

ductible for purposes of the Federal income and estate and gift taxes, and to create a trust fund to receive contributions to such foundation which may be used to improve sports and recreational facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURLIN (for himself, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. STUBBLEFIELD):

H.R. 17193. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act, to provide that the term "Kentucky Bluegrass" shall be used only in the labeling and advertising of bluegrass seeds grown in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself and Mr. RODINO):

H.R. 17194. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Desert Pupfish National Monument in the States of California and Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 17195. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the financing of the cost of mailing certain matter free of postage or at reduced rates of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. DIGGS):

H.R. 17196. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a system of children's allowances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROVER:

H.R. 17197. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Law Enforcement Heroes Memorial within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:

H.R. 17198. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantee agreements with respect to any non-market-economy country which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal fees upon its citizens as a condition to emigration, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 17199. A bill to prevent certain vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to certain vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 17200. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act in order to provide assistance for the preservation of natural game fish streams in the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McKEVITT:

H.R. 17201. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guar-

antee agreements with respect to any non-market-economy country which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal fees upon its citizens as a condition to emigration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELLY (by request):

H.R. 17202. A bill to designate certain lands as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 17203. A bill to amend the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide that law schools approved by the State bar of any State be considered institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 17204. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 17205. A bill to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. REID, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. MAZOLLI, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, and Mr. LANDGREBE):

H.R. 17206. A bill to amend the Environmental Education Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEELE (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FRASER):

H.R. 17207. A bill to provide for the creation of the National Fire Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17208. A bill to provide the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to make grants to States, counties, and local communities to pay for up to one-half of the costs of training programs for firemen; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17209. A bill to provide the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to make grants to accredited institutions of higher education to pay for up to one-half of the costs of fire science programs; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17210. A bill to provide financial aid to local fire departments in the purchase of advanced firefighting equipment; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17211. A bill to provide financial aid for local fire departments in the purchase of firefighting suits and self-contained breathing apparatus; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17212. A bill to extend for 3 years the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to carry out fire research and safety programs; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17213. A bill to establish a National Fire Data and Information Clearinghouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

H.R. 17214. A bill to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to extend the provisions of that act to construction materials used in the interiors of homes, offices, and other places of assembly or accommodation, and to authorize the establishment of toxicity standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 17215. A bill to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Control Act of 1970 to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations providing for the placarding of certain vehicles transporting hazardous materials in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. GUBSER, and Mr. McCLOSKEY):

H.R. 17216. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantee agreements with respect to any non-market-economy country which denies to its citizens the right to emigrate or which imposes more than nominal fees upon its citizens as a condition to emigration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H. Con. Res. 725. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to proclaim the second full week in May of each year as "National Art Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. Res. 1167. Resolution designating May 3 as "Polish Constitution Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 17217. A bill for the relief of Rose Levine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAUNTROY:

H.R. 17218. A bill for the relief of Wilmoth N. Myers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 17219. A bill for the relief of Raymond Szytenchelm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.R. 17220. A bill for the relief of Floravante Leo, his wife, Annunziata Leo, and their minor child, Laurie Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 17221. A bill for the relief of estate of James J. Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TODAY AND TOMORROW IN OUR EVER CHANGING AMERICA

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, as we approach the end of this second session of the 92d Congress, each of us can look back with satisfaction to some particular piece of legislation that might help some individual or group or class of citizens.

Few of us are under the delusion that all the legislation we are involved in will move the world an inch or change the course of history. Yet, when we cast a vote, each of us must always be aware that what we do here might have a far-reaching impact on many millions of Americans, present and future. One of the problems we face is an attempt to treat the United States as a single entity, because few persons can really grasp the size, the scope and complexity of this Nation and its citizens.

An article in a recent issue of the

Journal of the Industrial Designers Society of America, written by industrial design consultant Richard Hollerith, contains some interesting statistics, rounded for comparative purposes, which tend to summarize the physical strengths of America. Much of the article is aimed at showing the relationship of industrial design in modern society. It is the summarization of the physical, material, and categorical units of persons and professions that I find most intriguing. It is an attempt to capsuleize a great nation into individual components.

I ask unanimous consent that excerpts of the article be included in the RECORD.

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

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN USA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Richard Hollerith)

We are all familiar with the USA, its size, and influence but I would like to take just a few minutes to go over it once more to try to establish some of today's characteristics that are important for designers to understand.

The USA is a reasonably large piece of geography, something over 3000 miles east to west and over 1000 miles north to south. The western one-third of the country is mountainous, the middle one third is flat—and the breadbasket—and the eastern one third a combination of the two. Water bounds the USA on the east and west, halfway across the north, via the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes and over two thirds across the south. A river courses up the middle and off to the west nearly cutting the USA in two. The lowest temperature of -67°F occurred at the highest point, 14,000 feet, and the highest temperature of 134° occurred at the lowest point, 280 feet below sea level.

About 210,000,000 constantly changing individuals are supported and live on this land. Last year 4,000,000 individuals were born and 2,000,000 individuals died. There are just over 100,000,000 females and just under 100,000,000 males. There are 74,000,000 individuals under 18, 8,000,000 students in college, and 20,000,000 over 65. If you pause to think of these groups of individuals you begin to see the diverse needs there may be and how they will be changing. 3,000,000 families live on farms while 47,000,000 are non-farm families. 122,000,000 individuals live in Metropolitan areas with 11,000,000 in the New York area alone, 8,000,000 in Los Angeles, and 7,000,000 in Chicago. The population center of the USA has steadily moved from Washington, D.C. west to St. Louis as more and more people have filled in the plains and moved to the climate of the West coast.

These 210,000,000 individuals have various forms of mobility. The country is tied together by 3,700,000 miles of highway and bridges with 75,000 miles being added each year. While 9,000,000 new cars were being bought 6,000,000 were being junked with about 84,000,000 cars serving the 210,000,000 in every way they can find to use them.

There are 60,000,000 homes with housing starts running at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 units this past year. 36,000,000 individuals changed their addresses last year with the average individual's move in the city occurring every four years. Visualize for a moment the impact this has on the individual, his attitudes, his relationships and his community, and how this can influence the design problems.

The USA individual has immense communication mobility—namely the single largest area in the world with a common language throughout. He is interconnected with well over 100,000,000 telephones most of which have direct dialing to anywhere in the country. Over 60,000,000 radios, 60,000,000 BW TV's and 22,000,000 color TV's serve to keep him informed on events, products and services. Over 36,000 or nearly 100/day, new book titles and editions were published last year. A survey of 12 prominent people requesting the ten best books read in the previously year named 113 out of a possible 120 different titles indicating great diversity in mental intake. The government alone issued over 100,000 reports, and 450,000 articles, books, etc. in one year.

A very interesting and unique form of mo-

bility shows up as money mobility. 60,000,000 individuals hold and use credit cards which simply means that money does not have to be carried in sufficient quantities to make purchases.

Again look at the various forms of mobility and try to visualize the impact this has on the over 200,000,000 individuals, their wants and their needs, and the continual changing inputs they are influenced by.

80,000,000 are employed, 1,000,000 more than last year, while unemployment is now about 5,000,000. One half of the unemployed are married and there are 15,000,000 working females. How does this break down into areas of employment? 45,000,000 are in industry, 12,000,000 in government (Federal 3 million; State 9 million) and 11,000,000 in the service industry. There are the same number of men in the military as there are farmers and this is at the 3,500,000 level.

While slightly over 200,000 businesses failed last year, 275,000 were formed and there were 11,500,000 who were employers. The average factory wage rate is \$3.55/hour and this is spent as follows:

Food, 22.3%; Housing, 14.4%; Housing Operation, 14.2%; Transportation, 12.9%; Clothing, 10.3%; and leaves 26% as disposable income.

Out of the 80,000,000 employed individuals, 10,000 are Industrial Designers. The people he works with number 215,000 mechanical engineers and 230,000 electronic engineers. There are 34,000 architects, 15,000 interior decorators, 8,500 landscape architects and 7,000 urban planners for a total of 64,500 who work together with 180,000 civil engineers. In other words out of the 80,000,000 working individuals there are 74,500 designers.

How does this compare with other professions and activities in the USA? Designers are a small group as you will see.

500,000 accountants; 270,000 lawyers; 295,000 doctors; 100,000 dentists; 24,000 veterinarians; 10,000 economists; 50,000 commercial artists; and 660,000 nurses.

"In the future products will be taken as only one element in a service system and designers will find it necessary to join multidisciplinary organizations which transcend familial alliances."

The "unit" or product will increasingly be thought of as a continuing problem throughout its full life from conception until it ceases to be useful and in relation to the impacts it has on the changing environments within which it operates.

It will become natural to look at the product within the system in which it is embedded to seek out the missing ingredients or sub-systems, all based on a more deliberate effort keyed to system approaches instead of random inventions.

"We have grown up with the idea that personal security was based on stability, roots, consistency and familiarity but changes are coming faster and faster and the only people to live successfully in tomorrow's world are those who can accept and enjoy temporary systems."

The Industrial Designer is well qualified to handle this new way of designing because his breadth of attitude in arriving at a final solution is user oriented—and he will more and more be moving into the overall planning activity because of his education and inclination to handle this sort of complex socially oriented physical product planning.

"The strength of the discipline of Industrial Design lies in its amorphous nature"—"its ability to define itself in relationship to the immediate job to be accomplished" and its ability to address itself to the point of view of the buyer-user as an individual, and to draw from what is available in technology to answer the problem. Industrial Design is a verb not a noun.

ITEM VETO ON CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS, A RADICAL DEPARTURE

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post, this morning, carried an editorial entitled "An Unacceptable Compromise on Spending" and the Monday Evening Star carried a similar story written by Richard Wilson entitled "Spending Power Shift—a Radical Departure."

Many Members and others are concerned about the proposed expenditure ceiling which many envision as a line item veto and unconstitutional, allowing the administration to pick and choose at will the funding of pet projects, while denying others and thus constituting an erosion of power from the congressional branch to the executive branch.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and others in this subject, I place the editorial from the Post and the article by Mr. Wilson, which appeared in the Star, in the RECORD.

The editorial and article follow:

AN UNACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE ON SPENDING

Since President Nixon's proposed spending ceiling is wrong in principle, it follows that the conference committee's compromise is also wrong. That compromise contains enough of the original language to derange fundamentally the constitutional balance of powers. The ceiling, in principle, authorizes the President to cut whatever he chooses, without regard to any existing laws, to hold expenditures this year down to \$250 billion. That would mean cutting \$7 billion in the eight months remaining in this fiscal year. Even in its compromise form the ceiling would permit, and in fact would require, a vast new centralization of fiscal power in the White House.

The House was panicked into passing the ceiling in its original, 200-proof version originally demanded by the President. On Friday night the Senate, demonstrating good sense as well as fortitude, watered the language down; the Senate version will not do the country any good, but it is at least limited in the harm that it can inflict. On Saturday night the conference met and the resulting compromise tests at about 140 proof, unfit for human consumption, portending an evil headache and a billious stomach on the morning after election day.

The House is very likely to pass the compromise as easily as it passed the original ceiling. For those who regard it as a menace, the only hope must now lie with the Senate. It is important to observe that the majority behind the Senate version is not composed merely of Democrats routinely jousting with Mr. Nixon, or with fiscal liberals who disapprove of Mr. Nixon's budgets. The leadership for the Senate version (as well as many of the votes that passed it) comes from constitutional conservatives who are looking beyond the present election campaign, and beyond the current argument over money, to the fundamental issue of the structure of the American government. A vote for the ceiling in the compromise form, is a vote for a historic shift of authority from Congress to the White House.

Mr. Nixon has sedulously avoided specifying

ing those federal responsibilities that he would cut under the ceiling. His reason is obvious; he does not wish to arouse the people who support those responsibilities. Even the Senate version, not to mention the compromise, attempts to reassure the country by including long lists of the federal programs that would not be subject to cuts. But there is no great mystery where the targets would lie. The \$250 billion ceiling would, in fact, give the President relatively little discretion. Senator Bennett of Utah, the administration's floor manager, observed at one point that, out of the \$246 billion in the original budget that Mr. Nixon presented last winter, some \$174 billion is classified "as either uncontrollable or relatively uncontrollable." Of the remainder, \$55 billion is in the defense budget. That leaves programs amounting to only perhaps \$17 billion a year, out of which to cut \$7 billion in eight months.

It would be a great deal simpler, as well as more honest, for the authors of this legislation to list the programs that will be cut rather than those that will not. The cuts will chiefly come, clearly, in the fields of education, housing, urban development, environmental protection, and the remnants of the war against poverty.

Mr. Nixon's budget carried a \$26 billion deficit when he presented it last January. The largest increases have resulted from administration action, or from legislation that Mr. Nixon signed. The present situation has been clearly predictable ever since last winter. The accusation that Congress created it is false. If Mr. Nixon took no action for the first half of this year to reduce the deficit, he is in a poor position now to ask for a heavy transfer of congressional power under emergency conditions. Any senator who votes now for the ceiling compromise will have little right, in other years, under other Presidents, to complain of the decline of the authority of Congress.

SPENDING POWER SHIFT—A RADICAL DEPARTURE

(By Richard Wilson)

The temptation to exaggerate runs strong in examining the \$250 billion spending ceiling which Congress apparently will grant President Nixon power to impose. But it is potentially the most important new legislative proposal in this session of Congress and perhaps during the whole life of the Nixon first term.

The President would be authorized to limit, curb, revise or perhaps entirely eliminate spending programs adopted by Congress to keep within a \$250 billion spending ceiling.

That means President Nixon, assuming his re-election, would go into his second term with recognized powers and under mandate to reverse Congress and suspend the expenditures of many billions of dollars already appropriated. Estimates of how much this would involve run from \$7 to \$15 billions. Opponents claim the entire brunt of budget cuts would come from the \$75 billion allotted to programs for education, health, environmental protection, manpower training and other "socially desirable" projects.

A grant of power on this scale is a radical departure from basic understandings of how the government operates. While it is true that presidential authority to reserve the expenditure of funds exists and has been exercised, there never before has been such a direct recognition of a nonreversible presidential veto on congressional spending powers.

This expansion of the presidential authority, taken together with all the other powers which have flowed to the presidency in recent years, could make President Nixon the strongest chief executive in history.

Nixon asked for this authority and he will get it, if the Senate now acts favorably, in

large part through the good offices of the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

Said Mills in the closing minutes of debate in the House: "... The political power of this worries me greatly. If we abdicate here any willingness to join in controlling spending and thereby reducing inflationary pressures, all in the world that the President has to do is go before the American people on TV and ask for a Congress as a result of the vote on Nov. 7, a Congress that will cooperate with him in getting control of spending and in doing something about inflation.

"I tell you—you are playing with your own political lives and destinies. ..."

The House passed the spending limit, the Senate Finance Committee endorsed the proposal and the Senate finally held the key on whether or not there would be limitations on this unusual grant of authority.

The scene was rather pathetic in the House. Congressman after congressman rose to wring his hands over Congress' uncontrollable will to spend which could only be overcome by a stern president. Others said the hallowed Constitution was being torn to shreds as Congress abdicated its power of the purse to an all powerful presidency. And there were those ready to shed tears over Mills' willingness to surrender congressional prerogatives to a presidency already regarded as too strong.

Mills, the past symbol of conservatism, jealous guardian of congressional rights, was giving in to the political power of the White House. But for how long?

There are those who say Congress will snatch back its authority at the first good opportunity after the election. In any case, the spending limit would, if finally adopted, apply only for one year.

But snatching back this authority will be hard to do, once the principle has been established that Congress cannot control itself in the willy-nilly voting of new spending programs with no advance calculation of how they will totally add up.

In that one year, termed an "experiment" by one member of Congress, the President could shift funds from one project to another. He could bring some programs he deemed ineffective to a virtual halt. If he were all-wise he could make work programs Congress knows are badly administered, wasteful and off the mark but so politically entrenched that Congress has lost its power over them.

The damage to the Constitution, if any, is probably not so great that it cannot be risked in the interest of seeing if a president of the United States can bring spending under some semblance of control. The incumbent President has not been able to do so but has built up some of the biggest deficits in history with the aid of an uncontrollable Congress. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that if he now thinks he has found a way to kick the habit, let him try.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 14, 1972

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join my colleagues from Mississippi in paying honor to Hon. CHARLES GRIFFIN who has served on Capitol Hill as an assistant to Hon. John Bell Williams and later as a Member of Congress. I sincerely regret to see Congressman GRIFFIN leave as he is at

the very age at which to carry on the work of the Members who have spent their entire lives here.

I wish for Congressman GRIFFIN good health, happiness, and success in his future endeavors.

INITIATIVE OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN REVITALIZING URBAN AREAS

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the condition of our Nation's cities as places in which to live and do business is a matter of serious concern to the Members of this body. For that reason, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a private program currently operating in Philadelphia to revitalize a part of that city. The Allegheny West Community Development Project, which is administered by the Greater Philadelphia Foundation, the nonprofit affiliate of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, began 4 years ago when Tasty Baking Co., committed its own resources to improve conditions within the residential neighborhoods adjacent to its North Philadelphia headquarters.

The particular area was not in poor enough condition to qualify for Federal or State aid so the company decided it should take the active role in working with residents who live nearby to stop the beginning signs of deterioration. The president of the company, Mr. Paul R. Kaiser, met with community residents and leaders to develop programs which, working through the residents themselves, supply day-to-day resources to help the 23,000 people living in 6,300 households improve their living condition.

The money to hire a full-time project director and a technical advisor to work with the community was supplied by Tasty Baking Co. The project director, a lawyer, incorporated two existing civic associations, encouraged the formation of at least four neighborhood improvement associations and gives help to more than 50-block groups in Allegheny West so that area residents can solve their own problems and develop a sense of community pride through self help; 23 of these blocks have neighborhood scouting units with more than 325 boys whose uniforms are furnished by the Allegheny West program.

The technical advisor, a former builder and architectural instructor, encourages families who are buying homes to maintain and improve their properties. He has arranged for discounts to area residents for certain common building materials and also gives personal advice to home buyers, from choosing contractors and proper pricing to actual do-it-yourself home improvements.

The Greater Philadelphia Foundation also acquires vandalized "shell" properties and rehabilitates them according

to today's living standards into single-family dwellings. Mortgage money is made available by the Philadelphia National Bank so residents can move into the refurbished properties and own them.

The project goes beyond physical improvements and includes opportunities for better education—a community Montessori School for 40 neighborhood preschool children is now in its second year, more employment—permanent jobs are found for adults in local industry and teenagers work at Tasty Baking part time during the summer months; recreation—playgrounds and parks are refurbished with city help; legal aid, and personal counseling.

After these programs were operating for 2 years, Tasty Baking's president asked other local industries to participate on the theory that this community service is part of doing business. Every business benefits from working with residents of the local community to improve the environment of the neighborhood in which both have a stake. Just as all residents are encouraged to become involved in improving their community, all businesses with facilities in the area have been invited to help by participating in the project. Tastykake has recently been joined in this privately sponsored renewal effort by the following companies:

The Budd Co.; Cassidy Richlar, Inc.; Container Corp. of America; Morris Wheeler and Co., Penn Fishing Tackle Manufacturing Co.; The Pep Boys—Manny, Moe and Jack; Philadelphia Electric Co.; Philadelphia National Bank; Rosenau Brothers, Inc.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.

Tasty Baking Co. has received a certificate of civic merit from the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs recognizing its "great leadership in organizing the Allegheny West Project with the Greater Philadelphia Foundation as an original concept in community action—that of holding a community as it is and preventing it from slipping into a ghetto-like area."

This effort on the part of these businesses to improve their neighborhoods and uplift living conditions for the people in their community is to be commended and is certainly a fine example of the very positive role which the private initiative of business can play in helping to solve both the physical and social problems which confront many of our inner-city areas.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES JONAS

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in paying tribute to CHARLIE JONAS of North Carolina. His service here in these legislative halls has been outstanding. I have tremendous admiration and respect for CHARLIE JONAS. He has stood like a stone wall in support of his down-to-earth views about the Federal Gov-

ernment and about how best to preserve our great traditions.

CHARLIE JONAS has not been able to stop the tide toward less restraint and less discipline in our Government, but his contributions have been tremendous. He has not been unaware of the need to take the short view; but he has never forgotten that, if we do not take the long view, we jeopardize the future of our country.

It was fortunate for North Carolina and the country that CHARLIE was selected to serve on the House Committee on Appropriations, the largest committee in the House and in many ways the most important one. His work on the committee throughout the years has been of the highest quality. He has been thorough in his work and has insisted upon the facts. He has provided leadership and guidance; and he has been instrumental, in his congressional service, in saving billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

CHARLIE JONAS, I salute you as a man who has made an indelible mark in the House of Representatives and as a man whose friendship I shall always treasure.

RODNEY J. DIRIDON

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a constituent and my personal friend, Rodney J. Diridon, who was chosen one of the five outstanding young men by the California Jaycees earlier this year. He has recently been further honored by his nomination to be considered for selection as one of the ten outstanding young men in the United States. A participant in a broad cross section of community activities, Rod has contributed thousands of hours of effective leadership to civic, religious, service, health, and professional activities at the city, State, and National levels.

He has been particularly effective with programs for the disadvantaged. As founding chairman of the Alcoholism Council of Santa Clara County, he combined the efforts of seven groups into a unified body that is now funded by a \$100,000 Federal grant and is recognized as the single agency for alcoholism programming in the Santa Clara area. His work as chairman of the methadone council has led to its expansion from a small, one-clinic program to a county-wide, five-clinic, comprehensive mental health effort treating over 800 hard-core addicts. In addition, under his guidance the San Jose Citizens Community Improvement Committee grew from a do-nothing group to a 27-delegate cross section of San Jose life, recognized by the city and by the Department of Housing and Urban Development as the official grant review and advisory authority for the metropolitan area.

At the same time, he has developed

one of the most successful market research firms in California, becoming a recognized authority on the subject, advising the Governor and lecturing to universities all around the State. Not the least of his many accomplishments is his responsibility for raising almost \$400,000 for health, youth, cultural, and civic activities. In sum, his influence will have a vital effect for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO BILL COLMER AND CHARLES GRIFFIN

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 14, 1972

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in this tribute today to my good friends and colleagues, Representatives BILL COLMER and CHARLES GRIFFIN, who have chosen to retire from service in the Congress.

BILL COLMER is completing 40 years of service in this body to his district, State and to the Nation. He not only has served longer than any other Member in the history of Mississippi, but is third in seniority among the entire membership of the Senate and House of Representatives. This longevity speaks for itself as to the esteem in which he is held by the electorate of his district and the great State of Mississippi. It would require a lengthy book to record his distinguished and valuable service.

The dean of our delegation, BILL COLMER, has not only been my good friend; he has been an inspiration and confidant to me. His spirit, his dedication, his wide and expert knowledge, his courage and understanding, his humble and kind manner and his impeccable integrity and strength—all have been a pillar of inspiration to me. BILL's service here has spread a record upon the history books of which our State and Nation can be justly proud.

BILL has truly earned a respite. It is my hope that he and his lovely wife, Ruth, will have a long, peaceful and enjoyable retirement.

Mr. Speaker, another distinguished and valuable Member, CHARLES GRIFFIN, is also retiring. CHARLIE, young, energetic and unusually capable, has already recorded an incredible 25 years of congressional service, a great part of which was in the capacity as administrative assistant to former Congressman John Bell Williams. I recall so well when he began his service with John Bell. Upon meeting him it was instantaneously obvious that he was a young man with ability, dedication and a desire to accomplish. And accomplish, he did.

CHARLIE's service as a Member of the House of Representatives has been highly effective. He dedicated himself to serving his district and State. There is no question but that he could have looked to many, many long years of service here because his outstanding abilities, dedication and knowledge are recognized by his constituents, whom he served so well.

But for his own personal reasons CHARLIE made a choice which will bring his service here to a close, a choice which I know was difficult for him. But then, CHARLIE came up the hard way and has demonstrated that he can make decisions, the right decisions.

I have not only had the pleasure of working with this outstanding young man, but have had his friendship, something of which I am proud. CHARLIE has many, many years ahead of him. They will be productive years—that is the way CHARLIE is. Even at his young age he has worked hard and long. He is entitled to a period of relaxation and enjoyment. I hope that he and his charming and beautiful wife, Angie, will have every happiness in future years.

Mr. Speaker, fortunately for me these two good friends and colleagues will be returning to Mississippi as I, myself, am. Therefore, I am looking forward to our paths crossing frequently in future years as BILL, CHARLIE and I return to our great and beautiful native State of Mississippi.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT FAMILY OF THE YEAR

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, 1972 the Mount Pleasant Civic-Social Club sponsored a civic tribute to two of Cleveland's most cherished citizens. Samuel and Naomi Wilcox of Cleveland were honored as the Mount Pleasant Family of the Year.

Spearheading this tribute, where several hundred Clevelanders gathered, were Councilman William Franklin, Ms. Evelyn Logan and Ms. Louise Kirby, who were co-chairmen, and their committee.

We gathered on this occasion in recognition of this outstanding couple and their devotion to community service and civic leadership. Our city is a better place to live today because of this family and its devotion to the community in which they live. I would like for each of my colleagues to know about this family and why we in Cleveland chose to honor them as the Mount Pleasant Family of the Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Wilcox, for more than 25 years, have been active in the Mount Pleasant community. Mrs. Naomi G. Wilcox has lived in Cleveland for over 50 years. She is a graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work. Mrs. Wilcox was president of the 10th Ward Democratic Club for 10 years. She was elected precinct committeewoman in 1947, and has been elected repeatedly since. She worked with Carl B. Stokes as campaign manager for Lowell A. Henry, who ran and was successfully elected councilman of ward 10 in 1958. Mrs. Wilcox was elected ward leader in 1959, and served in that capacity throughout Councilman Henry's term in office.

Mrs. Wilcox served as chairman of the Heart and Cancer Fund Drive in the

Mount Pleasant community for many years, of which she received citations for her diligent service. Under the direction of Dr. Martin Luther King during the year of 1967, Mrs. Wilcox headed the voter registration drive for the SCLC. Headquarters for the drive was at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

For 6 years, she was a member of the county child welfare board, the Mount Pleasant Housing Development Foundation, and vice president of the Cuyahoga County Women's Democrat Organization. She is presently serving as board member of the following organizations: The Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Council, the Eliza Bryant Home for the Aged, the League of Women Voters, Pleasant Gate Business Association, Mount Pleasant Service Center, and Mount Pleasant community representative for the Cleveland Urban League.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of St. John's AME Church. Mr. Wilcox is assistant superintendent of the adult department of the Sunday school, and treasurer of the Maccabeus class. He is a member of the Excelsior Lodge No. 11, Prince Hall Affiliate. Mr. Wilcox holds the office of treasurer of the Mount Pleasant Civic and Social Club. Mr. Wilcox also served as treasurer of the 10th Ward Democratic Club for a period of 10 years.

Mrs. Wilcox served as pianist for the church for several years. Presently, Mrs. Wilcox is president of St. John's Federal Credit Union, Dorcas Sunday school class and assistant superintendent of the young adult department.

Mrs. Wilcox was campaign manager for Councilman William Franklin during his successful campaign for councilman of ward 10. Presently, Mrs. Wilcox is lady ward leader of ward 10, and was recently elected State central committeewoman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are both holding office in the East 132d Street Club, and the Mount Pleasant Civic-Social Club.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to advise you and my other colleagues in this Chamber of the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Wilcox. I am proud to represent two constituents who have done so much for so many.

FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1972—BY CONGRESSMAN RAY ROBERTS— S. 4018

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 13, 1972

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, in the statement of managers on the conference report on S. 4018, the Flood Control Act of 1972, listing projects for inclusion in the Appalachian water resources section, the project for Curry Creek was inadvertently omitted. This project was among those included in the Secretary's report and is authorized by section I of the Flood Control Act of 1972.

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 13, 1972

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) and other colleagues in the words of tribute they have paid to my friend, JOHN McMILLAN. JOHN's departure is an occasion for personal regret so far as I am concerned. JOHN has had one of the longest records of public service in the history of this body or of the country. He has served as staff member and Congressman for a combined total of 44 years. He has served on two great committees of the House—the Committee on Agriculture and as chairman of the House District Committee. I doubt one could approximate two more difficult legislative problems than the problems of farmers and the problems of the District of Columbia. A softer man, a man with a lesser sense of responsibility, might have taken the easy way out and simply looked for another assignment.

I myself served on the Agriculture Committee for many years. I know that the problems of farmers have been harsh and difficult of solution. JOHN McMILLAN represented the PeeDee District, so called from the river that winds its way through the coastal lowlands of his State. Its No. 1 crop is tobacco and it has taken all of JOHN McMILLAN's power on the committee to represent the needs of his constituency in a time when tobacco growers have faced some of their toughest challenges. As the second-ranking member on the Agriculture Committee, I do not think anyone will dispute me when I say that JOHN McMILLAN has done an outstanding job of representing the interests which represent the main economic base in his district.

The chairmanship of the District Committee is demanding beyond question. It would be a hard job for any chairman, no matter what his political or philosophical bias happened to be. The economic and political status of the District has been in a state of flux many years. Complex problems have cropped up at every hand. It would have taken a Solomon to have produced solutions to all of them. JOHN McMILLAN has given the business of the District his best efforts for many years. Many have not agreed with his judgment, many have opposed him, but I do not think anyone doubts that he has acted in good conscience and taken his duties seriously.

As a representative of rural America and also the legislative overseer of a part of America which has had to bring many of its day-to-day administrative responsibilities to Congress, JOHN McMILLAN can conclude his career with the assurance that he has carried great burdens and has tried to act constructively in two most demanding legislative areas. He has been a devoted and conscientious Congressman. He is a great American and his service will long be remembered.

in this House. As the Representative of a great State, the State if not the district in which my wife was born, both Mary and I join in wishing JOHN and his lovely wife, Margaret, a happy and fruitful future. The McMillans will always have a place in our regard and affection and in those of the Members of this body.

LET THEM EAT BOMBS

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, since June of 1970, there has been debate in this Chamber over whether or not it has been an American practice to bomb and destroy the villages of Laos.

Additional evidence on the subject was presented in an eyewitness account by John Everingham appearing in this month's issue of the Washington Monthly. The article follows:

LET THEM EAT BOMBS

(By John Everingham)

(AUTHOR'S NOTE.—From March, 1968, to May, 1972, I made seven treks to the jungled villages of Long Pot District in north central Laos. The district is located approximately 32 miles to the northwest of Long Cheng, headquarters for General Vang Pao's American-trained army, and 30 air miles to the southwest of the now deserted Plain of Jars.

In 1968, Long Pot was made up of slightly less than 2,000 people living in 11 separate villages. Five of these were populated by the Meo clan, five by the Hill Lao, and one by the people of the Mekong River lowlands. Long Pot is the name of the district and also the name of the Meo village serving as district headquarters.)

MARCH 1968

It was a three-day walk to Long Pot village from the nearest motor road. When I first arrived, I saw clusters of thatch and bamboo houses gripping the sides of a man-scraped ridge. The cries of small children scampering on the rust-colored clay mingled with the grunts and squeals of fat pigs rooting in the underbrush. It was a peaceful scene.

I was shown to the home of the district chief. He was a short, vigorous man in his late fifties, with a high forehead and the melancholy dignity of a senior statesman. Gair Su Yang wore loose black pants of traditional Meo cut and a U.S. military fatigue jacket; he wore no shoes.

According to Gair Su Yang, the first helicopter landed in Long Pot in 1960. The pilots were American, but a Meo officer climbed out to talk with him. The officer spoke of an alliance between the Americans and a Meo colonel of the Royal Lao Army named Yang Pao. He said that American officials had made a pact with Vang Pao, promising to build for the Meo their own army and independent state in the mountains. They guaranteed that the tribesman would not fall under the control of either faction of lowland Lao then girding for civil war. The officer painted a picture of future prosperity for the Meo. All they had to do was become anti-communist, helping the Americans to fight the Pathet Lao revolutionaries controlling sections of Laos' northern provinces.

One of the problems that the people of Long Pot had in accepting the deal was that they were not sure who Vang Pao was. But there was a more basic problem—though

Gair Su Yang did not inform me of it until sometime later: "If we joined the alliance, the Pathet Lao would have become our enemy and would have threatened our village. . . . I told him that Long Pot would not join Vang Pao and the Americans." According to Gair Su Yang, the officer then became angry and threatened that Vang Pao and the Americans considered those not friends to be enemies, and "enemy villages would be attacked and captured by Vang Pao's men."

"We couldn't do anything," Gair Su Yang later contended, pointing out that only fear of a helicopter-load of soldiers descending upon Long Pot forced him to accept involvement in the war venture.

By the end of 1960, every man in Long Pot village had received an M-1 rifle or carbine. Many had been flown to Long Cheng for three to four months' training by U.S. soldiers. (These were probably U.S. Special Forces, whom it was common to see in small up-country towns of Laos until 1968-69. Thereafter CIA "civilians" were used to train Vang Pao's army.) Long Pot's men were then given rank in irregular battalion 209.

Long Pot had been militarized in defense of "Meoland" nearly eight years when I first visited. It had not, however, gone to war. The M-1s were used for shooting squirrels and birds. Men, women, and children slashed, burned, and planted to reap harvests of rice, corn, and, of course, the opium poppy. Opium was the main cash crop, which from 1960 onwards had been bought by Meo soldiers and transported both by pony caravan and American-piloted Air America helicopters from Long Cheng.

OCTOBER 1970

During the summer of 1969, the Bureau of Public Roads, Laos Division (an arm of USAID), opened war-abandoned Route 13 linking the administrative capital of Vientiane with the royal capital at Luang Prabang. The new road put Long Pot only a half-day walk from motor transport. A companion and myself traveled up Route 13 by motorcycle and walked the rest of the way to Long Pot village. As we arrived, 20 teenage boys in U.S. army uniforms, dragging M-1 carbines and rifles often too big for them, paced through mock-military maneuvers, periodically driving to the ground in a half-hearted manner that would have gotten them killed if bullets had really been flying. A few days earlier, they had returned by helicopter from Long Cheng. There, they said, U.S. soldiers had put them through three months of military training. Another helicopter would arrive that afternoon, they said, and take them off to Moung Soui district, about 30 miles to the northeast, where the Pathet Lao were in the midst of attacking and taking the town.

The boys' eyes revealed their fear and demoralization as they talked about the coming helicopter ride and their destination. And as we all waited, bombs could be heard peppering the hills in the distance, in the direction of Moung Soui. The bomb blasts, though 15 to 20 miles away, shook the hill under our feet and shattered the young soldier's nerve. Several mothers were crying as they fussed over their soldier-boys; lucky charms were stuffed into baggy pockets. District Chief Gair Su Yang was at the center of the gathering handing out new U.S. army uniforms, pep-talking his recruits. But Gair Su Yang's voice was flecked with anger and did nothing to ease the funeral atmosphere.

No, said every boy I asked, they didn't want to go to fight the Pathet Lao. They said their village headmen had chosen them; they must go. And they went. Early next morning, I ran out from breakfast in Gair Su Yang's house as a helicopter finally whoop-whooped in to land. "Air America" was clearly printed down the side of the silver and blue craft.

Boys clambered aboard. The helicopter rose and swept away toward Moung Soui. In three swift trips, 20 village boys were gone. None ever came home again—except for one. His body was returned for burial 12 months later.

Tong Ouie is a village of Hill Lao people about an hour's walk from Long Pot village. The Hill Lao are a less prosperous, less colorful race who share the mountains with the Meo. But such distinctions are obscured in khaki. Early in 1970, Long Cheng demanded men from Tong Ouie to boost the falling Meo forces. The headmen recounted the story bitterly: he had first refused to send a single man up to Long Pot village to fill out the district's quota. "The Americans are crazy. So is Vang Pao. They send more and more men against the Pathet Lao each year and they all get killed. Why should our people fight and die for the Meo or the Americans?"

It was after dinner; we lounged on the springy bamboo floor of the headman's house, raised by stilts from the ground. The outrage weighed heavy in him as he told his story. "American soldiers" had arrived in his village soon after he failed to send the men to Long Pot's helicopter pad. (The "American soldiers" he spoke of were actually CIA-trained Meo. In local usage, soldiers from Long Cheng are often called, or call themselves, "American soldiers.") They had come fully armed from Tam Son military garrison 10 miles to the east. The headman described carefully how the soldiers offered him a new chance to choose four men for his quota of conscripts. If he would not, they would seize whomever they could find. He had no choice, he said bitterly, and told how four of the miserable young soldiers I had seen helicoptered off to Moung Soui were his own boys.

Back in Long Pot village, Gair Su Yang had invited us to "stay as long as you like; there is plenty of rice." The rice was stacked bag-on-bag in one corner of the house. It had been dropped to the village by USAID supply planes under the guise of providing rice for refugees.

One of the original promises the CIA had made to Vang Pao in 1960 was to air-drop rice to feed the families of every soldier in the new army, Gair Su Yang said. And since Long Pot—despite its unwillingness—was supplying boys for the army, USAID planes dropped the half-filled bags (to keep them from breaking) to the village every month. Many families had no other means of support since their men had been drafted. And a constant supply of American rice for two years had destroyed many of the villagers' incentive to plant any themselves.

AUGUST 1971

Seven hours slogging through the mud along wet-season tracks brought Alfred McCoy and myself into Long Pot and to Gair Su Yang's guest bed. I was guiding McCoy, another American writer, to the village to study the CIA's role in the opium trade. [McCoy's book, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, is being published this month by Harper and Row.] Pathet Lao guerrilla bands were in the hills north of the village, waiting out the end of the rains. In the year since I had last been in the area, Lao advances had put them in control of the 30 miles of territory from Moung Soui down to Long Pot's northern hills. With the Pathet Lao had come the bombing. The people of Long Pot were afraid to walk even 400 yards from their village. Faced with a CIA-army expansion, the Pathet Lao moved slowly onto the offensive. With the war threatening to burst through their gates, tribesmen and families were fearful.

The Pathet Lao had the Vang Pao-CIA army against the wall. What remained of the army was clinging to perhaps a fourth of the territory it had held in the mid-sixties, and as it continued to pull back, American aircraft evacuated the civilians to the foothills.

District Chief Gair Su Yang had regularly traveled to Long Cheng for conferences with both American and Meo officers. He had flown to forward bases and to the Plain of Jars. He had seen the war approach until its shadow hung over his own village. He was desperate. Soldiers were dying faster than they could be trained. Demands from Long Cheng became more persistent and more threatening. Long Pot must send more men.

"Of the 60 I had to send to the army in 1970, 12 were dead by the end of the year. Then this year they said I must send all our 14-year-olds. Last year they wanted only 15-year-olds; I sent many and they got killed. We have only 60 men left in the village, and we need them here. I refused to send more."

Gair Su Yang said officials from Long Cheng had radioed and threatened, "no men, no rice." The families with men already sent to the army depended upon continuation of American-dropped rice. But Gair Su Yang refused again, he said. "Fourteen is too young to be a soldier, and we need them here in the village." The last rice was dropped to the village in February. In March, the Pathet Lao entered the northern part of the district. Villagers fled to the forest to avoid the bombing. In hiding, they became desperate for rice, but continued radio calls to Long Cheng brought the same response: "no men, no rice."

Hunger first hit the families whose men had been drafted. It next spread to three villages of refugee Hill Lao who had deserted their huts during the Pathet Lao occupation of the northern part of the district and had come to camp at Long Pot village. Wealthier families who had shared their grain were next, and by the time McCoy and I arrived there was no rice. We ate bland corn meal grown to feed the livestock. The pigs outside fended for themselves and became thin. There was little meat to be had.

Crowding Gair Su Yang's mid-floor fire, nine village headmen gathered on our second day. They stamped their feet, chanted, and spoke defiantly against Vang Pao and the Americans in Long Cheng. They unanimously passed a resolution to buy what rice they could afford and then to go hungry if necessary; they would send no more men to the army.

The USAID official coordinating rice deliveries in the Long Pot area worked out of Ban Son, a town 35 miles to the south. I met him a few months later and he said that he personally reviewed each decision to drop or not drop rice. To find who was responsible back in Long Cheng, I asked the radio operator in Long Pot. Meo officers, he said, pass-orders over the radio, though sometimes he had to wait for decisions until these officers conferred with Americans. "Americans," he said, "are the bosses.")

Fear motivates as well as hunger. Long Pot's families had stripped their homes and fled south to the refugee settlements. The hungry Hill Lao refugees would not return to their villages and rice fields, a two-hour walk to the north, even though the Pathet Lao had withdrawn. Gair Su Yang spoke about the fear breaking out in his own village. There were tears in his eyes and I noted that his hair, barely speckled with gray when I had first met him in 1968, was now a silver color.

"It's the bombs. Every village north of here has been bombed. Every village. From here to Moung Soui, from here to the Plain of Jars. When bombs haven't blown the houses up they have burned them down. There are huge craters in the villages. Many people have died."

He shaped the biggest crater he could manage with his arms, then swooped them low to simulate an attacking plane. "Near

here the villages were bombed, too. Phou Miang was bombed this year. Very near us here. Eleven bombs exploded in the village and one that did not go off is still there."

OCTOBER 1971

After our August trip to Long Pot, McCoy had complained to USAID officials in Vientiane that Long Pot's rice supply had been cut off. Within a week of McCoy's complaints to the U.S. Embassy, Long Pot was again receiving airdrops of rice. An American-trained Meo medic was helicoptered in to set up a small dispensary for the district. Yet on my return to the village in October, people were still without sufficient food. The normal USAID monthly ration—supplied to everyone who really needed it, according to the American in charge of the program—was 15 kilograms (33 pounds) per person. People in Long Pot were receiving only five kilograms (11 pounds), even though a "concerned" USAID officer in Ban Son had personally listened to the pleas of Gair Su Yang. Over a three-day period I compiled a list of every hungry family in the district. I later presented the findings to the refugee relief division of USAID in Vientiane. Nothing was done.

As Gair Su Yang recounted it, the village of Phou Miang, about 10 miles north of Long Pot, lay destroyed by bombs. My second attempt to reach the site went without incident. (A similar trip in August proved impossible when Meo soldiers fired at us with automatic rifles.) The houses of Phou Miang had been few and far apart, and this had saved it from complete destruction. Many more than Gair Su Yang's figure of 11 bombs had been dropped among the houses.

Craters were wide and shallow, indicating the bombs had been mounted with two-yard-long rods to make them explode above the ground. With the rods on their noses the bombs spread their shrapnel over a greater distance—they became anti-personnel bombs. They were accompanied by what my guide called "the bomb that burns everything."

DECEMBER 1971

It was mid-December, Meo Lunar New Year, when I last saw Gair Su Yang in Long Pot. He apologized that the festivities would not be as gay as in past years. Many families could not even offer a pig for sacrifice and feasting. In his 60 years he could not remember such poverty in the village. Nevertheless, unmarried girls adorned themselves with richly colored tunics and trousers, and with finely crafted silver rings around their necks. Atop a grassy hillock they tossed ceremonial cloth balls with boys from distant villages, part of the mass courtship game of swapping partners, compliments, and songs.

Gair Su Yang was more apprehensive than ever. The rains were over and the tracks dry. It was the time of the year for Pathet Lao guerrillas to attack the Vang Pao army outposts. Helicopters had recently landed 30 irregulars and 30 Royal Lao army soldiers in Long Pot. They had erected fortifications 400 yards outside the village limits. "Now," said Gair Su Yang, "The Pathet Lao won't be able to just walk into the village and take it. They'll have to clear out the soldiers first. And then the planes will bomb us." Rice denial, he said, was only one means, and not the most effective, that the Americans had to push his people to fight the Pathet Lao. The thought of bombs raining on a man's family would keep him fighting when nothing else would. For any village, Gair Su Yang said, falling behind Pathet Lao lines would mean devastation from the sky.

"To keep away the bombs we must keep away the Pathet Lao. And that's what the Americans want." But, said Gair Su Yang, if the Pathet Lao were to come to his village the people would not fight. "The villagers at Phou Miang fought to keep the Pathet Lao

away. They lost; the planes leveled their village anyway. We won't fight. We will slip out the back way and go to the refugee camps."

FEBRUARY 1972

I made my way by motorboat and sampan into Pak Sah village, 17 miles southeast of the royal capital, Luang Prabang. Like Long Pot, Pak Sah was perched on the brink of the free-fire zone blanketing Pathet Lao territory; I had come to get photographs of its predicament. Five minutes' walk outside Pak Sah I found myself face to face with two Pathet Lao soldiers. Arrested and then marched to the east, I spent the next 29 days in "liberated territory." For the first four days I was held at gunpoint, kept in jail, and branded a "professional bomb dropper." Eventually I was sent to a small, jungle camp 20 miles west of the Plain of Jars and held for two weeks while my story and credentials were checked. The camp was near Muong Soui, the destination of the boy soldiers I had watched helicoptered out of Long Pot in 1970.

"Every village north of here has been bombed," Gair Su Yang had told me, and it seemed true. During my 29 days with the Pathet Lao I saw not a single village standing in the open. All human activity had gone underground or into the security of the forest. Though a large portion of the province had chosen to leave for the U.S.-run refugee camps, many had opted to remain. I saw nine different communities making a living in the shelter of the deep jungle. People from one village, Par Kheng, were living in caves.

While I was still thought to be a pilot, angry villagers yelled at me that American and Royal Lao air force bombers had been dropping explosives on them since 1967. Every day, T-28 bombers dumped aluminum canisters filled with anti-personnel bomblets into the protective canopy of vegetation. The six-foot containers would open as they fell and spew out more than 100 grenade-sized ball-bearing filled bomblets which spread over a sizeable area. Any person outside when the bomblet went off had little chance of escaping alive. The T-28s would saturate as much forest as possible with their six-canister loads and return to home base for more. Once an attack by three T-28s found the camp at which I was being held. Soldiers, civilians, and I jammed our bodies into one of the ever-present tunnel shelters and escaped with our lives.

I was finally sent back on the same route along which I had been marched into the "liberated zone." The Pathet Lao government was satisfied that I probably was a photo-journalist. I entered Luang Prabang with a personal appreciation of the terror in Gair Su Yang's voice as he tried to describe the zone of destruction he feared would envelop Long Pot.

MAY 1972

"Nobody lives there," said the Royal Lao soldiers as I looked eastward from Route 13 towards Long Pot District. They found it queer that I should even stop and ask about Long Pot. They did not know which tracks were mined. Their attitude didn't help my sense of purpose—still, I had to get there. Early in January, a Western traveler had somehow managed to return from a frightening trip to Phou Khoun, about 10 miles northeast of Long Pot. He claimed he had taken a photograph of a huge mushroom cloud rising from behind a hill after three planes had attacked a village that soldiers along the road had called "Long Pot." In February, while still detained by the Pathet Lao, I had been told by an officer named Khamming, who had only recently returned from Long Pot, that the district was under Pathet Lao control but that the village had been bombed to "black stumps and scorched earth."

I took my chances, striking off on one of the approaches I knew best. With the exception of nearly stepping on a mine on my return journey (fortunately it had been half-unearthed by the spring rains), I made the trip without trouble. What I found, however, more than matched the worst predictions and reports of Long Pot's fate. I wandered alone over the scorched hilltop where Gair Su Yang's home had stood. Ash and a few charred poles, a few pieces of metal plate and utensils were all that was left.

A single house somehow remained erect on the most prominent hill. It stood like a tombstone in memory of Long Pot's death, though with most of its walls blown away. It hardly promised to remain long.

The village's ruins had been deserted more than four months, but in that one remaining house I found Gair Su Yang's wife and his second son, Chao Cho. They had returned to the village with about 10 others to search for lost cattle and buffalo. Any animals they found would be taken south to the refugee camps, their new homes. Chao Cho told of the bombing of Long Pot. The Pathet Lao offensive had swept south, by-passing the village to get at the military garrison from Long Cheng. The Pathet Lao had the 30 Long Cheng irregulars and 30 Royal Lao regulars on the run within an hour. Caught behind Pathet Lao lines and fearful of the bombing that was sure to come, Long Pot's families fled to the forest.

Old Var Lur, the village's most respected medium, whom I had often photographed during his incantations, had returned from the forest late one day to feed the pigs and chickens. His wife and a Hill Lao man were with him. While they were in the village a T-28 spotted them, attacked, and dropped cluster bombs (CBUs). All three were killed trying to get inside Var Lur's house. The village was finished off with napalm, fragmentation bombs, and more CBUs the following few days, Chao Cho said.

Chao Cho and his friends said that most of the bombs were dropped by the propeller-driven T-28s, but, they said, jets bombed on some days, and the big crater in the middle of one cluster of Long Pot's houses was from a bomb released by a jet.

In Ban Nam Phak, a Hill Lao village and the biggest settlement in the district, 14 people had been killed by CPUs, according to Chao Cho. That had been the first village bombed, apparently before the inhabitants had had time to evacuate. After that, Chao Cho, said, the whole of Ban Nam Phak fled into the forest and joined the Pathet Lao. The village itself had subsequently been razed clean.

According to Chao Cho, the people of Long Pot never saw the Pathet Lao, who had passed the village and continued south in pursuit of the fleeing soldiers from Long Cheng. Nobody had heard of any Pathet Lao being killed by the bombing.

In five days I traveled to 10 of 11 villages in the district. All had been destroyed. A few people at Long Pot village assured me that the 11th had also been razed. Tong Ouie, whose headman had been so enraged at the kidnap-drafting of his men, was in cinders. At Ban Tam Geo, charred two-by-fours stood at attention before a dozen large craters.

People from two of the 11 villages had fled north into Pathet Lao territory. Those from the nine others, including Gair Su Yang and his people, had fled south to the refugee centers. They would only come back to live in Long Pot, said Chao Cho, if the war finished and there were no more planes dropping bombs. Until then, they would live in refugee camps with the rest of the Meo people, who, according to the official American explanation, "are denied their homes by the presence of the Pathet Lao."

CONSTITUTION DAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1972

HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is heartwarming to find many high school students today showing great interest in the traditions of our country, because of the inspired leadership of certain teachers. One such individual is Mr. Oscar Baer who, through the years as an instructor at Madison High School in San Diego, has instilled patriotic love of country in the hearts and minds of many hundreds of his students, some of whom have won Freedoms Foundation Awards for their activities.

I was recently privileged to participate in a program built around the framing of the Constitution and witnessed a dramatic recreation of the turbulent days when our Constitution was being hammered out. The students of Mr. Baer's class wrote and acted in the dramatization and it was a very live and moving pageant indeed. A portion of the program included reading of a statement made by the students on Constitution Day, September 17, 1972.

I include in the RECORD as a portion of my remarks the statement as written by students of Mr. Oscar Baer's social studies classes:

CONSTITUTION DAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1972

Today the Constitution is 185 years old. Born out of the desire to include the 13 colonies into a family of states the Constitution emerged out of a series of compromises as the solid foundation upon which to build One Nation, under God, indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all.

We celebrate this birthday of our Constitution adopted in its final form at Independence Hall, Philadelphia September 17, 1787, even though there were apprehensions and misgivings then that it would or could be ratified by the 9 states needed for final adoption.

Today we celebrate this birthday of our Constitution amidst a deluge of rising criticism from both home and abroad.

To critics who say America is in a very, very bad way and engaged in our decline and fall, we look around us and reply:

It's about time to stand up and say what is good about America.

We could point out our constantly improving physical health and lengthening span of life, our concern for the welfare of others, our toleration of differences and our inviolable respect for human dignity.

We could suggest our supposedly "decadent" people govern by the secret ballot rather than the secret police.

And our legislative assemblies recognize free discussion and group decision rather than submission to arbitrary power.

We have more young people in high schools and colleges, more musical and literary organizations, greater distribution of the printed and spoken word than any other country.

We alone of all nations fought as free men in two world wars and asked no indemnities, no acquisition of territory, no domination over other people, we asked only to remain free and to assure for others their own freedom of choice.

On this 185th birthday of the United States we look through the open window of freedom kept open by our Constitution. On this 185th anniversary of the Constitution we proudly salute our Constitution of the United States of America.

THE BYELORUSSIANS OF NORTH AMERICA REAFFIRM THEIR CONTINUED DEDICATION TO A FREE AND INDEPENDENT BYELORUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, we are all highly aware of the courage, fidelity, and dedication to the principles of representative democracy manifested by the long struggle and pioneering efforts of the Byelorussian people. In a recent communique that I received from Dr. Roger Horoshko, president of the Byelorussian-American Association, Inc., he advised me of the resolution unanimously adopted by the participants of the 10th convention of Byelorussians of North America held in Toronto, Canada, on September 2-3, 1972, which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas Russian rule over Byelorussia—first forcibly annexed by Muscovy in 1772 and 1793—was re-established by force of Bolshevik arms through destruction of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic, which had been proclaimed independent on March 25, 1918;

Whereas the Soviet Byelorussian government, including its spokesmen in the United Nations, does not represent the will of the Byelorussian people, but constitutes a docile instrument of Russian imperialism and propaganda;

Whereas the wealth of the Byelorussian land is being siphoned off by the central Soviet government to finance Russian expansionist schemes throughout the world (with Byelorussian territories partitioned by Moscow in a political game between herself and Byelorussia's neighbors);

Whereas the Communist Party in Byelorussia, under the subterfuge of the so-called merging of nations, conducts an intensive campaign of Russification and discrimination against Byelorussian culture;

Whereas many Byelorussian patriots in Byelorussia, especially among the young and the intelligentsia, do their utmost to defend and develop Byelorussian national interests,

Therefore we the Byelorussians of Canada and the United States of America, gathered at the 10th biennial convention of Byelorussians of North America in the great city of Toronto, Canada, on September 2-3, 1972, to commemorate the 90th birthday of two of the foremost Byelorussian poets and national leaders, Janka Kupala (murdered in Moscow in 1942) and Jakub Kolas (d. 1956), as well as to mark the 450th anniversary of printing in Byelorussia, do unanimously resolve

To continue the struggle for re-establishment of a free and independent Byelorussian Democratic Republic;

To encourage in Soviet Byelorussia manifest trends toward liberalization, extension of civil rights, and cultural freedom;

To expose economic exploitation and Russification of Byelorussia, now being contin-

ued under the smoke screen of the 50th anniversary of Soviet federation;

To preserve in our own midst, along with Canadian and American values, our Byelorussian heritage—language, history, traditions, and the concern for the well-being of the entire Byelorussian nation;

To support any resistance among the Byelorussian people in the Soviet Union directed toward the restitution of Byelorussia's territorial integrity and free development of material and cultural values.

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America, as a nation comprised of the heritage of all people of all nations, many of whom are descendants of, or have personally experienced oppression and tyranny in foreign lands, is deeply sympathetic to the plight of the Byelorussians. Their cause of equality and justice has been kept alive and vibrant by many Americans. I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution that the Byelorussian-American Association, Inc., has made to this noble effort over these many, many years and participate with you, through this historic journal of Congress in national recognition of the officers, directors, and members of this highly dedicated organization of our leading citizens of Byelorussian heritage who are in the vanguard of support in this manifestation of loyalty and continued encouragement to the Byelorussians of the U.S.S.R. The roster of the officers and directors of the Byelorussian-American Association is as follows:

Executive Committee: Dr. Roger Horoshko, President; Walter Stankovich, Vice-President; Basil M. Pleskacz, Vice-President; Vlad Kurylo, Vice-President; Dr. Alla Orsa Romano, Secretary; Miss Raisa Stankovich, Secretary; and Branislau Danilovich, Treasurer.

Members: Walter Duniec, George Mazuro, Alexander Mickievich, Andrej Streczyn, and Michael Tulejko.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed pleased to join with our fellow citizens of Byelorussian ancestry in this annual observance and renewed encouragement to Soviet Byelorussians in our mutual concern for their national independence and individual well being.

EMANUEL CELLER

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, long before I came to Congress—long before I ever thought I would be a Congressman—the name EMANUEL CELLER was very well known to me and to my law students. That name was, and is, intimately associated with several constitutional amendments, with antitrust laws, with legislative proposals of the greatest significance to church-state relations, with legislation essential to the administration of justice in our country, with all of the civil rights bills which, since Brown against Board of Education, have given hope to minorities in the United States.

I have served on the Judiciary Committee, chaired so devotedly by Congressman CELLER, since I came to Congress 2 years ago. I have seen this distinguished man in action, and I have the highest respect for him.

MANNY CELLER is a good man, an outstanding Congressman, who has served in this House for 50 years, and he will be missed by all of us.

I extend to Chairman CELLER warmest wishes for good health, for happiness, and for many, many years of continued vigor. He has left an indelible mark for justice on this House.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK MASS RALLY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a copy of the program for the 13th Captive Nations Week Mass Rally held in the Republic of China on July 20, 1972.

Included in the program were a message from President Nixon and the principal address delivered by our colleague, Congressman FLOYD SPENCE. Congressman SPENCE's speech was entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 31, 1972, and can be found on page 26127 of that issue.

Because of my long-standing concern for the fate of the people of the captive nations of the world and because I feel strongly that the messages included in this program of the Captive Nations Week Rally merit the attention of every Member of the Congress, I am asking unanimous consent that portions of the program be reprinted in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

The program follows:

MASS RALLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN SUPPORT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK AND FOR CONSOLIDATION OF FREE WORLD UNITY AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

PROGRAM

1. Patriotic Song by Taipei Children's Choir.
2. Opening Ceremony.
3. Fanfare.
4. The Chairman Ascends the Rostrum.
5. All Rise.
6. Singing of the National Anthem.
7. Three Bows to National Flag and Portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
8. Address by the Chairman.
9. Reading of President Chiang's Message.
10. Reading of President Nixon's Message (by Mr. William H. Gleysteen, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy).
- (Band Music.)
11. Address by Vice President Yen.
12. Address by Congressman Floyd D. Spence.
13. Reports by Freedom-Fighters.
- (Band Music.)
14. Announcements.
15. Songs by Taipei Children's Choir.
16. Shouting Slogans.
17. Fanfare.
18. Rally Closes.

DR. KU CHENG-KANG'S ADDRESS AT THE MASS RALLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN SUPPORT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, TAIPEI, JULY 20, 1972

Vice President Yen, Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: As people from all walks of life and representatives of all the civic bodies in this country are assembled in this mass rally today in support of the captive nations' struggle for freedom, we are aware that we have already devoted ourselves to this campaign for 12 years. We have held high the torch of free world support for the enslaved peoples inside the Iron Curtain in their quest for freedom. We have kept on urging those inside and outside the Iron Curtain who are unwilling to be Communists' slaves to rise in unity and fight together for freedom.

With the continuous development of our anti-slavery movement in the free world, the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain have also taken up the anti-Communist struggle: those who have fallen are followed by an endless column of brave successors. Examples of constant struggle include the liberalization movement in the Soviet Union, the campaign for independence in captive East European nations, and the anti-Communist and anti-tyranny struggle on the Chinese mainland. We firmly believe that the waves will keep on surging ahead and ultimately converge as a mighty torrent to crush Communist tyranny and bring about victory for freedom.

Unfortunately, this anti-slavery struggle has been adversely affected by President Nixon's announcement of his Chinese mainland tour a year ago and his subsequent visits to Peiping and Moscow earlier this year. The U.S. government advocates opposition to slavery but has followed a different policy in countering Communist aggression. Contrary to the lofty principle enunciated at the start of the "Captive Nations Week" years ago, Washington has been trying hard to effect reconciliation with Communist forces of enslavement. This attempt has started a gradual disintegration in the freedom camp and enabled the Communists to utilize the free world confusion for stepping-up their oppression at home and aggressive expansionist moves abroad. In view of man's in-born desire for survival in freedom and holding firmly to our stand for international justice as we seek world peace, we must awaken freedom-loving peoples from their slumber in this widespread appeasement world, consolidate free world unity, check the Communist forces of aggression and enslavement, positively support the enslaved peoples' anti-Communist and anti-tyranny struggle, and bring about an early victory of freedom over slavery.

Bent on enslaving all the people, international Communists are now utilizing certain free nations' wishful thinking about peace and willingness to arrive at solutions through appeasement. In each and every free area, the Communists are actively pushing plans of armed rebellion, vigorously carrying out infiltration and subversive activities, and launching an all-out peace offensive to disarm the entire free world spiritually. Recently the Russians are spreading their influence to the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the South Seas even as they hold peace talks with the United States and West European nations. Peiping is doing everything possible to develop nuclear weapons and get ready for hot wars as it continues with its smiling face diplomacy for the United States and certain other free nations. The Communists of Hanoi are in the midst of an all-out aggression of South Vietnam but are asking for resumption of Paris peace talks. Pyongyang is poised for another armed aggression of South Korea but is pretending readiness for talks with Seoul toward a so-called peaceful reunification. All these

are examples of double-edged tactics calling for alternative war and peace maneuvers. The Communists want free nations to fall into their peace talk trap because they can use negotiation as a cover for further aggressive moves as well as attempts to get what cannot be gained on the battlefield.

Unfortunately, leaders of certain free nations have followed policies of appeasement and compromise instead of hitting back hard at camouflaged Communist schemers. This has meant a retreat of free nations on the battlefield against slavery and aggression, created cracks in the free world anti-Communist unity, and seriously dampened the enslaved people's fighting spirit.

As mankind stands today on a crossroad of freedom or slavery, I must clearly and strongly point out a number of fundamental ideas that should be applied to our struggle against the Communists.

Firstly, freedom can never coexist with slavery. No society can remain half free and half slave. This aphorism of Abraham Lincoln aptly underlines the truth of the struggle of freedom against slavery. Unless enslaved people are given freedom, those who are free now cannot hope to preserve their freedom in security. In other words, if we are to assure freedom for free people, we must first of all restore freedom to the enslaved. We must not allow slavery to exist. We definitely must not allow any more free people to be enslaved.

Secondly, struggle against slavery cannot be in the form of negotiation, because negotiation is used by the Communists as a way of struggle to impair freedom camp unity, step up infiltration, dampen civilian and military morale, and drive toward complete subversion. In view of this Communist scheme behind negotiation, free nations must insist on fight for freedom and active opposition to slavery as their first and foremost conditions.

Thirdly, man's freedom and world peace can be protected only when all systems of slavery are destroyed. The Communist crime of enslavement not only is cruelly hampering man's freedom but also constitutes a serious threat to world peace. Elimination of slavery must be the primary goal of our struggle to gain freedom for mankind and establish lasting peace for the world. Only when all the peoples are truly free of Communist yokes can the world expect peace to last.

With these principles in our minds, we must continue our fight in a number of ways.

We must call upon the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain to struggle on vigorously and resolutely against slavery and for freedom. They must oppose all Communist atrocities that accompany class struggle and liquidation. They must oppose all Communist tyranny and support freedom of residence, freedom of change of residence, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of association and freedom of religious belief. Intellectuals must fight against the Communist control over their thinking and against the rustication policy that drives them to rural areas for labor and reform. Young people must fight for the freedom of seeking knowledge, of schooling and of academic pursuit. They must oppose all the despotic Communist measures for farmers, such as confiscation of lands and herding of people into communes. Farmers should fight for title to the land they cultivate and for the right to reap and enjoy the fruit of their labor. The people must oppose slave labor and reform through labor. Workers must fight for the freedom to choose occupation and have leisure for their own enjoyment. The people must oppose Communist shooting of freedom-seekers and fight for free exchange of visits.

Next, we must call upon all the free nations, especially the United States that leads the free world, to suspend immediately all its superpower secret talks with Moscow and

Peiping. No free nation should take steps that can only hurt free world interest and fan up the totalitarian Communists' aggressive ambition, thereby dooming the enslaved people to perpetual enslavement and causing those who are now free to lose their freedom.

We must appeal to the United States and all the free nations, to fulfill their commitment concerning support for the enslaved peoples' struggle for their fight to destroy slavery and gain freedom. Encouragement should be provided for these people's further revolutionary struggle against Communism and tyranny. Freedom-seekers from behind the Iron Curtain should be given political asylum and assured of occupation, schooling and freedom of living.

We call on all the free nations and freedom-loving peoples to jointly reproach and severely sanction the Communists for their roles in all the skyjacking, kidnaping, assassination, massacre, dope-trafficking and other heinous terrorist activities. Steps must be taken to protect social order and people's security.

We call on the United States and other free nations to note that the Republic of Vietnam's war to defend its freedom and independence has to do not only with the future of Vietnam itself but also with the fate of the entire Southeast Asia and Pacific region. We support America's decision to bomb North Vietnam and blockade Haiphong and other Communist harbors. The U.S. government and all the allies fighting in Vietnam should take immediate effective steps to help Saigon recover all the areas that have fallen into Viet Cong hands. When talking with the Vietnamese Communists, the United States must not retreat from its stand and agree to a Communist proposal for coalition government with Saigon.

Furthermore, we must call upon all the freedom-loving nations and people of the world to unite strongly together under the lofty banner of opposition to slavery and protection for freedom. A truly strong united battlefield against the Communists must be formed throughout the world. Helping hands must be actively extended to the enslaved peoples. An unflinching fight must be waged against the Communist slave masters. We are making this appeal because consolidation of free world unity is our most sacred mission today and cannot be neglected in our fight to destroy slavery and assure freedom. This is indeed our historical mission and must be carried out thoroughly.

Lastly we must appeal to all our compatriots at home and abroad that in this great struggle to decide man's whole future, we of the Republic of China must closely follow President Chiang's leadership, unite all the anti-Communist and anti-tyranny forces at home and abroad and on the Chinese mainland, destroy the most wicked Maoist regime, restore freedom to our 700 million enslaved countrymen, unite with all the forces of freedom and justice in the world, and jointly strive to give freedom back to the one billion others still shut behind the Iron Curtain.

PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S MESSAGE TO THE MASS RALLY SUPPORTING CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, JULY 20, 1972

Support of the people behind the Iron Curtain in their efforts to win freedom has become a principal movement and part of the movement has been carried out and expanded through the years. It has reinforced the courage of the broad masses of the enslaved people in their resistance to tyranny and in their struggle for survival, and has also strengthened the unity among the world's forces of righteousness.

In recent years, some democratic countries have attempted to open the Iron Curtain through negotiations and to reduce tension through conciliation. Such attempts have served only to promote an international

atmosphere of appeasement. The Communist bloc took advantage of this opportunity to launch a smiling campaign and step up its united front activities with a view to undermining the unity of the free world and to shattering the anti-Communist will of the free peoples. To negotiate with and attempt to conciliate with the Communist bloc is tantamount to asking the tiger to give up his skin or inviting the wolf into one's house. At a time when the world is in chaos, when people are confused and when enemies cannot be distinguished from friends, we must adhere to the spirit of self-reliance with vigor and the conviction that we are masters of our own fate. We must combine the will and the strength of our compatriots at home and abroad on the one hand and on the other strengthen our ties with the international forces of righteousness so as to fortify our position as an unshakable pillar in a turbulent stream and consolidate our anti-Communist defenses.

History proves that permanent peace is possible only when mankind has obtained freedom. The world cannot have real peace and security when half of mankind is free and the other half remains enslaved. The idea that Communist aggression can be stopped by negotiations can only extinguish the light of hope for the enslaved peoples. The international appeasers have now fallen into the trap set by the Communists in their efforts to Communize the world. However, the world situation will in the natural course of events change from the chaotic to the orderly and people will gradually eschew cowardice and regain their courage. The footsteps of the international appeasers cannot possibly continue to follow the present direction for long. I believe we can expedite this change by raising our shining banner of "uniting with all free nations against Communist slavery." The various activities conducted by our people in support of Captive Nations Week will raise the tides of freedom ever higher and make an important contribution to the safeguard of peace and security of mankind.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK PROCLAMATION

The cause of human rights and personal dignity remains a universal aspiration. Yet, in much of the world, the struggle for freedom and independence continues. It is appropriate, therefore, that we who value our own precious heritage should manifest our sympathy and understanding for those to whom these benefits are denied. The eighty-sixth Congress on July 17, 1959, by a Joint Resolution, authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week of July in each year as Captive Nations Week in support of this sentiment.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 16, 1972, as Captive Nations Week.

I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to give renewed devotion to the just aspirations of all peoples for self-determination and human liberty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-seventh.

VICE PRESIDENT YEN CHIA-KAN'S ADDRESS AT THE MASS RALLY SUPPORTING THE CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, TAIPEI, JULY 20, 1972

Mr. Chairman, Honorary Guests, Freedom-Seekers, Ladies and Gentlemen: To support the "Captive Nations Week" Movement and strike back at international appeasement, we people from the various circles in this country are gathered here today to strengthen "consolidation of free world

unity against Red aggression." We are to intensify the anti-Communist vigilance of all free nations and rouse the international appeasers from their delirious dream that peace might be gained the way a tiger might be talked into giving up its hide. Together we shall struggle in unity to pull asunder the Iron Curtain and free all the enslaved people. This rally is of the utmost great timely significance.

When the "Captive Nations Week" was started in the United States 13 years ago, the Republic of China was the first to respond with all-out support. Our annual observation has been closely tied in with the World Freedom Day campaign on January 23 every year. In conjunction with member units of the World Anti-Communist League and Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League the effect has been maximized. People behind the Iron Curtain have received enormous encouragement for struggle to assure survival and gain freedom. Unfortunately, just as the struggles against tyranny were spreading behind the Iron Curtain, Communist violence received encouragement from international appeasement. The world remains what it was half free and half slave. The enslaved people's sufferings are being prolonged and the entire free world is subjected to serious threats of Communist subversion. Our hearts, therefore, are filled with agony and anger as we struggle in support of the "Captive Nations Week" Movement.

The international society that we witness today is in a confused state that cannot tell right from wrong and friend from foe. This is an age in which the virtuous give way to the wicked. However, we are confident that the quest for freedom and respect for righteousness are man's innate nature and that the unchanging iron rule of history, irrespective of time and place, condemns tyranny to destruction and aggression to defeat. We are positive that the rampancy of appeasement and the raging of Communist violence are only temporary phenomena in this changing world and that, if only we turn our agony and anger into spiritual strength, freedom and justice will lead mankind to an ultimate victory over violence and evil. A bright and secure future will be awaiting us.

The vicious schemes and savage crimes of the Communists, especially those perpetuated by Peiping, are incompatible with the free world's respect for freedom, desire for peace and high regard for human rights. All attempts to turn these enemies into friends can instead of easing the tense world situation, only help the Communists apply further pressure on the people at home and with greater audacity commit their armed subversions abroad. I therefore wish to avail myself of this opportunity to call upon all the freedom-loving nations and individuals to discern the wicked characteristics of the Communists, check the world troubles at the source, immediately cast aside any wishful thinking about peaceful settlement with the Communists, and forthwith the foolery of appeasement that can only bring trouble to themselves, and together form a powerful anti-Communist front for the salvation of mankind and the world.

At the same time, I also want to remind my fellow countrymen at home and abroad that, in this highly unstable and confused world situation, we must understand the truth that "security or danger depends on one's being right or wrong, not on being strong or weak" and that "survival or downfall hinges on inner strength rather than on plurality." With this understanding we should faithfully follow President Chiang's instruction to maintain "self-respect and self-invigoration" and "calmness in the face of change." We must firmly uphold our anti-Communist stand, pool all our anti-Communist forces and, for the elimination of Red scourge and protection of freedom, gallantly shoulder our historical mission.

INFORMATION ON GASOLINE PRICES

HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the following information on gasoline prices in the RECORD. This information has been provided by my longtime friend and constituent, Mr. H. E. Rorschach of Tulsa, Okla.

[From the Tulsa Daily World, Oct. 2, 1972]

GASOLINE SURVEYED

HOUSTON.—"The Oil Daily's 100 cities survey last week placed domestic major brand gas service station regular grade gasoline prices at an average of 25.35 cents a gallon, exclusive of taxes.

A week before the average was 25.50 cents, a year ago 25.20.

The average dealer tankwagon price was 18.40 compared to 18.50 a week earlier and 17.45 cents a year earlier.

Following are additional comments made by Mr. H. E. Rorschach:

We need to direct attention of public to this situation 1920 no tax—Gas price at service stations, 25–30 cents; 52 years later, no increase by oil companies—all other items doubled or tripled or more. Oil companies capital reinvestment plowed back into more efficient equipment and transportation (product pipelines, refineries, etc.) responsible—but all we get is kicks from Kennedy and Proxmire. The real reason for gasoline prices at today's level is direct taxes—about 12–14 cents per gallon imposed by states and U.S. Congress.

Further evidence is submitted by Mr. Rorschach in the attached article by Mr. Robert G. Dunlop, chairman of the board of the Sun Oil Co.:

OIL PROFITS IN SQUEEZE BETWEEN HIGHER COSTS, DEPRESSED PRICES

The petroleum industry continued in the second quarter to be confronted by the paradox of weak prices in the face of a strong upward trend in demand for refined products.

Coupled with higher costs among which taxes are a notable example, this uncommon circumstance depressed earnings in the industry at a time when the economy generally was showing signs of new strength.

At the end of June, the average retail price of gasoline including excise taxes was down almost one cent per gallon, even though the average tax was up more than one-half of one cent per gallon, compared with levels a year earlier. In many areas, competitive pressures were holding prices well below Phase II ceilings.

In Sun's case, sales of refined products rose a solid 9 percent during the first half of the year, reaching 633,818 barrels a day. Natural gas sales were up 8.6 per cent to 1,557 million cubic feet per day. Yet, revenues derived principally from sales declined 4.8 per cent—from \$960,890,000 to \$914,161,000.

Contributing to the decline in revenues was the fact that the Company's gasoline prices were about two cents a gallon below the ceilings established by the freeze a year ago.

The fact that Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company delivered two ships in the first half of 1971, whereas no deliveries were made through June of this year, had an additional negative impact on revenues.

Net income for the first half declined 7.9 per cent from \$74,859,000 in 1971 to \$68,920,000, reflecting lower revenues plus proportionately higher costs.

To be sure, total costs and expenses declined 4.6 per cent to \$845,241,000, but the ratio of expenses to revenues was marginally higher. Running the business required 92.5 cents of each dollar of revenue in the first six months of this year, compared with 92.2 in 1971.

Operationally, crude oil refined at Sun's refineries rose 5.5 per cent to 506,719 barrels daily.

Synthetic crude produced for shipment by Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited rose 17.6 per cent to 49,477 barrels daily. Meanwhile, Sun's share of GCOS losses declined to \$305,000 as against \$2,729,000 at mid-year 1971.

While domestic crude oil production for the industry showed a 3.3 per cent decline, Sun showed a 2.3 per cent increase in U.S. production. Its world-wide production, at 370,523 barrels of crude and condensate daily, was less than one per cent below production a year earlier.

Noteworthy in considering these higher levels of operation is the fact that they were accomplished during a period when progress was being made in reducing operating costs. The results are a tribute to the dedication and skill of the Company's employees. Unfortunately, their efforts were frustrated by the lower market value of the products and increases in other elements of cost.

A VALUED MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, JOHN DENT is a ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor and certainly one of its most valued and dedicated. He is chairman of the General Subcommittee on Labor and has served with distinction in that capacity. He brings to all of our deliberations a unique quality of incisiveness and relevance and enjoys the respect of all his colleagues. One of the most accurate descriptions of JOHN DENT's public service I have heard was narrated by newscaster Joseph McCaffrey over a local radio station. The audience for that broadcast was obviously limited in terms of the full scope of JOHN DENT's activities, and I now include the text so a greater number might read these deserved remarks:

MEET THE MEMBER

Long ago, when it was not popular, when a trade imbalance was only a cloud as big as man's fist in the sky, Pennsylvania's John Dent was warning that we could not continue to have foreign imports driving American businesses into bankruptcy. Today the Pennsylvania Democrat has been proven right.

When the foreign aid appropriation bill was on the floor at the end of last year, the House listened to Congressman Dent, adopting his amendment that requires any and all United States foreign aid funds spent by South Vietnam for the purchase of iron and steel products to be spent on those manufactured or produced in the United States. This is the first such specific "Buy American" provision ever included in a foreign aid bill.

During the debate, Dent said: "If we have to continue with foreign aid, even though I believe we have more pressing domestic priorities, we should at least insure that those funds provide some economic benefit to the United States instead of accruing to

the benefit of our competitors. We now find ourselves in the awkward situation of providing our foreign friends with our money to use in competition against us. My amendment relates only to iron and steel products, but these are among our most basic and essential industries, and represent a good place to start this practice."

Mr. Dent joined with Republican Congressman John Saylor in this Congress to establish a non-deficit spending policy for the federal government. The two men coauthored a resolution prohibiting the appropriation and budgeting of funds in excess of expected revenue.

If accepted, it would prohibit Congress from authorizing or appropriating and the President from expending or budgeting any amount in excess of anticipated revenues from the ensuing fiscal year.

Said Mr. Dent, "In essence, this would return this country to a pay-as-you-go basis. The only deficit spending that could occur would be in the event actual revenue fell short of the predicted amount."

In the course of discussing his resolution, the Democratic House member from Westmoreland County said: "American wages are necessarily high because of public and private debts and debt services, as well as our standard of living, which increases the cost of government, production and purchases. In return, however, we have given a better standard of living to all Americans. We have reached the point where we are fast approaching a time when the inflation spiral is no longer triggered by profit taking and wage increases, but is in fact triggered by increased taxes which shrink the take home pay. The worker demands higher wages and the producer must necessarily raise prices . . . But as we increase the number of services available, additional revenues are required. This increases the public debt and the need for higher taxes to support the demands of government . . . It's a vicious circle."

Dent proposes to end it by putting a hat on government spending. But his chances for success in this Congress, at least, are not the best.

John Dent has been a member of the House since January 21, 1958, after long and outstanding service in both the Pennsylvania State House and Senate. In the Senate he was Democratic Floor Leader for 17 years.

Dent is a senior member of the House Committees on Education and Labor and House Administration and among the House leadership. He is also chairman of the powerful General Subcommittee on Labor. Virtually all national labor legislation has his fine imprint on it, and Dent has literally forged new federal laws regarding coal mine health and safety, black lung benefits, minimum wage extensions and increases, equal employment opportunity, anti-age discrimination in employment, vocational education and problems of the aging. We can also expect his innovative welfare and pension reform bill to soon emerge from his committee.

John Dent has been in the eye of the hurricane since he first came to Congress, and he is a veritable whirlwind of activity. He has brought the support of the Federal Government to his Western Pennsylvania district in a variety of public projects, such as urban renewal, housing, health and educational services, flood control, streets and highways, and a myriad of other services and facilities. In spite of his growing national stature and reputation, he makes it his business to "stay in touch" with his constituency and serve their needs.

John Dent is a busy and effective man. And you can usually find him in the front ranks of a progressive cause.

DISCOURAGING DRUG ABUSE FIGURES FROM THAILAND

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the distinguished chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Armed Forces Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Senator HUGHES, took the floor to warn of a growing national complacency over drugs in the military.

Senator HUGHES' remarks are well-founded, and he is to be commended for keeping this issue before the Congress and the Nation. For while the military drug problem is still very much with us, the country no longer seems interested in this tragedy which continues to discharge military drug users to the civilian sector of society.

In early 1971, a great wave of public concern swept the Nation following reports of widespread drug abuse among GI's in Vietnam. Reports were produced, proposals introduced, and the national commitment to conquer this problem seemed firm. In just a year and a half, however, this concern has dropped to almost nothing. The administration has declared that the military heroin epidemic is reversed, and the general public has lost interest. Even the press has relegated military drug stories to the back pages.

Unhappily, this indifference is unjustified. Thousands of detected drug users have been and continue to be released into civilian life without treatment. Few of these veterans then enter programs voluntarily. They disappear into the general population to enter the deadly cycle of addiction and crime.

The recent release of statistics showing a fivefold increase in detected heroin users among American Air Force personnel in Thailand creates a whole new dimension of this tragedy, and indicates that the military drug epidemic may not have been reversed, but merely transferred from one country to another along with our troops. These figures contradict earlier Defense Department statements of victory in the war against drugs. They alarmingly evidence that the military drug problem is still with us, and that hundreds more GI addicts will soon be discharged in need of treatment and rehabilitation.

The Department of Defense statistics show that a total of 7,161 Air Force personnel in Thailand were tested for drug use in August, with 178, or 2.5 percent testing positive. This figure was up from July, when only 0.5 percent tested positive, and up from the period from January 1 to July 1972, when a total of 25,662 men were tested, with only 196, or 0.7 percent showing positive. A specific breakdown was not available for July on the number of men tested, and the number of positives.

The Department of Defense had no figures available for Army, Navy, and Marine personnel serving in Thailand. However, while the percentage of total

troop strength in Thailand represented by the Air Force is classified information, the Defense Department does acknowledge that the "majority" of our personnel in Thailand are members of the Air Force.

The implications of these figures are unclear at the present time. Only the coming months will indicate whether a new and tragic trend has developed. What is clear is that drug abuse in the military will not easily go away. Significant steps have been taken by the Armed Forces to control drug abuse, but given the easy availability of heroin in Southeast Asia and the continuing presence of U.S. troops in Thailand, the potential for future addiction among American soldiers is strong.

The complacency which seems to have developed over military drug abuse in the press and in the population at large is thus totally unjustified. Thousands of detected drug users have already been released back into civilian life without adequate treatment. These new figures indicate that many more will follow.

These men should be rehabilitated before they are discharged even if this means an extension of service beyond scheduled separation. I hope that the Congress will make an effective drug treatment program one of its first orders of business. At stake are both the future of our GI's and the future health of the Nation.

GIRARD, OHIO HONORS POLICE CHIEF LEO R. MORAN

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 15, 1972, I had the pleasure of attending a testimonial dinner honoring Chief Leo R. Moran at the Mahoning Country Club in Girard, Ohio.

Leo Moran was appointed to the Girard Police Department as a special policeman in 1938-39 by Mayor John Cronin, and appointed as a regular policeman on April 19, 1940, by Mayor Alex Whiteford. He served in the U.S. Army from 1942-46, as a staff sergeant with the military police. After returning to the force as a patrolman he was made captain on October 15, 1958, and chief of police on October 6, 1960.

During his career with the police department he has attended numerous training schools, seminars, and special courses. He has also found time to be active in many worthwhile organizations. Among these are: Member and past president of the Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge No. 52; a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; a member of the Ohio State Association of Chiefs of Police; a member and past president of the Greater Youngstown Crime Clinic; one of the founders of the Area Police Association and also sponsor of 19 FBI seminars for area police officers.

Chief Moran is a member of: BPOE No.

1949, FOE No. 2172, American Legion Post 235, VFW Post 419, Girard Lions Club, Knights of Columbus, Saint Vincent de Paul. He was named Girard's Man of the Year 1959-60. The chief is well known for his wild game dinners and golf outings sponsored by the department. He is a life-long resident of Girard and attended St. Rose and Girard High Schools. His wife, Evelyn, died in 1962, and he has three children: Pat, age 23; Kathy, age 21; and Peggy, age 15.

The program for the testimonial dinner was as follows: Banquet cochairmen Anthony Vivo and Fred Faustino; toastmaster Senator Harry V. Meshel; invocation Rev. Reuben W. Rader; welcome Hon. Joseph M. Masternick, mayor of Girard; remarks Attorney Paul Burns; presentations Congressman CHARLES J. CARNEY, Mayor Masternick, Hon. Jack C. Hunter, mayor of Youngstown, and Representative Michael Delbane; response Chief Leo R. Moran; benediction Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert C. Fannon; principal speaker Phillip Richely, director of the Ohio Department of Transportation.

The members of the testimonial committee were: John Kruger, honorary chairman; cochairman Anthony Vivo and Fred Faustino; treasurer Betty Lamancusa, Fred Faustino; program Mike Zuppo, Ronnie Vince, Rita Prokay, Charles Lamancusa, Bessie Seidler; research Charles Lamancusa; publicity Bessie Seidler, Fred Faustino.

The members of the ticket committee were: Fred Faustino, Charles Lamancusa, Betty Lamancusa, Tom McClurkin, Dave Bennett, Anthony Vivo, Lou DePaul, James Cerenelli, Annabell Fialla, Rocky Greco, James Augustine, Ernie DeMatteo, John Kruger, Tomi Filip, Jerry Bernat, Alex Milne, John Ross, Paul Burns, Lt. Rudy March, Sgt. Charles LiDilli, Ray Fusilo, Inis Callard, Norma Higgins, and Bessie Seidler.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE ALTON A. LENNON

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1972

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years, the 17th District of North Carolina has been represented by a dedicated and able servant—the Honorable ALTON A. LENNON, and it is a privilege for me to join in a salute to an able and much admired colleague.

I have had many, many opportunities to observe this well-informed, astute gentleman from the South, and have always respected him for his kindly manner and untiring dedication to serve his constituency and country and the ability with which he served. His vast knowledge of military and maritime matters has shown all of us the depth of his wisdom and integrity. He has been particularly helpful to all of us on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, where he has continually taken an active part in the business before us.

He is truly one of our most outstanding Members of Congress and I deeply regret his decision to retire.

It has been a very special privilege to serve with ALTON LENNON, and while not all thinking men agree on legislation, we must all agree he has been a great asset to the Congress and his record a tribute to both his State and the Nation.

My best wishes go with you as you leave us for your home in Wilmington, dear friend, and may the years ahead be filled with happiness and continued good fortune. We will certainly miss you.

SUPERSONIC ANNIVERSARY

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in these days of high speed air transportation and space exploration, it is timely to recognize that man's first flight at supersonic speed was made just 25 years ago.

A small, needle-nosed research aircraft, the X-1, was built by a Buffalo, N.Y., company, the Bell Aircraft Corp.—now Bell Aerospace Co., division of Textron.

Development was under a contract with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, now the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, with cooperation of the Army Air Force.

At the controls of the X-1 in the historic first flight smashing the "sound barrier" was an outstanding Air Force test pilot, Capt. Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, now an Air Force brigadier general on duty in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, little could we imagine a quarter century ago—even at word of Captain Yeager's historic flight—the really amazing era of aeronautics and space development and achievement which was just ahead.

It was only 5 years earlier, in October 1942, that a successful test flight of the world's first jet aircraft occurred. This was the XP-59A Airacomet, also developed by the Buffalo manufacturer, Bell Aircraft Corp.

Both the X-1 and the XP-59A now are on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Buffalo area are very proud of the pioneering work in aviation and space which has been done by our local industry, including in particular the company established by one of our Nation's aviation pioneers, the late Lawrence Bell.

As part of my remarks I include the text of an article from the October 14 issue of the Buffalo Courier-Express regarding that first supersonic flight by man.

[From the Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier-Express, Oct. 14, 1972]

X-1 TEST FLIGHT 25 YEARS AGO WAS DAWN OF SUPERSONIC AGE
(By Ray Dearlove)

The age of supersonic flight was born 25 years ago today when the former Bell Aircraft

Corp.'s X-1 experimental plane became the first to fly faster than the speed of sound.

The feat was performed Oct. 14, 1947, at Muroc Flight Test Base in California. At the controls was Air Force Capt. Charles E. Yeager, who flew the bullet-shaped X-1 to a speed of 670 m.p.h.

In the annals of flight, the accomplishment of the X-1 has been acclaimed as being second in importance only to the first flight of the Wright brothers in 1903. For Yeager, who visited Buffalo often at the time, it meant worldwide recognition. He is now an Air Force brigadier general stationed in Pakistan.

The development of the X-1 by Bell paved the way for today's supersonic aircraft, including the Concorde and other supersonic transports. Bell Aircraft is now Bell Aerospace Co. Division of Textron Inc. in Wheatfield.

JET PROPULSION

The idea for an aircraft which could fly faster than sound started with Robert A. Wolf, who was a member of Bell Aircraft's engineering staff in the early 1940s. At a conference of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) in Washington on Dec. 18, 1943, Wolf emphasized that by using jet propulsion, the opportunity was at hand to build a high-speed research airplane.

Such a plane was desired at the time to provide needed aerodynamic information for aircraft manufacturers. Wolf suggested that the development and testing of the high-speed plane could be ideally handled by the NACA.

By April 14, 1944, Bell engineers came up with a three-view drawing of a proposed high-speed research airplane. Both the Air Force and the Navy were extremely interested.

CHIEF ENGINEER

Robert J. Woods, who was chief design engineer of Bell at the time, heard that an American power plant company was developing a turbojet which could develop 6,000 pounds of thrust. Woods was confident that with such power, he could design a supersonic plane.

Woods received approval from Bell to initiate such a project with the possibilities of developing an 800 m.p.h. plane. The Air Force classified the project secret.

The 6,000-pound thrust turbojet was not used in the final design of the X-1 because by the time the X-1 was developed, the turbojet was not available. A four-tube rocket engine designed and built by Reaction Motors was used instead.

The Air Force contracted for three X-1s, each to be slightly different. The NACA was designated to receive one for a research program it planned along with the Air Force flight work.

MANY PROBLEMS

Between December, 1944 and April, 1946, answers were found for the hundreds of problems presented in the designing of a supersonic airplane. At the time, very little was known about design or conditions for supersonic flight, especially stability and control problems.

The Reaction Motors rocket was to have been equipped with a turbo pump, but waiting for the pump to be developed would have held up the over-all X-1 program substantially. It was decided to use a pressure system instead, cutting down by approximately one-half the amount of fuel which the X-1 could carry, but permitting the project to move ahead.

By March, 1945, the final preliminary design characteristics had been agreed upon, detail engineering was pushed forward, and actual construction of the X-1 began. The first flight tests were made without power early in 1946.

The first power flights of the X-1 took place in December, 1946, setting the stage for that history-making flight. In all flight

testing of the X-1, the plane was taken aloft in the belly of a B-29.

EXPERIMENTAL CITY: A BICENTENNIAL PRESENT TO REMEMBER

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article reinforcing the proposal for a Bicentennial Experimental City appeared in the Washington Post September 23, 1972.

I take pleasure in informing my colleagues that the Minnesota Experimental City Project is on schedule, and that it provides the only realistic opportunity to make the Bicentennial Experimental City idea a reality.

The 1971 Minnesota State Legislature created an 11-member authority to recommend a site to the 1973 legislature. That authority will be announcing its site selection decision within 30 days and the project will be ready to move ahead.

Minnesota Experimental City, a free-standing city for innovative projects involving physical and social systems, can demonstrate some of the solutions our urban centers so desperately need.

The Washington Post article suggests that an experimental city might well be placed within an area of dense population.

This is a question that the founders and board members of the Minnesota Experimental City faced many years ago. Their well-founded conclusion was that it is not possible to lay a truly experimental city over existing governmental, social, and economic interests. The experimental city, to be really effective, must be placed outside of areas of relative population density in order that its builders and operators need not be tied to the restrictions of the past, whether those restrictions be placed by local governments or by the needs and desires of the local citizens, or local business interests. The experimental city requires a fresh start, and the Minnesota Experimental City, in my judgment, has all of the essentials for such a fresh start.

The article follows:

EXPERIMENTAL CITY: A BICENTENNIAL PRESENT TO REMEMBER

(By Wolf Von Eckardt)

We still have a chance—a remote chance—to celebrate the bicentennial of the American Revolution with something that may be remembered at the tricentennial, 103 years from now.

That chance lies along the Anacostia River across the Capital and Arlington Cemetery on 900 wasted acres of federal land known as Anacostia-Bolling.

The ideals of the American Revolution forged a great nation—essentially a rural nation. The challenge of 1976, as some people said many years ago, is to demonstrate that we are willing and able to bring the same idealism, pioneering spirit and technical ingenuity to the awesome fact that we have now become an urban nation.

The Pursuit of Happiness is no longer only a matter of liberty and civil and civic rights. The common welfare also demands livability

democratic livability—a good place to live for all.

Anacostia-Bolling, one of the most valuable and scenic pieces of real estate in the country, has been used by the military since 1930. It is no longer essential to them. The city of Washington has long wanted it for housing, which is essential.

But just as the military were about to relinquish it, the late Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, by way of a rider tacked onto some bill, got Congress to prohibit use of this land for any non-military purpose until January 1975.

Although Pentagon plans for a huge branch office were rejected by the House Appropriations Committee last week, it still wants a good part of the site for military housing in a military enclave. The city, supported by the residents of Anacostia and such organizations as the Washington Planning and Housing Association and the Izaak Walton League, has vague plans for the needed housing, a new town-in-town, that might include military personnel.

But neither the Department of Defense nor the District of Columbia should have it. It should be a birthday present for the entire nation.

A Bicentennial Experimental City at Anacostia-Bolling could be the catalyst for that New American Revolution that President Nixon has talked about. It could be a laboratory for the research and development for new and daring solutions of the nation's—and the world's—fearful urban problems.

The Germans in the late 1920s built such a demonstration project at Weissenhof near Stuttgart. Europe's leading avant-garde architects and designers were given an opportunity there to show what they could do by way of good planning, housing and interior design. Weissenhof's influence can still be seen all around us. We haven't advanced much in architecture and construction technology since then.

After World War II, the Germans gave a repeat performance with their Hansaviertel in West Berlin. It brought Weissenhof up-to-date, but was less innovative.

But at this point and in America we need more than another Hansaviertel, a mere architectural showcase. Another new town, such as we are building at Fort Lincoln, at Coldspring near Baltimore, Welfare Island in New York or Cedar-Riverside near Minneapolis, would be nice—but not enough. The Bicentennial City on Anacostia-Bolling should be a comprehensive, international urban laboratory.

No, it would not be a world's fair. Who needs it? Yes, it would be a living community for people of all kinds and incomes to live, learn, work and be creative in a variety of "lifestyles," as the jargon has it.

That means that George Romney, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would be given a chance to demonstrate the best and most promising designs and construction methods his "Operation Breakthrough" has yielded us.

But a city is more than buildings. A city is its institutions, as Louis Kahn, the architect has said. And Bicentennial City should be an experiment in new and renewed institutions.

The modern world does not lack imagination or even theoretical know-how to make our urban environment work more efficiently, justly and pleasantly. It lacks the practical, administrative and political means and opportunity to test new environmental ideas on a meaningful scale. That is what Bicentennial City should provide.

Law enforcement and fire protection experts in this country and—through their international organizations—from around the world might be given the means and the opportunity, for instance, to introduce and test their latest ideas in law enforcement and fire protection. When they are all set up in 1976, they might be invited to come to Washington to see these ideas in action

and discuss them in an international conference.

The same would apply to education—from nursery schools and day-care centers to adult education. Bicentennial City would have the most advanced educational opportunities—both systems and facilities—built right into it from the beginning.

In 1976, the U.S. would then host a special, international conference on child care and education with the new city as its focus.

We would also present to the nation and the world what can be done by way of health and mental health care, with special emphasis, no doubt, on drug addiction, prevention and cure.

The city would demonstrate what needs be done about recreation—outdoors and in—and the arts. There must be ways for the poor to spend their leisure time other than watching mediocre television programs. Another challenge is creative care of the elderly.

As important as these and other social problems are our environmental ones. Bicentennial City would show us what technology is capable of doing about waste disposal and providing energy for heating, cooling, cooking, lighting, transportation and industry without pollution.

At Transpo '72 at Dulles airport, we got a glimpse of new urban "people movers." At Anacostia-Bolling, the best of them would actually move people, not just for a 100-yard joy ride, but from the nearest Metro stop, Anacostia Station, and around the town to work, shopping, worship, education and recreation.

This new city would also show us what to do about automobiles, which have easy access to the site on the Anacostia freeway. That task should probably be assigned to the highway engineers and financed by the highway lobby, which is always so eager to bring more and more cars into our cities without telling us where to put them when they get there.

But the comprehensive creation of Bicentennial City, the planning and building of this urban laboratory, cannot be left to our established interests alone. Government, too, is too cumbersome, too set in its bureaucratic and legalistic ways to accomplish what might still be accomplished here.

The most vitally needed reform, in fact, is a total reform of the very process of urban development and the factors that determine that process: our established methods of land use, land ownership, financing and taxation.

There are other, less chaotic and frustrating ways of building the man-made environment and they must be tried—ways that avoid land speculation and outrageous profiteering, new and more enlightened ways of calculating the cost-benefit equation.

The federal government must be an active and enthusiastic partner in this enterprise. The experiment requires, to begin with, those 900 acres of federal land. But we are not celebrating the bicentennial of our bureaucracy. We are celebrating, on July 4, 1976, the birth of a political and economic system that, for better or worse, is now largely operated by big business and big labor and a vast technocracy. Let these operators show what they can do to help the system survive our urban ills.

In other words, Bicentennial City should be largely a joint effort of our great foundations—such as Rockefeller and Ford—and our large corporations, together with the representatives of the American people and their minority groups.

The great experiment should be planned, built and run by a new kind of organization, somewhat like COMSAT. It might be called USELAB, for U.S. Environmental Laboratory, or URBVIS, for Urban Vision.

There must be leaders in America with the vision and energy to bring such a bold scheme about. Athelstan Spilhaus, a scientist, inventor and publicist who has the

unique experience of having launched a similar Experimental City project in Minnesota, might be one of them, given the high-level support and funds the Minnesota project failed to get.

Can it be done? Well, let's say it could be done. We got to the moon, didn't we?

Can it be done in time for 1976?

The answer to that one is an essential part of the proposed national experiment. The cities, it has been said, are in a race against time. The question is not only whether we managed to solve our urban problems. It is also whether we manage to solve them before they become insoluble.

CONGRESSMAN BRINKLEY REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith my newsletter entitled, "A Special Report on Agriculture," which will soon be mailed to the rural areas of the Third District of Georgia, which I am privileged to represent.

A SPECIAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURE (By Congressman Jack Brinkley)

FCIC TO INSURE PEANUT, SOYBEAN CROPS IN HOUSTON COUNTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced that Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance for peanuts and soybeans will be made available to farmers in Houston County for the 1973 crop year. In making the announcement the USDA noted that Houston will be the first county in Georgia to have FCIC protection for soybeans.

USDA figures show that Houston will raise the number of Georgia counties in which Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance is available to 41. In 1972 tobacco was insured in 27 counties, cotton in 27, peanuts in 24, peaches in 2, and corn in 1.

A delegation headed by Arthur A. White, Jr. of Byron, James C. Johnson of Kathleen, Harry Dumas of Warner Robins, J. L. Poole, Emmet V. Wheelchel, Jr., Bob Richards, Lewis M. Meeks, and McKinley Franklin, all of Perry, successfully initiated the action which led to USDA's approval of the crop insurance.

"BOILED PEANUT DAY" OBSERVED ON CAPITOL HILL

On Tuesday, October 3, I joined with seven other Members—who represent the bulk of the peanut producing counties of the Southeastern United States—in designating "Boiled Peanut Day" on Capitol Hill.

Joining with me in sponsoring peanut day were Representatives William L. Dickinson and Elizabeth Andrews of Alabama, Robert L. F. Sikes and Don Fuqua of Florida, and W. S. (Bill) Stuckey, Jr., Dawson Mathias, and G. Elliott Hagan of Georgia.

Peanuts are the most valuable row crop in Georgia—worth some \$171 million at the farm level alone. This year about 62 percent of the U.S. peanut crop was grown in the Southeast (Georgia, Alabama, and Northern Florida).

In special observance of the day, peanut producers from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida furnished the House restaurants with complementary *boiled peanuts* as well as *peanut soup* and *peanut pie*—all delicious!

CONGRESSMEN HOST INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN FAIR

Some forty of us in Congress recently co-hosted an International Soybean Fair in Washington which was attended by representatives for more than 60 foreign governments.

The purpose of the Fair was to acquaint representatives of these foreign countries with promising new feed and food uses of soybeans. The American Soybean Association, the National Soybean Processors Association and other industry institutions and firms joined together in helping to sponsor the event.

Guests had the opportunity to sample a wide variety of mouth-watering soybean products—from parched beans to cookies and candy—and to discuss soybeans with USDA, university and industry officials.

According to USDA statistics, the Third Congressional District ranks 87th in the Nation in total soybean production.

AMERICAN FARMER—"TRADITIONAL BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY"

The growing trend of government to intrude more and more into the lives of private citizens is a matter of increasing concern to me. One of the most notorious examples of such an "intrusion" is the so-called Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. I believe that the application of this law frequently places unfair financial hardships on many farmers in Georgia—and across the Nation—by imposing on them the same rules and regulations which are applied to big business.

Recently, I presented a statement to the Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor regarding this particular law.

I told the Subcommittee that at the present time, net returns to many farmers—especially small farmers—are minimal and often non-existent, and to force our small farmers to abide by all the regulations imposed by this law would create an unjustifiable economic burden. Most small farming operations cannot stand the additional costs incurred by layers of technical safety rules which are not relevant to the particular farm operation. As we all know, the American small farmer is the traditional backbone of the country and, if his existence is to be preserved, then we must act now to prevent the economic hardship which would be caused by the full application of this law.

We can see the handwriting on the wall when safety inspectors for small business are more concerned with the specifications of toilet seats than they are with industrial machinery. (The Congressional Record of September 19, 1972, page 31307.) This is patently ridiculous.

Presently, more than 100 of us in the Congress are sponsoring various bills all aimed at amending this law.

HON. KARL M. LECOMPTE

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 14, 1972

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I served with Congressman Karl M. LeCompte when I first came to the Congress and served under him when he was chairman of the House Administration Committee. I knew him to be a kindly man and a good friend of mine although we were of opposing political parties. I feel a deep sense of personal loss at his passing, and I am sure his constituents in Iowa will miss him. I know he had several happy years of retirement and I am happy for that.

I think about the nicest thing I can say and the most truthful is that he was one of the kindest and nicest men I have ever known in my life.

TOWARD PRESS FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, our esteemed colleague and good friend, Congressman WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, recently appeared before my House Judiciary Subcommittee to testify on behalf of legislation which would protect the confidentiality of press information and sources. I and the subcommittee members found Mr. MOORHEAD's remarks particularly cogent, and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette also noted the testimony with high regard in a recent editorial.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking that the Post-Gazette editorial be reprinted here for the convenience of other Members, and commend it to their attention and perusal. Thank you.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Oct. 13, 1972]

FOR AN UNFETTERED PRESS

It is most appropriate that this year's observance of National Newspaper Week should find the nation's newsmen united in support of a Free Flow of Information Act to protect the confidentiality of press information and sources in the aftermath of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that breached this right.

The breach came in the case of Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter who refused to answer grand jury questions. Its dangers are underscored by the recent jailing of Peter Bridge, a Newark reporter, by a New Jersey judge who interpreted narrowly a state immunity statute (one of 19 so-called "shield" laws). Bridge refused and still refuses to divulge to a grand jury the identity of the culprit in a bribery story he had written.

Newsmen have traditionally claimed absolute immunity from revealing sources under the broad protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of the press. But the Supreme Court penetrated that protection last June in a 5-4 decision that journalists have no guaranteed immunity against compulsory testimony before a grand jury. The court said, however, that Congress and the states could write laws giving full or partial immunity to newsmen under a variety of circumstances.

Now leaders of news organizations have joined lawyers, legislators and others in seeking congressional enactment of legislation which would give newsmen all but absolute protection in federal investigations. Hopefully such legislation would provide a model for the states.

Among legislators in the forefront of this struggle is Pittsburgh's William S. Moorhead, who is chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee trying to improve the flow of information from government agencies.

"One of the best antidotes to government secrecy," Mr. Moorhead testified recently, "is an aggressive investigative press—a press that is not fearful of government intimidation or unjust harassment."

The problem for Congress and state legislatures is to write an effective law short of absolute immunity which, as most newsmen recognize, must yield to the needs of law enforcement in extreme cases involving a compelling and overriding national interest.

Mr. Moorhead testified in support of House Resolution 16638, which specifies that no employee of the print or broadcast media shall be required by a court, grand jury, legisla-

ture or administrative body to disclose before the Congress or any Federal court, grand jury, agency, department, or commission any information or the source of any information procured for publication or broadcast. Exceptions would come only if a crime had probably been committed, the information could be obtained in no other way, and there was a "compelling and overriding national interest" in disclosure.

This would properly put the burden of proof on government. Any law written should give newsmen immunity in all situations other than those which could be shown beyond doubt to involve considerations of national security. As Mr. Moorhead testified, "true freedom of the press is not only a keystone of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment, but possibly more important, is central to the functioning of a democratic society . . . The public's right to know should not be further fettered by Congress' refusal to act in the face of naked intimidation masquerading as legitimate legal inquiry."

The government has the resources and should have the energy to do its own sleuthing. It should not attempt to convert newsmen into tools of the law enforcement apparatus.

LITHUANIAN FAMILY STARTS NEW LIFE IN CHICAGO

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as an extension of my remarks, I insert into the RECORD the full text of a press release issued by the Lithuanian American Council announcing the arrival in Chicago of a Lithuanian family which recently managed to escape from Lithuania which, as the Members know, has been illegally occupied by the Soviet Union since the close of World War II.

The fact must be emphasized again and again that the Soviet Union remains a dictatorship, and included within it are many non-Russian nations such as Lithuania that are being denied the freedom which remains their goal.

PRESS RELEASE FROM LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INC.

The Lithuanian American Council is pleased to announce that a five-member family of three small children, their lawyer father and medical doctor mother concluded a dramatic, hair-raising escape from Soviet occupied Lithuania yesterday by arriving in Chicago to meet with relatives and make a new start in life.

They are attorney Zigmantas Antanas Butkus, his wife, Dr. Danute Butkus, daughters, Loreta, age 11 and Raimonda, age 10 and a 3 year old son, Rimvydas. Their grueling experience began some three years ago when they started to plan an escape that eventually took them, initially by car, later by a variety of means of transportation, through much of Western Europe until they felt safe enough to approach an American installation to ask for political asylum. This they received: And now they finally find themselves among relatives in Chicago who are not merely excited, but delighted to have them in their midst as the latest bit of evidence that patriotic feeling is a force in Lithuania that is growing and that Soviet authorities increasingly have to reckon with.

The Lithuanian American Council brings

out that their escape once again calls attention to a series of events well-known to the American people. In the recent past, first came the tragic escape attempt of the Lithuanian seaman, Simas Kudirka, then a petition of some 17,000 Lithuanians in Soviet-occupied Lithuania to the United Nations pleading for religious freedom, and finally the tragic self-immolation of a young man, Romas Kalanta in Kaunas, Lithuania, which was quickly followed by the greatest anti-Soviet riots in Kaunas that the Soviet authorities have experienced anywhere in that country. Since then there have been at least two other self-immolations in Soviet Lithuania. In addition, 75,000 Americans of Lithuanian descent signed a petition presented to President Nixon on May 17, 1972, prior to his departure for Moscow, asking the President to call attention of Moscow leaders to the illegal occupation of Lithuania and the persecutions which occur there. At this very moment 8 of the several hundred people that were arrested during the riots in Kaunas are being tried before a Soviet Supreme Court in Vilnius, the capital city of Soviet-occupied Lithuania for "major disturbances of the public order".

The usual human problems of day to day existence now faces the Butkus family as they arrive in Chicago. They have to pick up the threads of their life in "a new democratic country". In other words, "in a dramatically new environment". They will have to establish a home, send their children to school, and find useful work for themselves. There is a difference—now they can breathe freely and speak freely. They look to the future with great optimism. They feel that an unsupportable burden of oppression has fallen from their shoulders.

The Lithuanian American Council has efforts under way to give the Butkus family all possible assistance in establishing themselves in this country.

HON. KARL M. LECOMPTE

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 14, 1972

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow and sadness that I note the death of former Congressman Karl M. LeCompte of Iowa.

Karl and I came to Congress at the same time. We were both sworn in on January 3, 1939. He had previous legislative experience in the Iowa Legislature before being elected to Congress in 1938 and had been a newspaper publisher in private life.

For 20 years, Karl LeCompte devoted himself completely to service to his constituency, to Iowa, and to the Nation as a very able, articulate, and effective Representative in Congress. I was sorry when he announced in 1958 that he would not seek renomination at the end of that session, the last session of the 85th Congress.

I am, of course, as are all of his many friends and former colleagues in the House, grieved to learn of his recent death. We express our deepest sympathy to his surviving loved ones, who can take great solace and pride in the very full and useful life that Karl LeCompte lived.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS—A BARGAIN FOR THE CONSUMER

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago I had the pleasure of appearing before the Price Commission to speak out for our agriculture community. Following is the statement I made at that time:

There is good news today for the consumer in the price of food.

There is good news for housewives in prices now at the supermarket. Here is an example. This is a 4-page advertisement that appeared in Washington newspapers this week. Nearly all items featured in the 4 pages are priced lower than a year ago. Included is beef and not just ground round but also lower prices than a year ago for roasts and steaks. Included is pork, and not just the least desired cuts, but also lower prices than April 1971 for ham and bacon. The food priced lower now than last year includes poultry, fresh vegetables and fruit, processed vegetables, bread and meat pies. Today, the housewife's shopping cart is filled with a high percentage of non-food items. But this ad even includes laundry bleach and paper diapers at prices less than a year ago.

There is good news today for the consumer because the highest price paid for pork this year is under the price paid 6 years ago. When beef on the hoof was at its highest price this year, it had only reached the price paid to farmers about 20 years ago. Prices for live cattle are now lower than about 20 years ago, despite the fact that Americans are eating 2½ times as much beef.

There is good news today for the consumer in that the average housewife this year will spend only about 15½ percent of the family's disposable income on goods compared to 23 percent 20 years ago.

Beyond the good news about food prices, there is good news today for all Americans in results from the work of the Price Commission. Among firms with gross sales of 100 million dollars annually or more who have asked for increases, the Price Commission has granted an average increase of only 3.2 percent.

The Price Commission has my sympathy in its difficult work. I believe there is a need for greater public understanding of just how successful the Commission has been. There is a need, too, for more public understanding of the fact that the Price Commission has responsibility for policing only about 82 percent of the items that are included in the Consumer Price Index.

There is need for more public understanding of our food producing system in the United States.

Such understanding is not fostered by incredibly inept reporting on how food is produced in the United States. To illustrate, let me read one phrase from the April 10, 1972 issue of *Time*: "Ranchers pocket about two-thirds of the retail price for beef . . ." One of the glaring errors in that statement is that a rancher almost never sells cattle to be slaughtered. For every dollar that a consumer spends on beef, the rancher receives about 47 cents for keeping breeding stock and raising a steer.

Of every dollar that a consumer spends on beef, about 20 cents goes to the farmer who takes the ranch steer and spends about 5 months in feeding him 400 pounds of grain and supplements. All of the remainder of the consumer's meat dollar goes to the meat packer and the supermarket. *Time's* use of the word "pocket" would indicate that

money received by the rancher and the feeder is all profit. The truth of the matter is that each takes a considerable gamble as to whether he will break even, much less make a decent profit.

If you understand how meat is produced in America, you will not advocate price controls on the sale of livestock. Livestock producers can't increase their output of beef and pork as quickly in response to increased demand as can most manufacturers. Controlling the price of meat would certainly bring rationing and black marketing. Then we would need many more government bureaucrats to try to control the situation. We don't want that—we don't need that.

If you understand the quality of meat that is produced by American agriculture, you will not advocate more meat imports as an answer. A U.S. housewife who wants steak wouldn't touch the range-raised beef from South America. The housewife who wants a tender leg of lamb isn't about to purchase any mutton from Australia or New Zealand.

I want to insert into the hearing record an editorial from the *Crete* (Nebraska) *News*. Editor Lloyd Reeves, in a very brief and clear fashion, sums up how farm prices have not shared in the general increases of the past 20 years.

The Price Commission, of course, has an important role to play in making certain consumers have the lowest possible food prices. The Commission, in my opinion, should increase inspections to make certain food processors and major food chains are obeying regulations. A salutary effect would result, I believe, if several flagrant violators were dealt with severely.

Food, and particularly meat, is one of the consumer's best bargains. Vigorous action by the Price Commission in enforcing existing regulations can ensure that food will continue to be available at prices that make up a small share of the consumer price index.

Mr. Speaker, this situation has not changed substantially since I testified before the Price Commission. The consumer is still eating high-quality food for a lower cost than anywhere else in the world. And the farmers are still gambling. The American consumer should recognize and applaud the great contribution to our economy and our well-being that is given us by agriculture—the most advanced agriculture at any time in the history of man.

HON. JOHN McMILLAN

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 13, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have been associated with JOHN McMILLAN on the District of Columbia Committee for many years and have had ample opportunity to take measure of the man. I know him as a fine upstanding gentleman, a southern statesman of the old school, as one whose concern with the problems of the Federal City made him one of the best known Congressmen in the National Capital area.

In a way, the District phase of his congressional career has been overemphasized. It has somewhat obscured the fact that JOHN McMILLAN also rendered de-

voted service to his rural constituents and to farmers everywhere in the Nation. As a senior member of our great Committee on Agriculture, he had a big part in shaping legislation for improving the rural economy and making life better in other ways for all those who live on farms and in small towns.

JOHN McMILLAN's seat in the Congress of the United States will be a hard one to fill.

TWO EXPERTS LOOK AT GREECE

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, two distinguished experts on Greece have recently reviewed books useful for Americans who want to understand what has happened in that troubled country since 1967. The seizure of power, by a group of officers who mutinied against both their military leaders and their constitutional government, has led Greece into an antidemocratic tangent which increasingly isolates the country from its NATO and other European allies. Only the United States continues to deal with Greece as if 1967 had never happened.

Mr. Spyridon Granitsas, a free-lance journalist and foreign correspondent, recently reviewed in the *Nation* a new book called "Inside the Colonel's Greece" by a knowledgeable and, perhaps, therefore necessarily anonymous, Greek.

Prof. George Anastaplo, of Rosary College, Chicago, reviewed John A. Katris' book "Eyewitness in Greece: The Colonels Come to Power" and Bayard Stockton's "Phoenix With a Bayonet: A Journalist's Interim Report on the Greek Revolution," which recently appeared, in a somewhat edited form, in the *Saturday Review*. I include both of these excellent reviews below:

A NEW SPECIES—PENTAGONAL MAN

(By Spyridon Granitsas)

Early in the 19th century, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule, a book *Elliniki Nomarkhia* (Greek Legality) appeared in Greece and in Greek. It was a profound and critical analysis of the evils of slavery. And it was written anonymously out of fear of the Sultan in Constantinople or the local Pasha and his murderous agents.

In 1970, another Greek wrote anonymously *Inside the Colonels' Greece*, with substantially the same motif, albeit better documented—but with an ominous difference: he wrote it in French and had it printed abroad. So the Greeks cannot read it, as Colonel Papadopoulos' rule is even more cruel than that of the Turk. Now this book, with pertinent revisions and additions by Richard Clogg, has appeared in English. And thereby hangs another tale: "I am particularly gratified to see my book translated into English, the more so since it is going to be published in the United States," writes the author, and he adds: "Had I been given the choice, English would have been the first language in which it would have appeared. There is a specific and cogent reason for this...."

As we read on, the reason becomes abundantly clear: if a long and bloody civil war

is to be avoided, the ousting of the dictatorship in Greece, the only European and NATO country where this kind of Latin American, nonideological junta has been imposed, depends on the United States. That thesis is supported by most Greeks, rightists and royalists, centrists, liberals and leftists—except the hard-core Communists.

The author, a confessed pro-West intellectual, in a well-balanced and dispassionate account of the events leading to the coup of April 1967, blames not only the "foreign factor" (the Americans) but also the Greek politicians. He is especially harsh about the Communists and, perhaps, gratuitously so about Prof. Andreas Papandreu, a leading left-of-center politician now living in Toronto.

A LONG CONSPIRACY

There is no denying that Professor Papandreu, the Communists, the royalists and other public figures made many mistakes. But their policies, and even their grave errors, were not the *causa proxima* of the dictatorship. For there was a military conspiracy afoot for several years before Papandreu had even returned to Greece in 1961, following his more than twenty years of residence in the United States. This writer, as a U.S. correspondent for the leading Athens daily *Eleftheria* (closed on that fateful night of April 21, 1967), reported from Washington on this subject as early as the spring of 1963. Others have traced the conspiracy as far back as the early 1950s.

Inside the Colonels' Greece is not only impeccably documented, save in the case of some details that might compromise the anonymity of the sources, but also extremely well written. It reads like a political novel. The book is divided into the following chapters, which disclose the reasoning of the author (who is a well-known figure among Greek political expatriates and is probably equally well known to the Pashas in Athens): Part I—The Past, Or How It All Came About; Part II—The President, Or What It Is Like; and Part III—The Future, Or How To Get Rid of Them.

In Part II, "Style and Ideology," possibly the best chapter, in describing the *Homo militaris*, the writing becomes painfully funny as it recounts the actions, and records the statements of the bizarre and illiterate Papadopoulos. The author explains that those who object to the term *Homo militaris* on the ground "that it is not a separate species but a subspecies of *Homo sapiens*, evidently do not know the Greek colonels." Yet, those colonels are not simply comic figures; they have instituted a terror network, tortured political prisoners, maintained martial law for more than five years ("something of a world record"), abolished human rights—the list of their cruelties is almost endless. "Greece today is a Kafkaesque world," writes the author in another excellent chapter, "The Great Fear."

AMERICAN SUPPORT SEEN

But there was no fear in the brave heart of Vice President Spiro Agnew, when he decided to visit his ancestral land last fall, nor in that of Secretary of State William Rogers, when he decided to celebrate the Fourth of July in Athens this year. Fear is for the natives only. Those visits, of course, strengthened the belief that Washington is behind the most unpopular, and possibly the most corrupt, regime in Europe. The author, as well as other sources, estimates that no more than 10 per cent of the Greeks support it.

If one were to disagree with "Athenian," it would be primarily on the ground of his historical account. As we said earlier, the conspiracy existed long before the "chaos" was conveniently invented; it existed in a "Pentagon Paper" which came into the hands of this writer years before the scarecrow of a Communist take-over was invoked. It was a

"strategic" plan for the imposition of dictatorship on practically any country aided militarily by the United States—from Brazil to Turkey. To its discredit, unfortunately, the then free Greek press refused to believe—and to publish—this document.

In other words, the current dictatorship in Greece is a fairly new and unbelievable phenomenon—at least in the European context. It has its roots not in Greek history but in that new species: *Homo militaris pentagonicus*.

GREECE OF THE JOURNALISTS: A REVIEW OF TWO BOOKS

(by George Anastaplo)

The reviewer, George Anastaplo, who was born in St. Louis and now lives in Chicago, is lecturer in the Liberal Arts, The University of Chicago, and Professor of Political Science, Rosary College. He is the author of *The Constitutionalist: Notes on the First Amendment*, published in 1971 by the Southern Methodist University Press.

Dr. Anastaplo has been declared *persona non grata* by the Greek government because of his articles about American policy in Greece. Citations to those articles may be found in the *Congressional Record*, vol. 117, pt. 16, pp. 20709-20713. See also, *Congressional Record*, vol. 118, p. 889 (Jan. 24, 1972), p. 24990 (July 24, 1972).

The two books reviewed** on this occasion are John A. Katris's *Eyewitness in Greece: The Colonels Come to Power* (St. Louis: E. P. Dutton Co., 1971; 317 pages, \$9.95), and Bayard Stockton's *Phoenix With a Bayonet: A Journalist's Interim Report on the Greek Revolution* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Georgetown Publications, 1971; 306 pages, \$7.95).

Both of these excessively partisan books can be useful for the discerning American reader. Bayard Stockton, an American freelance journalist living in Greece, attempts to make a case for the Greek colonels who seized power in Athens in April 1967. John A. Katris, a Greek journalist with a very good reputation (who now lives in Minneapolis), states the case against the United States which will probably be accepted some day by most Greeks, a case which sees the colonels as little more than American agents. Perhaps, indeed, that day has already come.

The Stockton book, despite its effort to say all that can be said for the colonels—and, even more significant, despite its willingness to ignore much of what can be said against them—, has not been received altogether enthusiastically in Athens. Mr. Stockton remains enough of a journalist to reveal here and there (often almost inadvertently) marked deficiencies in the regime he defends. In addition, one can deduce the colonels' shortcomings by noticing the subjects skirted by their apologist. Most revealing may be the manner in which the longstanding torture charges are handled by Mr. Stockton. He will not say outright that there has not been widespread deliberate recourse to torture as official government policy. Rather, he argues that such charges cannot be "totally proved or disproved" and then proceeds to treat them as frivolous, if not even fraudulent. P. 144. The colonels themselves have been obliged to admit, both by the vituperative denials they issue and by the reprehensible deeds they conceal, that neither their program nor their country's plight has justified reliance on the torture which is alleged by their critics.

DOCUMENTED TORTURE

Had Mr. Stockton been willing, in assessing the torture charges, to apply the standards and accept the kind of evidence he relies

upon to condemn the misdeeds of the colonels' predecessors, he would have been obliged to recognize the existence since 1967 of systematic torture unknown in any West European country today and unprecedented in peacetime Greece. Had he been willing to conduct the inquiries which foreign journalists can still make in Greece, he could easily have confirmed dozens (if not hundreds) of cases of savage torture, cases which have been documented in even greater number in James Becket's *Barbarism in Greece* (New York: Walker and Co., 1970) and in the thousand-page report (issued in 1970) of the Commission on Human Rights of the Council of Europe. For anyone to attempt by equivocation and sophistry to dismiss so much available evidence is to raise serious doubts about his reliability. The reader should be reminded of the kind of perverse self-deception, if not even dishonesty, which permitted intelligent men to ignore for so many years Stalin's barbarities.

Recourse has been had to torture and to continued repression because the colonels have not been able, in their five years in power, to secure more than the sullen acquiescence of the Greek people. The United States has been gulled into its unseemly support of the regime by repeated assurances of a speedy return to constitutional government and free elections. It should be evident that the colonels have neither the intention of ever giving up power voluntarily nor the ability to retain it constitutionally. Certainly, one does not need much personal exposure to these unfaithful army officers to realize they are crude opportunists who are ruthless, self-righteous and dangerous. "We have all learnt, we all know," George Seferis (the Nobel Laureate poet) observed in Athens in March 1969, "that in dictatorial regimes the beginning may seem easy, yet tragedy waits at the end, inescapably. . . . The longer this abnormal situation lasts, the greater the evil."

The colonels were able to seize power in 1967 because of the imprudent and irresponsible feuding among the recognized politicians in Greece during the preceding decade. This feuding, which was magnified with the aid of an excitable press into a prolonged constitutional crisis in 1965, is exhibited in the Katris book. Mr. Katris's disregard of the practical consequences of what he writes is an instructive sample of the public folly in which Greek politicians and journalists indulged before the colonels struck. His intemperate denunciations of the Greek monarchy can only impede the forging of an effective alliance among the many honorable men, royalists and republicans alike, who now find themselves in opposition to the colonels. How unrealistic his program is may be seen in the conditions he lays down for the replacement of the colonels by an acceptable regime: there is about such pronouncements considerable fantasy, as if the colonels' opponents are now able to decide who will govern Greece. It does not seem to be realized, that is, that the colonels are likely to remain in power for a generation, barring chance developments or a serious international crisis.

The only prospect for dislodging the colonels, once entrenched, depended upon judicious support by the United States of the Greek people in their desire to rid themselves of their tyrants. But the influence of the United States has been fading, and with this the colonels have dared become more open in their contempt for the free world, its institutions and its concerns. I have, since 1967, seen at close range all the principal Greek political figures who are alive today as well as all the principal members of the colonels' conspiracy. I myself would much prefer to have any one of the former (e.g., King Constantine, P. Kanellopoulos, C. Karamanlis, G. Mavros, C. Mitsotakis, A. Papandreu, G. Rallis, O. Vidalis, H. Vlachou) as my

governor than any or all of the colonels. The best known opponents to the colonels seem to me, as an American, to have much more in common (such as a genuine respect for civilization) than any of them have in common with the colonels now in power.

U.S. ROLE IGNORED

Who is really responsible for the emergence of these colonels? Mr. Stockton virtually ignores the notorious role of the United States in the making and unmaking of Greek governments since the Second World War. He recognizes that virtually all the leading men in Greek political life between 1965 and 1967 (including the King) refused to do the sensible thing, which would have been to publicly compromise their constitutional differences. Mr. Katris's emphasis, on the other hand, is upon the failings of the Right and upon the decisive interventions of the United States. He does not appreciate the extent to which frequent street demonstrations and public-service strikes in 1965 and 1967 (for which the Center and the Left were largely responsible and of which he now writes with nostalgic approval) also helped prepare the way for the colonels. Many apprehensive Greeks, albeit mistakenly, saw these disturbances as harbingers of a breakdown of civil order and of a return to the civil war of a generation before. Mr. Katris virtually ignores that war and its traumatic effect upon contemporary Greece, an effect which may be seen both in the reluctance of the King to permit blood to be shed in resisting the colonels and in the concern of the colonels themselves that their regime not be identified publicly with executions. There would be much more violent resistance to the colonels among disaffected Greeks today but for the tacit agreement on all sides that the ferocious vendettas of the 1940s should not be revived.

Mr. Katris's insistence that the American C.I.A. is really behind the colonels does not recognize that such control need not be posited in order for one to understand what happened in Greece in April 1967. To insist upon the C.I.A. as decisive is to underestimate the shortcomings of Greeks of all parties. It is to be a prisoner of that taste for the conspiratorial and the dramatic (with its depreciation of the role of chance in human affairs) which can make Greeks both so engaging and so exasperating. It ignores, furthermore, the growing realization among Greeks of all persuasions (at least among those who have remained in Greece) that something was seriously wrong with the old way of doing things, that leaders of all parties contributed to the suicidal irresponsibility and posturing which permitted barbarians in khaki to install themselves as the saviors of their troubled country.

The most obvious feature of the Stockton book for Americans should be its display of how barbarians can be prettied up as patient, well-meaning and determined protectors of law and order. It is to the credit of Greek politicians and journalists that no one of stature among them can be recruited by the dictatorship to serve as its apologist. Thus, however irresponsibly passionate they have been, they do retain the sense of honor which often accompanied such passion. Would a similar regime among us remain unable for five years to attract any serious support from established leaders and writers?

NO GENUINE PUBLIC SUPPORT

The colonels and their associates, usually the most disreputable elements in the army and out, realize they face imprisonment or execution if they should surrender power. That is, they realize that propaganda bargains have not secured for them genuine popular support. It is significant, for instance, that the newspapers which are described by Mr. Stockton as most closely identified with the colonels are found (elsewhere in his

**The review was published, in a somewhat edited form, in the *Saturday Review*, February 12, 1972, pp. 79-80.

book) at the bottom of the list of circulation figures for Athens newspapers. P. 164. Even he recognizes (almost as an aside), "The danger to the future of Greece lies in the fostering of apathy and sterility in a citizenry no longer used to the flexibility of free thought. If the Revolution prevails, its drive for conformity could produce a generation too sheltered to be fully responsible." P. 223. (That which the colonels call a "revolution" is called by their opponents a "military takeover" or a "hijacking.")

The colonels do not, and indeed cannot, solve any of the serious problems of their country. Instead, chronic ailments are concealed; bombast and deception are substituted for much-needed reforms; and the future is casually mortgaged to the desperate efforts of opportunists to do what they can to perpetuate themselves in power. Shameless apologists for the colonels should be reminded of the military regime in Pakistan which was long extolled as a competent government but which was eventually revealed as having merely postponed (and hence made even more difficult) responsible treatment of problems of longstanding seriousness.

One need not assume, in order to anticipate that Americans will be discredited for a long time to come in Greece, that the United States covertly engineered the colonels' coup. Our public conduct since April 1967, in supplying the colonels arms and other testimonials of legitimacy and even of approval, suffices to earn for us a legacy of potentially explosive bitterness of which Mr. Katris's book is but a warning. Greek conservatives and royalists will dispute Mr. Katris's explanation of what happened in Athens before 1967; but they will not want to challenge his denunciations of what the United States has and has not done since the colonels seized power. The most prudent course for the United States in the years ahead, in an area so important to the interests of the free world, may be to encourage Greece to insulate itself against further American bungling by moving into closer political and economic association with Western Europe. Perhaps such an association can help supply that constitutional moderation which a faction-ridden Greece has all too often lacked. *Federalist No. 10* comes to mind.

CHARLES HUDSON GRIFFIN

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 13, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable CHARLES HUDSON GRIFFIN, who is not running for reelection from the great State of Mississippi. Since Mr. GRIFFIN was elected to the Congress in 1968, he has served with distinction on the Banking and Currency Committee, and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. He can be very proud of his record of achievements. He truly represented his constituents, his State, and the Nation.

All of us, who have been privileged to serve with Mr. GRIFFIN, will miss him.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in wishing him a long, healthy and happy retirement from public office, and wish him every success in his future endeavors.

A CHAMPION RETIRES: A TRIBUTE
TO EMANUEL CELLER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, a career unparalleled in American history in coming to a close. EMANUEL CELLER, dean of the House of Representatives, is retiring from the House after 50 years of service.

It is impossible, even in summary, to do justice to a career as long and distinguished as that enjoyed by MANNY CELLER within the confines of the short statement necessitated by the time limitation imposed upon us on the House floor. And in truth, it is not necessary for me, or for any of us, to speak in detail of MANNY CELLER's many accomplishments, because the history books will record for posterity the record of achievement that marks his 50 years in the Congress.

It is said that MANNY CELLER has been responsible for writing more of the U.S. Constitution than any American except the Founding Fathers. Four constitutional amendments have resulted from his leadership, and equally important, this firm and wise leadership has prevented the enactment of other, proposed constitutional amendments which were not in the country's interest and would have demeaned the Constitution.

MANNY CELLER's fierce commitment to the integrity of the Constitution has not dimmed with the passage of years. I was proud, as a freshman Member of this body, to see the vigor and tenacity of his leadership during this session against the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to limit the use of busing to achieve racial integration. The Constitution, Mr. CELLER said, is not a municipal ordinance, and not the place for enactments concerning the manner in which children arrive at school.

This high regard for the Constitution has characterized MANNY CELLER's chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary and the whole committee, largely because of his leadership, has gained the respect of the entire House as the protector of the Constitution and the liberties it guarantees. As the newest member of the Judiciary Committee, I am especially proud of the committee's reputation and especially grateful to Chairman CELLER for the wise leadership which has created this record.

More than 350 public laws bear the name of EMANUEL CELLER; among them, the landmark civil rights legislation of the past 15 years, which has laid the groundwork for the fulfillment of America's promise of equal rights and equal opportunity to its minority citizens. I am confident MANNY CELLER's leadership in the passage of this legislation, more than any other act in his long and notable career, assures his place in history among the greatest of America's leaders.

Finally, I wish to pay tribute to MANNY CELLER, the friend, colleague, and

teacher. We will all miss the sterling human qualities that shine forth from him like a beacon, but we in the New York delegation will especially miss the wise counsel that was always available from the dean of our delegation and which always contributed to our understanding and made us better Congressmen for our native State and for the Nation.

MANNY CELLER has been a champion—a champion for the Constitution, a champion for civil rights and civil liberties, and a champion for the common man. He remains a champion for his principles, for the people, and in our hearts. As he leaves us, I wish him God-speed and many more happy productive years in the Nation's service.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM F. RYAN

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, my dear friend and colleague, William F. Ryan, left us in Congress in just the courageous way in which he always performed on the many occasions when he was the foremost champion for human causes in the House.

He came from his hospital in New York to cast his "aye" vote to "set the date" of war's ending in Vietnam. He poured out the last ounce of effort in that final venture of his career. It was exactly the gallant style of his final challenge to fate that typified every encounter of his career.

Because he was a champion of minorities seeking rights that are not altogether popular, Bill was more often than not at a disadvantage upon the floor of the House.

He would accost the chairman in charge of the debate and ask for "time"—that precious commodity set down as a minimum for debate on each bill. Chairmen prefer to allot "time" to their friends and those whose views are "right." Sometimes accorded adequate "time," sometimes not, Bill seized what was granted and made the very most of it.

Sitting in the House, waiting for his "time" in debate to come, Bill was struggling constantly to perfect his text. It was never quite perfect enough. Crossing out words, reaching for references in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, consulting colleagues, Bill fought for the right words, just as he fought for the underdog and would fight for high principles when his turn came at least in debate.

I cannot ever remember Bill Ryan merely sitting and listening in the chairs of the House. He was always struggling, appealing, denouncing, or declaring.

After the last words of debate, in which Bill was more often than not, the final debater, accorded the last small grant of time, came the amending process under the 5-minute rule.

Under the 5-minute rule, it is easier to secure that amount of time if you offer an amendment. Bill never failed to produce an amendment to counter any flaw or loophole or wrongdoing that was written into a bill concerning health, labor, education, civil rights, black minorities, young people, children, the aged, the lame, the halt, and the blind. He was their champion. Known the Nation over as one for unfortunate people to rely upon, he was the man they sought for redress of grievances and relief from oppression. Bill Ryan's passing is a defeat for the best causes in America today, and it comes at a time when we needed him most.

In a personal way, the loss of Bill Ryan is difficult for me. He was a guide and a mentor, since his seniority was greater than mine. He set the example that I have tried to follow, in a slight measure, for seeking the scarce debate time, for offering amendments that may not pass but do make a record of the issue.

Bill Ryan showed me many kindnesses, one time a very special and personal hand-up for my ailing son. Numerous times he has come to my aid in our congressional work.

In the minds of many of us, his colleagues, as we list our names on bills we are sponsoring, resolutions we are submitting and protests we are making, Bill Ryan's name will still be there among ours.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to express my strong support for the rule approved by the Rules Committee for consideration of the proposed Federal-Aid Highways Act.

All of us know, of course, that the matter at hand is much more than a procedural argument, that it strikes at the very heart of the legislation we are considering.

To adopt the substitute rule would constitute a serious threat to the highway trust fund which has been so instrumental and so valuable in the construction of an excellent system of interstate and other federally assisted highways.

Proponents of the substitute rule have as their sole objective a massive raid on this trust fund. They claim as their goal a reallocation of this fund to finance urban mass transit systems as well as highway construction, but the effect of this dilution of resources would be to make impossible the adequate financing of either the highways or the rapid transit systems.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works and its Subcommittee on Roads, I have taken an active interest in protecting this highway trust fund.

The Senate has adopted a proposal

allowing \$1.6 billion from the trust fund to be allocated to urban mass transit systems over the next 2 years, and apparently the House proponents of the substitute rule would advocate similar proposals.

Such proposals are deeply distressing to me, Mr. Speaker. We are literally the keepers of a public trust, which we as a body assumed 16 years ago with the creation of this fund.

The foundation of that trust was that we would employ highway user taxes to benefit highway users, by constructing a system of interstate highways which has greatly improved America's transportation capabilities.

With the legislation we have before us today, we expand this work to include construction of 10,000 miles of primary roads to connect with the interstate network and make it more easily accessible.

None of us denies that there are tremendous and urgent problems associated with urban mass transit requirements. We have been working on these problems with a high degree of intensity since 1964, with the passage of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, and we have spent millions of dollars in studying the problems and implementing improvements.

Certainly, there is more to be done in this area, and we have a responsibility to do more.

But as is so often the case, we find ourselves in disagreement over the ways and means to reach a commonly shared goal.

As I have already said, I am convinced that raiding the highway trust fund is not the solution to this problem. It will not significantly improve mass transit systems in America's major cities; there is not enough money in the fund to do that. But it would significantly impair the highway construction effort we have already begun and which we seek to expand.

Therefore, I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in voting for the rule as recommended by the Rules Committee on this legislation.

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi, a truly great gentleman of this House, WILLIAM COLMER, is about to retire.

The end of his distinguished career in this House in a large sense will mark the end of an era.

WILLIAM COLMER is an accomplished man in every sense of the word. He is an accomplished chairman of a great committee, the Committee on Rules. He is an accomplished Representative in this Congress, making great accomplishments for his district and his State. Most of all he is an accomplished American, for his service to his Government and his Na-

tion is one of the truly great tenures of public service in this century.

I join with Chairman COLMER's other House colleagues in saluting him for his contribution, as he served to make the U.S. Congress a greater one. I join with my colleagues in expressing my regret that this House is about to lose one of its outstanding Members as we end the 92d Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLA GRASSO ANNOUNCES ALLOCATION OF REVENUE SHARING GRANTS TO SIXTH DISTRICT TOWNS FOR 1972

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation recently made available a breakdown of the revenue sharing grants that Connecticut cities and towns can expect to receive in 1972. The revenue sharing bill passed by Congress provides Connecticut with \$66.1 million, including \$22 million for the State and \$44.1 million for cities and towns. Communities in the Sixth District will receive over \$8 million. This important funding will supplement local revenue to assist our cities and towns in such programs as public safety, environmental protection, public transportation, health, recreation, libraries, financial administration, and social services.

The following are the available revenue sharing figures for Sixth District communities:

Sixth District

Hartford County:	
Avon	\$58,676
Berlin	208,919
Bristol	1,170,772
Burlington	29,518
Canton	66,148
East Windsor	102,953
Enfield	829,071
Farmington	138,269
Granby	65,164
New Britain	1,760,599
Plainville	338,753
Simsbury	136,174
Southington	560,772
Suffield	104,730
Windsor Locks	272,567
Litchfield County:	
Harwinton	12,567
Litchfield	63,925
New Hartford	20,394
New Milford	162,271
North Canaan	23,747
Plymouth	123,728
Salisbury	15,798
Thomaston	96,615
Torrington	484,893
Washington	10,594
Watertown	209,406
Winchester	200,000
Woodbury	40,330
New Haven County:	
Middlebury	40,447
Southbury	64,176
Fairfield County:	
Brookfield	48,836
New Fairfield	20,346
Newton	204,481
Tolland County:	
Somers	39,123

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. KAINÉ

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor a splendid public spirited American who has spent a lifetime in service to the people and the Nation, Maj. Gen. John W. Kaine, U.S. Army Reserve. An impressive special retirement review was conducted by the officers and men of the 411th Engineer Brigade, 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command, at Fort Tilden, N.Y., on October 1, 1972.

Text of the retirement review follows:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. KAINÉ

Major General John W. Kaine enlisted as a Private in the 77th Infantry Division Reserve in 1935. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army Reserve in 1937 and served with the 305th Infantry, 77th Division until called to active duty in 1940. During World War II, he served successively as a Platoon Leader, Company Commander, Battalion S-3, Battalion Executive Officer and Battalion Commander. He commanded the 2nd Battalion, 180th Infantry of the 45th Infantry Division in the European Theatre of Operations. He was released from active duty in March 1946, as a Colonel.

In 1948, General Kaine rejoined the 77th Infantry Division in Reserve status. He served successively as Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer of the 306th Infantry Regiment, Division Chief of Staff, Assistant Division Commander, and as Commanding General of the Division from 1958 through December 1965, when the 77th Division was inactivated.

On the inactivation of the 77th Division in 1965, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Army Reserve (Mobilization Designee), Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Simultaneously with his service as Division Commander and Deputy Chief of Army Reserve, General Kaine also served on several key Reserve affairs policy committees. He served as Alternate Member from First United States Army on the Department of the Army General Staff Committee on Army Reserve Policy (the "Section 5 Committee") from 1 July 1960 to 31 December 1961.

On 1 January 1962, he was appointed principal Member from First United States Army to this Committee. A year later, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Army Reserve Policy, and in January 1964 was appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee on Army Reserve and National Guard Policy. He served in this capacity until statutory relief in December of 1966.

In September of 1966, General Kaine was appointed to the Department of Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board and served on this board until statutorily relieved in 1969.

Meanwhile, in December 1967, upon implementation of the Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) structure, he was reassigned from Deputy Chief, Army Reserve (Mob Des), to Commanding General, 77th United States Army Reserve Command, his current assignment. The ARCOMs represented an entirely new challenging concept of Reserve organization, wherein the ARCOMs' headquarters assumed major command functions and responsibilities formerly exercised by Active Army. The 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command is the largest of the ARCOM with over 200 units and approximately 20,000 personnel authorized.

In April 1969, General Kaine visited U.S. Army Reserve units serving in Vietnam, including five 77th USARCOM units which had been called up, and which served with distinction.

In March 1970, during the National Emergency declared because of a massive postal strike, General Kaine rapidly mobilized 84 units of the 77th USARCOM including thousands of personnel in what was the first time U.S. Army Reserve units had been employed in a domestic crisis. The call-up also proved that Army Reservists could be effectively mobilized within only a few hours. During the operation ("GRAPHIC HAND"), as part of "Task Force New York," General Kaine was in command and control of the many Navy, Marine, Air Force and Coast Guard Reserve units mobilized, in addition to 77th USARCOM and other Army Reserve units. General Kaine's control and employment of these units was an instrumental element in the rapid restoration of postal services.

In civilian life, General Kaine is Executive Vice-President of Conso Products Company, a division of Consolidated Foods Corporation. He and his wife, the former Helen Field, have two children and two grandchildren.

General Kaine's organizational affiliations and offices held includes Past President, New York Chapter, Association of the United States Army; Board of Governors, New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World Wars; President, Liberty Patch Fund, Inc.; President, 77th Infantry Division Reserve Officers Association; Member, Military Order of the World Wars, 45th Infantry Division Association Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

With a deep feeling of regret the Army Reserve, the military, and the American people lose the services of this splendid officer.

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our longtime colleague from the great State of South Carolina, the Honorable JOHN L. McMILLAN. JOHN McMILLAN has served in the Congress for 34 years, faithfully serving his constituents from South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District.

His accomplishments have been many—he represented the United States at the Interparliamentary Union in London in 1960 and in Tokyo in 1961. For 24 years, he served as chairman of the House District Committee while also serving on the important Agriculture Committee. He has served as vice chairman of the Agriculture Committee and was chairman of the Forestry Subcommittee and vice-chairman of the Tobacco Subcommittee, a position that was extremely beneficial to his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of South Carolina's Sixth Congressional Delegation have indeed been fortunate to have JOHN McMILLAN, Dean of the South Carolina Delegation, representing them here in Washington for 34 years. As he returns to his beloved home in Florence, he can rest assured that his District, his

State and his Nation are better because of his devoted service.

I consider myself fortunate to have been able to call JOHN McMILLAN a friend. I will remember him warmly in the years to come.

YOUR LIFE MAY BE AT STAKE

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, recently the Minneapolis Star printed a nationally syndicated column written by Nicholas Von Hoffman. Although Mr. Von Hoffman is clearly not a recognized expert in the field which he is addressing, I think that his comments are worthy of consideration by the Members of this House:

YOUR LIFE MAY BE AT STAKE

(By Nicholas Von Hoffman)

WASHINGTON.—A few days ago a group of nuclear safety experts met in Bethesda, Md., but other than on a back page of the New York Times the event went largely unreported. The participants met in secret and the Atomic Energy Commission told them not to shoot their mouths off to the press.

That the AEC should try to keep it quiet isn't surprising since the topic was how safe are the atomic generating plants being put up by the scores all over America. The answer is that nobody knows, neither the Atomic Energy Commission, nor its scientists and engineers, nor companies like Westinghouse, which build these reactors, nor the public utilities which buy and operate them. Quite literally, nobody knows.

"What bothers me most is that after 20 years we are still making purely subjective judgments about what is important and what is not in reactor safety. Purely by decree, some things, like the rupture of a reactor pressure vessel (the protective pot in which the hot stuff cooks), are ruled impossible. To decide these things without some objective measure of probabilities is, to me, almost criminal." Those are the words of a senior engineer at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory as quoted by Robert Gillette in a series of articles in Science magazine. Reading Gillette's series is the next best thing to coming down with a howling case of leukemia.

Nuclear power plants are kept cool and safe by running enormous quantities of water through them. What would happen if, for any of 10,000 reasons, the water dried up on them? A "loss-of-fluid test" would give some answers about that, and so in 1963 the AEC wisely decided to run such a test. However, Gillette reports:

"Nine years later, the AEC is still struggling to finish building the loss-of-fluid test facility, let alone run it. At last report (September) construction was 80 per cent completed, but work is now more than six years behind schedule. The tests and crucial experiments have been expanded in scope but postponed until 1974 or 1975; by then, as many as 80 nuclear plants that might have made use of the results in their design will already be running."

You have to force yourself to believe it, but there have been no empirical tests or experiments done on the safety systems of these plants. Their safety and reliability depend wholly on the validity of computerized,

mathematical models. Proceeding with the reactor-building program simply on the basis of computations unsupported by hard, experimental data is risky enough, but it was near madness to do it when a number of the AEC's own scientists doubt the soundness of these models.

Indeed, last spring the AEC's own public hearings on these questions were knocked out of kilter when Philip Rittenhouse, an Oak Ridge researcher, submitted a list of 28 of his professional associates who consider the present safety standards seriously deficient in a large number of the fundamental technical assumptions.

This isn't an abstruse hair-pulling contest between a bunch of far-outs in white lab smocks. Your life may depend upon the outcome.

A group of Harvard-MIT experts who go under the name of the Union of Concerned Scientists have been making a few calculations on what would happen if—. If there is a bad goof, which for some obscure reason the scientists call a "China Accident," you're not going to get an explosion, but rather a drifting, lethal, radioactive cloud. Unlike the fission products of a nuclear weapon explosion, which are distributed in an immensely hot bubble of gas that rises rapidly, the gases here are relatively cool. Accordingly, they rise little at best and may easily be trapped under temperature inversions common at night.

With the big, new nuclear power plants your local electric utility is probably putting up at this very minute only about five percent of its radioactive gas, not dust or such material, needs to escape through a crack in the pot. Should that happen with no temperature inversion and a 12-mile-an-hour wind, lethal injuries might be expected to a distance of a mile; injuries are likely to 2.5 miles. If there is a temperature inversion—and we smog-conscious people know how frequent they are—all you need is a six-and-a-half-mile-an-hour wind to produce death in a strip two miles wide and 40 miles long; there would be injuries in that strip as far as 80 or 100 miles away.

This, it should be emphasized, would be the result of a mere five percent of the radioactive gas escaping. If there were a full-fledged China Accident, it could, as the Union of Concerned Scientists expresses it, "generate a catastrophe of very great proportions, surely greater than any peacetime disaster this nation has ever known."

On Nov. 1 the AEC is going to come out of its closet and resume public hearings. We'd best all pay attention this time.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues share my distress at the recent reports in the press that the administration intends to see the public employment program die next year. If this is true, it reveals a callous disregard for thousands of Americans who want work rather than welfare. Our Nation's unemployment figure still exceeds 5 percent. I have today written to the President urging him to support a continuation of PEP and I hope my colleagues will do the same.

FLORIDA'S FIRST DISTRICT HONORED

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Florida's First and Finest District was singularly honored on Friday night, October 13, by a visit from the Hon. Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense. He was guest speaker at the Supervisors Banquet in Pensacola. The Supervisors Banquet is held annually by members of the National Supervisors Association of the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Whiting Naval Air Station at Milton, and the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory at Panama City. It is considered one of the outstanding events of the year in that it brings together the supervisory personnel among civilian employees at the naval installations, the ranking military personnel, business and civic leaders in the three communities, and their families and guests. We have consistently been honored with the presence of very high ranking national figures in the field of defense as guest speakers at these occasions. We take particular pride, of course, in the fact that Mr. Laird was our guest this year.

This distinguished American with whom I was privileged to serve on the Appropriations Committee prior to the time he became Secretary of Defense is indeed an outstanding leader. He has accomplished a great deal to bring pride and solidarity to the services and esprit de corps to uniformed personnel in all ranks.

I am privileged to submit his address in Pensacola for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE MELVIN R. LAIRD, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AT THE 26TH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE PENSACOLA AND PANAMA CITY AREA CHAPTERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

My last visit to this fine city occurred during the first few months of my tenure as Secretary of Defense. Though it has been almost four years, the charm of this city and the warmth of its people are every bit as impressive as I had remembered. This area is well known for a community spirit that unites military and civilian communities and it is gratifying for me to again see and sense this spirit in person.

In 1969 when I was here, I talked of some of the things I hoped to achieve. Today, as I near the end of my tenure as Secretary of Defense, I'd like to comment on what has been done during this period of almost four years.

We have shaped a new national security strategy, the Strategy of Realistic Deterrence. The purpose of this strategy is to provide strong, adequate defense and to give substance and necessary support to the diplomatic initiatives of the Nixon Doctrine. The goal of this realistic strategy has been to adjust our defense policy to the world and national conditions as they are and as they will be.

Abroad, this strategy has encouraged increased self-reliance on the part of our allies. In the Western Pacific it has allowed us to bring home the more than half a million

troops formerly in South Vietnam and to reduce significantly our ground forces in Korea and other parts of that area.

Our NATO allies too have responded to the call for more meaningful partnership by strengthening the mutual defense forces in Europe and by increasing their burden-sharing.

At home the adjustments of our new national security strategy have been directed toward providing a smaller, more effective, truly volunteer force.

As a result of more meaningful partnership with our allies and a more important role for our National Guard and Reserve forces, we have been able to reduce military manpower by more than one million.

And we have undertaken a task never before accomplished in a military force of this size—the transition to a force manned by true volunteers. In a country that prides itself on being the land of the free, freedom of choice in military service is as logical as it is desirable. We have made extraordinary progress in reducing draft calls by 250,000 a year since we took office, but final success depends on the ability of the armed services to attract and retain a great number of the fine young men and women of this country. To do this we will need the continued support of the American people, and the continued support of Congress for equitable pay and other benefits for our men and women in uniform. I am confident that we will have the support needed to complete the task of reducing draft calls to zero by our target date of July 1, 1973.

Each defense budget of this Administration has taken a smaller proportion of our Gross National Product—the truest measure of the insurance cost of defense. This year's budget is 6.4% of GNP, the lowest figure in more than twenty years.

At the same time we have not cut into the muscle of our defense strength. Today we remain—in President's Nixon's words—

"As strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be."

For all our services, including the National Guard and Reserves, this means modern equipment and effective training. The Navy, for example, will maintain flexible, mobile airpower with a new nuclear carrier, and a new aircraft—the F-14. To ensure effective nuclear deterrence, we plan to build a new missile submarine, the Trident, and to protect our sea lanes we have devoted record sums to the badly needed modernization of our fleet.

There remain, however, those who feel that our spending on defense is excessive, and that further massive cuts are desirable. I am deeply troubled by such recommendations which fail to acknowledge the significant progress made in the past four years in reducing the burden of defense.

Our manpower and program cutbacks since 1968—priced in 1973 dollars—would amount to a spending cut in Defense of \$32.7 billion. Actual spending dropped by only \$1.5 billion, however, because of higher pay costs and higher price tags on the goods we purchase.

Since 1968, manpower costs have increased by over 30% at the same time that military and civil service manpower has decreased by nearly 1.5 million. This increase, I want to emphasize is largely a reflection of substantial pay raises for military personnel, particularly for those in lower grades.

I believe the vast majority of American people support our programs to eliminate the gross inequities in military pay which we found when taking office in 1969.

Since 1964, the price of goods has risen by nearly 30% as a result of a wave of inflation felt in all sectors of the American economy—now, happily, receding.

After the significant reduction of our de-

fense forces which has occurred in recent years, we must approach proposals for further drastic cuts with a great deal of caution. Although this Administration has made sizeable savings in our defense establishment, we have not and we will not sacrifice strength for expediency or undermine our national security by trading substance for promise.

Because we have maintained adequate strength, we have been able to open avenues of negotiation that were not possible four years ago:

Who in 1968 could have confidently predicted that an American President would be in Peking opening lines of communication and cooperation between these two adversary powers?

Or an American President in Moscow achieving significant agreements on a host of important issues—most significantly on the historic first agreement to limit strategic nuclear weapons?

Who in 1968 would have been confident that the four great powers would reach an agreement to reduce tension on Berlin, or that East and West Germany would begin to deal directly after more than 25 years of hostility?

Such negotiations represent a remarkable achievement, and I'm proud of the support that the Department of Defense has been able to give them.

In the future, under President Nixon's leadership, we will continue to build on the negotiating framework established in the past four years.

Along with our European allies, we will work to achieve an agreement with the Warsaw Pact nations for Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions. This is a reliable goal—a goal that will enhance security in Europe—but we must maintain our strength. One fact is certain, we will not achieve any such objective if we cut our force in half, as some advocate, without receiving anything in return from the other side. That's a pure give-away program.

We are preparing for further negotiation with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. We can expect progress in this field of arms control, but not if we unilaterally cut our nuclear deterrent force.

I want to assure the people of this area, who are so sensitive to the welfare of those in uniform, that we will continue to use every available approach to bring about the return of American prisoners of war and an accounting of the missing in action in Southeast Asia. This we can and will achieve—but not if we supinely pull all our forces out and place our trust in the enemy's goodwill. I would remind you that this is an enemy who continues to disregard the humanitarian provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The encouraging negotiations that go on today occur because our country, in partnership with our friends, is strong. Any undermining of this strength would diminish the prospects for negotiating solutions to the critical problems of the world.

In the final analysis, the question of providing adequate defense strength is one that will be decided by the American people and by your representatives in Congress. The

power is with you and the many thousands of citizens like you to decide this issue.

It is encouraging to address a group such as the National Association of Supervisors because I know that you understand the role that national defense plays in our quest for a generation of peace.

But you also understand that although we will never settle for less than is sufficient for adequate defense, we cannot afford to spend more than is necessary. Competing domestic priorities simply do not allow the luxury of "fat" in defense spending.

I'm confident that both our military and our civilian employees can do the job—

In the military the transition to the all-volunteer force is providing an ever-growing number of motivated, capable young men and women. They will be better organized, better led, and more efficient than their predecessors.

Our civilian employees too will be fully capable of meeting this challenge. I'm encouraged by the growth of supervisory organizations such as the National Association of Supervisors and the leading role that such organizations have taken in defining the contribution of middle-management to the overall defense effort. We look to you for the vital leadership that will improve productivity and permit us to do the job more efficiently.

Civilian and military, we are working together to achieve a generation of peace. President Nixon has led us closer to this goal. With wise and strong leadership in the future, we will make this goal a reality.

JEWISH HALL OF FAME

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 1,200 people will attend the first annual Jewish Hall of Fame award at a breakfast on Sunday, November 5, at the Commodore Hotel Grand Ballroom in New York City. The Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc., consisting of 34 organizations representing 130,000 Federal, State, and New York City civil service employees, is sponsoring the Jewish Hall of Fame of New York, Inc. Louis Weiser, a retired New York City police lieutenant, is president of the Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc. Alex Novitsky of Brooklyn is the founder of the Jewish Hall of Fame of New York, Inc.

Novitsky said:

Jews who have made contributions in American life will be selected annually to have their names in the Jewish Hall of Fame to serve as models for our youth.

Novitsky also said that contributions made by Jews in American life are indeed enormous. Jews have been prominent in many areas and unfortunately many of these forgotten, outstanding people do not receive recognition they deserve.

The Jewish Hall of Fame of New York, Inc., a nonprofit organization, will salute and annually award those outstanding people of Jewish heritage who have excelled in various fields such as education, journalism, medicine, government, science, entertainment, commerce, labor, sports, arts, and culture to receive recognition for serving mankind.

The Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc., will give four scholarships during the Jewish Hall of Fame award announcement on November 5 at the breakfast. The scholarships will be named after the late Herman P. Mantell, former president of the Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE THOMAS DELAP

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce with profound sorrow to Members of this House the death of a good friend, respected labor leader, and trusted member of my district staff, Mr. George Thomas Delap.

Mr. Speaker, this is the second death among my staff within the past month. I have lost two irreplaceable friends with the passing of John Griffin and, now, George Delap, who passed away on Friday, October 6, 1972.

George Delap was a man widely known and widely admired in Hudson County, N.J. He served as business agent to locals of the International Longshoremen's Association. In fact, only on Friday, just a few hours before his sudden and tragic death, I had called him on the telephone to discuss the pending Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act which was pending business on the House floor. As my adviser and consultant on labor matters, George was vitally concerned with the passage of this bill and, in large measure, its passage would be a memorial to this fine man.

Mrs. Daniels joins with me in expressing our sincerest sympathy to George Delap's lovely widow, the former Frances Dolan, and their children, in this time of sorrow. Rest in peace, dear friend.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, October 18, 1972

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—1 Thessalonians 5: 21.

O Thou holy and merciful God, who seeks us when we go astray and who

redeems us warmly when we return with the coming of a new day we would quietly lift our hearts unto Thee in prayer. For this day of Thy grace grant unto us courage, faith, and good will that in meeting the needs of our Nation we may not fail man nor Thee.

Deliver us from bigotry and bitterness, from pettiness and prejudice. Keep us devoted to the higher values and greater virtues which give to life meaning and purpose and which hold us steadfast in the struggle for freedom, justice, and peace in our world.