilian hands in this country. We recognize this will be a massive and expensive task. But this is a price we should be prepared to pay."

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 5

Two years ago the staff of a Presidential Commission took a long hard look at the problem of firearms and violence in American life. It concluded that the only sure way to reduce the growing wave of gun violence is to reduce sharply the number of handguns in circulation.

That conclusion has special significance in the Boston area now in the wake of last week's senseless murder of a campaign aide of Mayor Kevin White. And the overall commission report has been made the base of legislation filed earlier this month by Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan.

Sen. Hart's bill would ban just about all private ownership of handguns. The only exceptions would be for police, the military, antique gun collectors and target shooting clubs. Even the target shooters would have to keep their pistols and revolvers stored at their clubs or police stations. Under the proposal there would be a six-month period for gun owners to sell their weapons to the government for a fair price. After that period any unauthorized person with a handgun in his possession would be subject to either a jail term, a stiff fine or both. Let's emphasize the fact this ban wouldn't apply to rifles or shotguns. The target is the handgun, the principal weapon of gun misuse. As Sen. Hart noted, possessing a handgun in the house doesn't increase your security, it diminishes it. And he pointed to what he called the incredible overkill in the bedrooms and living rooms of our country.

It takes real guts for a Senator to take this kind of stand with the strength of the gun lobby around the country. So we take our hat off to Sen. Hart. And we urge the usually silent majority which favors gun control legislation to sound off for action to other members of Congress.

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 8

We continue under heavy bombardment for advocating federal legislation to sharply reduce the number of handguns in circulation in America. A lot of the opposition fire centers on the argument that disarming the ordinary citizen will leave guns only in the hands of criminals. And obviously there is some logic to that concern. But it overlooks some important facts. And one of them is the nature of most murders.

The greatest number of killings occur within the family and among friends in moments of rage. Because the gun is there, it's used. And it's far more accurate and deadly than other weapons.

A staff report for the National Commission on Violence had the figures on this for a recent year in Chicago—where you'd expect the hoodlum and holdup-type murder would be about as high as anywhere in the country. But even there 82 per cent of the murders stemmed from altercations over matters such as love, money and other domestic problems. Only 12 per cent stemmed from robberies. Another three per cent were from teen gang disputes.

Across the country the Commission found that from 1963 to 1968, the number of murders involving firearms rose almost 50 per cent. The number of killings with other weapons rose only 10 per cent.

We've never pretended the gun itself is the only factor in the murder rate. The basic problem of violence runs deep into our national heritage. But the killing has soared in recent years as more and more normally law abiding Americans have armed themselves. Too many disputes that a few years back would have ended up with a bloody

nose now wind up at the cemetery. The handgun is a major factor in that, and it's time we at last tried to bring it under control.

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 9

Owning a gun for self defense and home protection is deeply rooted in American tradition. And in recent years more and more people have been buying handguns for that purpose. So, in some quarters, our campaign for a general ban on this type of weapon has gone over like a lead balloon.

But this self-defense issue is another area where it's worth noting the evidence from that staff report for the National Violence Commission two years ago. The report cites ample evidence that the gun generally isn't an effective means of protecting the home against either the burglar or the robber. The burglar avoids confrontation. The robber usually strikes too suddenly for the home gun to be effective unless it's out where it will be a general menace, especially to children. The Commission report noted that in 1967 more lives were lost in home firearms accidents in the city of Detroit than had been lost to criminals in home robberies and burglaries in the previous four and a half years.

Quinn Tamm, the executive director of the International Police Chiefs Association, put it another way in recent testimony before a Senate committee in Washington. He noted that most people don't know how to handle a weapon. So for defense purposes he felt the average person would be better off if he equipped himself with a brick rather than a sidearm.

But unfortunately the home defense boom has not been in bricks but in guns. Over 10 million handguns have been sold in the past decade. There are now over 25 million of them in circulation in America. They account for three-fourths of all gun violence—much of it by the very people who originally bought the gun for protection. Again we say disarmament of handguns should be a top priority item right here at home.

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 10

More than a month has now passed since the shooting of Governor George Wallace. As usual in the wake of such an event, there has been a torrent of talk about the need for gun control. But again, as usual, precious little has been done. And also, as usual, a great deal of the gun control talk itself is in terms of platitudes and fairly meaningless reforms.

The basic goal must be to have a national licensing system for gun owners and gun and ammunition sales much as we have here in Massachusetts. And with some reasonable exceptions, most of the handguns now in circulation should be bought up by the government and destroyed. Responsible citizens who feel insecure in their homes would still be able to have rifles and shotguns. But the handgun, the concealable weapon used in so many killings today, would at last start being removed from society.

Obviously no definite action will be taken by the current Congress with an election coming up. This is an explosive issue in which a sincere but almost fanatic group has been able to blur common sense and paralyze the democratic process. But we are encouraged by the plan of Representative Emanuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and a gun control advocate, to hold public hearings on the matter June 27th, 28th and 29th.

We're sure Mr. Celler and his committee will be bombarded by the gun lobby. So it's important that others in the general public who see the need for gun control get themselves recorded. If you want to do your bit, write Rep. Celler c/o the House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C. 20515. And send a copy to your own Congressman and

Congressional leaders. These hearings can be the start of that long overdue drive for disarmament on the home front.

DISARMAMENT BEGINS AT HOME—No. 12

Congress has shut down for the holiday and convention period. But before taking off last week, there were indications in both branches that some positive action may at last be coming on the issue of federal gun control.

By a 12 to 2 margin, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported out for action a bill that would ban the manufacture and sale of most snub-nosed handguns. The prime target here is the so-called "Saturday night special," the cheap gun used in a high percentage of the shootings in the United States. This is a very modest step toward our goal of domestic disarmament on handguns. But the decisive margin of the committee action was an important breakthrough.

On the House side, fresh support for gun control was heard at public hearings before the Judiciary Committee of that branch. At the same time Representative Abner Mikva of Illinois announced the formation of a broad-based coalition of 25 organizations to work for stiff gun control legislation. The coalition includes major labor unions, church groups and the United States Conference of Mayors.

With these developments, the feeling is growing in Washington that some form of gun control legislation will clear Congress, even in this election year. We'd like to do all we can to encourage that movement and support those in public life willing to take a stand in the face of the gun lobby. If you're one of the silent majority who sees the need for gun controls and is aghast that America has been so slow to act, we hope you'll do the same.

ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with the Order of Ahepa in celebrating its golden anniversary during the year of 1972. This fraternal organization was founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, and has now extended its jurisdiction to 49 States, Canada, and Australia, with 430 local chapters.

To become a member of the Order of Ahepa, one must possess good moral character and be either a citizen of the United States of America or Canada, or declare his intention to become a citizen.

The objectives and ideals of the "Ahepa Family" set an example for all Americans to follow. It promotes such ideals as loyalty to the United States and its principles of government and justice, to practice true brotherhood, and to further the cause of education.

These ideals are reflected in the organization's outstanding accomplishments and contributions in its 50 years of existence. The order has contributed to such worthy causes as relief for the victims of disasters, educational projects, and programs for ethnic minorities.

I commend the Order of Ahepa on their golden anniversary for its fine con-

tributions to mankind. I would especially like to commend the chapter in my home city of Rockford, Ill. The officers are: Peter C. Kostantacos, president; James P. Pepsos, vice president; Sam A. Chakeris, secretary; and George Pepsos, treasurer. I think they deserve special mention for their dedicated service in Rockford. Congratulations on this golden anniversary of the Order of Ahepa.

POSTAL SERVICE GETS NEW
IMAGE

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, in a continuing effort to improve its image and service to its patrons, the U.S. Postal Service is to be commended for a program it launched recently to do just that.

I include a news release which appeared in the *Intelligencer*, July 10, 1972, Wheeling, W. Va., at this point:

POSTAL SERVICE GETS NEW IMAGE
(By Richard Allison)

The scene is your neighborhood post office. An irate citizen storms in, slaps his hand on the counter and says loudly, "Hurry up and give me three air mail stamps. Be quick about it, I can't wait all day!"

For this man a proper answer from the window clerk is: A—"Well, you're gonna wait until I'm done." B—"Not until you say 'please' Buddy, or I'm gonna come out there and punch you in the nose;" C—"You quiet down mister or I won't serve you at all;" D—none of the above.

If you are having trouble selecting the correct answer, consult one of 265 customer service employees who work at the windows in one of the 65 post offices in the Steubenville sectional center which includes Belmont, Harrison, Monroe, Jefferson and Columbiana Counties.

During the past several weeks these postal employees have completed the first phase of a "Retailing Postal Products" training course which covers everything from courtesy and customer relations, to setting commercial postage meters, to issuing international money orders.

The training program is part of an overall facelifting being applied to the image of the nation's oldest public service system the U.S. Postal Service, explains Cooper McCausen, who is postmaster of Steubenville and sectional center manager for area postal branch offices.

On July 1, the postal service celebrated its first anniversary as an "independent" postal corporation. But much of the impetus behind the attempt to furnish the service with a "new look" emanates from a hard-hitting speech given by U.S. Postmaster General E. T. Klassen on March 29.

Klassen warned postal managers that increasingly stiff competition from unmailed circular advertising, private parcel post firms and some utility firms who are initiating postal services means that the postal service must increase productivity to survive.

In addition to trying to eliminate or at least reduce the post offices' perennial deficit, Klassen said, "Service and customer courtesy must once again become a way of life throughout the entire Postal Service" in order for the public mail system to compete as a "business."

Is line with the new emphasis on con-

verting the postal system to a service-oriented "business," costs have been trimmed in the Steubenville sectional center area by elimination of about 35,000 man-hours thus far, and employees who deal with the public are participating in the course for "retail sales personnel."

The training program, which was devised by a team of experts at the Washington, D.C., post office headquarters, includes self-instruction pamphlets, slide shows and films, and proficiency examinations for window personnel.

After a supervisor from the Steubenville sectional center office returned from a training session in the customer relations techniques, he relayed the message by training 65 employees from the various postal stations in the area. They in turn, are conducting training sessions in their home office.

The training program includes instruction in 35 different phases of the work performed by "window" personnel. Phase 1, entitled "Human Relations," was completed between June 1 and July 1, and the target date for completion of the entire process is early fall, McCausen said.

The training manual for "Human Relations" challenges the employees with such patience-tryers as what to do if a "belligerent man with a foul-smelling cigar comes up to your window" with an unacceptable package, and after being informed of this threatens to invoke the powers of "my brother-in-law" who is the assistant postmaster.

If a customer wants to send a package to China but isn't sure he has enough money, does the postal worker solve his problem by: "A—giving him a piece of string; B—telling him how much it costs to send a package to Ghana; or C—telling the customer to go find out the cost," the manual asks.

Humorous as some of the situations may be, Robert Weld, assistant Steubenville postmaster, insists, "You could take every instance in this book and it has happened!" He said, the course includes much basic and useful data on human psychology.

Expressing confidence in his employees, McCausen comments that almost all of his employees are already "very courteous," but that a bit more goodwill still won't hurt.

McCausen relates that the general effort to spruce up the public's vision of the mail service also includes physical alterations such as brightly-colored drapes, floors and walls at the post offices in Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Steubenville.

Another element in the campaign to win the public is circulation of evaluation questionnaires in the lobbies of area post offices, and the institution of services information centers stocked with pamphlets at the post offices for the convenience of postal customers.

In the mammoth effort, to make the mail service pay its own way by 1978, if possible without further increases in postage prices, postal officials, are reexamining virtually their entire operation. Summing up the "new look," concludes, "we're principally aiming to build our image in the public's eye."

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW
LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 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?

WORLD AIRWAYS' HIGH FLIER

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Edward J. Daly is a friend of many years, and a man whom I have worked with quite closely over those years.

His is the type of success story that Americans like to think of. Mr. Daly heads World Airways, the biggest supplemental carrier in the country. I commend the following article on him to my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, July 23, 1972]

WORLD AIRWAYS' HIGH FLIER
(By Robert A. Wright)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Edward J. Daly, chairman of World Airways, Inc., has been competing with bigness all of his life, a process that has made him big himself.

For 22 years, since he put down \$50,000 at the age of 27 for an airline with a negative net worth of one-quarter of a million dollars, he has maneuvered his supplemental carrier in and out of markets coveted by the big established scheduled lines. World Airways prospered first by garnering contract military business as the United States' global commitments expanded in the postwar era. Then, with the advent of the jetliner and the explosive growth of international travel, World Airways thrived on commercial group charter business.

Now, with a net worth of more than \$220-million—more than 80 per cent of it owned by Mr. Daly—World Airways has enough confidence in its expanding charter business to have ordered three new versions of Boeing's giant 747 jetliners for a total of about \$100-million, or just about 2,000 times Mr. Daly's original investment. Even so, Mr. Daly faces perhaps his biggest challenge from the big airlines.

The scheduled airlines, just emerging from a two-year recession and burdened with excessive capacity in jumbo jets they ordered at great cost in more robust years, want desperately to get into the charter business. And Mr. Daly is calling "foul."

Pan American World Airways has proposed that scheduled airlines be permitted to place charter groups on regular flights along with individually ticketed passengers.

"This plan would greatly enlarge and magnify the already discriminatory aspects of fare levels on scheduled flights," Mr. Daly declared angrily. "It would also be unfair competitively to the supplemental airlines who have pioneered low-cost charter service"

Mr. Daly contends that, if it is fair for scheduled airlines to mix their passenger load, then the supplementals should be permitted to fill any empty seats on a charter flight with individually ticketed passengers.

If the scheduled lines are successful in getting approval from the International Air Transport Association, the trade group that establishes fare structures for scheduled international carriers, and the Civil Aeronautics Board, Mr. Daly says, the big carriers will push the charter airlines out of the market and then revert to their high fare structures.

"They did the very same thing in the fifties when the nonscheduled airlines offered an \$88 cross-country fare. The scheduled airlines moved in, cut the small lines out, then raised their fares to higher-than-ever levels," he added.

Still, Mr. Daly maintains, all World Airlines wants is an equal opportunity to compete. Given that, he is typically sanguine.

"We compete every day with Pan American and win," he asserted.

Mr. Daly, who grew up on the South Side of Chicago, fits comfortably into the California ambience of easy mobility from show business to politics to plain business.

His gray hair swept back into mounds of curls overhanging his collar, Mr. Daly looks like a showman. His dress is flamboyant by Eastern boardroom standards (an Edwardian suit and a bow tie when it suits him), his speech direct and witty, his manner free-wheeling and confident. It is as a businessman with an appetite for calculated risk that he has made his mark.

It was an unlikely route.

"I've been on my own since 15," he said when asked about his personal history. That was when his father, a retired fire department battalion chief, died leaving his mother, two older sisters and a younger brother. Even then, he recalls, transportation was his means to an end. He worked his way through high school and into a chemical engineering course at the University of Chicago by "operating trucks" until he was drafted into the Army during World War II.

As a staff sergeant in the Pacific, he served in transportation logistics. Discharged, he went to Los Angeles, where his family had moved, and took a job with the Security First National Bank, only to find himself offered a job in Chicago to represent an airline formed by some former Air Force flyers.

From there he went on to set up the first air freight forwarding business in the nation and then to become president of an organization developing air passenger traffic. In 1950, he bought World Airways, a two-year-old airline with two World War surplus planes operating between Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico. "Yes I had \$50,000 by then, but there may have been some notes," he said.

Mr. Daly experimented with \$85 coast-to-coast fares as a supplemental airline with two-piston aircraft. But it was not until 1956 when his airline was able to negotiate its first equipment loan for \$250,000 when it participated in the airlift of Hungarian refugees to the United States and then landed big Government contracts for military passenger and cargo service in the Far East, that things began to take shape.

It was in that year that his wife, Violet June Daly, vice president, became a director of the airline and the headquarters were moved from Teterboro, N.J., to Oakland, Calif. From there on, it was largely a case of Government contracts to carry mail, military personnel and cargo around the Far East.

The Vietnam war aided World Airways, as it did other airlines, but starting in 1965, with the escalation of the war, World Airways began to increase its commercial role, moving from 76 percent military traffic then to 63 percent commercial traffic last year.

Mr. Daly views commercial charter flights as the growth sector of World Airways' business but says he definitely expects to continue to do a "good sized part of revenues from contract military operations. Howell M. Estes Jr., now president of World Airways, was formerly with the Military Air Transport Command.

"First of all there will always be a role for a civil reserve fleet because we can do the job at lower cost than the Government," Mr. Daly declared. "And our pilots are ready. We wouldn't have to train anyone or gear up equipment in an emergency."

"We've more than tripled our sales efforts and budget in the last couple of years to attract commercial business," Mr. Daly said. "We've formed a new division to put our packages together and increased expenditures for advertising and public relations dramatically."

At any rate, World Airways made a breakthrough for a charter airline in establishing rights in Australia. World Airways now provides charter flights throughout the world, except from the United States to Mexico and Canada and, according to Mr. Daly, the airline succeeds "not because of price but because of service."

Last year, the line's fleet of 17 jetliners carried 425,355 passengers over 2 billion passenger miles. Mr. Daly contends that the growth of the charter flights has not been at the expense of scheduled airlines. He notes that, while charter flight traffic across the Atlantic soared from 241,000 passengers in 1963 to some 1.8 million in 1970, scheduled traffic during that period climbed from 2.2 million passengers to 6.3 million.

In addition to lower prices than scheduled airlines, World Airways boasts a larger flight crew per trip and meals are designed to the taste of group tours. The economy on a charter flight, of course, depends on the virtually complete occupancy of the plane.

There have been rumors that Mr. Daly is interested in purchasing a scheduled airline, but Mr. Daly denied this. "This came about because we advocated legislation that would permit the purchase of a scheduled airline by a supplemental and vice versa. We also wanted legislation that would eliminate all doubt stemming from a 1938 ruling that prohibits a surface carrier from acquiring an air carrier or vice versa," he said.

"That's where the rumor comes from. But what I strongly feel is that the transportation industry and free enterprise should be permitted to work out their own problems without Government interference and without subsidies disguised in any form," he added.

Since World Airways sold shares to the public in 1966 and was listed on the New York and Pacific Coast stock exchanges in 1967, the company's revenues climbed from \$70.3-million and earnings equal to \$1.45 a share to revenues of \$87.7-million and earnings of 93 cents a share in 1969. Last year revenues totaled \$77.4-million, with earnings equal to 82 cents a share.

In 1968 World Airways was strong enough to purchase, through a subsidiary, the First Western Bank and Trust Company, which currently has assets of some \$1.3-billion. Because of the restrictions of the One Bank Holding Company Act, which limits such companies to closely related business, World Airways has decided to divest itself of the bank.

The Controller of the Currency has approved an acquisition proposed by the Wells Fargo Bank, but this agreement has been held up by opposition of the Department of Justice on antitrust grounds.

Mr. Daly says he has no plans of selling any more of his World Airways stock to the public. He is not specific about what he would do with the proceeds from the sale of the bank, but it is easy to infer that Mr. Daly would like to build a completely integrated worldwide travel company, including surface transportation, restaurants and travel services.

Despite his success, Mr. Daly rails against what he considers the discrimination against supplemental airlines. He called I.A.T.A. "the greatest cartel in the world" and said, "Without any doubt, they have made a concerted effort to force the supplementals out of business."

Nonetheless, Mr. Daly is optimistic about World Airways' prospects. He sees great op-

portunities for the huge orders for the new Boeing 747C's, a yet-to-be-built version of the jumbo jet convertible from passenger to cargo loads and three mix configurations both of people and freight as "the most creative, the most flexible, and the most usable aircraft ever built. Boeing's decision to build it and World's decision to buy it, represents the most significant milestone in air transportation since the introduction of the pure jet in the early sixties."

NEWSMEN'S PRIVILEGE

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the issue of newsmen's privilege; that is, protecting the confidentiality of a reporter's sources of information, is one which was given renewed attention with last month's Supreme Court decision. In that 5 to 4 decision, the Court ruled that newsmen's privilege is not absolute under the first amendment, but at the same time, the Court did not rule out the possibility of congressional action to establish that privilege. In other words, the issue is far from being resolved, and if anything, the ball is now in the congressional court.

My good friend and colleague from Ohio (Mr. WHALEN) has long anticipated the need for the Congress to accept responsibility in this area and has introduced his own Newsmen's Privilege Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor. In an article which appeared in the July 24 New York Times, Congressman WHALEN discussed the historical and legal aspects of this problem and the need to establish clear guidelines for the protection of a newsman's sources. In most eloquent terms, Congressman WHALEN explains why such protection is so vital to the free flow of information which in turn is basic to our democratic process.

At this point in the RECORD I include the article by Congressman WHALEN and commend it to the reading of my colleagues. The article follows:

[From The New York Times, July 24, 1972]

SHOULD NEWSMEN KEEP SECRETS?

(By Charles W. Whalen, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—More than a century ago, The New York Times published charges that Congressmen were taking bribes. A Times reporter named James Simonton was asked to reveal the sources of his article before a Congressional committee. He refused.

No one defended the concept of a newsman's privilege—the idea that a journalist should not be forced by the Government to disclose his sources or unpublished information. Simonton, therefore, was convicted of contempt. Incidentally, without ever having access to Simonton's sources, the committee ultimately substantiated his story. Three Congressmen resigned as a result.

The privilege asserted by Simonton in 1857 has been claimed by American journalists ever since. Historically, reporters have used confidential sources to expose crime and corruption, particularly in government. In recent years, newsmen have also used con-

Confidential sources to provide the public with otherwise unavailable information about such subjects as the Black Panthers and drugs. The public benefits from confidential sources on a daily basis. The remarks of A. M. Rosenthal of The New York Times are typical of comment I have received from other editors: "Not a day goes by but that The Times and other newspapers print stories based on confidential information of one kind or another from confidential sources."

If journalists can be forced by the Government to reveal their sources and confidential information, those sources will "dry up," and the public no longer will receive a free flow of information.

State legislatures, the Administration, and the courts all have attempted to resolve the newsmen's privilege issue. In some states, reporters' sources are protected by law. Maryland enacted the first privilege law in 1896, and seventeen other states subsequently have adopted similar legislation. In 32 states, however, there is no statutory privilege.

In 1970, Attorney General John Mitchell released "guidelines" regarding the issuance of subpoenas to newsmen. Although the guidelines seemed to reduce tensions, the issue was not resolved. Under the guidelines the Government can subpoena unpublished information, even if confidential. And, when "emergencies and other unusual situations" occur, the Government may issue a subpoena "which does not exactly conform to the guidelines."

Court decisions on the newsmen's privilege have been so diverse in recent years that the Supreme Court ruled on the issue on June 29, 1972. In a 5-4 decision, the Court ruled that the First Amendment did not mandate a newsmen's privilege. But the Court did not settle the issue. Justice White, speaking for the majority, acknowledged that the ruling did not preclude Congressional action to establish a privilege. He said:

"At the Federal level, Congress has freedom to determine whether a statutory newsmen's privilege is necessary and desirable and to fashion standards and rules as narrow or broad as deemed necessary to address the evil discerned and, equally important, to refashion those rules as experience from time to time may dictate."

Thus, the important issue concerning the freedom of the nation's journalists to gather information, and the right of the American people to receive a free flow of information, must now be resolved by Congress.

I have urged the House Judiciary Committee to consider legislation I have introduced to establish a newsmen's privilege. The newsmen's privilege act would provide that United States courts and other Federal governmental bodies could not require a person to disclose any confidential information or the source of any information obtained in his or her capacity as a journalist.

Study and debate will be required to fashion the best possible piece of legislation for this complex problem. The specifics of the legislation should be argued, but the need for some type of newsmen's privilege legislation should be obvious.

If potential sources cannot be assured that their identities will be protected, they will not give information to reporters. The Government's power to subpoena journalists creates a chilling effect that inevitably jeopardizes a free flow of information to the public.

Without a privilege, the press loses its independence, and its most vital function is destroyed. When a reporter's notes are subpoenaed, he is transformed into an agent of the Government. If newsmen are viewed as walking wiretap devices, we all suffer.

It is now up to Congress to adopt the newsmen's privilege act, and thus take a decisive

step to insure the existence of a free, probing, critical press in the final decades of this century.

UTILITIES WORSEN POWER CRISIS

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, during the last year or so, we have all become increasingly aware of the energy crisis—the diminution of our vital energy resources. At the same time, we have witnessed the tremendous environmental damage that can be caused by electric generating facilities.

Yet the electric utilities in the United States continue to promote the use of electricity by direct promotional advertising, and by designing rate structures which reward the big user of electricity at the expense of the small user.

The time has come to take a hard new look at these practices. Today's Wall Street Journal contains an article by Stanford N. Sessler, which gives an excellent overview of the problem of electric energy promotional practices. I recommend it to the attention of my fellow Members:

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 27, 1972]
UNREDDY KILOWATT? CRITICS SAY UTILITIES WORSEN POWER PROBLEMS BY PUSHING ELECTRICITY

(By Stanford N. Sessler)

SAN FRANCISCO.—A lot of people thought Pacific Gas & Electric Co. could have found a better place for its billboard promoting use of electric dishwashers. Its message to housewives: "Leave 'em and love it."

The billboard was in Colma, a small town just south of here famous for its 14 cemeteries. As San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen observed, Mourners going to burials in Colma don't think it's too funny.

An increasing number of environmentalists don't see the humor, either. They charge that PG&E's dishwasher ad campaign is a prime example of how the electric industry pushes power consumption while the nation faces threats of severe electrical shortages.

Not so, says PG&E, the nation's second-biggest power utility. Dishwashers have just a minor effect on the peak demand for electricity," says Joseph DeYoung, vice president of marketing. Studies by the utility show "in the winter the peak demand hits about dinner time, and most dishwashers aren't used until after then," he says. (In the summer, the peak demand is earlier in the day.)

Whatever the merits of the dishwasher debate, it's clear that power companies are in trouble with regulatory agencies and ecology groups over promotional advertising. The critics say such ads, along with discount rates for high-volume users and a host of other practices, artificially stimulate the demand for electricity and make necessary the building of dozens of new polluting, resource-consuming power plants.

PUSHING STATE ACTIONS

"I think it's clear utilities have been promoting electricity far beyond their capacity to supply it," declares Dick Lahn, a Sierra Club staffer in Washington, D.C. He says the club is intervening before state utility commissions to get the commissioners to "look

at what the ever-increasing use of electricity is meaning to the country—from the public's point of view."

State regulatory agencies are just beginning to consider whether changes in the utility industry are needed to check the spiraling demand for electricity, which doubles every decade. But already there are signs of the unparalleled scope such changes could take. A few days ago, New York State's Public Service Commission announced it would begin an unprecedented investigation of possible regulations that would cut down consumption of electricity in New York City. The commission said it might limit the amount of electricity Consolidated Edison Co. can sell for heating and air conditioning or else limit the company to supplying only properly insulated buildings with power for those uses.

Utility executives and environmentalists are sharply split on the need for changes. Environmentalists urge a whole spectrum of moves, from an end to promotional advertising to a rate structure that makes industry and heavy residential users pay substantially increased power costs per unit of energy. They also ask whether utility profits should be based on rewards for energy conservation and efficient operation rather than the current "cost plus" basis, which allows a fixed return on invested capital.

AN EXECUTIVE'S REBUTTAL

Many utility executives, on the other hand, scoff at the ideas. Donald Cook, chairman and president of American Electric Power Co. and a leading industry spokesman, asserts that "the standard of living of any people has a direct correlation with the amount of energy utilized by that society. Unless we say our standard of living is as high as it should be, that the poor people should forever remain poor, we must come to the conclusion we must make available the amount of power our society asks for."

A few state commissions say they're beginning to deal with the issue. "What people are starting to recognize is that there is something more fundamentally at stake in utility regulation than revenue requirements and earnings," says William Ralls, a member of the Michigan Public Service Commission. "Through the power of rate making, regulators have to guide utilities toward more rational practices."

Already, some state commissions are trying to end what they consider promotional practices. Three states have asked utilities to cut back on advertising, and Vermont last fall outlawed all promotional advertising, restricting utilities to ads for such things as public events or efforts to protect the environment.

"Every effort should be made to minimize the use of power," says William Gilbert, chairman of Vermont's Public Service Board, who rejects the industry's contention that promotion should continue to fill slow periods of the year when there is excess generating capacity. "These valleys serve a purpose," he says. "You take things off the line at those times to repair and maintain them properly." The Vermont board also restructured rates to put a greater burden on higher-service customers.

NO TIE-INS IN OREGON

In other recent state actions, Oregon outlawed tie-in deals with builders that encouraged the construction of all-electric homes, while New York and Michigan regulators distributed new rate increases so that large users receive higher percentage boosts. In April the Michigan commission for the first time ordered a utility, Detroit Edison Co., to make its stockholders and not its customers pay for some ads explaining why the company applied for higher rates.

While much of the industry is resisting such actions, a few of the largest utilities have moved on their own to cut promotional advertising. Allegheny Power System Inc. decided in May to end all such advertising by its operating companies. Consolidated Edison Co. in New York devotes much of its advertising to suggestions for conserving electricity, while Pacific Gas & Electric in California is cutting promotional advertising to 20 cents per customer this year from 30 cents in 1971.

Nevertheless, whether the growing demand for electricity is in part inspired by the practices of the utilities themselves shows signs of becoming one of the most controversial issues of the 1970s. This was indicated by the fate of a 31-page study of utility promotional practices issued in April by the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory—and then quickly but quietly recalled and disavowed.

The study, by Eric Hirst, an engineer who holds a doctorate and is working on energy problems for the laboratory, attacks electric utility advertising, criticizes the promotion of electric heating and certain appliances, and suggests saving power through better home insulation, more efficient air conditioners and the use of gas for heating and cooking. Mr. Hirst asks why utilities are "encouraging greater energy consumption, when they are barely able to meet existing demand?" He concludes that "profits go up as capital investment increases. So utilities advertise to increase loads, build new power plants to meet these loads and increase their earnings accordingly."

W. Donham Crawford, president of the Edison Electric Institute, the trade association for privately owned utilities, responded to the report with an angry letter to Oak Ridge calling the Hirst study "irresponsible" and "misleading in the extreme." "I would think the prestigious institutions which are named on the cover (Oak Ridge and the National Science Foundation) would wish to disown it and withdraw it from circulation," he concluded.

Oak Ridge did exactly that. It called back the study and apologized. Alvin Weinberg, director of the laboratory, wrote Mr. Crawford that the report "was issued inadvertently" and was being recalled because it contains "unscientific and unsupported observations." He continued: "I realize that the report as it stands could prejudice the good relations that have existed between (Edison Institute and Oak Ridge) over the years. . . . I can only express my regret at this painful mischance and say that we are strengthening administrative procedures in a way which I believe will prevent repetition of such an incident."

In an interview, Mr. Weinberg acknowledges he wrote the letter but says he recalled the study "before we got any static from anyone outside." He notes that "one of the objections to the report was whether an institution like Oak Ridge . . . properly takes positions." Mr. Weinberg says a revised report now being prepared by Mr. Hirst will be sent to a committee and then to himself for a review before being released.

Environmentalists take a dim view of the incident. "Why didn't Mr. Weinberg just send the Edison Institute a whip for them to fall him with?" asks Ed Chaney, information director of the Environmental Defense Fund, a group that has sparked many attacks on environmental problems through the courts. "Imagine a letter like that going to the lobbying organization for the electric utility industry," he complains. "If this is the kind of supplication the Atomic Energy Commission is going to come up with over what is really trivial criticism—something everyone has been saying for the last 20 years—imagine what this portends when regulatory agencies come to grips with real problems involving utilities."

THREE AREAS OF DISPUTE

The criticism of utilities for stimulating unnecessary power consumption generally falls in three areas: advertising, inefficiency (such as the wisdom of burning natural gas at power plants to produce electricity that then goes to the home to produce electric heat) and rate structure. Of the three, the question of rates is the most complex and most hotly debated.

Utilities set their rates on what's called a block structure, starting out at a high rate per kilowatt hour and dropping dramatically as more electricity is consumed. They argue that fixed costs, such as transmission lines and servicing of accounts, are the same for all customers, so they should be incorporated at the lowest stages of the rate structure.

This philosophy now is coming under increasing challenge. Michigan's Public Service Commission, which ordered Detroit Edison in April to distribute a rate increase so that larger users receive higher percentage boosts, heard testimony on the issue from a Detroit social planning analyst who argued that "the primary purpose of the block structure is promotional—to encourage the use of electricity." The analyst, John J. Musial, came equipped with statistics to back his contention that inner-city users, many of whom are poor and use few appliances, in effect subsidize the electricity of more affluent suburban homeowners. He said the average inner-city user in Detroit pays 3.64 cents per kilowatt hour compared to 2.71 cents for the average Detroit Edison customer and 2.19 cents for the average family in suburban Bloomfield Hills.

"Inner-city residents have paid some decades ago most of the costs of sufficient plant, equipment and connection lines to service their needs," Mr. Musial argues. "Yet they now are paying a disproportionately large share of the new lines and equipment necessitated by suburban demands." He estimates \$10 million "every year leaves the city of Detroit to support the quantity discounts of suburban residents."

LOWER AND LOWER, MORE AND MORE

Critics of present rate structures say the suburban family with its all-electric home bears a large share of responsibility for power shortages—all the while getting an artificially low rate. "The rate structure increases the total usage by making people insensitive to energy costs," says Warren Samuels, professor of economics at Michigan State University. "People are charged lower and lower rates when they consume more and more, when in fact the social costs increase."

Industry comes out even better than the suburban homeowner. The Federal Power Commission this year estimated that investor-owned utilities charge residential customers an average of 2.22 cents per kilowatt hour, while industrial users pay an average of only 1.02 cents.

Environmentalists again reject the argument that industry is entitled to the low rates because of the use of massive quantities of electricity. They point particularly to aluminum, which uses 4.4% of the nation's electricity, as an example of an industry that can gobble up power but still remain competitive because the electricity is, in their view, unrealistically cheap. "Aluminum beer cans take about six times as much power to produce as steel beer cans," says the Environmental Defense Fund's Mr. Chaney. "Maybe aluminum beer cans are necessary to keep us from being a pitiful, second-rate power, but I'm not so sure."

AN OUTRAGED COMMISSIONER

The Bonneville Power Administration, which supplies aluminum plants along the Columbia River with electricity, recently notified three private utilities in the Pacific Northwest that they will be cut off from Bonneville electric power next year because industry and public power districts will be

using all Bonneville's resources. The three utilities currently use an average of one million kilowatts of Bonneville power—less than half the power used by that area's aluminum industry.

Diarmuid O'Scannlain, Oregon's public utility commissioner, says he's outraged by this arrangement. "It just doesn't make any sense to have the federal government preferring aluminum companies while at the same time discriminating against residential customers in areas where the utility is private," he declares. He says that Bonneville has no stockholders, pays no taxes and gets low-interest federal loans for construction, while private utilities have to finance their plants at regular interest rates. The result: The aluminum companies get low, federally subsidized rates, while residential customers have no such benefits, he contends.

Another equally controversial issue is whether the growing reliance on electric heat wastes large amounts of power. Oak Ridge Laboratory's Mr. Hirst calculates that electric heating consumes more than twice as much energy as does gas heating for each unit of heat delivered to the home. He says utilities generate 24% of their electric power by burning natural gas at power plants—and then send the less-efficient electricity to homes to replace gas in such functions as cooking and heating.

No two parties in the dispute come close to agreeing on figures that show whether gas is truly more efficient than electricity. While Mr. Hirst says gas is twice as efficient, Pacific Gas & Electric's Mr. DeYoung puts the advantage of gas in heating at 49%. The Edison Electric Institute disagrees with both appraisals, issuing its own estimate of "something between a stand-off and 25%" advantage for gas.

To some utility executives, however, that whole question is one that should be confined to textbooks. Referring to Mr. Hirst's argument about the efficiency of gas, Mr. Cook of American Electric Power says that "these kind of questions are determined in a free and open market in our capitalist free enterprise system."

AN INJUNCTION TO CONFRONT OUR OCEAN CRISIS

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government's suit against the State of New Jersey and the city of New York for polluting New York Harbor dramatizes the gravity of our need for more adequate sewage treatment facilities. Back in 1970, the then Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, testified that we must invest \$10 billion in constructing waste treatment facilities, yet today we have hardly approached the task. It is inexcusable that this Nation's metropolitan areas find it necessary to let inadequately treated sewage flow into our coastal waters. Though we understand little of the circulation and mixing of waters along our coastlines, we must take heed that we do not excuse our polluting activities on the grounds that there is too little fundamental information. Scientists in New York Harbor dramatically demonstrated the extent and the rapidity of the dispersal of sewage through miles of coastal waters. Marine scientists are beginning to find toxic substances distrib-

uted in the middle of the world's oceans to the same extent as along our shores. Fishing fleets encounter the deep seas barren, and Thor Heyerdahl, in his much-publicized voyage, called to the attention of the world the waste land that is mankind's sea.

The situation in New York Harbor must spur us to exercise our responsibility to our constituents, to all people, and to the future. We must examine our efforts at establishing water quality standards and funding waste treatment facilities, and assure that they enable our communities to relate to water resources in an environmentally sound manner. We must review our basic science grants, and assure that steady progress is being made in our knowledge of ocean activity, so that we can establish meaning standards for behavior that either immediately or eventually affects the earth's oceans.

REVIEW OF OMB PRACTICES

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Management and Budget was created in 1970 under a reorganization plan which transferred to it the functions of the Bureau of the Budget. The OMB is charged with assisting the President in the following ways: In the preparation of the budget, in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand interagency cooperation, to conduct research on administrative management, and in the assessment of program objectives, performances, and efficiency. The statutory intent of the Agency does not include policy formation by modifying, ignoring, or overriding congressionally approved legislation.

One of the most obvious and disturbing ways in which the OMB has exceeded its boundaries is by the practice of freezing or impounding of funds. Senator HUMPHREY, on June 8, 1972, cited the poignant example of the withholding by this administration of more than \$400 million in fiscal year 1972 food stamp funds.

The impounding of funds, however, did not originate with the present administration or with the excellent staff at the Office of Management and Budget. However, my colleague the Honorable J. J. PICKLE has brought this issue before us, and it should be evaluated without delay. The primary issue is whether the general welfare of the people is best served by allowing the President of the United States to ignore congressional policies and appropriations by freezing or impounding funds in the presidentially controlled OMB.

The OMB does have a statutory right to impound funds but it must be stressed that it is limited only for sound fiscal management. To allow the executive branch to cut or freeze appropriations at will is an encroachment on the tradi-

tional concept of a separation of powers. Furthermore, it raises the constitutional question of who is to provide for the general welfare of the people and appropriate funds. At the very least H.R. 13101 which I have cosponsored should be passed. This bill requires the President to notify the Congress whenever he impounds funds, or authorizes the impounding of funds, and to provide a procedure under which the House of Representatives and the Senate may approve the President's action or require the President to cease such action.

Congress has been increasingly criticized for not exerting its constitutional powers. Critics demand that Congress stand up to the executive branch and speak as the voice of the people. Congress has the ultimate responsibility and must answer to the people of the United States for all budgeting and budget policy decisions. It is, therefore, in the best interests of the American public for Congress to undertake a nonpartisan investigation of the long practiced executive policy of freezing or impounding funds.

FLUSHING AIRPORT

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that Community Planning Board No. 7 of New York City has voted to support my efforts to close Flushing Airport in Queens.

After months of study, they have concluded such action "would yield marked dividends for Queens residents." Not the least among these dividends, they say, would be an alteration of the approach and departure patterns at La Guardia Airport to substantially reduce the area in Queens overflowed by low-flying arriving and departing jets. Immediate benefits of such action would be realized through improved safety and decreased noise.

Flushing Airport is less than 2 miles from La Guardia in a densely populated area of north central Queens. Redevelopment and expansion of the airport, as planned by the city, would cost taxpayers no less than \$11 million and probably many millions more.

But cost is not the main reason to stop this project and close Flushing Airport. The overriding consideration must be safety, and the facts are clear that Flushing Airport is a threat to the safety and tranquility of the community.

I commend community planning board No. 7, its chairman, Saunder Schaevitz, and the author of the report, Nathaniel Kramer, for their fine work and am inserting the report in the Record at this point:

REPORT OF COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARD NO. 7—ON THE PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT OF FLUSHING AIRPORT

(By Nathaniel D. Kramer)

Community Planning Board No. 7 in Queens has voted its opposition to the redevelopment of Flushing Airport in the Col-

lege Point Industrial Park. Its position was taken after an executive session with the Commissioner of the City's Department of Marine & Aviation, a public hearing near the airport site, interviews with various individuals in the field of aviation safety and planning and two lengthy executive sessions on the development proposal.

In addition to its opposition to the redevelopment, the Board voted in favor of a gradual phasing out of operations at Flushing Airport as the land was needed by the industrial park for other purposes.

The Board took these positions for the following reasons:

(1) No serious consideration has been given by the city to any alternative land use for the airport site, which takes up fully 15% of the entire College Point Industrial Park.

(2) The redevelopment, which would double or triple the total number of daily flights at the field, only two miles from the LaGuardia runway, would significantly increase the potential hazard of mid-air accidents in the densely populated North Central Queens area.

(3) Redevelopment would delay indefinitely the date on which a phasing out of the facility could take place. Yet this phasing out would yield marked dividends for Queens residents, from the standpoint of noise abatement, in that it would permit an alternation of the approach and departure patterns at LaGuardia to substantially reduce the area in Queens overflowed by low-flying arriving and departing jets.

(4) At a time when cities are encouraging mass transit and seeking to discourage individual transportation to reduce congestion on overcrowded roadways, we should also avoid steps which would fill the crowded skies over New York with additional planes carrying only a handful of passengers.

(5) Increased usage of Flushing Airport in accordance with the redevelopment proposal would lead to air traffic control delay at La Guardia.

(6) The city would have to spend \$3.4 million of its revenues for a return, at its most optimistic, of far less than 1% annually. This expenditure would be primarily for the benefit of only a tiny group of amateur pilots and small businessmen with planes, but to the detriment of the entire population in North Central Queens because of the increased safety hazards and noise.

A number of reasons have been offered in support of the redevelopment proposal; yet these reasons are not persuasive.

(1) It is said that the redevelopment would bring in \$7.6 million in federal funds for local use. Yet these funds are not gifts. They represent federal taxes on such things as commercial passenger fares, taxes which Queens residents, like everyone else, have had to pay. Moreover, the \$7.6 million would hardly benefit the community as a whole. The advantages would outweigh the disadvantages for only an insignificant fraction of one percent of the people in the community, those who use Flushing Airport.

(2) It has been suggested that the redeveloped field would act as a reliever for LaGuardia Airport, but the tiny number of flights at LaGuardia which could or would transfer to Flushing Airport is insignificant.

(3) It has been suggested that to some extent the health of the business community in the city would be eroded if Flushing Airport, catering to at least some businessmen coming into the city, were not redeveloped. So long as the airport stays in its present condition, however, these businessmen will presumably keep coming. Even if it should eventually be phased out, these businessmen could turn to Teterboro Airport in New Jersey, which is just as close to the central business district in Manhattan as Flushing Airport and a major all-weather field available to general aviation.

(4) It has been suggested that if the remainder of the College Point Industrial Park was land filled before the airport, the airport would become a small lake. The Civil Engineer in charge of developing the Industrial Park, however, flatly contradicts this suggestion.

THE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The airport site is entirely within the confines of the College Point Industrial Park, between the Whitestone Expressway, Linden Place and 20th Avenue. The redevelopment proposal includes site preparation which would raise the average grade level at the airport approximately 7 feet; reconstruction and strengthening of the two runways to permit use by somewhat heavier planes, up to 12,500 pounds; better lighting for dusk flights; a new administration building; and airplane hangars and parking facilities for both planes and cars. At present there is no control tower at the facility and none is included as part of the redevelopment plan.

The plan calls for the expenditure of \$3.4 million in city funds and \$7.6 million in federal and state funds. The redeveloped field would be used for general aviation and it is projected that the city would realize between \$11,000 and \$26,000 per year on revenues of \$800,000-\$900,000 per year.

LAND USE PLANNING

In 1968, the Master Plan for Queens made the following observation:

"Within the (College Point) Industrial Park is the small Flushing Airport used exclusively by light aircraft. Occasionally flooded and generally underutilized, this airport is being studied to determine its best future use. A general aviation airport to relieve congestion at LaGuardia Airport is among the recommendations." (emphasis added.)

Since 1968, however, there has been no broad-scale review of the various possible land uses available for this site. According to City Planning, the only serious thought given to it was its use as an airport. Even in 1970, the 1970 Flushing Airport Development Study (the "Speas Report") noted that the sole purpose of the report was to determine the best kind of airport for the site. No consideration whatever was given to other possible land use.

SAFETY

If no aviation facility existed in Flushing and someone suggested that a general aviation field should be built in College Point Industrial Park, people would be amazed at the proposal.

The heavily populated Flushing area is already in the midst of an enormous air traffic density, one of the worst in the nation. College Point Industrial Park is only two miles from the busy LaGuardia Airport, and Kennedy Airport is but a few minutes away. A worse location for a general aviation field would be difficult to imagine.

Yet the redevelopment proposal is tantamount to building not one but nearly two new airports at the Industrial Park. The number of takeoffs and landings each day, now averaging about 180, would increase to approximately 500. Five hundred small, slow planes at Flushing Airport, often flown by relatively inexperienced pilots, just seconds by air from the swift jets at LaGuardia carrying hundreds of passengers.

In the redevelopment proposal, as at present, the primary runways at LaGuardia and Flushing are so oriented that if extended in space they would intersect only a few miles from the head of each runway. Thus, planes at each airfield would still have to execute sharp turns after taking off or before landing to avoid the airspace of the other airfield.

At present, there is no control tower at Flushing Airport. The better equipped planes landing there sometimes rely on LaGuardia's

tower for safety, but many planes coming into Flushing are not equipped to do so. A control tower at Flushing would undoubtedly enhance air safety in the area, but none is planned as part of the present redevelopment proposal.

Thus, the Speas Report notes:

"With the refurbished airport attracting more and more itinerant aircraft, generally unfamiliar with the field, this situation (separation of LaGuardia and Flushing air traffic) will become more critical."

The F.A.A. has recently notified the Board of its plan to provide a control tower after the airport redevelopment work had been completed, but the possible delays of Congressional approval could easily leave the people in Flushing for many years with 500 planes a day entering and leaving without any tower.

NOISE

Redevelopment of Flushing Airport would have a two-fold effect on noise pollution in North Central Queens. Not only would it raise the noise level in the immediate area by introducing larger and heavier planes, but it would also delay indefinitely the phasing out of the airfield, a step which could drastically reduce the overall jet noise level in central Queens.

On the latter point, it must be remembered that planes leaving LaGuardia turn on taking off to avoid the Flushing Airport area. As the Air Transport Association has written:

"If a LaGuardia turbojet departure could make a left turn off Runway 13 at LaGuardia and proceed over the Industrial Park and Flushing Airport, the aircraft would traverse approximately 1.5 miles of residential area before reaching the Long Island Sound. Presently, the departures proceed down Flushing Meadow Park until 1500 feet and then commence a left turn in the vicinity of Jewel Avenue overflying 3.5 miles of Flushing. Using an immediate left turn, noise exposure would be beneficial to the overall population of Flushing. If the Flushing Airport is developed to attract more aircraft, residents may have to contend with both increased traffic movements and present noise exposure."

The Speas Report recognized the increased noise levels that redevelopment itself would bring to the immediate vicinity of the airport. The new lighting facilities for the airport are primarily intended to permit dusk flights, especially in the winter. Nevertheless, it should be recognized that barring rigid licensing conditions such lights might also be used for night flights, and in the words of the Speas Report, flights of the heavier twin-engine planes after 10:00 P.M., when background noise levels are low, "would probably result in somewhat more vigorous complaints."

SMALL PLANES AND AIR TRAFFIC DENSITY

Because of improper planning in the past, many cities are now being strangled by automobile transportation. The present trend, therefore, is to encourage mass transit. Some cities, such as San Francisco, are sufficiently committed to the reduction of vehicular traffic that they offer bonuses in the form of reduced bridge tariffs to car pools with multiple passengers.

The skies over our cities are also very crowded. The Speas report points to the New York City area as probably having "the most complex airspace environment in the country." In part to reduce the number of planes needed to accommodate the increase in airline passengers over the next ten years, the commercial air carriers have recently begun a trend away from jets carrying 100-150 passengers apiece and toward those carrying 250-350 apiece.

In the face of this trend, the proposed redevelopment would encourage large numbers of additional flights, each carrying only a

handful of passengers, into the city's airspace.¹

Not only would the increased number of flights raise the serious safety problems previously discussed, but it would also represent an air traffic control problem for the LaGuardia tower, which guides some of the planes using Flushing Airport. As stated by the Air Transport Association:

"Any increased traffic would compete for airspace and air traffic control services. The result would be increased air traffic control delay to the users of both airports."

ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE REDEVELOPED FIELD

Making a number of estimates based on future utilization, the Speas Report comes up with a projection of \$800,000-\$900,000 in yearly revenues generated at the airport. Of these revenues, the report suggests that a wafer-thin \$11,000-26,000 might be the city's annual surplus.

Even this tiny surplus, which amounts to less than 1% of the City's capital investment seems rather optimistic. For example, it is assumed that planes based at Flushing will buy all their fuel there, while those based elsewhere (itinerant planes) will buy at least half of their fuel at Flushing. Moreover, the capital investment which must be amortized (\$3.4 million) is computed in 1970 dollars and there is no money in the City's capital budget for redevelopment until after 1978, when a considerably larger number of dollars would presumably have to be used.

If the facility was to be used for broad segments of the population, its economic return would probably be practically irrelevant. Yet the redeveloped airfield would benefit only a tiny segment of the community. The number of amateur pilots, small businesses with planes and airfield service personnel is tiny², especially when compared with the number of residents in the immediate vicinity who would be exposed to more serious safety hazards, and the number of residents in Queens who would continue to be exposed to unnecessary noise from LaGuardia jets diverted over their airspace.

COMMUNITY OPINION

At the public hearing, community residents and representatives speaking on the airport were approximately equally divided on the question of redevelopment. Most of these favoring redevelopment identified themselves as airplane pilots or owners. Those opposing redevelopment did so mainly on the grounds of safety and noise pollution. Many also expressed fear that the field could become a jetport or a commercial STOL-port, vastly increasing noise and taxing local facilities.

Other opinion from the community, however, has been overwhelmingly against the redevelopment. The Mitchell Gardens Co-ops, directly beneath the airfield's flight path, sent in a petition with the signatures of 87 people opposing "expansion" of the airport. The Whitestone Taxpayers Association, after hearing a report by a representative of the Planning Board giving the pros and cons of redevelopment, voted 68-0 against redevelopment and for shutting down the field. Other correspondence from individuals in the community has run 17-1 against redevelopment.

Community opposition is often directed against projects on the ground that while the facility is necessary, it should not be located in that community's neighborhood. In the past, this form of opposition has been voiced against such facilities as sanitation garages and asphalt plants. Nevertheless, facilities such as these do benefit tens of thou-

¹ Even for business aircraft, the Speas Report suggests that each plane would carry an average of only 3 passengers.

² For example, the Speas Report indicates that there are only 20 Queens residents who are registered owners of aircraft which are based here.

sands or hundreds of thousands of people in the entire district or the entire city. On the other hand, redevelopment of Flushing Airport would appear to benefit only a tiny fraction of that number.

THE \$7.6 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS

One of the principal arguments in favor of the redevelopment is that it would bring to this district \$7.6 million which we otherwise would not receive. Yet this \$7.6 million would only benefit the small number of people actually using or working at the airfield. The suggestion that a short time after redevelopment was completed the city might convert the improved site to a park or other general use facility is highly unrealistic.

Of course, the \$7.6 million, the bulk of which would come from the federal government, is not simply a gift. These funds represent federal taxes on such things as commercial airline tickets, taxes which Queens residents, like everyone else, have had to pay.

Seven million dollars from the federal government to develop the Hall of Science, to build a federal office building, or even to build a water sewage treatment plant would be money well worth receiving in our district. As presently earmarked, however, the money would have a sufficiently adverse impact on the general populace that its expected benefit for the very few is far outweighed.

FLUSHING AIRPORT IS NOT AND WOULD NOT BE A RELIEVER FOR LA GUARDIA

Another reason given for redevelopment is that the upgraded field could serve as a reliever to ease the congestion at LaGuardia. Not only would a redeveloped airfield at Flushing fail to significantly reduce the burden at LaGuardia, but even if Flushing Airport is phased out, the increased burden on LaGuardia would be equally insignificant.

A flight safety representative at Butler Aviation, the general aviation facility at LaGuardia, recently estimated that Butler generated approximately 250-300 takeoffs and landings a day. At least half of these are jets, however, which could not use even the redeveloped Flushing Airfield. Many more are air taxis which fly to LaGuardia to permit passengers to make rapid transfers to commercial flights. Still others are propeller planes which exceed the 12,500 lb. weight limit that would be effective at the redeveloped Flushing Airport, according to the city and the Speas Report.

What remains is only 5-10% of the total daily movements at Butler, perhaps 12 to 30 flights a day, which could conceivably be shifted to Flushing Airport, an insignificant fraction of all the flights at LaGuardia. Yet even these flights are not a particularly good bet to switch to Flushing. Many of these are business planes and their owners are willing to pay the hefty landing fees at LaGuardia because of the convenience of landing where connections are rapid, because of the availability of an on-site control tower and because of the availability of all-weather landing facilities which permit landing in inclement weather. How many of these flights would shift to a redeveloped Flushing airport where the connections would not be as good, no tower would be available and no instrument landing facilities would be possible is extremely debatable.

Similarly, a closing of Flushing Airport would not lead to any significant load increase at LaGuardia, to a large extent because of the substantial landing fees charged there. Even now, when Flushing is closed because of bad weather, most of the planes go either to Teterboro or to Westchester or do not fly at all.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY'S ECONOMY

Since the airport as it is presently constituted will continue to have approximately the same traffic as it does now, even without redevelopment, the "loss" to the city's

economy for failure to redevelop appears completely speculative.

A more serious question is raised by the Board's suggestion to phase the airport out as the land is needed by the industrial park. Preliminarily, it should be noted that because the park has already experienced considerable difficulty in finding tenants and the airport site is probably the worst in the park because of its terrible sub-soil conditions, the date by which the park would need the land is undoubtedly in the far future.

In any event, the city has somehow managed to survive without numerous other general aviation fields which have closed down since World War II. In Nassau, Brooklyn and Queens alone, six fields have closed during that time.

Moreover, large numbers of the flights could easily be diverted to Teterboro airport in New Jersey, where many of them now go when Flushing is closed by bad weather. Not only is Teterboro a modern, all-weather facility with a tower capable of handling all general aviation, but it is no further from the central business district in Manhattan than Flushing Airport.

THE HEALTH OF COLLEGE POINT INDUSTRIAL PARK

The proponents of the redevelopment have urged that the airfield is important to the growth of College Point Industrial Park as a magnet for businesses and that without the redevelopment a large lake might form on the site which could cost \$2 million to remove through pumping. Both of these arguments appear to be without merit.

The large lake theory is based on the premise that by filling in all the land adjacent to the airport without filling in the airport, the airport would become completely unusable since more rain water would collect there. According to some, the airport would require a \$2 million pumping facility to keep it dry.

Based on conversations with the Civil Engineer at the Public Development Corporation responsible for drainage and landfill at the park, however, it is not only possible to place landfill on the land around the airfield without altering the status quo and causing a lake to form, that procedure is the one now planned by P.D.C.

The reason for this plan is that no money is in the capital budget for the redevelopment of the airfield until after 1978 and P.D.C. would like to commence land fill operations on the remainder of the Industrial Park sometime within the next year or two.

The reason that no lake would form at the airport site, notwithstanding the surrounding landfill, is that the airport is already at practically the lowest elevation in the park and little of its runoff now leaves the airport site except by way of the drainage ditches in the southern portion of the field. These drainage ditches are to be maintained and improved during the redevelopment of the remainder of the Park.

The small pumping facility now being used for the airport site is to be replaced by a much larger and more sophisticated pumping station which will service the entire industrial park. The cost of this larger pumping station will be \$700,000, regardless of whether the entire park is landfilled simultaneously or no land fill is placed at the airport site.

No additional expenditure and certainly nothing even remotely approaching \$2,000,000 would be necessary to retain the status quo at the airport site while landfill operations take place on the surrounding land. Thus, the airport would be available to new tenants at the Industrial Park regardless of whether it is redeveloped.

Nevertheless, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the presence of the airport at Col-

lege Point Industrial Park, in either its present state or in a redeveloped state, will seriously affect the growth and development of the industrial park as a whole.

The reason for this is that the manufacturing facilities envisioned for the park and personnel using them rarely generated a need for a general aviation field. Figures supplied by the Tri-State Transportation Committee indicate that there are approximately 100,000 persons engaged in manufacturing in the metropolitan area for each general aviation plane owned by their companies. Since the College Point Industrial Park projects only about 12,000 workers when completed, the odds are 7:1 against their companies owning even a single plane.

These figures are borne out by planning for other industrial parks proposed and built in New York City. While several parks have been proposed and built, none of them has been built with or adjacent to a general aviation field.

In conclusion, during the last decade, the F.A.A. has not spent anything remotely approaching \$7.6 million to redevelop any general aviation field in the country, without a tower, in as densely populated an area as ours, so close to a major airport. Community Planning Board Number 7 opposes any attempt to permit it to set a major precedent at College Point Industrial Park.

DEFENSE COST GROWTH

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, as I have noted in the past in these pages, it is paradoxical that while a SALT agreement is pending between the Soviet Union and the United States, we are asked to continue an acceleration of weapons acquisition. This "mad momentum"—as former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara characterized it—must be curbed. Yet we are asked to spend additional billions of dollars for duplication of weapons systems. I refer my colleagues to the editorial in the New York Times of July 27, 1972, that points out this process with painful clarity:

DEFENSE COST GROWTH

The General Accounting Office report on cost overruns of \$28.7 billion on current weapons development programs is a useful reminder of continuing Pentagon inefficiency, if not of deliberate attempts to mislead the Congress by low estimates when weapons are being approved. But it misses the real point now in debate as the Senate votes on the defense procurement bill.

The "unrealistic early cost estimates," which the GAO blames for much of the trouble in its study of about half the Pentagon's weapons procurement programs, undoubtedly can be improved. But that would not necessarily reduce the final weapons bill.

Nor does it solve this central problem to detect, as the GAO has, that the 31 per cent increase in the cost of the weapons programs understates the real cost growth. The increase in cost would have been \$11.7 billion more had not the Pentagon in the case of 46 weapons systems cut down the quantities ordered, lifting the per-unit cost.

The crucial question is whether the new weapons are really needed. Of the 141 weapons systems listed by the GAO as under development at a currently estimated cost of \$162 billion, only a handful have received

close scrutiny on Capitol Hill. Do weapons already in the inventory need to be replaced so soon? Would the Air Force really want a new plane costing three times as much as the one it replaces if it had to make do with one-third as many? Are the expensive high-performance characteristics the armed services insist on building into the weapons really needed for very many of its projected missions? These are some of the questions that are not being asked sufficiently now.

The Senate will have a chance today to force some essential rethinking in the Pentagon by adopting the Bentsen amendment, which would delay production but continue development work in the \$10-billion Trident missile submarine program. To replace the Polaris-Poselidon fleet a decade or two before its normal retirement—to seek to counter an antisubmarine threat that does not exist and may never materialize or may take an unpredicted form—is the height of folly.

The civilian systems analysts former Defense Secretary McNamara brought into the Pentagon were not perfect, but they did question programs, often to good effect. Now they have been substantially reduced in number and quality and put under the thumb of the military by Secretary Laird. Gone too is the kind of rolling five-year plan that enabled Mr. McNamara and his aides to project expenditures years ahead and cut back early on programs that threatened to lift costs over expected budget ceilings. The Laird solution has simply been to ask Congress for more money each year.

GUN MANUFACTURERS: CHICAGO TRIBUNE TASK FORCE REPORT PART VIII

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, Colt, Smith, & Wesson, Remington, and Charter Arms are just a few on a long list of American firearm companies. It is big business, yet no one really knows how big.

Firearms kill 10,000 Americans a year. The Chicago Tribune recently created a task force to study this epidemic of violence. This is the eighth in a series of 10 task force reports.

Today's entry is based on interviews with gun manufacturers. Everyone questioned was reluctant to talk—especially about how much they sold. Some of the producers frankly stated they were in the business for the money. Others claimed their product was sold only for legitimate purposes.

The article which follows raises grave questions about the responsibility of firearms dealers for the eventual slaughter which results from indiscriminate sales of guns:

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 2, 1972]
GUNMAKERS DISCLAIM BLAME FOR VIOLENCE

Robert Meltzer slapped a can of sardines on a paper plate in his small, cluttered New York City office as he asked a reporter for her opinions on his latest product—a pearl-handled derringer.

"How do you like it?" he asked reporter Pamela Zekman. "We want to see if it appeals to women."

Replying that the gun would fit into a purse, Miss Zekman handed back the weapon. Meltzer placed it in a filing cabinet, then volunteered this information:

"I hate guns:

"Then why do you manufacture them?"

"Because it's profitable," answered Meltzer, president of the Criterion Die & Machine Co. [CDM] the only firearms manufacturer left in New York City.

RELUCTANT TO TALK

Like most of the gun manufacturers interviewed by the Tribune Task Force, Meltzer was reluctant to discuss his business.

"There's been a lot of bad publicity about Saturday Night Specials," he said. "I just won't talk about it. We try to avoid publicity."

However, publicity is often thrust upon gunmakers, especially when one of their products is used to commit a violent crime.

New York City Patrolman Salvatore Morale, 29, hates guns as much as Meltzer. On July 9, 1970, while thwarting an attempted robbery of a Manhattan restaurant, Morale was shot in the stomach with a .22 caliber CDM revolver.

The seriously wounded, Morale pursued the gunman down the street, then tackled and arrested him. The young policeman spent 10 days in the hospital and five months convalescing at home.

"We've definitely got to get rid of these cheap handguns, but it's going to be a long haul. There are too many around now. It's gotten out of hand, but we've got to do something," he said.

Morale's assailant, Lavon Moore, said he purchased the unregistered weapon from a street trafficker in upper Manhattan.

Big firearms manufacturers avoid inquiries about their business as much as small-time operators like Meltzer.

Robert Early, public relations officer for the firearms division of Colt Industries, Hartford, Conn., told a reporter he would offer a perspective of his firm's business so long as the name of the company was not mentioned.

"It's nobody's business how much we produce," said a spokesman for Firearms International, 515 Kerby Hill Rd., Washington.

"Reporters are always asking that. They are always looking for something sensational. It's none of anybody's business how much we sell."

Determining how many guns there are in America and how many are being produced can be as trying as counting mosquitoes in a swamp. Jerry Racussen, editor of Gun Magazine, a well-known trade magazine, said even he does not know.

"You can believe this or not, but I get calls from the Commerce Commission asking me how many guns the manufacturers make," he said. "Now this is crazy. I'll bet if you call the commission right now and say you're looking for industry figures, chances are that the people over there will send you back to me."

IRS SHOWS STEADY RISE

The most accurate figures on gun production are kept by the Internal Revenue Service, which collects an excise tax on each firearm produced for private sale in the United States. IRS figures show a steady rise, beginning in 1962, in the sale of handguns, shotguns, and rifles.

In 1968, the last year for which complete figures are available, 5,299,062 domestic and foreign weapons were manufactured for private sale in the United States, a 250 per cent increase over the 2,066,368 made in 1962.

Handgun production during the period skyrocketed from 598,649 to 2,499,286. In the first 11 months of 1971, the IRS reports, domestic manufacturers alone produced 1,447,664 handguns for private sale.

Since the turn of the century, 102,386,813 firearms have been produced for private sale in America and have accounted for 750,000 deaths in murders, suicides, and accidents. By contrast, 653,000 Americans have been

killed in all the nation's wars since the Revolution.

SALES ESTIMATED AT \$441.4 MILLION

In terms of revenues, the United States Bureau of the Census estimates that the sales of small arms for civilian use reached \$441.4 million in 1970.

What makes these figures even more alarming is that guns produced a year ago, five years ago, and even 50 years ago can last for generations. Unless it is a cheap model that is fired frequently, a gun does not wear out like an automobile. A revolver used in a recent West Side killing was made in Spain in 1924.

It is reliability like that that makes a Colt pistol superior to the cheaper Saturday Night Specials, Early said. "The gun nut and law enforcement people will not buy the Saturday Night Specials because they are interested in a gun that works, that has reliability," Early said.

One of those cheap handgun manufacturers is an hour's drive away from Colt's bustling factory. It is the General Precision Corp. in Watertown, Conn., a tranquil community better known for its fine houses than as the home town of a Saturday Night Special.

NOT ALWAYS PROFITABLE

General Precision makes the Triumph .22 caliber revolver in an inconspicuous building at 27 Depot St. The only identification is a cardboard sign bearing the company's name on the factory door. The company is controlled by Joseph D. Ubaldi, 39, and his brother, Charles F., 33, both of nearby Waterbury, Conn.

Each owns 29.4 per cent of the corporation. Joseph Ubaldi, the president, is better known in Waterbury as a politician than a manufacturer of cheap handguns. In April, he was elected assistant treasurer of the Waterbury Democratic Town Committee.

Reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission show that General Precision is not finding gun manufacturing profitable. It reported losses of \$163,827 for the nine-month period ending Jan. 31.

Wages paid by the company reflect its shaky financial standing.

Richy Roskosky, the factory foreman, quoted \$1.85 an hour as the starting wage, the minimum wage allowed by Connecticut law, to a Task Force reporter applying for a job as a test firer.

"It's the toughest job in the factory," said Roskosky. "Tough on the thumb and forefinger. You'd be surprised how hard it is pulling triggers all day."

The foreman failed to mention that it was a dangerous job, too. A Task Force reporter examined one confiscated General Precision handgun which shattered after only one round was fired.

IMPORT BAN LEFT LOOPHOLE

Although the 1968 Federal Firearms Act banned importing cheap, concealable handguns, it did not ban importing their parts. Domestic manufacturers rushed into that loophole by the dozen and began assembling Saturday Night Specials out of foreign-made parts. General Precision told the SEC that its guns contain 40 moving parts that are "stamped out by subcontractors to company specifications."

The majority of the imported parts are shipped from Germany, Italy, and Spain to more than 20 domestic firms.

America's gun manufacturers are centered on the East Coast, mostly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Florida.

Besides Colt, the big names include Smith & Wesson, Remington, Charter Arms, Ruger, and Savage Arms. General Precision, CDM, Firearms International, RG Industries, and Firearm Import and Export, both of Miami, are among the lesser-known companies.

Whether large or small, the companies

have one thing in common—they claim to manufacture guns only for sporting purposes and for law enforcement officials.

General Precision told the SEC that its guns "may be used for target practice and competition, small game hunting, starters at athletic events, and self defense."

Colt reported that its line of automatic pistols, revolvers, and rifles is "sold principally to law enforcement agencies, sportsmen, and collectors." Colt also produces the M16-A1 automatic rifle, described as "the standard United States military rifle," and a semi-automatic sportsman's model.

While old, established firms look upon Saturday Night Special companies the way aristocrats look upon the nouveau riche, two big firms have found it profitable to produce these guns, which persons on both sides of the gun control issue agree are useful for nothing but crime.

Rohm Tool Co. of West Germany, owns R. G. Industries, Inc., of 2485 N.W. 20th St., Miami, which manufactures the low-priced .22 caliber and .38 caliber Rohm revolvers.

An R. G. .22 revolver was used in May to kill Chicago policeman Robert Gallowitch during an armed robbery on the South Side. Made in Germany, the revolver began its fateful journey in 1967, when it was imported by Eig Cutlery in Miami [which has been bought by R. G.], then sold to Maurice's Gun Shop, 2701 W. Armitage Av. The next purchaser was Frank Yaeger a West Chicago gun dealer who later went out of business and moved to Texarkana, Ark.

After Yaeger, the trail of the gun vanished until it turned up in the hands of Gallowitch's killer. When asked for his comments on the slaying, Dietre Haegge, 33, executive vice president of R. G., replied, "The problem is the criminal, not the gun."

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly a pleasure for me to salute the Order of Ahepa as they mark the 50th anniversary of their founding on July 26, 1922 in Atlanta, Ga.

The word AHEPA is derived from the first letters of the following: American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The membership of the association and its auxiliaries follows a noble set of objectives which begin with the objective of promoting and encouraging loyalty to the United States of America.

In the 50 years since the founding of this association, the membership has compiled an enviable record of accomplishments including financial aid to the victims of natural disasters in every corner of the world During World War II, the association acted as an official war bond issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury and the membership sold over \$500 million worth of war bonds.

Mr. Speaker, I am certainly glad to have the opportunity to add my voice to the many others expressing their best wishes to AHEPA on its 50th anniversary and especially to the 18 AHEPA chapters in Florida. May your second half century be even more successful than the first one.

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THE NATION SALUTES THE ORDER OF AHEPA ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with you and my colleagues here in the Congress in commemorating the Order of Ahepa—The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—upon the celebration of their golden anniversary in dedicated commitment for the improvement and betterment of our country's social, moral, and family life through their outstanding contribution and support of local community undertakings in the fields of education, charity, and civic improvement.

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 fraternal organization of our fellow citizens of Greek heritage, and is nonpolitical and nonsectarian. The AHEPA family is composed of four separate organizations, working 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 Maids of Athena—junior young women's auxiliary.

The objectives of AHEPA are summarized as follows:

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 Order of Ahepa has contributed financially to many worthy causes during its 50 years of existence, on a national and international level. Members of AHEPA can indeed be proud, as we all are, of AHEPA's record of achievements. 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.

In 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 classic. Students are offered summer studies in Greece that cover the Greek language, history and culture, through the AHEPA educational journey to Greece programs.

AHEPA has been in the vanguard in aiding less fortunate peoples of the world. In their international relations they are well known for their aid to the people of Greece. Many Ahepans have achieved personal recognition as distinguished leaders throughout our community, State, and Nation and I would like to ask you to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for AHEPA's continued good works to the Honorable Sam Nakis, supreme president of the Order of Ahepa whose headquarters are located here in Washington, D.C.

May I also commend to you the following AHEPA officers from New Jersey for their outstanding service to their fellow-citizens and all mankind. Among this prominent list of leading New Jersey officers is the Honorable John G. Thevos, a long time personal friend and former prosecutor of Passaic County, who has achieved the foremost national office of supreme president of AHEPA bringing great distinction to my congressional district and the State of New Jersey.

We do indeed salute the Order of Ahepa during this 50th anniversary celebration.

A list of officers follows:

NEW JERSEY LOCAL CHAPTER OFFICERS

George J. Andrianos, President, Elizabeth.
Andrew P. Arbes, Vice President, Elizabeth.
Miltiades Delfinopoulos, Secretary, Elizabeth.
Gus Delfins, Treasurer, Elizabeth.
Basil C. Delis, President, Hackensack.
Plato Ellades, Vice President, Hackensack.
George Zourdos, Secretary, Hackensack.
Charles Dekis, Treasurer, Hackensack.
Gus Kosaitis, President, Asbury Park.
Harry Paul, Vice President, Asbury Park.
John Agrios, Secretary, Asbury Park.
John Peppas, Treasurer, Asbury Park.
John Lemberakis, President, Perth Amboy.
Theodore Tricoules, Vice President, Perth Amboy.

Costas J. Follis, Secretary, Perth Amboy.
 Peter Coutros, Treasurer, Perth Amboy.
 Michael Borzeka, President, Dover.
 Spyros Moraites, Vice President, Dover.
 Andreas A. Boyadjis, Secretary, Dover.
 Anthony Kyprois, Treasurer, Dover.
 Jordan Stamati, President, Orange.
 Harris P. Pappas, Vice President, Orange.
 Peter C. Vyssas, Secretary, Orange.
 Peter A. Miliotis, Treasurer, Orange.
 Demetrios Apostolatos, Treasurer, Newark.
 John Antonacos, President, Newark.
 Nicholas G. Paras, Vice President, Newark.
 Basil T. Paras, Recording Secretary, Newark.

Roy D. Soppas, Corresponding Secretary, Newark.

Mark Petrakakis, President, Paterson.
 Constantine S. Loukedis, Vice President, Paterson

Artie Veloudos, Secretary, Paterson.
 George Stathakis, Treasurer, Paterson.
 Jerry Vallianos, President, Camden.
 Jerry Karapalides, Vice President, Camden.
 Chris J. Frangos, Secretary, Camden.
 Arthur Panagou, Treasurer, Camden.
 James C. Knicos, President, Trenton.
 George C. Masouras, Vice President, Trenton.

George Stoumpas, Secretary, Trenton.
 Sam Fortosis, Treasurer, Trenton.
 Emanuel Manioudakis, President, New Brunswick.

Anthony Vlastaras, Vice President, New Brunswick.

John Kazan, Secretary, New Brunswick.
 Chris Savides, Treasurer, New Brunswick.
 Andrew Metropole, President, Jersey City.
 Peter Kouvel, Vice President, Jersey City.
 Edward P. Kiehling, Secretary, Jersey City.
 George Anagnostos, Treasurer, Jersey City.
 George K. Menouts, President, Plainfield.
 Seraphim Stylianos, Vice President, Plainfield.

Nicholas Gerondellis, Secretary, Plainfield.
 Spiros S. Pappas, Treasurer, Plainfield.
 Peter Frangakis, President, Vineland.
 Mike Evrenoglou, Vice President, Vineland.
 Louis Chatas, Secretary, Vineland.
 Nick Nomecos, Treasurer, Vineland.
 Moschos M. Moschides, President, Atlantic City.

Peter Mitoulis, Vice President, Atlantic City.

James Tzimoulis, Secretary, Atlantic City.
 William V. Anthony, Treasurer, Atlantic City.

CURRENT NATIONAL OFFICERS

William G. Chirgotis, Supreme Treasurer, Springfield.

CURRENT DISTRICT LODGE OFFICERS

Nicholas J. Chrisicos, Governor, West Long Branch.

Lee J. Millas, Lt. Governor, Trenton.
 Athan P. Anest, Secretary, Twp. of Ocean.
 Solon Georgioulou, Marshall, Somerset.
 Herb Allen, Advisor, Trenton.
 Harry S. Retalls, Athletic Director, Wayne.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS

John G. Thevos, Past Supreme President, Peterson.

P. G. Pasvantis, Past Supreme Lodge, Bricktown.

Peter Caravoulias, 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.

THE \$5 BILLION FLUSH

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend all the Members of this Congress who, in good faith and sense, helped vote down the Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act of 1972. This hasty attempt by the Banking and Currency Committee would have wasted \$5 billion of our taxpayer's money. The shady rationale behind this measure must have been the handiwork of some slightly misinformed individuals. Why do we need to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to commit up to \$5 billion for water and sewer projects in communities when some of these projects have already been completed and this Department's backlog of pending water and sewer grants is only about \$2 billion? Why is this measure necessary to help our environmental problem when we already passed several other related measures, including the \$18 billion, 3-year water pollution control package which is now in conference? Why do we need another attempt to lift the financial burden from our struggling communities and small towns when the House-passed \$29.5 billion revenue sharing bill is now in the Senate?

It seems, Mr. Speaker, that from now until our adjournment we rational Members of this Congress must stay on our toes to combat the frivolous attempts for legislation coming our way. I regret to anticipate the many confrontations that may be in store for us in the coming months, but hopefully look forward to a steadfast majority which will battle these inessential proposals to the end.

The following is an editorial from the Washington Post of July 25, which thoroughly coincides with my viewpoint:

ONE VICTORY FOR SOBRIETY IN THE HOUSE

Last week the House of Representatives, in a flash of good sense, voted down a bill to pump \$5 billion into community water and sewer projects this year. While the decision of the House is heartening, the message for beleaguered taxpayers is somewhat ominous—first, because this unnecessary bill was considered seriously by the House at all, and second, because the margin of decision on the crucial amendment was a slim three votes.

The bill, with the beguiling title of "The Emergency Community Facilities and Public Investment Act of 1972," was devised by Chairman Wright Patman and the House Banking and Currency Committee, aided and abetted by the House Democratic leadership. The gist of the bill was simple: it authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to commit up to \$5 billion for water and sewer projects in communities with substantial unemployment. This largesse, supporters of the measure claimed with appropriate earnestness, would at one swoop save the environment, put people back to work, give cities and towns essential public works, and lift financial burdens from the budgets of those struggling little towns.

Aside from the detail that HUD's backlog of pending water and sewer grant requests

is only about \$2 billion, the major objection to the bill was that it seemed slightly redundant, since the House had already passed several other measures to meet the same needs—including the \$18-billion, three-year water pollution control package now in conference, and the \$29.5-billion revenue-sharing bill now in the Senate. Rep. George H. Mahon, Appropriations Committee chairman, and other procedural purists were also troubled because the bill had received only one short day of hearings, without any administration witnesses, and because the proposed \$5 billion in building blocks was totally unbudgeted. Representative Patman's team seemed to consider these aspects mere technicalities.

After a typical House debate between the champions of generosity, mostly Democrats, and the watchdogs of the treasury, mostly Republicans, the House reached a rather surprising result: the treasury won. By a teller vote of 197 to 194, an amendment was added providing that grants could not be made in any year when the projected federal deficit exceeds \$20 billion. That amendment, Representative Patman conceded, ensured that the program "would never be used," and indeed the House ended the day by killing the entire proposition, 206 to 189.

Reassuring as the ultimate outcome was, the episode shows that the silly season has opened once again on the Hill. Wildly inflationary and simplistic bills such as this, which would never reach the floor so quickly in March, are likely to pop up on the calendars of both houses quite frequently between now and adjournment. Those 197 members of the House should be commended for recognizing that the Patman ploy served no legitimate "emergency" at all. But as sessions lengthen, tempers shorten and partisan games increase, the cause of sobriety in government may be hard put to maintain its majority.

EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE I

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, it gives me unusual pleasure to take this opportunity to extend to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the very warmest congratulations and best wishes on his 80th birthday.

One of the great statesmen of our era, His Majesty has made remarkable contributions not only to his own country, with which the United States has long had the closest and friendliest of relations, but also to Africa and, indeed, the entire world. His accomplishments are legion. The outstanding role he has played in the founding and development of the Organization for African Unity, the continent-wide grouping of independent countries, has gained him the respect of all African leaders and has earned him the title of "Father of African Unity." He has been an outstandingly successful mediator in a number of disputes between states. Most recently, he played a discreet but important role in the agreement that ended the 17-year rebellion in Sudan.

As he enters his 81st year, I am honored to express to him our profound gratitude for the outstanding role he has played in international affairs. We wish him health and happiness and look forward to further signal contributions to the world community.

A REASONABLE APPROACH TO
RATING FILMS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association, is a powerful spokesman for the film-rating system. On June 18, 1972, his views appeared in the New York Times in an article entitled "Ratings Are for Parents, Not Critics."

His starting point took issue with film critic Vincent Canby's assertion that the system should be abolished. In effect, Valenti made it clear that to abandon or to keep the formula is not a matter for Mr. Canby's concern.

The calm and rational tenor of Mr. Valenti's article should go a long way toward mitigating people's fears about a system which does not pretend to do more than advise. I do not favor censorship in any form, but I do welcome the convenience of not having to personally prescreen every movie that my children wish to see. As Mr. Valenti puts it:

The key point to be remembered is this: the rating system benefits parents through the information given to the family, and it benefits a free American screen by baffling the assaults of those who would crush the voluntary rating system and in its place lift up a government-monitored rating rostrum.

I urge concerned parents—and critics—to pay attention to what Mr. Valenti has to say. His column is included, in its entirety, below:

RATINGS ARE FOR PARENTS, NOT CRITICS

(By Jack Valenti)

Vincent Canby says the voluntary film rating system is all wrong.

Canby recommends that the entire rating system be scrapped and the movie industry use its funds "to fight nuisance suits against the industry." In other words, abandon ratings and then fight local censoring or legal classification authorities.

I want to go very slowly so we can all understand.

The movie rating system is made for *parents*, repeat, *parents*, not professional critics or movie historians. The ratings are constructed so that mothers and fathers can have information about the content of films playing in their neighborhood. Then the parents can better decide what movies their children should or should not see.

That's the rating program. No more, no less. It is not for Mr. Canby or anyone else over 17 who is not married or, if married, childless.

Now, if you don't have a voluntary rating system sponsored by exhibitors, producers, the creative community, what would you have?

You would immediately be availed by local political boards, all of which would be assuming rating prerogatives in their communities. If Mr. Canby doesn't believe

this would happen, he has forgotten that politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum.

It is canon law among those who view movies as an intellectual experience to compulsively ravage the attempts of lesser mortals to keep the American screen free of government intervention—local, state and federal. I am hopelessly confused by the political naiveté of otherwise sensitive people. You cannot have it both ways. You cannot grant total freedom to all filmmakers without reprisal. Some restraint is needed for filmmakers who want the public to view their work. Some intelligent discipline must moderate their message. This is necessary because parents demand the same privileges as filmmakers. Parents want to know what is being shown to their children and they demand the right to know that certain films are not being exhibited to their children without their consent. As a parent, I agree.

I cannot understand why there is so much savagery leaping from the pens of some film critics about the ratings. It is as if they are void in knowledge about what happens in the real world of film in countries all over the globe. There are only two countries on earth today in which governments do not control, or monitor, films. One of these free-film nations is the U.S.A. We want to keep it that way. (Legal fact: The Supreme Court has already decided that children have lesser First Amendment rights than adults. Perhaps we need to conduct a legal seminar for angry rating system critics.)

Let me summarize what we are doing and why:

1. The rating program aims to help parents decide the movie-going of their children.

2. It gives parents some indication of the content of specific films. The parents can get more information about that film before letting their children attend, if there is any question of consent.

3. G means a film which the entire family can view without parents' finding anything in the film objectionable for their children. G does not mean a children's picture, but merely that the film will not be embarrassing to families viewing the movie.

PG means "parental guidance suggested—some material may not be suitable for pre-teen-agers." There will not be explicit sex or excessive violence in PG films, but parents are urged to give further scrutiny to PG films before they allow their pre-teen-agers to attend.

R means "Restricted"—under 17 requires an accompanying parent or adult guardian (such as a school teacher). This is an adult film in theme and possibly in treatment.

X means "under 17 not admitted." This is an adult film in theme and treatment. But X does not mean "obscene" or "dirty." X simply means unsuitable for viewing by children.

It is important to understand that the ratings do not measure quality or lack of it. The ratings do not speculate on what is harmful for children, for there is no verifiable evidence about what is harmful. All the ratings do is give information to parents in much the same way as one parent would inform another.

4. No filmmaker need cut one millimeter of film of any movie he makes. He is free to go to the marketplace without intrusion on his creative intent. The worst that will happen to him is that children will be restricted from seeing his film. But does freedom of the screen demand that children see everything put on film? Of course not.

5. The rating system is not fastened in certainty. Over 1,700 films have been rated since November 1, 1968. Unless divine inspiration has been glistening unseen among members of the Rating Board, it is possible that errors have been made. But the integrity and purpose of the rating system have remained steady.

6. Of these 1,700 rated films, less than 7

per cent have been rated X, which means that 93 per cent of rated films are available to be viewed by children.

7. Most parents throughout this land like the rating system. They find it useful in aiding parental decisions about family movie-going. Mr. Canby and some of his cohorts ought to unstrap themselves from Manhattan and visit the country west of the East Side movie houses. There are millions of American families, armed with the vote and freighted with deeply-held opinions about what they believe is right and important about movies for their children. If one is to lead responsibly, he has to consider the views of everyone, not just a small band of film buffs.

8. There is no substantive evidence that a movie is hurt or helped by ratings. If the movie is good, it will do business. If it is a bad movie, it will die, and the rating can't revive it. Note: "Fiddler on the Roof" is rated G, "The Hospital" is rated PG, "The Godfather" is rated R, "A Clockwork Orange" is rated X—and each of them is a smash box-office hit. I suspect the public is more sensitive to entertainment quality than to ratings.

9. We don't claim the voluntary film rating system is the best that humans can devise. We do believe that what we have is sensible, and is working well, to the benefit of parents throughout the country. Can the rating system be changed, to retain what is essential for a free screen, unhobbled by government intervention, and to re-structure that which is not working as well as it might? Of course. Right now, we are looking at several possible changes which may, or may not, be usefully inserted in the system. But you can't run a rating system as you do a fashion trend, changing seasonally to suit the whims of an influential few. If you do, you'll wind up with a rating system that is midi when it ought to be mini or maxi.

10. Finally, may I suggest there is no perfect rating system. There can't be. Anything as subjective as rating movies is bound to produce disagreement. The liberals say the ratings are too restrictive; the conservatives declare they are too permissive. But the key point to be remembered is this: the rating system benefits parents through the information given to the family, and it benefits a free American screen by baffling the assaults of those who would crush the voluntary rating system and in its place lift up a government-monitored rating rostrum. (Thus far, gratefully, a majority of serious, thoughtful legislators and city councilmen have concluded that our voluntary film rating system is better for their states and communities than for the government, armed with legal bludgeons, to step into this fragile arena and become movie censors).

Can't we all—parents, critics, film-makers, exhibitors, producers and political observers—agree that what we have, though not perfect, is far better than the alternative?

THE LATE HONORABLE PHILIP J.
PHILBIN

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Phil Philbin brings to our minds the distinguished record he achieved during the many years he served in the House. It was my pleasure to serve with him on the Armed Services Committee for

more than 20 years. He was a very knowledgeable man who devoted himself, day and night, to the work that was assigned to him. Phil served as chairman of that committee for a brief period.

Aside from his committee work, Mr. Philbin was one of the most affable, friendly, and likeable men in the entire Congress. The friendships he made during his career here was limited only by the number who came to know him. I am certain I have never known a more honorable man. He was a genuine patriot who was concerned with the welfare of our country, and his official record reflects that concern.

To Phil's survivors I extend my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA CELEBRATES
ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
JULY 26, 1972

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, a group of industrious and far-sighted men, who had come across the seas from their native Greece to participate in our great modern democracy, founded the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association—AHEPA. Through this organization, now spread over 1,100 chapters in 49 States, American citizens of Hellenic origin have embodied and put into action for the benefit of our society the spirit of freedom, of creative thought and love of man, which were the great gifts of ancient Hellas. Aristotle said in this regard:

If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are to be chiefly found in a democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost.

The noble Greek idea of responsible participation in society is carried forward today in our country by the members of AHEPA which stands as a firm and enduring link between the achievements and values of Hellenic civilization and contemporary American society. The objectives and purposes of the Order of Ahepa are a clear reflection of the remarkable qualities of Hellenic civilization that find expression in American life. Consider, for example, the first five objectives of the AHEPA: To promote and encourage the loyalty of its members to the country of which they are citizens; to instruct its members in the tenets and fundamental principles of government; to instill a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship; to encourage interest and active participation in the political, civic, social, and commercial fields of human endeavor; and to pledge its members to oppose political corruption or tyranny.

These objectives, so central to democracy in America, were central also to democracy in Greece, and one cardinal purpose of the Order of Ahepa is to insure that the flow of the precepts and ideals of Greek democracy continues to

serve as a constantly revitalizing current in American Government.

Mr. Speaker, the Order of Ahepa has other objectives, too, which spring from the richness and excellence of Hellenic civilization. AHEPA strives to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture; to promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness to their fellowman; to endow its members with the perfection of the moral sense; and to promote education and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning.

The Order of Ahepa has made a series of major contributions to the cause of international understanding by strengthening the bonds of good will and friendship between the United States and Greece. AHEPA has also compiled an enviable record with a long list of major contributions to worthy and charitable causes and, during its 50 years, it has financed a wide range of humanitarian national and international projects.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that my own parents, who were both born in Greece, came to this country a little over half a century ago. Therefore, I take very great pride not only in my citizenship in the United States, but also in the Hellenic heritage which is mine as well. I believe that it can be accurately stated that a part of America's greatness evolves from its composite nature in which many people of diverse national origins blend successfully together toward the advancement of common goals.

On the local level, men such as Thomas G. Boyer, president; Anthony Boyer, vice president; Alex Zeppos, secretary; Anthony Laspopoulos, treasurer of the Reading, Pa., chapter of AHEPA; and Peter Palles, president; Constantine Depos, secretary; and Michael J. Lucacos, treasurer of the Pottsville, Pa., chapter of AHEPA have joined forces to further the ideals and objectives of their Hellenic heritage. In the scope of national responsibility, the Order of Ahepa stands as an object lesson in this successful cooperation and I congratulate this fine organization, including the local chapters in my district, for its high purposes, worthy contributions, and outstanding achievements in this, its 50th year of existence.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the week of July 16 through 22 marks the 13th anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

During this week, Americans are urged to recount the blessings of freedom and justice and remember those who are not so blessed.

The captive nations of the world live

without freedom or justice. They have not the opportunity to cherish what many Americans take for granted.

During this week all Americans should stop and remember the basis of the American way of life, freedom and justice, and remember that many people do not enjoy such rights. We should remember, also, that many have died in attempts to obtain freedom and justice in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other captive nations.

We as legislators should join in this acknowledgment of the quest for freedom by citizens of captive nations and rededicate ourselves to the task of promoting freedom for captive peoples and creating policy which improves the chances of all people to be free.

HELEN EATON RETIRES
FROM SMU

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of mankind's most precious possessions are books, from which he learns and by which he passes on his learning to his successors.

Anyone, therefore, who devotes their life to a stewardship of books is quite a valuable member of society.

Helen Eaton of Swansea, Mass., recently ended such a stewardship after more than 50 years and deserves the thanks and recognition of all of us.

Miss Eaton began her career as a librarian in 1918 in Taunton, Mass., and pursued it over the next half century in various posts in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Most recently, she served as archivist of Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Dartmouth. There she ended her stewardship this month and received fitting tributes from the university and from her colleagues.

I would like to add my tribute to Miss Eaton not only for a distinguished career but also for a very special contribution to humanity in the care and preservation of books. Her achievements thus have a double dimension.

I submit for the RECORD an account of Miss Eaton's career printed in the Taunton Daily Gazette:

HELEN EATON RETIRES FROM SMU FACULTY
AFTER SERVING OVER 50 YEARS AS LIBRARIAN
AND TEACHER

Professor Helen Eaton, with over 50 years of service as teacher and librarian, has retired from the faculty of Southeastern Mass. University, North Dartmouth.

A luncheon was held in her honor at the Campus Center of the university where some 100 friends from the ranks of the faculty and staff gathered to present her with a Paul Revere bowl bearing the university's seal, along with other gifts.

She was also given a party by the library staff who presented her with a pair of copper book ends bearing the university's seal.

A native of Taunton, Miss Eaton graduated from the Winthrop School where she "jumped" the ninth grade, and from Taunton High School's class of 1920.

While in college, she qualified for a teacher's certificate and taught cooking classes at several Greater Boston settlement houses.

Having received her B. S. degree from Simmons College in 1925, she returned there, completed her foreign language entrance requirements for the graduate school, and subsequently graduated in 1927 from the One-Year Programme in library science for college graduates with a certificate equivalent to a fifth-year Master's Degree.

She started her long career of public service as a general assistant at the Taunton Public Library on the Friday afternoon in 1918 that the public schools were closed because of the "Flu Epidemic," and worked there for five years outside of school hours—often as much as 42 hours per week—at the fantastic wage of 16 and two-thirds-cents per hour.

Following graduation from library school, Miss Eaton worked some 19 years on the staff of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library, first as a cataloguer, then as senior professional referee librarian.

She competed in two of the Library Journal's nation-wide "Ten Most Important Reference Books" contests and both times she came in second.

Also, she was active in the Connecticut chapter of the Special Libraries Association and worked on the Bibliography on the Industrial and Financial History of Connecticut, in the late 1930's and 1940's.

In 1946 she resigned her Bridgeport post and returned to Mass. to accept a position to organize and head the new serials and government documents depository division of the Mass. Institute of Technology Library in Cambridge.

Seven years later (October 1953), Miss Eaton was appointed instructor—librarian on the staff of the Bradford Durfee College of Technology.

She assisted in the English Department with freshman English classes and taught bibliography as well as set up and operated the College Library.

In 1956 she was promoted to the rank of assistant professor. While no longer involved with freshman English classes, she taught more bibliography students and took on the editorial work for the College Catalogue and the Student Handbook as well as expanding the College Library and preparing it for accreditation.

When the Bradford Durfee College of Technology and the New Bedford Institute of Technology were consolidated into the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute in 1964, Miss Eaton relinquished her library title and became a full-time assistant professor in the college of arts and sciences.

In January 1965, Dr. Joseph Driscoll appointed Miss Eaton to the post of archivist of Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute as "the only person on the Institute staff qualified" for the position.

Then, in September, after Hastings Keith, Representative of the 12th Congressional District, had succeeded in having the Institute designated as a U.S. Government Documents Depository, Miss Eaton, on loan from the College of Arts and Science, was moved from the Fall River Campus into the Library and Arts Building on the New Bedford Campus to set up the Depository in the Institute Library in the geographical confines of his District.

When the last classes on the New Bedford Campus were transferred to the North Dartmouth site, Miss Eaton's office was relocated on the second floor in the east wing of the Research Building.

With the completion in March 1972, of the new Library Building, Miss Eaton was moved again—this time to the third floor of that building. A new assistant took over the operation of the Government Documents Depository and Miss Eaton spent her full

time setting up the Archives and Special Collections.

Miss Eaton lives in Swansea in a house which she herself designed.

Her hobbies include gardening, local history, travel and photography.

She has prepared and presented slide lectures on a variety of subjects, such as: classical art and architecture; the Middle East; horticulture around the world; ancient Corinth; on the fringes of Communist China; old New England churches, etc.

She belongs to both Old Colony and Swansea Historical Societies.

DEMOCRAT FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, while the Republican Platform Committee goes about preparing its positions, it is only logical for us to carefully review the Democratic platform now that the dust has settled after the McGovernite dominated convention.

The distinguished international correspondent for the Copley Press, Dumitru Danielopol, in an article in the Joliet Herald-News of July 10, has some strong comments concerning the foreign policy plank in the Democratic platform.

The article follows:

DEMOCRAT FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM (By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Much of the Democratic Party's foreign policy platform could have been written in Hanoi, Moscow or Peking.

Here are some of the positions taken:

—An immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina. All military action in Southeast Asia will cease. No more military aid to the Saigon government or other allies in Indochina.

—The U.S. will no longer seek to determine the political future of the nations of Indochina.

In other words, if the Democrats get into the White House, the whole of Southeast Asia would be left prey to Communist aggression and take-over.

This plank represents even more than Hanoi has demanded. It is an invitation to the Reds to take over with a pledge that the United States will never again interfere in that part of the world.

A similar fate would befall Greece, a NATO ally. The Democrats would stop all support to the military backed government of that country.

This would open the most vulnerable part of the Eastern Mediterranean to Communist subversion and deprive the Sixth Fleet of its most vital anchorages. It also would expose the Turks and Israel to Soviet pressure.

The platform also proposes.

To deny any use of the SALT agreement as justification for increased military spending.

To abolish the draft.

To reduce overseas bases and forces.

In other words, while the Soviet Union continues to perfect its arsenal, the United States would sit still. This amounts to unilateral disarmament.

The Democrats would stop buying chrome from Rhodesia; would stop all military aid to Portugal, another NATO ally, and cancel the \$435 million deal with that country for naval bases in the Azores.

Obviously angling for the Jewish vote, however, the Democrats bravely pledge unequivocal support to Israel's "right to exist." They don't explain how we could help that country once we have practically dismantled our Mediterranean defense system.

It also is interesting to note that the Democrats aim brave words at the ethnics of Eastern European ancestry and promise to "seek to mobilize world opinion to express concern at the denial to the oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe and the minorities of the Soviet Union . . ."

The blatant hypocrisy of this plank is obvious. The ethnics will not fall for it.

Indeed, on the one hand, the Democrats would prepare the ground for a Communist takeover in Southeast Asia, Greece, and Turkey, isolate Portugal, but they piously deplore the fate of those who suffer under Communism in Eastern Europe.

They can't have it both ways.

HAWAII'S ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, the adoption in 1969 of Federal legislation to help preserve endangered species of fish and wildlife was a landmark in our struggle to preserve natural resources for future generations.

More recently, the State of Hawaii has acted at the State level by adopting its own endangered species conservation act. This law, act 49 of the 1972 legislature, is designed to afford even greater protection to the rapidly dwindling ranks of native Hawaiian wildlife.

It is appropriate that the State of Hawaii should be taking a leading role in this environmental cause, since Hawaii has an island ecosystem unique in the world. This wildlife system, developed over millions of years of island isolation, has been severely affected by habitat changes since the islands were populated by man.

In a 1970 report, the Smithsonian Institution said:

Hawaii has the most diversified, unique and scientifically significant flora and fauna in the world, and yet the island's environments are so fragile that in nearly 200 years since the Islands were visited by Captain Cook, more animals and plants have been exterminated or brought to the brink of extermination than in all the rest of the United States.

In the past 150 years, 23 of 68 bird species that occur naturally only in Hawaii have become extinct and 29 of those that remain are endangered, primarily because of increased human use of the land and disturbance to the native ecosystems. Hawaii has more than half of the 52 endangered bird species of the entire United States. Only 16 endemic Hawaiian bird species are not considered endangered—officially. But many of these are just "hanging on."

To illustrate the fragility of these island species, the introduction of rabbits about the turn of the century to tiny Laysan Island is a good example. In the

absence of any natural enemies, the rabbit population exploded and soon they consumed all the vegetation. The rabbits then perished—as did thousands of nesting seabirds and their young who were trapped in their burrows by wind-driven sands. Laysan, located in the Pacific between Honolulu and Midway Island, had become a barren waste. Tragically, three species of small birds which were exterminated are found nowhere else in the world. A scientific expedition in 1923 witnessed the extermination of the last three honeycreepers in a sandstorm.

Today, the Hawaiian goose—nene—Hawaii's official State bird, is among those on the endangered list. An estimated 25,000 inhabited the lava slopes of Hawaii during the late 1800's, but excessive hunting, predation by introduced mammals, and destruction of food and cover by grazing animals reduced the population to less than 50 by 1945. Although careful and costly management has increased the flock to about 500 birds, the nene's future as a wild bird remains precarious.

Along with birds, Hawaii's only two endemic mammals, the monk seal and the hoary bat, are threatened with extinction. So are all five of the fresh water fish species unique to the State, 500 land mollusks, 1,250 insects, 300 species of flowers and plants, and 25 species of ferns.

The new State act 49 calls for an inventory of the status of indigenous birds and mammals, including their distribution, habitat, and range. The initial State list will be adopted from the current U.S. list compiled under the Federal endangered species law. It shall be unlawful to take, possess, transport, export, process, or sell any bird or mammal on the list except according to regulations of the State department of land and natural resources. The act further provides for the development, regulation, and enforcement of programs, including land acquisition, to maintain or enhance indigenous bird and mammal populations and their associated ecosystems.

I am confident that act 49 offers a valuable opportunity to the State of Hawaii to protect its unique environment, and I hope that all those responsible for implementing the act will do so with vigor and full accord with its purposes.

The indigenous species of wildlife are an integral part of Hawaii's native ecosystems and a part of the living heritage of Hawaii. They represent a natural resource of scientific, cultural, educational, environmental, and economic value to future generations of Hawaii's people.

Our wildlife evolved as part of the land itself. With coordinated efforts in education, observation, research, and ecosystem protection, this wildlife will be preserved so that future generations can sense the continuity of the land and feel an identity with the singular life systems it fostered and molded over thousands of years in Hawaii.

This is in keeping with our State motto: "Ua-Mau-Ke-Ea-O-Ka Aina-I-Ka-Pono"—"The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness."

DR. CLARE HALL'S SUCCESS AT OCEAN VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, in these days when criticism of our public schools is all too frequent, it is a pleasure to know of a school district which is doing an outstanding job and which has strong public support. Such a district is the Ocean View Elementary District of Huntington Beach, Calif., in my congressional district.

While these achievements resulted from a districtwide effort and a deep community interest in the schools, if there is one man who can be said to be personally responsible for them, it is Dr. Clarence L. "Clare" Hall, who for 4 years has been superintendent of the Ocean View Elementary District.

Dr. Hall has just resigned from this position to accept a post as deputy superintendent for instruction in the California State Department of Education at Sacramento. Although we are sorry to lose him in Huntington Beach, in his new position he will be able to bring his own brand of personal leadership and dedication to schools throughout the great State of California.

Last month, in an article by Jack McCurdy, the Los Angeles Times described the achievements of the Ocean View School District under Dr. Hall's leadership. Because I think these unique achievements should be studied by members of this body and emulated by school systems throughout the country, I am including the article in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 18, 1972]
CAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS DO A GOOD JOB IN THESE TIMES? ONE DOES

(By Jack McCurdy)

In this tumultuous time of attacks on public education, is it possible that some school districts are quietly educating children, keeping parents happy and providing an imaginative program at a cost that doesn't bankrupt the taxpayers?

There is one that seems to be doing almost everything right—Ocean View Elementary District in Huntington Beach. Consider the record:

Three tax and bond elections have been won in the last three years—and by an overwhelming margin to boot—while most districts in the state and nation have met with mounting failures.

Student achievement in reading has been boosted consistently to an above-average level, despite a downward trend throughout California as a whole.

POWERFUL SUPPORT

Schools have been opened to parents and other citizens to an unusually large degree in contrast with the uneasy superficiality of most public school contacts. The result has been powerful community support for the district and a feeling among many parents that they have some control over school affairs.

The district has built modernistic "open structure" school buildings (without permanent interior halls or walls) at lower costs and has also pioneered other innovations,

such as the use of noncredentialed teachers, year-round schooling and a privately run lunch service for pupils.

Ocean View has become a "lighthouse" district in California, and the man who put Ocean View on the map is Clarence L. (Clare) Hall.

He did it during the last four years and is now leaving to become state School Supt. Wilson Riles' deputy in charge of instruction in the state Department of Education.

Because of his talents and the new power he will wield under departmental reorganization, Dr. Hall may become one of the most influential men in education in California.

If Riles' early childhood education program is approved by the Legislature, the department will get the authority to distribute \$350 million a year to local school districts.

And Hall would oversee who gets the funds and how they are spent.

Ocean View, then, represents in many ways a microcosm of how state education leaders would like California schools to look in the future.

Hall, 45, was brought in as superintendent of Ocean View in 1968 after a controversy over the taping of youngsters' mouths in school brought an otherwise deteriorating situation to a head.

"The district was in an extremely depressed condition," school board president George Logan recalled.

"It was underfunded, understaffed, morale was low and there was little sense of dedication.

"The district was marking time, preserving the status quo."

RELATIVELY LOW TAX BASE

Ocean View covers a typically upper-middle-class, Anglo suburb, which lacks industry and is therefore relatively low in property wealth for producing tax revenue.

Its tax rate is the fifth highest among 24 elementary districts in the state with 10,000 or more pupils. It ranks 16th in assessed valuation per pupil and 20th in spending per child.

Nearly all of its 24 schools were built during the 1960s when a housing boom turned north Huntington Beach's vacant fields into a brand-new community of homes and apartments.

By most accounts, Hall converted a lackluster school system into one which is constantly crammed with "how-to-do-it" visitors, attracts hundreds of top teaching candidates from colleges and constitutes a major reason why people move to—or don't move from—the area.

MOST ACHIEVING WELL

What pleases parents are:

—Most of the 14,000 students seem to be achieving well—particularly in the basic subjects like reading and mathematics, and the youngsters are interested in school and exposed to many kinds of learning opportunities.

"They try so many things," said Mrs. Betty Morse, a parent. "The child's day is flexible. He may have three teachers one day for history. The class may last one hour one day, a half hour the next. Kids like that—it's fun. It couldn't help but result in higher achievement."

—School meetings are held frequently to discuss new ideas. Contacts with teachers are actively encouraged. Parents are surveyed in detail at least once a year by each school to get their reactions and suggestions.

ADAPT TO CAPABILITIES

The educational philosophy is to "individualize" instruction, to adapt the teaching to the pupil's individual capabilities and interests as a means of maximizing achieve-

ment. The surveys show that parents strongly believe that this approach gives children a real chance to reach their potential and that the district is actually practicing what is often educational rhetoric about individualization.

School people appear candid and open about the district's performance and plans. Achievement test scores—successes as well as poor showings—are actively discussed. Concrete efforts are made to correct weaknesses after they show up in test results. Complaints or requests by parents about school offerings frequently turn into serious proposals for new activities by principals.

"We publicize our test results and compare them with past scores," school board member Ralph Bauer said. "We announce how we plan to improve them. There are no secrets. I have found that if you get to people with the facts about what you are doing in education and what it costs, they will back you."

The cardinal rule is that every letter, telephone call or inquiry from the public is answered as fully as possible, and every effort is made to resolve each problem between schools and parents. No complaint or question is allowed through inaction to fester into a sour attitude toward the schools.

The idea behind this policy is that the public owns the schools.

"I have never deluded myself," Hall said, "into thinking that these are 'my' or 'our' schools."

Bauer said the district actively encourages parents to visit schools and work in them.

"You get an ally every time someone comes into a school," he said. "We tell them, 'Let us know if you don't like what you see.'"

It's an official attitude that seems to work—parents swarm over the schools and like what they see.

There is little question that in the final analysis professional educators make the major decisions that run virtually all schools, but in Ocean View parents seem to lack the feeling of powerlessness that is common today in so many school districts.

They are like most parents anywhere—most do not take an active part in school affairs. But they do express a kind of self-assurance that their voices would be heard if need be.

"There has been a big increase in community involvement," said Keith Halfpop, president of the Ocean View Teachers Assn. "They (parents) see what is going, what is lacking. And it has side effects—they really sell the schools to their friends and neighbors."

TEST RESULTS IMPRESSIVE

Many parents know themselves when their children are achieving up to expectations, but the official record of results from state tests for the district is also impressive.

"We have delivered," Bauer said. "Our test results have improved markedly."

Two separate tests were used by the state over the last six years, making comparisons tricky. But Ocean View does show a clear improvement.

Using the same test, the district's median reading score for first grade went from 62 in 1970 to 69 in 1971 and then to 72 in 1972 (with 50 the national average on a scale of 1 to 100).

For second grade, the score rose from 42 to 54 between 1969 and 1970 and one test and from 59 to 64 between 1971 and 1972 using another.

In third grade, the score was 42 in 1969, 47 in 1970 and 50 in 1971, using the same test.

Sixth-grade pupils scored 48 in 1969, 62 in 1970, 59 in 1971 and 54 in 1972 on the same test.

NO IQ INCREASE

During the same period, the IQ (intelligence quotient) remained at an average of

104 for Ocean View children, which indicates that reading ability improved on its own.

The district's schools also use diagnostic-prescriptive testing widely to determine where instruction should be concentrated.

For example, the statewide mathematics test scores reported recently showed a slump in computational skills among pupils, including those in Ocean View.

Several Ocean View schools administered diagnostic tests to find out exactly which sub-skills—such as three-place addition or long division—needed bolstering.

Pupils then worked on the specific areas which showed up weak for each individual, but time was not wasted and students were not bored by drilling everyone on all skills just to remedy certain deficiencies.

Hall feels this kind of achievement can only result from teachers feeling a special dedication as professionals. Most agree that the attitudes flowed from Hall's charisma, one of his strongest assets along with organizational know-how.

He had to rely heavily on inspirational ability early in Ocean View when he launched the first tax election campaign.

Two consecutive tax increase measures had failed badly in Ocean View, but the financial condition of the district ruled out a chance for Hall to build a record before he went to the polls for more funds.

DID WHAT HE SAID

"We simply believed in that man," said Mrs. Morse, education chairman of the Huntington Beach League of Women Voters, "and what he would say to do, we did."

Hall used campaign strategy that he had read about in a research study and had proved successful in his previous district, Pacific Grove.

First, he asked each board member to name the 15 most influential people in his area of the district and principals to select the 25 around their schools. Those who would endorse the tax override were asked to contact others.

An organization of more than 1,000 volunteers was thus created, Hall said, and divided into committees of block workers, precinct teams, work parties, get-out-the-vote groups.

LIST OF "YES" VOTERS

Every voter in the district was contacted face to face, and a list of probable "yes" voters was assembled.

School meetings and kaffeeklatsches were also held, but the focus was on individual contact.

"No energy was spent in trying to convert 'no' voters," Hall explained. "All effort went to finding the 'yes' voters and making sure they voted."

The traditional campaign use of mass media advertising, handbills, bumper strips, lapel buttons, and so forth, is a waste of time and money, Hall thinks.

The promotional brochures and newsletters about the override were sent to the 'yes' voters to keep them as supporters, and each precinct area was given a quota of 'yes' votes to deliver to the polls.

On Election Day in May, 1969, poll watchers checked on who voted and then other teams telephoned the "yes" voters, paid house visits, provided transportation and baby sitters.

The result: a 55.7% majority in favor of raising the tax rate by \$1.25 per \$100 of assessed valuation to a total of \$3.75 for two years.

"We know that the turnout in school elections is only about 25% to 30%," Hall said, "so we need only half of those to win."

The districtwide quota to win was 4,040 "yes" votes, and the measure got 3,911.

TOLD EXACT PLANS

What made the override easier to sell was another unusual technique of Hall's: he

spelled out exactly what the money would be used for, a stark contrast to the vague plans which most districts provide the public before elections.

Hall told voters that if the override passed, each school would get a library under a \$100,000-a-year program for five years. Spending on instructional materials would be doubled. Teacher salaries would be raised by \$375,000. Summer school would be established for the first time. A music program would be launched. And so on.

"We said, 'We'll report back to you on what we have done in two years and you can make the decision on whether to keep the override,'" Hall related.

\$7.5 MILLION BONDS

Six months later, Hall undertook another election, this time for a \$7.5 million bond issue to build five new schools and increase the maximum interest rate on district bonds.

It won a whopping 71.8% of the vote and passed easily.

Then, in 1971, Hall and the district won a five-year continuance of the \$1.25 override with a 70.4% majority.

At the same time, Hall was attempting to translate his educational philosophy into curriculum.

QUIT HIGH SCHOOL

A native of Idaho where he was a high school dropout, Hall entered teaching with a psychology background and, he said, moved into administration with some reluctance for the extra money.

Later, he obtained his doctorate in education from Stanford University where the emphasis in training administrators is more on how schools should be run, rather than how it is currently done.

His thinking reflects the Stanford "ed school" style, untraditional, research-oriented, heavy on accountability and other "modern management" techniques, and given to reading contemporary noneducational books ("Future Shock," "Up the Organization" and authors like John Gardner).

"Social psychologists and other observers of the contemporary scene," Hall said, "provide me with more insight into what education ought to be than the people in the (education) field."

STRESS ON SOCIETY

He is convinced that "if we have a clearer grasp of contemporary society we have a better chance of preparing children for a useful existence, as opposed to someone living in the past and not in touch with reality."

Hall wants to know what society will be like in the coming decades so the schools can adapt themselves to the demands of the future.

"If a school system is not futuristic in its thinking, it will fail the learners."

He is concerned about "preparing kids for a terribly uncertain future" and wants schools to be "sensitive to the pressures and problems and changes impinging on the lives of children."

How the schools cope with that assignment is not at all clear, but Hall is one of the few schoolmen who seem to be thinking seriously about it.

LEARNING TO LEARN

One important way, he feels, is to teach children "how to manage time, to learn how to learn instead of learning a body of facts, to involve kids early in research, in inquiry in the scientific method so it becomes a lifestyle for them."

This individualized/independent/inquiry approach is a natural for the so-called "open classroom" plan which Hall favors.

In this kind of arrangement, children are given more freedom to explore their own interests and follow their own learning styles, as long as they set concrete goals for themselves and show learning progress.

There is less of the teacher-dominated instruction and group-paced activities common to the traditional classroom.

CANNOT BE IMPOSED

Although he feels it is his responsibility to advocate the system he thinks is best, Hall also believes that "no matter how right you think you are, if it is not acceptable to the community it should not be imposed on them."

To carry out the plan, Hall said, central administration positions were cut back and 62 specialists, such as speech therapists and nurses, were transferred from district headquarters to local schools.

"They are now part of the faculties and under the supervision of principals," he said, "and I am convinced that children and teachers are better served."

But some people were also removed. Only one central office administrator who predated Hall still remains.

BROAD DISCRETION

The decentralization policy gives principals wide discretion on the operation of their schools and the expenditure of their own individual budgets.

Principal Norman Guith of Vista View School figured he has \$271,000 "to spend as I see fit."

Each school receives allotments for salaries, supplies, materials and services such as telephones and bus trips, but the money can be spent with few restrictions.

The district has wide latitude in the use of different kinds of people who may teach. It obtained exemption from state formulas on the required number of pupils per teacher, allowing the employment of parents, outsiders with special talents, college students and high school youngsters.

MUST SUBMIT PLANS

Local schools must operate within broad goals set down by the school board and are required to submit "educational plans" annually to the board to report their aims and progress.

The plans, Hall said, provide a major means for holding schools accountable for what they do and evaluating their performance regularly. Without such an evaluation system, he added, decentralization is meaningless.

The plans are prepared in cooperation with parents and teachers, and Hall and the board feel that the use of parent volunteers in schools together with the surveys provide for adequate community involvement in local school decision-making.

Teachers have an unusually strong voice in local school policy, and it is not unusual for teachers to interview candidates for teaching jobs and make selections that are routinely approved by principals.

But teachers, too, will come in for a heavy dose of evaluation starting in the fall. Each child, Hall said, will be tested at the start of the year and learning objectives established by pupils and teachers. Followup testing will be done to determine if goals were reached.

The evaluation process is required for all districts under the Stull bill passed by the Legislature last year, but Ocean View appears to be further advanced in its plans than most others.

NEW IDEAS SOUGHT

Local schools are prodded to come up with new ideas under the decentralization concept, which has produced team teaching, nongraded classes, cross-age tutoring, learning centers, flexible scheduling and other innovations.

Two schools start year-round programs July 20 with children and teachers spending nine weeks in school and three weeks off in four continuous cycles.

If adopted districtwide, Hall said, year-

round schools would provide the use of 25% more building space and possibly save the district construction of 15 to 16 new schools at a cost of from \$30 million to \$35 million.

The main symbol of Hall's record, however, is the new Golden View School opened last January.

COURT WITH AVIARY

A saucer-like structure, the school contains an "open" interior designed around a little theater, a natural-light court (with aviary and learning center sandwiched between a low suspended ceiling and carpeted floors.

Open structure, Hall said, affords immeasurable flexibility for teaching, particularly team teaching.

And the exposed environment, he added, makes it much less likely that teachers will engage in the kind of tyrannical behavior with children that has been known to go on behind four walls and a closed door.

CITES SAVINGS

Hall, who helped design the building, said the savings from eliminating interior walls and halls as well as outside walkways allowed the purchase of carpeting and air conditioning for the school.

The building cost \$810,000 and at \$23.11 per square foot prices out below the average spent on school buildings in the state, he said.

Principals and teachers at some older Ocean View schools are so engrossed with the open space plan that they have asked and been allowed to have interior walls ripped out at district expense.

It's strong testimony to Clarence Hall's influence over one district, which may be extended to many California schools in the future.

FRENCH DEFY NUCLEAR TEST BAN

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to alert Congress to the deplorable series of French nuclear tests in the Pacific, I am inserting newspaper articles describing recent developments.

I inserted other articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of June 26—pages 22469-22471—and July 6—pages 23889-23900.

The articles follow:

TAHITIAN: NUCLEAR TESTING ENDANGERS HAWAII, TOO

A visiting Tahitian legislator has expressed puzzlement over the lack of concern in Hawaii about the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Francis A. Sanford, Tahiti's deputy to the French National Assembly, warned that the threat of radiation poisoning from the tests "is as real for Hawaii as it is for Tahiti." He is on his way home after delivering a protest over the nuclear tests to the United Nations.

He pointed out that fish exposed to radiation swim "all over the oceans," and the chances that a fish contaminated by the French nuclear tests will end up on a Hawaii dinner table isn't beyond imagination.

"Someday it will happen," warned Sanford, who is spending a week in Honolulu before he departs for Tahiti on Saturday.

Sanford said he went to New York because the French are using French Polynesians "as guinea pigs" by testing nuclear weapons in their islands.

He said he talked with various officials there, but was unable to take his case to either the General Assembly or the Security Council.

"But I don't think the French government was very happy with my visit," said the outspoken Tahitian in his French-accented English.

He said an estimated 120,000 French Polynesians resent France's "arbitrary" use of their islands for nuclear tests "because they have seriously endangered our health."

Sanford's 14-year-old son died of leukemia, a disease with a high incidence in French Polynesia, something which Sanford attributes to nuclear testing there.

He disputed French claims that the nuclear bombs "are clean," or relatively free of harmful effects.

"Why don't they test them in France?"

Sanford asked, but had no explanation for why the United States, a signatory to the nuclear test ban treaty, hasn't protested the French blasts.

"But I wouldn't be surprised if there is a secret accord between the two nations," Sanford said. "They certainly act like they have had diplomatic exchanges on the tests, but I may be wrong."

The 59-year-old legislator is one of his people's staunchest advocates for Tahitian self-rule within the French framework.

"What we want is to have a voice over our internal affairs," he said.

He said he also discussed this issue at the U.N.

Sanford said that at present the majority of his people favor "internal autonomy" rather than full independence.

"But if these criminal acts (the nuclear tests) continue, and one day strong pressures arise for total independence, it won't be our fault because France will have only herself to blame," he said.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 13, 1972]

AEC SILENT ON FRENCH N-TESTING

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Atomic Energy Commission says it has nothing to say about the French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Despite a Star-Bulletin request for information, the AEC has not yet acknowledged the French tests, and said it has no information on atmospheric radiation resulting from the tests.

The AEC did say, however, that it is unlikely that radiation will be found in the northern hemisphere's atmosphere from the southern Pacific testing.

The Environmental Protection Agency has a network of stations in the U.S. and South America sampling air, milk and food, but results from such sampling will probably not be available for a month unless an "alert" level indicating possible danger is reached.

BROTHERS ON NUCLEAR TEST PROTEST FAST

CANBERRA.—Two brothers have begun a fast outside Parliament House here, saying they would not start eating again until the Australian Government breaks diplomatic relations with France.

The two are Malcolm Chambers (21), a piano student at the Sydney Conservatorium, and his brother Phillip (17), a high school student.

They plan to drink only water for the next 10 days and will shelter from below-freezing night temperatures in a car.

Both have taken time off from their studies to protest.

"My education can wait, the environment can't," said Phillip.

He said the Federal Government should suspend diplomatic relations with France until it stopped nuclear tests.

In Auckland, renewed assurances were given that there would be no retaliation by

New Caledonian interests against New Zealand for a union boycott of French ships and planes.

PROLONGED

In a statement made before he returned to Noumea, the president of the Noumea Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henri Berton, said French importers would not cut trade with New Zealand.

But he added that if the boycott were prolonged, they would have to seek other sources of supply.

Mr. Berton said the handling ban called by the New Zealand Federation of Labour was hurting only the people of the Pacific and New Zealanders.

SLOOP

New Zealand's second protest vessel is due to sail for the French nuclear testing area at Mururoa Atoll today.

She is the 40ft concrete sloop Magic Isle and her crew will include Maori Member of Parliament Mr. Matiu Rata (38), who earlier planned to sail in the protest trawler Boy Roel, now six days out of Tauranga.

Other members of the crew of the Magic Isle named by the organiser, Mr. Roger Boshier, yesterday were a local author, Mr. Maurice Shadbolt, and a civil engineer, Mr. J. S. Harker.

[From the Fiji Times, July 7, 1972]

PROTEST CREW SAW NUCLEAR BOMB BLAST

MELBOURNE.—The crew of the protest yacht Greenpeace III saw a French nuclear bomb explode over Mururoa Atoll, the chairman of the Greenpeace Foundation, Mr. Ben Metcalfe, said yesterday.

Speaking by telephone from Vancouver, he told a Melbourne newspaper that the crew saw a glow over the South Pacific atoll and felt strong winds.

He also accused a French minesweeper of deliberately ramming the yacht in the test area earlier this week.

Telling of the latest contact with the protesters, he said: "They are out of the area now and the crew is safe."

"They told us they saw a sudden glow and felt strong winds and turbulence."

"They immediately put on protective clothing and pumped water from some depth all over themselves and Greenpeace III."

RAMMED

"This is the normal procedure in a radiation emergency."

Mr. Metcalfe said the yacht had been "deliberately rammed" by the French minesweeper La Paimpolaise in the test area earlier this week.

"The French are fooling nobody when they say the minesweeper was attempting to pull alongside with a message for the Greenpeace crew," he said.

"A ship of that size would have to send a launch alongside."

SAVINGS

"She deliberately rammed the yacht."

Mr. Metcalfe said the crew were all excellent yachtsmen and the skipper, David Motaggart, paid \$30,000, his life savings, for the Greenpeace III voyage.

Mr. Metcalfe said the French nuclear tests in the Pacific were "far from over."

"The tests will continue until the end of July," he said.

"We get our information from authoritative sources in France sympathetic with our cause."

TRIGGERS

"The French are testing four atomic triggers and three hydrogen bombs in this series."

"And they are not even halfway through it yet."

Mr. Metcalfe said Greenpeace III would "soon be back in the test area."

"Our protest is not over yet either," he said.

In London, the British Government said it had independent confirmation that France staged a second nuclear test in the Pacific last Friday.

FIRST

A British foreign affairs spokesman who announced this here did not give any further details.

The Foreign Office disclosed also that it had independent confirmation that the first nuclear explosion of the French current test series was on June 25.

The French Government has so far refused to confirm any of the explosions in its present test series.

The British spokesman said that British monitoring reports had shown after the first test that there was no indication of any hazard to health.

FRENCH RAM PEACE YACHT

PAPEETE.—The protest yacht Greenpeace III was taken to the French nuclear test centre at Mururoa Atoll on Monday for repairs after an "accidental collision" with a French minesweeper.

An official spokesman said the yacht then sailed for the Cook Islands, where the three-man crew expected to arrive in 11 days.

The French blamed the collision on Greenpeace III's skipper. A statement said he made a false manoeuvre ahead of the sweeper La Paimpolaise as she approached to "deliver a message."

It was the first French confirmation that the yacht had reached the test area, where the crew intended to hamper the 1972 nuclear firing programme.

The statement was authorised by the test programme commander, Admiral Claverie.

REPAIR REQUEST

According to the statement, the yacht broke one mainstay and tangled her rigging in the collision.

Her skipper then asked in writing for repair facilities to render her ocean-going.

The statement said that as the request concerned safety at sea Admiral Claverie agreed immediately and the protest vessel entered the atoll confines at 7 a.m. local time on Sunday (early Monday morning Fiji time).

Meanwhile an Australian Labor Opposition Member of Parliament has arrived in Paris hoping to meet President Georges Pompidou to protest against the testing of what he called "France's filthy nuclear weapons."

TAHITI BAN

Dr. Jim Cairns said he would protest also against a French order banning him from visiting Tahiti, the headquarters for the French nuclear tests.

Dr. Cairns said the office of President Pompidou had been told of his request for an audience, but he was aware that the French President had a very tight schedule this week.

"I shall have to be satisfied with whatever Government official I can obtain to explain the object of my visit," he added.

SOME 2,000 MARCHERS JOIN PROTEST

WELLINGTON.—Nearly 2,000 people marched on Parliament from Wellington's city centre in almost complete silence to protest against the resumption of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

On the steps of the Parliament building the marchers presented a four-point petition calling for action against the tests.

Only about 20 police were outside Parliament when the marchers, including students representatives of the Greenpeace movement and mothers and children, arrived.

The opposition Labour Party leader, Mr. Norman Kirk, told the demonstrators he wanted a task force of Government ministers sent to Paris to press the case for ending the tests.

CAMPAIGN

Mr. Kirk called for a strong and united campaign to force the New Zealand Government to act on the tests.

In Auckland, it was announced that the second New Zealand protest vessel to sail for the nuclear test zone was due to leave on Monday.

Mr. Roger Boshier, Auckland organiser for the Peace Media Research Project, which sent the trawler Boy Roel from Tauranga last Sunday, said the second vessel would be the yacht Magic Isles.

Mr. Boshier confirmed that a Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Mat Rata, would be one of the yacht's crew.

REBUFF

Meanwhile, New Zealand's Federation of Labour has rebuffed representatives from New Caledonia for the repeal of its ban on trade with French territories in the Pacific.

The president of the New Caledonia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr. Henri Berton, said he had been told the ban would be maintained until the French nuclear test series ended.

Mr. Berton visited New Zealand to press for a resumption of normal trade.

In Paris, Australian Labor opposition Member of Parliament, Dr. Jim Cairns failed to see President Pompidou to protest about the nuclear tests.

But Dr. Cairns was received by the President's chief diplomatic adviser, Mr. Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Speaking to reporters afterwards Dr. Cairns warned that the people of the Pacific area would rise up against the French Government if it continued its test programme.

THE AMAZING NIXON

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the July 20, 1972, edition of the Peoria Journal Star entitled "The Amazing Nixon" presents in a capsule form just about the best description and analysis of the results now coming into focus following President Nixon's positive initiatives on the international scene in recent months.

As a Republican who is as proud and pleased as he can be of the President, I concur in the editor's views and include the editorial in the RECORD at this point so that my colleagues can be apprised of this grassroots point of view:

[From the Peoria Journal Star, July 20, 1972]

THE AMAZING NIXON

If we hadn't long since become somewhat "shell-shocked" by the pace of events and the blizzards of news, we would stand in utter amazement at the set of developments confronting us in recent weeks in the "Cold War."

Nobody is lifting a finger to break the mine blockade of Halphong, and reliable reports directly attributed to diplomats of China and Russia tell us that both countries have told Hanoi to get about the business of shutting down the Vietnam war.

Russia has just made a deal with a U.S. firm for five billions of dollars worth of developments—mostly in petro-chemicals, from fertilizers to oil. (It is an act which exposed the existence and extent of a critical failure in their overall economic development and makes new relationships and dependency real.)

Russian and U.S. scientists have worked

out details and design for a joint space effort to link their space-craft and ours in a dramatic future flight.

The 20,000 Russians bolstering Egypt in the air and in the operation of sophisticated weapons are leaving Egypt.

Such events continue to unroll after the amicable visits between the U.S. president and the leaders of China and Russia, in addition to the first-step arms agreement between the U.S. and Russia.

What does it mean? Are we suckers, or are world conditions and wise policies producing a desperately needed amity between the great powers at long last?

It's very possibly for real.

Remember what Golda Meir, the brilliant Israeli chief of state, said about the Russians and their undependable record: "You can't even depend on them to double-cross you!"

Certain it is that big power amity has been the golden dream of the American "liberal", and more has been done toward such amity in the last six months by, of all people, R. M. Nixon, than in all the years by all the Presidents from Franklin Roosevelt down through Kennedy and Johnson.

The only thing wrong is that, to many, the wrong guy did it, and he did it in what they still insist was "the wrong way."

For this progress, so stunning it still hasn't come home fully to us, was accomplished by careful planning, preparation and staging using techniques that were the very opposite of those which the liberal cult demanded, and even attempted at times.

FDR tried giving the Soviets whatever they wanted and asking nothing in return in order to "win their trust." All we actually got for this approach was cynical contempt and exploitation of our gullibility.

More recently, the so-called liberal clique shouted that improved relations among the nuclear powers, essential to security and stable peace, was "impossible" so long as the Vietnam war existed.

They said relations with China were "impossible" while the war went on, and they would be wrecked for another generation if we supported military incursions across the borders of Cambodia and Laos.

Instead, such action was part of the staging and the incursions were the immediate preface to unprecedented top level talks.

They said better relations were "impossible" with the Soviets while the war went on, and that if we intensified it, such as resuming the bombing—and horror-of-horrors, mining harbors!—the hostility would be shattering and chances for ending the "Cold War" shoved back another decade!

Instead, standing firm in Vietnam was part of the preparation and staging and resuming bombing and mining harbors were the actual immediate preface to successful talks and the succession of events now unfolding.

They also said the only chance for military cut-backs of any sort were to kill the ABM project at birth, slash the defense budget, bring American soldiers home, sink our aircraft carriers, and then talk to the Russians about slowing down their production.

Mr. Nixon figured the opposite, that an ABM authority, a strong military force, and U.S. troops remaining with NATO were indispensable tools for effective negotiations.

Events have demonstrated so very clearly that those who thought the way to reach mutual respect and understanding with the great Communist powers was to prostrate ourselves before them, so to speak, were dead wrong. They didn't know those people over there. They didn't know what they were talking about.

And this fellow, Nixon, the fellow they compared to a "used car salesman", as it turned out understands those people in Peking and Moscow—and apparently in Hanoi—so much better that he got results they still can't believe!

Do they appreciate these gains that were

once but dreams—and very specially their most golden dreams?

Hardly. Because it showed their policies and techniques to be hollow and those of sober strength to be superior, many of them hate him for it!

When we look at what is at stake in this world, and for mankind, the reaction is cheap, selfish, unworthy.

Indeed, with what is at stake, it's nuts.
C. L. DANCEY.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF LT. GARY ENGELSTAD

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Gary Engelstad was one of the 240 people who lost their lives in the Rapid City flood. He was not a resident of the Black Hills area, but found himself in Rapid City on the day of that terrible disaster as a member of one of the many rescue units of the South Dakota National Guard. I insert into the RECORD the remarks of Mr. H. B. Cleveland, who gave the memorial tribute to Lieutenant Engelstad on behalf of the South Dakota National Guard. His remarks:

To understand the many facts which contributed to Gary's spirit of valor can best be garnered from the supplications of the "Cadet Prayer," still being said at the United States Military Academy as part of the training of this Nation's military leaders:

"Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretense ever to diminish. Encourage us in our endeavor to live about the common level of life. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with a courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice, and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy. Guard us against flippancy and irreverence in the sacred things of life. Grant us new ties of friendship and new opportunities of service. Kindle our hearts in fellowship with those of a cheerful countenance, and soften our hearts with sympathy for those who sorrow and suffer."

In the darkest hour of tragedy that hit Rapid City, there came a bright and inspiring light of bravery and love in the men of the South Dakota National Guard. Lt. Gary Engelstad was a part of that story for as he and his fellow Guardsmen tried to save the lives of helpless children and adults, he wrote a new chapter of heroism in our history and this shall forever be.

This much loved and your respected officer and friend gave his life for others. The name Lt. Gary Engelstad will forever remain an inspiration for the South Dakota National Guard.

Gary was able to love deeply and intimately in his home and community, but he also loved the wider world of mankind.

As a boy of 13, Gary heard his young President say, "Ask not what your country can do for you . . . but what you can do for your country."

His President gave his life . . . Gary gave his life . . . for his country.

Words can never really tell you Evie and Darcy the gratitude and sorrow we the people of South Dakota feel for you . . . but be assured that we offer you our prayers and now may you always remember that our Lord said . . . "Greater love hath no man than

this . . . That he lay down his life for another," Gary did.

AHEPA'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, AHEPA—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a fraternal organization for people of Greek descent—celebrates its 50th anniversary this month. Founded by a scant handful of men on July 26, 1922, in Atlanta, Ga., AHEPA has grown enormously over the past half century, now administering 430 local chapters throughout the United States, Canada, and Australia. The organization pursues no narrow political or sectarian goals. Its sole raison d'être—aside from good fellowship and family participation, for which the group is unrivalled anywhere—is service to humanity.

AHEPA's record in carrying out such service is truly remarkable—ranging all the way from selling \$500 million in war bonds during World War II, to clothing and feeding the victims of natural disasters, to establishing schools and hospitals worldwide, to awarding thousands of scholarships to needy students. And, on the local level, AHEPA's 430 chapters have achieved goals just as remarkable, promoting good citizenship and answering any community needs within their capability.

I can testify personally, Mr. Speaker, to the services performed by two AHEPA chapters in my congressional district—one in Springfield, Mass., the other in the nearby community of Webster.

I want to pay special tribute to the officers of these two chapters:

Nestor P. Cokkinas, president of the Springfield chapter.

George M. Parakilas, vice president.

Harold Harper, secretary.

James Stathis, treasurer.

Victor Minchoff, president of the Webster chapter.

Emmanuel Pappas, vice president.

Achillis J. Pappas, secretary.

Arthur Pappas, treasurer.

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that AHEPA embraces four distinct organizations coordinating their efforts on the local, national, and international levels: the Order of Ahepa itself, 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.

The avowed goals of all four organizations are:

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

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 ac-

tively involved 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 moral sense.

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

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

A TRIBUTE TO THE FORWARD

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the Forward, New York's Yiddish-language daily newspaper, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. For three-quarters of a century, the dedicated staff of the Forward has served the Jewish community with news and features, providing thousands of immigrants with their first introduction to American life.

A liberal, yet anti-Communist newspaper, the Forward has been instrumental in uniting the Jewish community in its quest for decent housing, employment, and equal opportunities. Several great labor unions were founded and strengthened through the efforts of the Forward. The Forward has also served as an effective channel for the development of Jewish arts and letters, publishing stories and essays of the greatest Jewish writers of modern times.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in the Record the following Forward editorial, and to extend my own sincere congratulations to the Forward, with best wishes for many more productive years of service to the community:

WHO OWNS THE "FORWARD"?

It is difficult to explain who are the owners of the Forward. After 75 years of publication, people continue to ask about the ownership of the paper. Jacob Rich answers by saying that there are no owners, no company, and no corporation. There are no shares and no dividends, and even in the years of the Forward's prosperity, no one had a penny of profit from the paper. The Forward is under the control of a voluntary association—the Forward Association. Rich proposes to have a look at the founders and publishers of the paper to grasp the difference between a corporation and a voluntary association.

The founders were all poor and never dreamed that their newspaper venture would yield any profits. They rather assumed that they would have to come to the aid of the paper with contributions from their own pockets. This was actually the case for years, before the Forward established itself among the immigrant population. There were times

when it appeared that the paper would fail because there was no money to pay bills for paper and other costs. On such occasions, the members of the "Forward Association" were the first to come to the rescue of their feeble newspaper, to collect the funds to meet the creditors' demands and the notices from the Sheriff's office. They took from their meager incomes and often pawned a watch, an overcoat or whatever else they could manage in order to rescue the newspaper.

Such crises arose often and it never occurred to anyone that it could be otherwise; that a Socialist paper, preaching the ideals of freedom, equality, and human dignity for the workers could be financially secure did not seem possible. The most difficult years were the first 6 or 7 years after the founding of the Forward. Ab. Cahan was missing for five straight years because he could not tolerate the constant complaints of the "genossen," that curious word for "chavirim" or comrades, borrowed from the German Socialists. The name "Forward" also was derived from the "Berliner Vorwaerts." It was in 1903, after the Kishinev program, that Cahan returned to the Forward and it took years after that, for the paper to begin to breathe freely.

During the first decade of this century, picnics, excursions and balls were arranged to produce funds for the paper. Some of these activities became traditions and in later years, the income went to support unions during strikes for recognition or for improved working conditions. Considering all these facts, it becomes obvious that there are no owners of the Forward. The newspaper was founded by idealists as a form of commitment to their ideals. It was this that gave the paper its extra dimension and attracted the finest element of readers, members, and participants. It is regrettable and painful that such cherished people should have been scolded, libeled, and cursed in later years, by the opponents and competitors of the paper. There are no owners of the Forward, but it owns a treasure of spiritual riches.

NEW POSTAL OFFICIAL SEES IMPROVING SERVICE

HON. GRAHAM PURCELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Howard Buck, recently named officer in charge of the Borger, Tex., Post Office. Mr. Buck has been with the Postal Service for 17 years.

Recently, in an interview by the Borger News, Mr. Buck outlined his concept of what the new U.S. Postal Service should be. As a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and one who has some responsibility in overseeing operations of the Postal Service, I am pleased to see men like Mr. Buck promoted to positions of responsibility. Judging from his comments, he is an industrious and conscientious public servant. I include as a part of my remarks the article from the July 1, 1972 issue of the Borger News:

HOWARD BUCK ON POSTAL SERVICE

(By Eck Spahich)

A new postal officer has been appointed to supervise the postal service in the Borger area.

He is Howard Buck, 35-year-old former Amarilloan, who took charge of the Borger

Postal Service Saturday following the retirement of Postmaster Sid Carpenter after 30 years of service with the Post Office.

Buck received the appointment by C. T. Davis, Amarillo postmaster and head of the area section center facilities.

Prior to his present appointment, he was a foreman of mail and delivery at the Amarillo Post Office. He will be acting officer in charge until a new postmaster is selected.

Buck is married to the former DeLois Grant of Witharrel, near Littlefield, and the father of two children. He is making plans to move his family to Borger.

A native of Littlefield, he joined the U.S. Postal Service 17 years ago in Amarillo.

"I am interested in the job," he said speaking of the postmaster's position, and added he will be competing with other qualified men.

A year ago, on July 1, 1971, the post office changed the name of their operation from the Postal Office Department to the U.S. Postal Service.

The change in name may not have been noticed by some people, Buck said: "After all, as Gertrude Stein said, a rose is a rose is a rose is a rose."

"We changed more than a name," he said. "We applied more than cosmetics to how we handle the mail."

The officer in charge said, "We are going out after business, and in doing so we are treating our 200 million customers like customers."

Buck said for years in the postal vocabulary the people who used the mail were known as "patrons." Now they are called customers.

"We are out to let the public know that we care about their business," he said.

Buck explained the Postal Service has a monopoly in letter mail, but admitted it has competition in other type of mail and have been losing business where it has competition.

He said postal administrators realize that the Postal Service has to stand on its own two feet in the market place.

"We are setting up our own booths in that market place," Buck said. "We are creating new services and products and perfecting our older services."

He said new services include Mailgram, Express Mail and Controlpak. The Mailgram is a joint venture with Western Union, combining the best of electronic transmission with personal delivery. Messages are sent via Western Union wires and delivered by letter carriers. He said the Mailgram is cheaper than a telegram and faster than a letter.

Express Mail Service is a 24-hour, seven-day a week courier type of service between 50 major cities. It provides customized service options to meet customer needs.

Controlpak is a program designed to meet needs of major credit card mailers requiring a low cost, high security, nationwide distributions for their cards. Buck said all have been successful.

"We are dedicated to giving the best possible postal service, and to do it at the lowest possible cost," he stressed.

TRIBUTE TO THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, this year the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—commonly known in this Nation as AHEPA—is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding on July 26, 1922.

AHEPA has distinguished itself during

these 50 years for its service to charitable causes and aid to victims of natural disasters and for its encouragement of AHEPA members to become good citizens and constructive contributors to all facets of American life.

I have had the pleasure of knowing and working with many members of AHEPA during my service in Congress, both on the local and State and at the national level. Without exception, the mark of an Ahepan is his commitment to serving his fellowman, and his dedication to improving himself and his Nation at the same time.

Most recently, the Order of Ahepa has been most interested and helpful in giving its voluntary efforts to the cause of helping children and young adults with Cooley's anemia. This genetic blood disorder, which affects people from all national and ethnic backgrounds, but which is found most frequently in persons of Greek and Italian descent, leaves its victims with multiple medical, sociological, and financial problems.

Some of the problems of Cooley's anemia victims can be and should be addressed by the Federal Government—through pending legislation to support medical research, for example—but some, such as patient services, are best met through private efforts. The Greek community in my own town of New Haven, Conn., has shown exactly what kind of dedication and help can be given along those lines, and the cause of helping such children and young adults—as with so many other causes during the past 50 years—has been enthusiastically picked up by many chapters of the Order of Ahepa.

Mr. Speaker, it used to be true in this country that immigrants from all lands were not treated fairly or well by the existing powers in society and government, and that they had to band together to pull each other up by the bootstraps. It is now becoming clear, however, that those who bring a cultural diversity to this Nation, and their children and their children's children, have so very much to contribute to both our own society and to the land from which they or their ancestors came. A prime cause for this emerging realization has been precisely the work of organizations like the AHEPA—in this case, promoting understanding of the attributes and ideals of Hellenism and Hellenic culture at the same time that worthy causes are addressed and fine work done selflessly.

I salute the Order of Ahepa, Mr. Speaker, for its 50 years of good work, its 50 years of promoting understanding, and its 50 years of developing fine character in the men and women who are privileged to belong to the order.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AHEPA

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, AHEPA, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Since its

founding July 26, 1922 in Atlanta, Ga., this unselfish, nonpolitical organization has dedicated itself to the aid and welfare of peoples not only of the United States but throughout the world.

In the field of relief assistance, AHEPA has been consequential in the relief of the Florida hurricane victims, Mississippi flood victims, Corinth earthquake victims and Ionian Islands earthquake victims to name only several instances. In time of strife AHEPA has contributed greatly to the war orphans of Greece, the Greek War Relief and during World War II, AHEPA, acting as an official issuing agency of the U.S. Treasury sold \$500 million worth of U.S. war bonds.

As an educational agency, AHEPA has founded libraries, sponsored educational trips to Greece and donated to the Hellenic Museum. AHEPA has founded universities and academies of learning both in this country and in Europe. AHEPA has also founded hospitals and health centers in Greece and has created the Dr. George Papanicolaou Cancer Research in Miami and these are only a few concerns of this international service oriented organization. The list of achievements goes on and on and grows daily.

AHEPA is an organization which has as its objective to instill in its members pride and patriotism in the United States, the promotion of mutual understanding among all peoples of the world and championing the cause of education, health, and assistance throughout the world.

It is my honor and privilege to commend the Order of Ahepa for all that it has done during the past 50 years and I am confident that they will continue to so greatly aid all peoples of the world, particularly in this day and age, when help is so desperately needed. The supreme president of AHEPA is Mr. Sam Nakis. I would furthermore like to call to the attention of the House several of the outstanding members of AHEPA from my home State of Connecticut. They are:

Current supreme governor: Nicholas Zannetos, Newington.

Current district lodge officers:
Nicholas P. Giatrelis, lieutenant governor, North Haven.

P. Jeffrey Louis, secretary, New Britain.
Peter Stamos, treasurer, Ansonia.
Stephen Grossomanides, marshal, Wethersfield.

Mino G. Marnel, adviser, New Haven.
James Christodoulous, athletic director, Norwich.

Past national officers:
C. P. Verinis, past supreme president, Milford.

George J. Margolis, past supreme president, New Haven.

Local chapter officers:
Patsy W. Macchia, president, Waterbury.

Constantine Tzezos, vice president, Waterbury.

C. Charles Chekas, secretary, Waterbury.

Arthur J. Velezis, treasurer, Waterbury.

C. S. Macricostas, president, Danbury.

Nick Kolitsas, vice president, Danbury.

Chris Totolis, secretary, Danbury.
C. C. Voumazos, treasurer, Danbury.

Ned Davis, president, Meriden.
John Sifias, vice president, Meriden.
John Stargu, secretary, Meriden.
Sam Procopiou, treasurer, Meriden.
May the golden anniversary of AHEPA be as brilliant as the Golden Age of Greece.

POVERTY IN THE MILITARY

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, last year, under the able leadership of Chairman HÉBERT, the House Armed Services Committee initiated legislation which provided our first term servicemen with the most significant military pay increase ever. This action evidenced the commitment of the Congress to terminate conscription by June 30, 1973. More importantly, it demonstrated the interest of this body in removing the financial penalty the draft had imposed upon military service.

Last year's increase, however, represents only the first step. Our lower-ranking GI's are still denied most of the travel allowances and housing opportunities available to careerists. The problem is particularly acute considering the frequent changes of station made by military personnel, and the high cost of living in overseas areas.

It is intolerable that the military continue to use the crutch of the draft to hold down manpower costs—at the expense of the welfare of our men in uniform and their families. A graphic description of the continued existence of poverty among our servicemen was provided in the August 2 issue of the Army Times' Family magazine. I commend an excerpt of this item to your attention:

POVERTY IN EUROPE: DOWN AND OUT FROM MAINZ TO FRANKFURT

(By Jan Nugent)

"There is one plus to this situation. . . I'd never experienced poverty before. Maybe I still can't identify completely with the black in the ghetto, but believe me I can come a lot closer now."

This is Martin, a young airman who is also a college graduate, philosophizing about his tour of duty in Germany. The situation he refers to is living and supporting his wife and baby on an enlisted man's pay in Europe, without the benefits of command sponsorship.

Is poverty too strong a word? A series of interviews with Army and Air Force service members in Wiesbaden, Frankfurt and Nuremberg indicates the answer is no. The living standard of younger, enlisted men with nonsponsored families, and even of some older career members in Germany is a depressing one by almost any standard.

In contrast to those rosy stories about soft living overseas, several characterized their stay in Germany as a "real hardship tour."

Scarce and expensive substandard housing, overpriced auto insurance, lack of jobs for wives and social isolation are common elements. In the case of families without command support, who are eligible for few of the services given officers' and long-term EMs' dependents, the problems intensify.

The majority of enlisted men in Europe—those with less than four years service who have not reenlisted already—must pay for their families' transportation overseas and

are not eligible for government housing when they arrive. The weight allowance given these men is too low to permit shipment of any household goods. Since they also are ineligible for government-issued furniture granted to sponsored families, they must either pay more for a furnished apartment, or purchase all appliances and household furnishings in Europe.

Several couples estimated transportation and "startup" expenses at around \$1000—a lot of money for an E-3 or E-4 to dig up. Many go into debt to finance it, and add to their financial worries.

For these people, both money and services are in short supply. The only way to beat the system, they say, is to have no children and an employable wife.

Lower-ranking servicemen (E-5 and under) agreed that recent raises in their basic pay did not solve their money problems. In Germany and several other overseas locations, their housing allowance (HOLA) was cut substantially when their basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) was raised, leaving their housing entitlement substantially unchanged in dollars and badly shrunken in terms of Deutschmarks or other European currencies. One E-4 said the November BAQ "raise" cost him around \$20. There is no cost of living allowance (COLA) in Germany.

Most were well aware of just what devaluation meant, and explained it this way: The dollar in Germany sank 13.5 percent last year. This means the Deutschmark (DM), which once was worth 27 cents, is now worth 31. German consumer prices zoomed upward by six percent in 1971, and the climb is continuing.

Though commissary and exchange officials have stated that most of their prices on U.S. products have remained stable, most enlisted families FAMILY interviewed complained of generally higher living costs. The real possibility of having to live in marginal or actual poverty conditions doesn't seem to scare many families away from Europe, or at least prevent them from trying to make a go of it.

To make matters worse, many of the supportive factors available to a lower-ranking serviceman in the U.S. are absent in Europe. Although they pay Federal and state taxes, they are ineligible for U.S. welfare or food stamps overseas, both of which are available to low-income service families in the States. Prospects for moonlighting and jobs for wives are scarce, and many of the jobs which are available pay less than the U.S. minimum wage.

Cheaper shopping offered by large discount chains in U.S. urban areas are not available here, and any purchase made on the economy must be paid for in devalued dollars. Cut off from their families, usually unable to speak German, many service families find their stay here anything but a happy one.

Housing remains the crucial problem. There is such a shortage of on-station housing in Germany that many career service members who are eligible for it cannot be accommodated. USAREUR has about 41,000 government family units in Europe. But more than 29,000 additional families, some 12,000 of whom are authorized government housing, must live off-post. The AF has 6000 sponsored families in Europe. There are 2600 AF families living on the economy in the Weisbaden area, and just over 2500 in government quarters.

The housing crunch forces families to search for accommodations on the German economy, which currently has a shortage of at least one million units.

In Frankfurt, an unfurnished one-bedroom apartment costs from 400 to 500 DM (\$124 to \$155) a month, and the tenant is responsible for buying and installing all the furnishings, including light fixtures and kitchen appliances. Monthly utilities, such as heating, electricity, and water, amount to another \$20 or \$25. A lump sum payment

of \$400 to \$700 is not unusual before taking possession.

This can include a key charge, an agent's fee of from one to three month's rent, a security deposit of a comparable amount, and a month's rent in advance. Rents in smaller towns may be less, but they generally equal or exceed those in comparable U.S. living areas.

Two Army E-5s told of German landlords who increased their rents each time an apartment changed hands, sometimes three or four times a year, which resulted in a 20 percent total rent increase over 12 months, before devaluation.

CUTTING POST-SALT FUNDS

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it is generally agreed that the President's accomplishments at the summit meeting in Moscow are of a great significance in both the affairs of this country and in those of the world. I certainly feel that the SALT accords are a step forward on the road to a world in which all men can live in peace. I have on numerous occasions lauded the talks, but at the same time have expressed the hope that nothing would hinder the progress made on that all important road. I feel very strongly that increasing military spending at this time, especially granting the \$110 million requested by Secretary of Defense Laird to upgrade strategic systems not limited by the talks, would have an adverse effect on the advances made to this point. It would indeed be a grave error, demonstrating a lack of faith in the Soviets, as well as further estranging an already wary American public who wonder why arms limitation results in spending more of their hard-earned money on sophisticated weaponry. It is absolutely essential that we now curtail military expenditures in order to prove our trust in the Soviet Union, assuring them and the rest of the world that America is serious about bringing an end to an arms race that can lead only to self-destruction.

I include in the RECORD an excellent article by Leslie H. Gelb and Anthony Lake which appeared in The Washington Post on July 26, 1972. They feel, as I do, that appropriating moneys, which are, in fact needless, to the military at the present time would not serve the best interests of this Nation. By inserting the article, I wish to impress upon my fellow Members of Congress—as I have tried to do many times in the past—the crucial nature of this issue, and urge them to act wisely and vote against the appropriation of these unnecessary funds. The article follows:

BILLIONS AND SANITY: THE COST OF THE BARGAINING CHIPS

(By Leslie H. Gelb and Anthony Lake)

(NOTE.—Mr. Gelb is the former Pentagon director of policy planning and arms control. Mr. Lake was formerly in the State Department and was on the staff of Henry Kissinger and that of Sen. Edmund Muskie.)

Every once in a while, an idea about foreign affairs comes along that has simplicity and force. It has force because it is simple. And

also because it is simple, it is usually both wrong and costly. Nevertheless, these ideas come to dominate political debate.

The domino theory was one such idea. It held sway over U.S. strategic thinking for 20 years. It was major rationale in American involvement in Vietnam.

The bargaining chip idea is the new vogue. It is presently holding sway over the U.S. approach to negotiations generally and SALT in particular. It will result in the needless expenditure of billions of dollars on new weapons systems.

Both ideas, to be sure, possess kernels of truth. The domino theory played on the fact that U.S. action in one area does produce reaction to the U.S. in another. The bargaining chip gets at the fact that negotiations among nations require more than goodwill. The trouble has been that both ideas have been stretched well beyond their value. They are used—and quite successfully so—to justify actions that would otherwise be indefensible.

The political dynamics work like this. The owner of the simple idea, usually the President seeking to get his way, imposes his definition of the idea on the debate. Its opponents usually respond by rejecting the whole idea rather than pointing out the misleading way it is being used. In order to make their case understandable to the public, the opponents oversimplify as much as the President. They thus trap themselves by pitting their authority against the authority of the President. The President wins every time.

The domino theory is a historical case in point. For 25 years, Presidents have been telling us that other nations are watching what we do in Vietnam, that they are judging the American commitment to them by our actions in Vietnam, and that these judgments would determine their policies toward Communist nations—i.e. help determine whether they became "dominoes." Critics denied this. Pro or anti domino theory, neither side could be proven wrong, and the country went along with the President.

Foreign leaders were watching us in Vietnam, but they were not all watching us in the same way. It is highly doubtful that more than a handful wanted or expected us to become increasingly involved in a situation where our interests were so tenuous. Indeed, as we became mired down, most foreign leaders must have been more impressed by our stupidity than our courage. Nevertheless, the American public accepted the President's reading.

Right now, President Nixon is taking the country down a similar garden path with his bargaining chip idea. He says he needs certain chips—some new weapons systems and some old force deployments—to deal with Peking and Moscow. Some critics say this is just the same old dangerous cold war thinking. It was an easy task for the President to turn these arguments to his advantage by playing precisely on old public cold war fears. What the critics should have been doing was not to deny that the President needs chips, but to challenge his definition of the chips he needs to bargain.

President Nixon has fronted his version of bargaining chips in the current debate on SALT. For three years, he has told us that he required the Safeguard ABM system to have leverage on Moscow's offensive nuclear forces. The Congress essentially gave him what he wanted on Safeguard—billions of dollars for deployment at four sites. Now the administration says it needs a new bomber force (the B-1) and a new submarine force (Trident, formerly ULMS) for the next stage of SALT. Indeed, the Secretary of Defense has said that even the SALT 1 agreements would be unacceptable unless the Congress approves these new weapons systems for SALT 2.

The President's political hand is strong in making these arguments because he brought

home an arms control agreement from Moscow. The House has already passed the administration's new requests, and the issue is now coming to the Senate floor with all signs pointing to approval. In effect, Mr. Nixon's argument is: "Look. It worked. Without those Safeguard deployments, I wouldn't have been able to get Moscow to compromise." It is hard to argue with success.

But wasn't there a better way? The President had two alternatives. He could have proposed a mutual freeze at the outset of the talks. This way, neither side would have had to bear the costs of new deployments—Safeguard for us and offensive missiles for the Russians. Or if Moscow rejected the mutual freeze proposal, he could have asked the Congress for research and development funds and authority to put deployment funds in escrow—without actually deploying Safeguard.

President Nixon tried neither approach and got his treaties, but with three unfortunate results. First, Safeguard was partially deployed not on its own merits (which were highly questionable), but for its presumed value in bargaining—thus setting a precedent for buying new systems even when they are not needed. Second, we ended up retaining one Safeguard site defending our Minuteman missiles that makes no sense and holding the option to build a second site in Washington that we did not want, thus setting the precedent of keeping the bargaining chips that we built rather than negotiating them away in return for Soviet reductions. Third, we ended SALT 1 with both sides promising to build new generations of weapons, thus setting the precedent of arms control agreements that fuel the arms race rather than control it. If SALT 1 is a precedent, succeeding rounds will again ratify increased levels of armaments.

This is a waste. Of course, the President needs bargaining chips. But there is a fundamental fallacy in this approach: new weapons systems do not actually have to be deployed in order to give him bargaining power. This power derives from the American potential to deploy, not actual deployment. Continued research and development and the placing of funds in escrow would give the President the same leverage without the cost.

We are at a point where decisions on the B-1 and the Trident will shape U.S. force posture and arms competition with Russia for the next five years. Acceleration of their development in this budget would make virtually inevitable their deployment. An alternative is simply to maintain a basic research and development program, without deciding now on the specific new submarine or bomber forces we might someday need.

We can act sensibly or repeat the mistakes of the past. The Congress would do well to entertain this idea: if the Russians know we are now developing the technological capability to deploy, and we set the money aside at some point for purposes of deployment, we can achieve the same bargaining position as by actually spending the money. The difference for Americans is billions of tax dollars. The difference for Soviet-American relations is a little more sanity.

HOW WASHINGTON DECIDES WHAT MEDICINES YOU MAY TAKE

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

I was informed by my doctor's office that the drug Anergex has been taken off the market by the Food and Drug Administration, because they say they have found it ineffective. Both my son and I went through the series of shots for our allergies and found it very effective. . . . This is the one drug my doctor has used on me that really worked and believe me he has tried everything! . . . I hope that you (will) do whatever you can to get Anergex back on the market, to impress upon the Food and Drug Administration that it does work and we need the drug. . . . I really would appreciate it if there is anything you could possibly do.—from a letter to me from one of my constituents, Mrs. Phil Hardwick of Santa Ana (quoted with her permission)

The enclosed letter from one of my constituents, objecting to your action removing the drug Anergex from the market, is sent to you for comment and further explanation of your action.—from my first letter to the Food and Drug Administration

I have your letter of May 10 in response to my inquiry of April 13 following up a constituent's objection to the withdrawal of the drug Anergex from the market. Your letter is couched in very general terms explaining your authority to have such a drug withdrawn and the procedures required to obtain permission to reintroduce it. Your authority to take this action is not in doubt and my constituent is hardly in a position to undertake the procedures for reintroducing the drug to the market. What she needs to know is specifically *why* this drug was withdrawn—from my second letter to the Food and Drug Administration.

DEAR MR. SCHMITZ: This is in reply to your May 16, 1972, letter further regarding withdrawal of Anergex from the market. Anergex . . . was reviewed by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council and subsequently was the subject of an order withdrawing approval of the new drug application (NDA 10-491) published in the Federal Register of June 10, 1971. The Commissioner's finding is based on a lack of substantial evidence that the drug is effective . . . We cannot permit the continued marketing and human administration of Anergex.—Letter to me from the Food and Drug Administration, June 14, 1972.

Notice that in this correspondence, there is no reference to any findings or even any allegations that this particular drug is harmful to its users; furthermore, it was prescribed by an M.D. after extensive trials of other antiallergic drugs on this patient. The Food and Drug Administration, in its "superior wisdom" simply refused to allow the drug to be bought or sold because they found it to be "ineffective." Inquiries such as mine hit a solid bureaucratic stone wall. Many other Congressmen have had similar experiences. This is how Washington now decides what medicine you may take.

The same attitude and policies also extend to nutrition and dietary supplements. For several years the Food and Drug Administration has been developing regulations which, once they go into effect, will actually take vitamin pills off the market because of their alleged "ineffectiveness." Congressman CRAIG HOSMER'S Nutrition Protection Act, which would prevent this action, languishes untouched in committee.

It is bad enough that sufferers from allergy and dietary problems are being or may be denied relief through actions like this. But it is still worse when people are abandoned to almost certain death by the same kind of bureaucratic arrogance, when a new treatment might save them. That is what is happening with the anticancer agent variously known as Laetrile, Amygdalin, nitriloside, or vitamin B-17, despite solid medical evidence showing that in a substantial number of

otherwise terminal cancer cases it has greatly assisted the patient. For it happens that Laetrile does not fit the usual medical categories of anticancer agents; therefore, the Food and Drug Administration has prohibited even its testing by competent medical men. This scandalous situation will be further explained in a subsequent newsletter.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND L. GIVENS

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, recently we received the sad news of the passing of one of the Nation's most distinguished jurists and one of Idaho's most respected citizens. Former chief justice of the Idaho Supreme Court, Raymond L. Givens died on July 22, 1972, at Boise, Idaho, at the age of 88.

He served as a member of the Idaho Supreme Court from 1925 until his retirement in 1954. His earlier public service included service as a prosecuting attorney, member of the State house of representatives and district judge.

Following retirement from the bench, his active interest in public affairs continued. He rendered exceptional service as chairman of the Idaho Commission on Constitutional Revision, on which I was privileged to serve. His was one of the clearest and most persuasive voices in calling attention to the need to give Idaho a modern and adequate constitution.

Judge Givens left a legacy of dedicated public service and devotion to the rule of law as the best guarantor of freedom that all Americans would do well to follow. He also leaves a legacy of a fine family, his widow, Margaret, and his sons Raymond D., John, and James whose lives and service reflect the best traditions of leadership and service to others that characterized the career of Judge Givens.

Mr. Speaker, I include as a part of my remarks an article from the Idaho Daily Statesman by John Corlett, the distinguished dean of Idaho political writers, whose eloquent tribute to Judge Givens speaks for all Idahoans:

POLITICALLY SPEAKING—GIVENS' WISDOM
TOOK IN FUTURE
(By John Corlett)

Someday the people of Idaho will agree to a revision of the 1890 Idaho Constitution and it will be a monument to Raymond L. Givens, who died the past weekend at 88. He left a legacy of grace and judicial astuteness, almost without parallel in his profession.

From 1965 through 1969, he chaired the Constitution Revision Commission and firmly and delicately guided its deliberations. In 1969 he was 85, but who on that commission or among his friends thought of Judge Givens as being old?

I sat through some of the meetings in which there were great debates over proposed changes in sections of the constitution. Sometimes the debates were over small phrases in which the nuances were not apparent to the non-legal mind.

Who made great contributions in his quiet

way? Judge Givens, who dredged from his mind Supreme Court opinions rendered years ago. He was a retired Supreme Court justice (he served from 1925 to 1954) who thought the constitution ought to be modernized. And he joined in the quest of modernity with the full realization that the new document must be geared not to the 20th Century, but to the 21st.

Judge Given's viewpoints were as new and fresh as the youngest lawyers on the commission, and his vast fountain of knowledge was of incalculable value to that body.

The people voted against the revision in 1970 for varied reasons. Some jurists much, much younger than Judge Givens fought the revision because their minds were closed to a document designed to meet not only the present needs of a growing state, but its future as well.

When the time comes around again—as it shall—to write a new constitution, most of the work will have been done by the commission headed by Judge Givens.

My affection for Judge Givens predates the commission. When he was a Supreme Court justice, he was a favorite of mine. I was assigned to the Supreme Court in my early newspaper career and Judge Givens was the most accessible member of the court.

He was a courtly, friendly, gracious man who gave me of his time and led me out of some of the legal entanglements that are included in court decisions.

We had as mutual friends politicians who served with him in the legislature prior to his becoming a judge.

It was in this relationship with his fellow political peers that his integrity and professionalism came through. The respect for Judge Givens by his former colleagues in the political arena was tremendous and I imagine his personal papers will show that.

He had a mind that accepted change and welcomed it. His mind operated on that basis until the last. Were I a lawyer I would have welcomed sitting at his feet. Certainly, this man of proper judicial temperament—who had not a vindictive thought—enriched the lives of many.

NORTH DAKOTA'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

HON. ARTHUR A. LINK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years it has been my pleasure to attend the Makoti Annual Threshing Exposition in my home State of North Dakota. This interesting spectacle, presented by the Makoti Threshing Association, provides an entertaining and educational view of North Dakota's colorful past.

The Makoti Threshing Association has as its objectives: to acquire, rebuild, and maintain antique farm machinery and motor vehicles; to demonstrate, exhibit, and display these machines at shows and celebrations; and to keep them in a museum that is open to the public daily.

The articles of incorporation state that membership in the Makoti Threshing Association is open to anyone interested in the promotion of this type of organization.

Because of the enthusiastic reception of the public to the display of farm ma-

chinery at the golden anniversary celebration in Makoti in 1961, the association decided to hold an annual exposition of antique farm machinery.

The backbone of the show is a collection of 13 tractors owned by the late Clarence Schenfisch, a farmer near Makoti. Eight of these tractors were restored for the 1961 celebration. Each year members and other interested persons have added more units, so that the show is now advertised as North Dakota's largest parade of antique farm machinery. The parade goes down the main street of Makoti to the show area; it has more than 120 units that are restored and operating, some of them dating back to the early 1900's.

Community organizations serve home-cooked meals and lunches in cook cars, the Legion Hall, and Hope Church basement during the 2-day fall show.

As many as possible of the show units are stored in the Makoti Threshers Museum, which is composed of three steel covered buildings with more than 13,000 square feet of floor space. Also part of the museum complex is the Pioneer Methodist Church. This building, one of the first constructed in the Makoti townsite, is simply furnished with furnishings built locally by church members.

Most of the show units are individually owned by association members or other interested persons. Many of these antique farm implements were used in the local area during their useful, productive, working years. Some are still owned by the members of the family that bought them new. These machines depict the history of early farming and transportation methods plus other ways of early pioneer life of this area when the native prairies were first broken and put to use raising small grain crops.

and Whyte are to be commended for their heroism.

The news article follows:

POLICEMAN, WORKER SAVE MOTHER, CHILD

(By Hal Christensen)

A passerby who dove to the rescue succeeded in saving a Janesville woman and her 2-year-old daughter from probable drowning in the Rock River this morning.

Robert Zentz, 459 S. Ringold St., halted his car when he heard the crash as an auto driven by Mrs. Jessie M. Coleman, 25, of 627 N. Chat-ham St., smashed through the Monterey Bridge guard rail and plunged into 20 to 30 feet of water about 5:55 a.m.

Mrs. Coleman said later she did not know how her car went out of control. She said she had just passed another auto and was pulling back into the right lane of the four-lane bridge when the car failed to respond to her steering.

As the sinking car filled with water, Mrs. Coleman tried to open her door and then remembered it was broken. She reached over her small daughter, Carol Ann, and lowered the window on the passenger side.

"The water was already so far up her window," she recounted later, holding her thumb and forefinger a few inches apart. Lowering the window, she grabbed Carol Ann, squeezed out and bobbed to the surface.

Zentz, 24, who was approaching the bridge on Center Avenue but was two blocks away, heard the crash, looked up and saw the car go off the bridge. He sped to the scene. Parking his car, he ran to the bank and saw Mrs. Coleman trying to keep her own and Carol Ann's heads above water.

He dove in, swam to Mrs. Coleman and helped her toward the bank.

Meanwhile, police officer Fred Whyte arrived on the bank. Whyte, too, had heard the crash of Mrs. Coleman's car going through the guard rail. He took off his cap, shoes and gunbelt and jumped in to aid Zentz and Mrs. Coleman to shore.

Mrs. Coleman was unhurt and Carol Ann received only a minor head cut. She recalled later this morning that another bystander had stood on the bridge looking down at her in the water but had not jumped in.

Asked how she managed to keep her head enough to escape from her sunken car, she said, "I don't know—I just reacted."

In his report of the incident Officer Whyte praised Zentz for his "quick response and remarkable reaction in . . . assisting Mrs. Coleman and her daughter, who apparently could not swim and were in dire need of assistance."

Police Chief Murray O. Cochran echoed Whyte's commendation of Zentz and said he would send the rescuer a letter of appreciation. The chief also praised Whyte's prompt reaction at the accident scene which, he said, reflects credit on the Janesville Police Department.

Zentz had been on his way to work at the Varney Division of Northern Petrochemical Co., 2001 Afton Rd., at the time of the accident.

VIETNAM—ITS POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON THE UNITED STATES

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, Father Peter J. Riga, of St. Mary's College in Moraga, Calif., sent me some additional thoughts that might represent a

HEROISM AT HOME

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues the details of the heroism of two gentlemen from the city of Janesville, Wis. I submit for the Record a clipping from the Janesville Gazette with the account of Mr. Robert Zentz and Patrolman Fred Whyte.

In the early morning of Thursday, July 6, 1972, an automobile driven by Mrs. Jessie M. Coleman went out of control, carrying Mrs. Coleman and her 2-year-old daughter through the guard rail of the Monterey Bridge and into the Rock River. Mr. Zentz and Officer Whyte responded unhesitatingly to the accident, jumping into the river to pull the mother and child to safety.

Such unselfish courage should not go unnoticed. It represents the highest degree of compassionate concern for fellow man, a quality often decried as sadly lacking in today's society. Messrs. Zentz

postscript to his highly emotional speech entitled, "Absalom! Absalom!"—already entered in the RECORD.

In his comments, Father Riga outlines what he feels will be some of the after-effects of the Vietnam tragedy on the United States. I felt that my colleagues in the House would do well to consider this man's thoughts.

Therefore, at this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish to include in the RECORD the above-mentioned comments of Father Riga, entitled "Vietnam—Its Possible Effects on the United States":

Vietnam—Its Possible Effects on the United States

(By Father Peter J. Riga)

St. Augustine used to like to point out that God would not be God were he not able to bring good out of the most abominable evil. While not wishing to call upon divine Providence, it is good to point out some of the beneficent effects or possible effects of the American disaster in Vietnam.

The first is a moral lesson as old as the Code of Hammurabi itself: lies are not only bad policy, they are in the end counter-productive, as we say today. If the lies and deceptions which went to make up policy in Vietnam prove anything at all, it does prove that there can be no substitute for honesty and truthfulness at all levels of public affairs. Lincoln's famous adage that you cannot fool all the people all of the time, remains absolutely true. What he neglected to say is that a government which attempts to do so reaps the cynicism and distrust of citizens which it so richly deserves. We desperately need men in public life honest enough, credible enough, to win back the confidence of people and hold it. This requires a moral sense that power truly does reside in the people, that they must be dealt with truthfully if they are to make decent decisions and that to hide and deceive them is in reality to make democracy itself vacuous and empty of meaning. No more gnostic elites with privileged information. Madison Avenue gimmick men cannot substitute for a moral sense in high officials and their demand that their subordinates act in the same way toward the public.

The second lesson is one of encouragement against the almost universal apathy and experience of powerlessness which has overcome the American people. It is the easily recognizable "what-the-use"-ism so prevalent at every level of the population. We have the lesson in Vietnam that man is more important and therefore more powerful than even the most sophisticated machines. Orwell's "1984" is not inevitable when we have seen men who believe, deeply believe in something with their very lives, succeed against the most sophisticated machinery and technological wizardry which man has ever invented: computers, "smart" bombs, drones, infra-red light for darkness, automated battlefields, weapons of a vertiginous variety, billions of pounds of TNT, seven ton bombs, thousands of the most sophisticated aircraft, huge gun ships, naval vessels of every size, etc., etc.—have all failed before the idealism, courage and resourcefulness of man. Man is more than the machine and cannot be reduced to the proverbial punch card. It took the Vietnamese to blow apart the American idolatry of complete surrender to the machine.

A third lesson is that there is arising a level of consciousness of national and cultural dignity all over the world which the great powers cannot control or manipulate. The carrot-stick, money-death syndrome is not determinant for men who are willing to die for what is rightfully theirs in hu-

man dignity. The powerlessness of power, its limitation is clearly shown in Vietnam when confronting this new and universal consciousness by poor and colored peoples all over the world. It was not a failure of will to win which led to the American disaster, but the will to be free or die on the part of the Vietnamese which was its cause. It is a lesson which the U.S. once understood in 1776 but which it has long since forgotten as it became rich and powerful; and in order to preserve its riches and its "no. 1 status," it now kills and maims those who threaten that established order in the world. It is a lesson which even the Blacks and the Browns are learning right here in the U.S. which itself is part of this universal coming to consciousness of all oppressed peoples and groups.

A corollary to this is, if not the death, then at least an extreme reduction of nationalism among the young in the U.S. Even some of the older generation had seen the insanity of "my country, right or wrong" phenomenon, so unquestioned until the middle 1960s. Yesterday our enemies were the Germans and the Japanese and our friends the Russians and the Chinese; today it is the inverse and tomorrow who will be branded as "enemy"? And for what reason? The edict of government is not enough as the vigorous anti-war movement has shown so completely. If national interest shall have been involved in the future, then government shall have to clearly prove its case or suffer the same fate as Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, both of whom have brought us domestic disunity and violence by their divisive policies. That nationalism has been attenuated is good but the question as yet unanswered as to what to do with this new freedom also remains.

A last and perhaps more important lesson for those of us who follow the Judeo-Christian ethic, is the utter absurdity of war as a national policy to attain the peace. I am not here advocating a pure pacifist stance—the world is not as yet that universally conscious—but pose a deep moral question (to believers and non-believers alike) as to any further moral obligation to have recourse to arms when such flagrant Barbarism as Vietnam goes by the name of "war" or "police action." As for myself, the moral lesson of Vietnam in this matter is clear: no civil or moral law can compel the Christian to ever again take up arms in the service of his country. Vietnam has killed whatever shred of "just war" theories were still being professed by theologians and moralists. The "just war" theory with its attempt at discrimination of civilian and military, was one of the happy casualties of the Vietnam war. But much work remains to be done: one cannot simply protest war, for this is only one part, and the least important part, of actively striving to win the peace which does so, in the famous words of Clement of Alexandria, "in an army which spills no blood." The road ahead is fraught with difficulty and danger, perhaps demanding more courage in the cause of peace than was ever demanded by the fighting soldier whose job it is to kill. It may well be the last battle of mankind for if we fail to win it, then perhaps there will be no future at all for all mankind.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, upon completion of James Baldwin's "No Name in the Street," one particular statement

constantly recurs to me—"One realizes," Baldwin stresses, "that what is called civilization lives first of all in the mind and has the mind above all as its province." One recalls that the Greek civilization was noted especially for its emphasis on achieving and maintaining a delicate balance between the rational and the spiritual, that beauty was continually defined as the proper combination of emotion joined with reason. In studying the various aspects of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, I find a continuation of this Greek manner of thinking and a deep awareness to continue and to re-interpret for our modern time, the beauty, and understanding of her traditions.

The membership of AHEPA, for example, is composed of individuals from all occupations and from all walks of life. From the Daughters of Penelope, the senior women's auxiliary, to the Sons of Pericles, the junior men's auxiliary, innovation, and creativity are continually added to a strong foundation of experience and insight, forming an enriching reflection of the values, ideas, and beliefs of a great many individuals.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality and having been elected chairman, this year, of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration, I am deeply aware of the needs and the difficulties experienced by those who have uprooted themselves from their homeland and who have chosen to settle in a new country.

I hold much praise for the members of AHEPA for their successful actions in assisting Greek immigrants and individuals of several other minority groups in adjusting to the confusion of resocialization and in becoming a vital part of the history and the culture of the American people. I have remained deeply aware of the activities and contributions of AHEPA in aiding victims of floods, hurricanes and earthquakes and in resettling the children of refugees on local, national and international levels. These efforts and these accomplishments deserve the highest of commendations.

The goals of this Order should certainly be mentioned:

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.

Thus, in this golden anniversary year, I join with my many colleagues in con-

gratulating the members of AHEPA and in wishing them continued success in carrying out their goals and thereby in further insuring the continuance of their great civilization and heritage.

SENATE—Friday, July 28, 1972

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, our Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer in whose will is the destiny of men and nations, we pause this day to offer our memorial of thanksgiving and affection for our fallen colleague, friend, and coworker—ALLEN JOSEPH ELLENDER. We thank Thee for the magnitude of his service to his State, the Nation, and the world, for the diversity of his interests, the variety of his achievements, and for the vitality of his life from the beginning until the end. We thank Thee especially for his place in this body, for the idealism which motivated the course of his life, for his leadership in great causes, for his zeal for the common welfare, for the constancy of his devotion, for his sturdy patriotism, for his sincere faith and his unflinching friendliness to people at home and abroad. May the memory of his great and good life inspire us to nobler endeavors and a more selfless service.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 27, 1972, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. METCALF). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after discussing this matter with the distinguished minority leader, and in the interest of the continuity of government, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution as follows:

S. Res. 333

Resolved, That Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890 on the subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, in accordance with earlier actions by Republican conferences, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Strike the name of JAMES O. EASTLAND of Mississippi and insert in lieu thereof GEORGE D. AIKEN of Vermont.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 333) was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. Res. 334

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 334) was considered and agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk another resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

S. Res. 335

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 335) was considered and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND) will approach the desk and the oath will be administered to him.

The Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, escorted by Mr. STENNIS, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider two nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND). The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The second assistant legislative clerk read the nominations in the Department of Justice, as follows:

Robert E. J. Curran, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years.

Carl E. Hirshman, of New Jersey, to be U.S. marshal for the district of New Jersey for the term of 4 years.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations;