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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 sport and recreational facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRIE (for himself, Mr. CARR, Mr. HART, and Mr. DELUMS): 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. DELUMS (for himself and Mr. RODINO): H.R. 17194. A bill to authorize the establishment of a Fort Pushush National Monument in the States of California and Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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, Mr. AMEND, Mr. BAZILLO, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COWANS, and Mr. DIOSO): H.R. 17196. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to authorize 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. KUYPENDALL: 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 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 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. 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 an institution 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 16, 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. STEELE (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FRASER): H.R. 17206. 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. 17207. A bill to provide the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to make grants to States, counties, and local communities to pay for one-half of the cost of training programs for firemen; 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 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. 17209. 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. 17210. A bill to provide financial aid to local fire departments in the purchase of firefighting suits and self-contained breathing apparatus; 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 the 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 interior 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 commercial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANK (for himself, Mr. BENSEN, Mr. Gvazda, 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.

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. FAUNTRY: 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 Sayagachem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts: H.R. 17220. A bill for the relief of Fiorello Leo, his wife, Annucinta Leo, and their minor children, Lottie Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBRY: H.R. 17221. A bill for the relief of estate of James L. Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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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 and for the 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 relative ingenuity and 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 capsulize 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

(Edward Hollerich)

We are all familiar with the USA, its size, and influence but I would like to take just a few minutes to talk about a more mundane piece of what is 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 northern part of the country. The lowest temperature of the two is at the point of the highest temperature is at the lowest point, 280 feet below sea level.

At any time, a great many individuals are supported and live on the 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 individuals in college, and 28,000,000 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 change. 100,000,000 families work on farms while 47,000,000 are non-farm families. 122,000,000 individuals live in Metropolitan areas, 113,000,000 in the New York and 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 moved in the plains and moved to the climate of the West coast.

These 28,000,000 individuals have various forms of mobility. The country is tied together by 3,000,000 miles of highway and bridge and airports being built each year. While 8,000,000 new cars were being built, 6,000,000 were being junked with about the same number of people moving every year. 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. Of these 1,000,000,000 individuals changed their addresses last year with the average individual 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 programs.

The USA individual has immense consumer buying power. 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 are tied to a service center in the country. Over 60,000,000 radios, 60,000,000 TV’s and 22,000,000 color TV’s seem 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. One of the single most popular books being read in the previous year named 113 out of a possible 150 different titles indicating great diversity in reading. The government alone issued over 100,000 reports, and 450,000 articles, books, etc. in one year. A very interesting and unique form of mobility shows up as money mobility. 60,000,-000 individuals hold and use credit cards which simply means that money does not have to be exchanged in sufficient quantities to make purchases.

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

To sum up we have 200,000,000 more than last year, while unemployment is now over 8,000,000. One half of the unemployed are married and working, and the other half are married, working, and females. How does this break down into areas of employment? 45,000,000 are in industry, 19,000,000 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 11,000,000 who were employers. The average factory wage rate is $3.55/hour and this is spent as follows:

Food, 22.2%; Housing, 14.4%; Housing Operation, 12.2%; Transportation, 12.2%; 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 59,000 chemists. There are 34,000 architects, 15,000 interior decorators, 8,000 landscape architects and 7,000 upholsterers. There are 29,000 individuals who work together with 180,000 civil engineers.

In other words out of the 80,000,000 working individuals there are 74,000 designers.

How does this compare with other professions and activities in the USA? Designers are a small group as you will see. There are 500,000 accountants; 270,000 lawyers; 295,000 doctors; 100,000 dentists; 230,000 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 organisations which transcend familiar alliances." We will call this the "unit" or product which will increasingly be thought of as a continuing problem through-out its full life from conception until it is junked. In this the designer is called upon to do his utmost to make the impacts it has on the changing environments within which it operates.

It will be your job to look at the product within the system in which it is embedded to seek out the missing ingredients which are delaying the more effective 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 we are forced to live successively in tomorrow's world where 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 design lies in the amorphic 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 individual, and to draw from what is available in technology to answer the problem. Industrial Design is a verb not a noun.
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July 17, 1972

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

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 in Congress for 28 years, to Chuck 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.

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 in Congress for 28 years, to Chuck 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. SCHWEICKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. SCHWEICKER. 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 sector 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, a 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 resident proportions of neighborhoods adjacent to its North Philadelphia headquarters.

The particular area was not in poor enough condition to qualify for Federal or State aid and 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 3,000 people living in 6,000 households improve their living condition.

The money to hire a full-time project director and a technical advisor to work with the community residents was supplied by Tasty Baking Co. The project sponsors are 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.

As 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 building materials for 9-year-old recreation center and 5-year-old library.

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 con

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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 State, and his influence will be spreading throughout the 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 programing 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 contributions 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 his esteem in the State and the Nation can be justly proud.

Bill has truly earned a respite. It is my hope that he and his lovely wife, Pauline, 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 drive 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.
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HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN
OF MISSISSIPPI

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 the honor of paying to Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. McMILLAN'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, nor do I know what 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 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. I want to assure our new 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 Mars 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.

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

Tawar Po, Laos (By John Everingham)

(Arrington'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 30 villages, and about half of the villages 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 huts clinging to a cliff rising 1,000 feet above the Pot river. The cliffs of small children scrambling on the rust-colored clay mingled with the infrequent glimpses of villages roosting 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 them. The officer spoke of an alliance between the Americans and a Meo soldier, but this meant nothing to the Pathet Lao, who had already been militarized in defense of their territory. The Americans had been few, and the Pathet Lao had already been militarized in defense of their territory. The Americans had been few, and the Pathet Lao had already been militarized in defense of their territory. The Americans had been few, and the Pathet Lao had already been militarized in defense of their territory.

The Pathet Lao would have become our enemy and would have threatened our villages, the officers would have said, if bullets had really been flying. A few days earlier, they had returned by helicopter from Long Pot, where they had put them through three months of military training. Another helicopter would have covered their retreat, and took them off to Mong Sou 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 peering the hills in the distance. In the direction of Moun Soul. They were of American manufacture but had been sent in by the Pathet Lao. It was a misty night and cold, and the Pathet Lao had long been the enemy of the Pathet Lao, who had already been militarized in defense of their territory. The Americans had been few, and the Pathet Lao had already been militarized in defense of their territory. The Americans had been few, and the Pathet Lao had already been militarized in defense of their territory.

OCTOBER 1972

During the last half of 1969, the Bureau of Public Roads, Lao Division (an arm of USAID), opened a war-abandoned Route 13 linking the administrative capital of Vietnam 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 earlier, they had returned by helicopter from Long Pot, where they had put them through three months of military training. Another helicopter would have covered their retreat, and took them off to Mong Sou 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 peering the hills in the distance. In the direction of Moun Soul. 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 fuss over their soldier-boys; lucky enough to be sent by parachute to Mong Sou instead of being sent to the甚至连部队。他们没有勇气去抵抗，而是一心期待美国军队的到来。所以，当美国军队到来时，他们立即投降了。人们发现，美国军队的到来并没有使他们成为真正的美国人，而只是使他们成为了一个新的压迫者。他们根本没有真正的自由和民主，而只是成为了一个新的统治者。
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District Chief Gair Su Yang had regularly traveled to Long Pot for conferences with both American and Meo officers. He had flown to forward bases and to the Plain of Jars, where he had spent many nights, with his captors-appropriately, until his shadow hung over his own village. He was desperate. Soldiers were dying faster than they could be replaced. Long Pot became more persistent and more threatening. Long Pot must send more men.

Of the 44 people who were flying to Long Pot in October 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. This year they killed. We have only 60 men left in the village, and we need them here. I refused to send them.

Gair Su Yang said officials from Long Pot 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, he said. "Fourteen is 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 had come to Long Pot, to the north side of the district. Villagers fled to the forest to avoid the bombing. In hiding, they became desperate. It continued until I arrived. In response to Long Pot brought the same response: "no men, no rice." The families whose men had been drafted. It next spread to three villages of refugee Hill Lao who had served the 300 miles in 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 wealth were sent by the USAID. Pot and I arrived there was no rice. We ate bland corn meal grown to feed the livestock. We fed ourselves 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 Yang Pao and the Americans in Long Chong. 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 delivery to the village came. He was of Ban Son, a town 30 miles to the south. I met him a few months later and he said that he personally reviewed each decision to drop or not to drop rice for each village. I wasn't able back in Long Chong, I asked the radio operator in Long Pot. Meo officers, he said, personally listened to the pleas of Gair Su Yang and I arrived there was no rice. We ate bland corn meal grown to feed the livestock. We fed ourselves and became thin. There was little meat to be had.

Fear motivates as well as hunger. Long Pot's families had stripped their homes and fled south to the refugee settlements. The hungry Lai Lao refugees would not return to their villages and rice fields, a two-hour walk to the north, even though the Pathet Lao spoke of the enemy. Gair Su Yang, I asked 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 Lai Lao refugees would not return to their villages and rice fields, a two-hour walk to the north, even though the Pathet Lao spoke of the enemy. Gair Su Yang, I asked the radio, though sometimes he had to wait for decisions until these officers conferred with Americans. "Americans," he said, "are the bosses."

It's the same. Every village north of here has been bombed. Every village. From here to Moung Soul, from here to the Plain of Jars. When bombs haven't blown the houses up they have burned them down. There are only ruins 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 bombèd, too. Phou Miang was bombèd this year. Very near us here. Eleven bombs exploded in the village and one that did not go off is still there."

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. McCoy accused the Pathet Lao of complaints to the U.S. Embassy. Long Pot was again receiving arrivals of rice. An American-trained pilot in Long Pot had set up a small dispensary for the district. Villagers flocked to the forest to avoid the bombing. In hiding, they became desperate. It continued until I arrived. In response to Long Pot brought the same response: "no men, no rice." The families whose men had been drafted. It next spread to three villages of refugee Hill Lao who had served 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 wealth were sent by the USAID.

It was mid-December, New Year. When I 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, the village was transformed with richly colored tunics and trousers, and with fine crafted silver rings around their necks.

The Pathet Lao govern­ment made a photo of a huge mushroom cloud rising from behind a hill after three T-28s found a living in the Pathet Lao. I saw a single village standing in the open. The villagers fled en masse from the Pathet Lao I saw not a single village standing in the open. All human activity had gone underground. Government of Phou Miang had been among the houses. Craters were wide and shallow, indicating the bombs had been dropped as two-­yard clusters. Above the ground. With the rods on their noses the bombs spread their shrapnel over a greater area than the A-100 bombs. They were accompanied by what my guide called "the bomb that burns everything."

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"No man, no rice." The families whose men had been drafted. It next spread to three villages of refugee Hill Lao who had served 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 wealth were sent by the USAID. Pot and I arrived there was no rice. We ate bland corn meal grown to feed the livestock. We fed ourselves and became thin. There was little meat to be had.

Fear motivates as well as hunger. Long Pot's families had stripped their homes and fled south to the refugee settlements. The hungry Lai Lao refugees would not return to their villages and rice fields, a two-hour walk to the north, even though the Pathet Lao spoke of the enemy. Gair Su Yang, I asked the radio, though sometimes he had to wait for decisions until these officers conferred with Americans. "Americans," he said, "are the bosses."

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 Pathet Lao capital at Long Pot. Pak Sah was perched on the brink of the free-fire zone blanketing Pathet Lao territory. I had some to get photographs of its redoubts. Five times walk outside Pak Sah I found myself face to face with two Pathet Lao soldiers. Arrested and then marched to the west for 28 to 30 days in a "liberated territory." For the first four days I was held at gunpoint, kept in Jeng and branded a "professional hop­per."

"Pathet Lao control but that the village had been bombed to "black stumps and scorched earth."

"Nobody lives here," 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 conditions true. I lasted 20 days, less than one of the ever-present tunnel shelters and es­caped with our lives.

"PN"
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
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. One of his hundreds of students, some of whom have won Freedoms Foundation Awards for their activities.

I was recently privileged to participate in a program in Philadelphia, 200th anniversary 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, 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 all sides.

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 uninvolved respect for human dignity.

We could suggest our supposedly “decadent” people governed 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 in any other country.

We could mention the 450th anniversary of printing in Byelorussia, do their utmost to defend and promote Byelorussian national interests.

Therefore we the Byelorussians of North America reaffirm their consistent 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 National Committee, he informed 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 laboring people signify their desire to struggle free from Soviet government to finance Russian expansionists schemes throughout the world (with Byelorussian territories partitioned by Mos­cow and the alienation of Byelorussian people from 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 here on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of printing in Byelorussia, do unanimously recognize

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

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

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

To continue the struggle for re-establishment of a free and independent Byelorussian Democratic Republic;
I have served on the Judiciary Committee, chaired so devotedly by Congressman Emanuel Celler. 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 more years of continued service with you, through this historic Congress 2 years ago. We have seen him 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 campaign for our leading citizens of Byelorussian heritage-language, history, traditions, and culture.

Mr. Speaker, the United States government advocates opposition to slavery, and certain other free nations and the people of Europe are actively pushing for the enslaved peoples inside the Iron Curtain in their quest for freedom. We have seen this disintegration in the freedom camp, and we have continued encouragement to the enslaved peoples behind 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, the anti-communist and anti-tyranny struggle on the Chinese mainland. We firmly believe that the world will keep on urging those inside and outside the Iron Curtain who are unwilling to be Communists' slaves.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 17, 1972

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 action and thereby to prevent what cannot be gained on the battlefield.

Unfortunately, leaders of certain free nations and government and people in battlefront against slavery and aggression, enslaved people's fighting spirit. We must call upon the free nations and free-loving peoples to jointly reproach and severely sanction the Communists for their roles in all the skyjacking, kidnaping, assas-

sination, massacre, dope-trafficking and oth-
er 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 future of the free world. For the forces of freedom and the Communist schemes. This is our time to help America's decision to bomb North Vietnam and blockade Halphongs. The world cannot have real peace 

when all the peoples are truly free of 

tyranny and support freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of as-

sist to support the anti-Communist movement and part of the 

Comintern. The various activities con- 

ducted by our people in support of Captive Nations Week will raise the tides of freedom 

dom and independence continues. It is ap-
propriate, therefore, that we who 

support the anti-Commu-

nist defenses.

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 free-

dom and independence of the free and the other half remains enslaved. The idea that Communist aggression can be stopped by negotiations can only extinguish the spirit of freedom and confidence that the world situation will in the natural course of events change from the chaotic to the or-
dinary. We must be prepared to be patient and ar-
cide and regain their courage. The foot-

steps of the international appeasers cannot possibly continue to follow the present direc-
tion for long. I believe we can expedite this change by raising our shining banner of "uniting with all free nations against Com-
munist domination." The international appeasers 

peoples for self-determination and hu-

man dignity. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set 

my hand this fifteenth day of July, in the 

year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seventh.

VICE PRESIDENT RALPH CHAO-SHAN CHAN'S MESSAGE TO THE

MASS RALLY SUPPORTING CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, JUNE 20, 1972

Support of the people behind the Iron Cur-

tain in their efforts to win freedom has be-

en crucial. For it is they who are fighting for their freedom, for their rights, for the very 
survival of their future. They cannot win on their own. The people 

must oppose slave labor and reform 

through labor. Workers must fight for the 

freedom and the independence of their 

countries. They must be free to develop 

for their own enjoyment. The people 

must oppose Communist shooting of free-
democrats and speed up their cuts of 

visits. Next, we must call upon all the free 

nations, the United Nations, the free world, to suspend immediately all 

superpower secret talks with Moscow and 

Washington.
unity against Red aggression." We are to intensify the anti-Communist vigilance of all free nations and rouse the international appeasers from their incurable slumber to save peace. Unwittingly they may be talked into giving up its hide. Together we shall struggle in unity to pull asunder the Iron Curtain and set all the enslaved people free. This rally is of the utmost great time significance.

While the "Fascist Nations Week" was started in the United States 13 years ago, the Republic of China was the first to respond. It is evident that our various anti-Fascist activities have been closely tied in with the World Freedom Day campaign on January 23 every year. In conjunction with member units of the Anti-Communist 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 spread behind against problems of freedom, the struggle against fascism.

The international society that we witness today is in a confused state that cannot tell right from wrong. It is an age in which the virtues 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 place, condemns tyranny to destruction and aggression to defeat. We are positive that the rampancy of appeasement and the raging of Commu

Our "World Freedom Day" campaign is to be 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.

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

The vicious schemes and savage crimes of the Commu

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the following information on gasoline prices in the Exxon. 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] 000 cents per gallon at an average of 25.30 cents a gallon, exclusive of taxes.

A week before the average was 25.50 cents, a year ago 25.30.

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

The information was submitted by Mr. H. E. Rorschach of Tulsa, Okla.

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 are a notable example, this uncommon and unprecedented 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 the 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.

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 6.2 per cent to 1,667 million cubic feet per day. Yet, revenues declined 6.9 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.

Operational, 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 GCO's loss was attributed to $800,000 as against $82,729,000 at mid-year 1971.

While domestic crude oil production for the month showed a further decline, Sun showed a 2.3 per cent increase in U.S. production. Its world-wide production, at 430,000 barrels of crude 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 with disinvestment in reducing operating costs. The results are gratifying evidence of the need for proper levels of capital investment.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, John Dent is a ranking member of the Committee on Education and Labor, certainly one of its most valued and dedicated. He is chairman of the General Subcommittee on Labor and has served with distinction. As the chairman of the General Subcommittee on Labor and has served with distinction.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 public. The military drug problem is still very much with us, and the country no longer seems interested in this tragedy which continues to discharge military drug users to the civilian sector of our society.

In early 1971, a great wave of public concern swept the Nation following reports of widespread drug abuse among GIs in Vietnam. It was then that we became aware of the new and tragic trend of drug abuse among the American troops in Southeast Asia.

In response, the Department of Defense has taken significant steps to control drug abuse, but the problem has not been cured. While the percentage of total troop strength in Thailand represented by drug addicts has been brought down to 0.25 percent tested positive, the Department of Defense has not been able to prevent or detect the drug use in the military.

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 tested positive. This figure was up significantly from the period from January 1 to July 1, 1972, when only 0.5 percent tested positive. The drug use in the military may not have been reversed, but it has been reduced 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 has no figures available for Army, Navy, and Marine personnel serving in Thailand. However, while the percentage of total troop strength in Thailand represented by drug addicts has been brought down to 0.25 percent, 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 use in the military will not easily go away. Significant steps have been taken by the Armed Forces to control drug abuse, but the 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. The press and in the population at large 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 appropriate effective drug treatment program one of its first orders of business. At stake are both the future of our GIs and the future health of the Nation.
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 ATZON 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 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.

SUPERCSONIC 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 easy 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 Corporation, now Bell Aerospace Co., division of Textron.

Development was under a contract with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and 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 truly 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 SUPERCSONIC 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 time the X-1 was Air Force Briga­
dier General Charles E. Yeager, who flew the bullet-shaped X-1 to a speed of 670 m.p.h.

The annals of flight, the accomplishment of the X-1, has been as important in the development of supersonic transport as the Concorde.

The development of the X-1 by North American Aviation opened 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. Wight in 1940.

In the early 1940s, while serving as a vice president of the American power plant company, in New York, he was asked by General Wolpe, of the American power plant company, to provide needed information for the construction of a supersonic airplane.

Mr. Wight suggested that the design and the construction of the high-speed plane could be ideally handled by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA).

On 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.

Mr. Wight, who was chief design engineer for Bell at the time, heard that an American power plant company was working on a project with the possibilities of developing an 800 m.p.h. plane. He immediately informed Robert S. Woods, the project's designer, that the Air Force was interested in the project.

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

The Air Force contracted for three X-1s, each slightly different. The first X-1 was designated to receive one for a research program 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 design 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 wait time 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, 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 operations
testing of the X-1, the plane was taken aloft in the belly of a B-29.

EXPERIMENTAL CITY: A BICENTENIAL PRESENT TO REMEMBER

HON. BILL FRENZEL
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article in tomorrow's 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 early this fall, and I hope 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 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 density.

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 in a relatively dense area 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 Wulf 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, 168 years from now.

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

The ideals of the American Revolution forged a new nation—essentially a rural nation. The challenge of 1786, as some people said many years ago, is to demonstrate that we are willing and able to bring the essentials for such a fresh start.

The Pursuit of Happiness is no longer only a matter of liberty and civil and civic rights. The common welfare also demands livability and 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 the subject of the Department of Defense since 1931. It is no longer essential to them. The city of Washington has long wanted it for housing, which it desperately needs.

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 reconsider and build for any non-military purpose until January 1975. It still wants a good part of the site for military housing in a military context, but 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 Experiment" 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— most important problems.

The Germans in the late 1920s built such a demonstration project at Weissenhof near Stuttgart. Famous 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 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 comprehensiver, international urban laboratory.

No, it would not be a world's fair. Who needs another world's fair where we can see all the land use, recreation, education, and the like? It would be a 20th-century St. Louis. It would be a Halidean American city. It could have a unique role.

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.

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. But it lacks the imagination to make our urban environment work more efficiently, justly and pleasantly. It lacks the practical, imaginative and political means and opportunity to test new environmental ideas on a meaningful scale. That is what Bicentennial City should do.

Law enforcement and fire protection experts in this country and through their interest groups around the world might be given the means and opportunity, for instance, to introduce into the laboratory training in new and more effective 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 and the most advanced educational opportunities—both systems and facilities—built right into it and by local citizens.

In 1976, the U.S. would then host a special, international conference on child care and education with the new city as its focus. That means that George Romney and the world what can be done by way of health and mental health care, with special emphasis on drug addiction, prevention and cure.

The city would demonstrate what needs be done about recreation and land use, and the arts. There must be ways for the poor to spend their leisure time other than watching television. 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, cooking and industry without pollution.

At Transpo '72 at Dulles airport, we got a glimpse of the kind of future we might have in Anacostia-Bolling. The best of them would actually move people, not just for a 100-year joy ride, but from the nearest Metro stop, to the highway engineers and financed by the high­ way 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 Bicen­ tennial 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 it. Our established methods of land use, land ownership, financing and taxation.

There are other, less chaotic and frustrating ways of dealing with urban development and the environment that are far better than what we see today. The most effective 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 ceilings 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 a vast technocracy. Let these operators show what they can do to help the system survive our bicentennial.

In other words, Bicentennial City should be a joint effort of our great foundations, our large corporations, together with the representatives of the American people and their government.

The great experiment should be planned, built and run by a new kind of organization, something like COBAMAT. It might be called USELAB, for Urban Studies and Educational 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 scien­ tist, inventor and publicist who has
unique experience of having launched a sim­ilar Experimental City project in Minnesota, might have been more successful if the 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 1978?

This is an essential part of the proposed national experiment. The cities, it has been said, are in a race against time. The Department of Agriculture are managing—whether we managed to solve our urban problems. It is also whether we manage to solve them before they become insurable.

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

PURPOSE 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 PCIC 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, Robins, J. L. Robins, B. R. Bechtill, M. M. Seals, and McKinley Franklin, all of Perry, successfully initiated the action which led to USDA’s approval of the crop insurance.

“BOILED PEANUTS STIRRED UP 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. Fiske and Don Furgus of Florida, and W. S. (Bill) Stuckey, Jr., Dawson Mathias, and G. Elliot Hagan of Georgia.

Peanuts are the most valuable row crop in Georgia with 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 candy—delicious!

CONGRESSMEN HOST INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN FAIR

Some forty of us in Congress recently hosted international soybean representatives in Washington which was attended by representatives for more than 60 foreign governments.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The purpose of the Fair was to acquaint representatives of these foreign countries with our leading producers of soybeans. The American Soybean Association, the National Soybean Processors Association and other groups 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—whether we managed to solve our urban problems. It is also whether we manage to solve them before they become insurable.

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 legislative support for 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 OPEN 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 new Freedom of Information Act to protect the confidentiality of press information and sources in the aftermath of the Supreme Court ruling that breached this right.

The breach came in the case of Earl Carl­well, a New York Times reporter who refused to reveal to a federal grand jury information which he might have obtained in the course of his profession. The court’s decision, however, that Congress and the states could write laws giving full or partial immunity to newsmen under a variety of circumstances was condemned by the Supreme Court in the case of John Mitchell v. United States.

Newsmen have traditionally claimed absolute immunity from any miscellaneous of the press in the aftermath of the Supreme Court ruling that breached this right.

Newsmen have traditionally claimed absolute immunity from any miscellaneous of the press in the aftermath of the Supreme Court ruling that breached this right.

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 to the press. Through his efforts he has penetrated that protection last June in a 5-4 decision that journalists have no guar­antee in federal laws of confidentiality 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 to the press.

“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.”

Congress and state legislatures is to write an effective law—law 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 16586 which would allow no employee of the print or broadcast media shall be required by a court, grand jury, legisla-
tured or administrative body to disclose before the Congress or any Federal court, grand jury, agency, department, or commission any information obtained in the course 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 all other cases the impression could be obtained in no other way, and there was a "compelling and overriding national interest." in defense of what the American people, in the recent past, first the tragic escape of the Lithuanian family which recently managed to escape from the Soviet Union. If they arrive in Chicago, they will have to pick up the threads of their life in "the dramatic, new environment" 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 than an unassailable barrier. They have been subjected to 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 face the Butkus family. They are being forced to leave their home and establish a new start in life. The Lithuanian American Council has efforts under way to give the Butkus family all possible assistance in establishing themselves in this country.

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 includes 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 family of 5, consisting of three small children, a lawyer, and an American Council, has successfully managed to escape from Lithuania the past 8 years, and has been occupied by the Soviet Union for some 7 years. It has been subject to illegal occupation of Lithuania and the persecutions which occur there. At this very moment the three small children, their lawyer, and a dramatic, new environment" 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 than an unassailable barrier. They have been subjected to 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 face the Butkus family. They are being forced to leave their home and establish a new start in life. The Lithuanian American Council has efforts under way to give the Butkus family all possible assistance in establishing themselves in this country.

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 on October 13. 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, 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 wife, his children, and to his many friends. We recall with great sorrow and pride in the very full and useful life that Karl LeCompte lived.

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 and its farm products. 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 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 the American people are eating 21% more than beef as much meat.

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October 17, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN McMILLAN
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 Senate and the House.

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 areas, this whole life of farmers 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. As I read in a group of officers who instigated against both their military leaders and their constitutional government, has led Greece into an antidemocratic tangent which all reasonable people 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 TYPICAL CRITICISM

(By Spyridon Granitsas)

Early in the 19th century, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule, a book Elliniki Romerita (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, which subtitled the same’ motif, albeit better documented—but with an ominous difference: he wrote it in English, inside the junta in power abroad. So the Greeks cannot read it, as Colonel Papadopoulos' rule is even more cruel than that of 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 interested in this book because the Greek junta is certainly one of the more significant names in the English language since it was established, 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 way that country where this kind of Latin American, nonideological junta has been imposed, despite the fact that the majority of Greeks is supported by most Greeks, rightists and royals, centrists, liberals and leftists—especially hard-core Communists.

The author, a confessed pro-American intellectual, in a well-balanced and dispassionate account of the events leading to the coup of April 1967, blames the British, the American and the Greek Communists. He is especially harsh about the Government and the coup leaders, and even about Mr. Papandreou, a leading left-of-center politician now living in Toronto.

A LONG CONSPIRACY

There is no denying that Professor Papandreou, the Communists, the royalists and other pro-Greek forces made many mistakes. But their policies, and even their grave errors, were not the causa proxima of the dictators. For there was a military conspiracy above for several years before Papandreou had even returned to Greece in 1961, following his more than twenty years of exile. In the Unification of Germany, as a U.S. correspondent for the leading Athens daily Eleftheria (closed on that fatefull April 25, 1967), I wrote that former Ambassador, Washington on this subject as early as the spring of 1963. Others have traced the conspiracy back as early as 1950s. Inside the Colonels' Greece is the only impeccable documented, save in the case of some details that might compromise the anonymity of the source, a very well written. It reads like a novel political book. 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 a well-known figure among his friends in Athens): Part I—The Past. Part II—How It All Came About. Part II—The President, Or What It Is Like. Part III—The Future, Or How To Get Rid of theDictators. 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 follow him to the power have risen to 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 do not know the Greek colonels. They have instituted a terror network, tortured and killed innocent persons, and imposed 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, and 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 the other conspirators, was never more than 10 per cent of the Greeks support it.

If one were to disagree with "Athenian," it would be necessary to put the record straight. This writer before the scarecrow of a Communist takeover was invoked. It was a
EXTRAS OF REMARKS

October 17, 1972

Who is really responsible for the emergence of the American C.I.A.? Mr. Katris ignores the notorious role of the United States in the making and unmaking of Greek government since the end of World War II. The C.I.A. recognizes that virtually all the leading men in Greek political life between 1965 and 1967 (including the King) refused to do the King's bidding, which was to have publicly compromised their constitutional differences. Mr. Katris' emphasis, on the other hand, is upon the fallibility of the United States and upon the decisive interventions of the United States. He does not appreciate the extent to which frequent and sometimes 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 the harbinger of a civil order and of a return to the civil war of a generation before. Mr. Katris virtually ignores the role which was played 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 also in 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 first few vendettas of the 1940s should not be revived.

Mr. Katris' insistence that the American C.I.A. is really behind the colonels does not mean that American influence has not been so potent in order for one to understand what happened in Greece in April 1967. To insist instead upon to the King's unseemly return to the civil war is a reflexive assumption, that is, that the colonels are likely to be seen in the conditions he lays down for the replacement of the colonels by an acceptable regime: there is about such pronounce-ments considerable fantasy, as if the colonels' opponents are now able to decide who will govern Greece. It does not seem to be realized that the colonels are likely to remain in power for a generation, barring chance developments or a serious interna-tional crisis.

The only prospect for dislodging the colonels, once entrenched, depended upon judi-cious usages of the military, which the Greek people in their desire to rid themselves of their tyrants. But the influence of the United States has been real and with this, 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' establishment. It would be unwise to prefer to have any one of the former (e.g., King Constantine, P. Kanellopoulos, C. Kara- mazza), but to select a figure like A. Papand-rout, G. Ballis, O. Vidalis, H. Vlachos) 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 the colonels have in common with the colonels now in power.

U.S. ROLE IGNORED

The two books reviewed** on this occasion are in many respects rather similar in approach. Bayard Stockton, a Greek journalist with a good reputation (who now lives in Minneapolis), states the case against the United States and 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 has already come. The review 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. 24000 (July 24, 1972).

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

GREECE OF THE JOURNALISTS: A REVIEW OF Two BOOKS
(by George Anastaplo)

The reviewer, Mr. 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 at the Booth 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 be­ cause of his articles about Greece in the U.S. public. Among the most important is a lecturer in the Liberal Arts, The University of Chicago, and Professor of Political Science at the Booth College. He is the author of The Constitutionalist: Notes on the First Amendment, published in 1971 by the Southern Methodist University Press.

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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 great reputation (who now lives in Minne­apolis), states the case against the United States and 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 has already come.


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

GREECE OF THE JOURNALISTS: A REVIEW OF Two BOOKS
(by George Anastaplo)

The reviewer, Mr. 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 at the Booth College. He is the author of The Constitutionalist: Notes on the First Amendment, published in 1971 by the Southern Methodist University Press.

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October 17, 1972

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A CHAMPION RETIRES: A TRIBUTE TO MANNY 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, in the winding of his 50 years of service. He truly represented the Banking and Currency Committee. He can be very proud of his record of achievements. He truly understands the importance of the Banking and Currency Committee, on which he served for decades.

Mr. RANGEL. He was elected to the Congress in January 1937, and his re-election 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 Mannye Celler. To see the extent 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 any of us, to speak in detail of Mannye 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 Mannye 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. Most 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 deprived the Constitution of its vigor and tenacity of its 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, says, is not a municipal ordinance, and not the place for enactments concerning the manner in which children arrive at school.

Mannye Celler's firm commitment to the integrity of the Constitution has not been 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, says, 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 Mannye 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 Mannye Celler; among them, the landmark civil rights legislation of the past 15 years, which has laid the foundation for the fulfillment of America's promise of equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens. I am confident Mannye 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 Mannye Celler, the friend, colleague, and teacher. We will all miss the sterling human qualities that shine forth from his like a beacon, both 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.

Mannye 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 Godspeed 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 by the 5-minute rule. Chairman 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 chair 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 amendning process under the 5-minute rule.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 progressed in solving 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
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 Nation 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 92nd 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:

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<tr>
<th>Hartford County:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Suffield</td>
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<td>Newton</td>
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<td>Tolland County:</td>
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In April 1989, 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 for the massive postal strike, General Kaine rapidly mobilized 84 units of the 77th USARCOM including thousands of personnel. For 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 employed at a time of national crisis. 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 include many-he represented the State of South Carolina in the Interparliamentary Union, the House District Committee while also serving as Alternate Member from First United States Army. An impressive special judgment about what is important and what is not in reactor safety. Purley no one swears 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. Purley, etc., some things, like the rupture of a reactor pressure vessel (the protective pot in which reactors must sit), are ruled impossible. To decide these things without some objective measure of probabilities is, to me, almost incomprehensible. A senior engineer at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory is 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 was forced to run such a test. However, Gillette reports:

"Nine years later, the AEC is still struggling to finish building the loss-of-fluid test facilities that were alone run. At first report (September) construction was 80 percent complete, 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 units 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, was, in my judgment, madness to do it when a number of the AEC's own scientists doubt the soundness of the technical assumptions.

Indeed, last spring the AEC's own public hearings on these questions were knocked out of line when Philip Bityer of Oak Ridge submitted a list of 28 of his professional associates who consider the present safety standards seriously deficient. This is a strong indication of the fundamental technical assumptions.

This isn't an abstract hair-pulling contest between a bunch of far-outs in white lab coats. 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 immediately lethal dosage that disintegrates in minutes, the gases here are relatively cool. Accordingly, they rise little at best and may easily be trapped under temperature inversions common to this region.

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; fatalities are likely to 2.5 miles. If there is a temperature inversion—and we smog-conscious people know how frequently they are—all you need is a six-and-a-half-mile 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 radiactive gas escaping. If there were a fully-fledged China Accident, it could, as the Union of Concerned Scientists expresses it, "generate a catastrophe of very great proportions, a nightmare for a peaceful peacetime disaster this nation has ever known."

On Nov. 1 the AEC is going to come out of its self-imposed parliamentary 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 use the public employment program as a means of providing jobs for the unemployed. 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 6 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.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**FLORIDA'S FIRST DISTRICT HONOURED**

**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, Secre­ tary of Defense. He was guest speaker at the Supervisors Banquet in Pensacola. The Supervisors Banquet is held an­ nually by members of the National Su­ pervisors Association, 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 to­ gether the supervisory personnel among civilian employees at the naval installa­ tions, the ranking military personnel, business and civic leaders in the war­ fare communities, and their families and guests. We have consistently been hon­ ored with the presence of very high ranking national figures in the field of defense, as we like to comment on these occa­ sions. 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 honor to the services and espe­ cially to his own military branch.

I am privileged to submit his address in Pensacola for printing in the Con­ gressional Record.


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 warm and civil manner with which I was impressed 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 1968, 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 sub­ stantive partnership to the peacemaking initiatives of the Nixon Doctrine. The goal of this realistic strategy has been to provide assurance to our allies and to the world and national conditions as they are and as they will be.

Aboard, this strategy has encouraged in­ creased 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. This decrease has all but called 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 na­ tional security strategy have been directed toward providing a smaller, more effective, truly volunteer force.

As a result of more meaningful partnership with the armed services and defense for our National Guard and Reserve forces, we have been able to reduce military manpower by over 30%.

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 it­sself 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.

We have shaped a new national security strategy which requires the sup­ port of the American people, and the con­ tinued support of Congress for equitable pay and other benefits for our men and wom­ en in uniform. I am confident that we will have the support needed to complete the task of reducing draft calls to zero by our targeted date of 1975.

Each defense budget of this Administration has taken a smaller proportion of our Gross National Product. This is a measure of the insurance cost of defense. This year's budget is 6.4% of GNP, the lowest figure in many years, two years below 8%.

At the same time we have not cut into the muscle of our defense strength. Today we remain—in President's Nixon's words—strong enough to need to be 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 dependence on the ability of the armed forces to attract and retain a great number of the fine young men and women of this country. We must preserve our strength to keep the peace.

In the Western Pacific, which is a key area of our strategy, we have been able to reduce military manpower by over 30%.

By reducing the government's requirements in the Department of Defense, we have made it possible to continue our efforts to reduce the federal budget. We have been able to achieve a 20% reduction in the Department of Defense and the White House staff. This is a great accomplishment in a time of great financial stress.

One of the most important initiatives of the Nixon Doctrine is the PEP (Public Employment Program). This program has been vital in providing jobs for the unemployed and in stimulating the economy.

Our strategy has been designed to reduce the burden of defense. We have been able to achieve a 20% reduction in the Department of Defense and the White House staff. This is a great accomplishment in a time of great financial stress.

Our strategy has been designed to reduce the burden of defense. We have been able to achieve a 20% reduction in the Department of Defense and the White House staff. This is a great accomplishment in a time of great financial stress.
fense forces which has occurred in recent years. I appreciate proposals for fur-
ther drastic cuts with a great deal of cau-
ton. Although this Administration has made
stantial savings in our defense establish-
ment, we have not and we will not sacrifice
strength for expediency or undermine our
national security by trading substance for pro-
portion.

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 pre-
dicted that an American President would be
in the position of confronting and coopera-
tion between these two adversary powers?

Or in an American President in Moscow
achieving significant agreements on a host
of arms control, but not

achievement, and I'm proud of the support
that East and West Germany would begin to
deal directly after more than 25 yea.rs of

...nuclear weapons?

that the four great powers would reach an
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 ho-

tliness?

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
negotiation framework established in the past
two years.

Along with our European allies, we will
work to achieve an agreement with the War-
saw Pact nations for Mutual and Balanced
Force Reductions. This is a realistic goal—a

goal that will enhance security in the area—but we must maintain our strength. One fact
is certain, we will not achieve any such ob-
jective if we cut our force in half, as some advo-
cates, without receiving anything in re-
turn from the other side. That's a pure give-
away program.

We are preparing for further nego-
tiation 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 the heart and soul of those working
In uniform, that we will continue to use every
available approach to bring about the return
of American prisoners of war and an account-
ing of those who have fallen in action in South-
est Asia. This we can and will achieve—but not
if we supinely pull all our forces out and
place our security in jeopardy, a policy which
would remind you that this is an enemy who
continues to disregard the humanitarian pro-
visions of the Geneva Convention.

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

In any analysis of the question of pro-
viding 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 unfortunate to adduce 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 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 history of our country 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 predece-
sors.

Our civilian employees too will be fully
capable of meeting this challenge. I'm en-
couraged by the growth of supervisory or-
ganizations 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 effi-
ciently.

Civilian and military, we are working to-
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 YORK

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., con-
sisting of 34 organizations representing
130,000 Federal, State, and New York
City civil service employees, is sponsoring
this program.

Louis Wolser, 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 in-
deed enormous. In fact, they have been prom-
inent 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 ex-
celled in various fields such as education,
journalism, medicine, government, sci-
ence, entertainment, commerce, labor,
sports, arts, and culture to receive rec-
ognition for serving mankind.

The Council of Jewish Organizations
in Civil Service, Inc., will give four schol-
arships during the Jewish Hall of Fame
award announcement on November 5 at
the breakfast. The scholarships will be
awarded to Members of this House,
former president of the Council of Jew-
ish 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 pro-
found sorrow to Members of this House
the death of a good friend, respected la-
bor 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 Fri-
day, 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, Local 9, for 14 years, and,
between 1964 and 1972, 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 on the House
floor. As my adviser and consultant on
labor matters, George was vitally con-
cerned 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 express-
ing 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.