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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 specified parks and other public places. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRAN (for himself, Mr. CAPRESE, Mr. DELIUS, and Mr. KORDICH):
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. DELIUS (for himself and Mr. KORDICH):
H.R. 17194. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Pupfish National Monument in the States of California and Nevada, for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. PORD:
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 at reduced rates of postage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. ASSELMANN, Mr. BAILLIE, Mr. COLLINS OF ILLINOIS, Mr. COWAN, and Mr. DIOCE):
H.R. 17196. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for a system of children's allowances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:
H.R. 17198. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantees 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 and sport waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MECKVITT:
H.R. 17201. A bill to prohibit most-favored-nation treatment and commercial and guarantees 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 included in the institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

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

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

By Mr. STEELE (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FRASER):
H.R. 17206. A bill to provide for the creation of the National Film 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 up to one-half of the costs 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 for the development of the Fire Data and Information Clearinghouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

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

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

H.R. 17212. A bill to extend for 3 years the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to carry out 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.

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

H.R. 17214. A bill to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Control Act of 1970 to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations providing for the placard­ing of certain vehicles transporting hazard­ous materials in interstate and foreign com­merce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VATIK (for himself, Mr. BENSE, Mr. GVANZA, and Mr. MCCLOS­KEY):
H.R. 17215. A bill to prohibit most-favored­nation treatment and commercial and guarantees agreements with respect to any non­market-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. VATTER:
H.R. 17216. A bill to amend the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of providing for the Congress, the President, the Supreme Court, and theàiera, 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 Film Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

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

By Mr. KUYKENDALL:
H.R. 17198. A bill to prohibit most-favored­nation treatment and commercial and guarantees agreements with respect to any non­market-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. FAUVERT:
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 Szymchelm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD:
H.R. 17220. A bill for the relief of Fiore­vante Leo, his wife, Annunziata Leo, and their children, Late Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Today and tomorrow in our ever changing America

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

Few of us are under the delusion that all the legislation we are involved in will move the world an inch or change the course of history. Yet, when we cast a vote, each of us must always be aware that what we do here might have a far-reaching impact on many millions of Americans and their 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 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 rapid upsurge of industrial design in modern society. It is the summarization of the physical, material, and aesthetic units of persons and professions that I find most intriguing. It is an attempt to capsize 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

(Richard Hollerith)

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

The USA is a reasonably large piece of geography, something over 3000 miles east to west and over 1000 miles north to south. The western third of the country is mountainous, the middle one third flat—and the breadbasket—and the eastern one third a combination of the two. Water bounds the USA on the east and west, halfway across the north, via the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes and over two thirds across the south. A river courses up the middle and off to the west nearly cutting the USA in two. The lowest temperature of the winter is 47° F at Ketchikan, Alaska, and the highest temperature of 134° occurred at the lowest point, 280 feet below sea level.

Absolute mobility is the most changing individual is supported and live on here. 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 attend second grade, and 500,000 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 40,000,000 families on farms while slightly over 1,000,000 are non-farm families. 122,000,000 individuals live in Metropolitan areas. 1,000,000 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.

This 250,000,000 individuals have various forms of mobility. The country is tied together by 9,000,000 miles of highway and bridge construction being finished last year. While 8,000,000 new cars were being bought, 6,000,000 were being junked with about 5,000,000 individuals change their addresses last year with the telephones most in every way they can find to use them.

There are 60,000,000 homes with startup running at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 annually. 9,000,000,000 individuals change their addresses last year with the average individual moves in the city occurring every four years. Visualize for a moment the impact this has on the individual, his attitudes, his relationships and his community, and how this can influence the design problems.

The USA individual has immense community. The family is still the single largest area in the world with a common language throughout. He is interconnected with well over 100,000,000 telephones most of us are familiar with. Ask someone here in the country. Over 60,000,000 radios, 60,000,000 BW 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 editorials were published last year. This is the large popular book request list which is the book best books read most. The people requesting the ten best books read in the previously year named 113 out of a possible 120 different titles indicating great diversity of interests. 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 understand this has taken on the over 200,000,000 individuals and their wants and needs, and the continual changing inputs they are influenced by.

20,000,000 individuals live more than last year, while unemployment is now about 5,000,000. One half of the unemployed are married, one quarter are married to females. How does this break down into areas of employment? 45,000,000 are in industry, 12,000,000 are Federal Government (Federal 3 million; State 9 million) and 11,000,000 in the service industry. There are the same number of men in the military as there are farmers and this is at the 3,500,000 level.

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

Food, 22.3%; Housing, 14.1%; Housing Operation, 14.2%; Transportation, 12.9%; Clothing, 10.3%; and leaves 26% as disposable income.

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

How does this compare with other professions and activities in the USA? Designers are a small part of the cluster.

500,000 accountants; 270,000 lawyers; 295,000 doctors; 100,000 dentists; 24,000 veterinarians; 10,000 economists; 80,000 commercial artists; and 660,000 nurses.

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

The "unit" or product will increasingly be thought of as a continuing problem throughout its full life from conception until it is disposed of. Designers change the impact it has on the changing environments within which it operates.

It will be necessary for the designer look at the product within the system in which it is embodied to seek out the missing ingredients of the product. We are beginning to understand the rate effort key to system approaches instead of random inventions.

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

The Industrial Designer is well qualified to handle this new way of designing because his breadth of attitude in arriving at a final conclusion is so wide. The individual must be more and more be moving into the overall planning activity because of his education and inclination to handle this sort of complex situation. One of the most exciting new types of planners is the social planner, one who is able to write in the harm that it can inflict. On Saturday night the conference met and the rebuttal compromise tests at about 2:00, unprepared for the conference, portending an evil headache and a bilious stomach on the morning after election day.

The House was panicked into passing the ceiling in its original, 200-proof version originating from the floor. Mr. Speaker, on Friday night the Senate, demonstrating good sense as well as fortitude, watered the language down; the Senate version will not do. The compromise that was defeated limited in the harm that it can inflict. On Saturday night the conference met and the rebuttal compromise tests at about 2:00, unprepared for the conference, portending an evil headache and a bilious stomach on the morning after election day.

The House is very likely to pass the compromise as easily as it passed the original ceiling. Mr. Nixon, who enjoyment a compre­hensive program that in the book best book request list which is the book best books read most. The people requesting the ten best books read in the previously year named 113 out of a possible 120 different titles indicating great diversity of interests. 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.

"The strength of the discipline of Industrial Design lies in its amorphous nature"—expressed by one of its practitioners relates ability 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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the condition of our Nation's cities as places in which to live and do business is a matter of serious concern to the Members of this body. For that reason, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a program currently operating in Philadelphia to revitalize a part of that city. The Allegheny West Community Development Project, which is administered by the Greater Philadelphia Foundation, the nonprofit affiliate of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, began 4 years ago when Tasty Baking Co., committed its own resources to improve conditions within the residential and commercial 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 33,900 people living in 6,800 households improve their living condition.

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

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

The Greater Philadelphia Foundation also acquires vandalized "shell" properties and rehabilitates them according...
to today's living standards into single-family dwellings. Mortgage money is made available by the Philadelphia National Bank so residents can move into the refurbished properties and own them. The project goes beyond physical improvements and includes opportunities for better education—a community Montessori School for 40 neighborhood preschool children is now in its second year, using the method as a form of child care for adults in local industry and teenagers work at Tasty Baking part time during the summer months; recreation—playgrounds and parks are refurbished with city help; legal aid, and personal counseling.

After these programs were operating for 2 years, Tasty Baking's president asked other local industries to participate in the project. Tastykake has recently been recognized by the Allegheny West Project with the very positive role which the private initiative of business can play in improving the environment of the neighborhood in the Greater Philadelphia Foundation as the affiliate of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs. Tasty Baking Co.; Cassidy Richlar, Inc.; National Furniture Co., Inc.; Wheel Werco, and Fisher Tackle Manufacturing Co.; The Pep Boys—Manny, Moe and Jack; Philadelphia Electric Co.; Philadelphia National Bank; Rosenberg Brothers, Inc.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.

Tasty Baking Co. has received a certificate of civic merit from the Pennsylvania Conference on Community Affairs recognizing its "great leadership in organizing the Allegheny West Project with the Greater Philadelphia Foundation as an original concept in community action that both have a stake, just as all residents are encouraged to become involved in improving their community, all businesses with facilities in the area have been invited to participate in the project. Tastykake has recently been joined in this privately sponsored renewal effort by the following companies: The Budd Co.; Cassidy Richlar, Inc.; Coopersburg, Pa., America.; Wheeler & Co., Penn Fishing Tackle Manufacturing Co.; The Pep Boys—Manny, Moe and Jack; Philadelphia Electric Co.; Philadelphia National Bank; Rosenberg Brothers, Inc.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.

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 Congress.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, another distinguished and valuable Member, Charles Griffin, is also retiring. Charles, 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 instantaneous obviously that he was a young man with ability and dedication that he would accomplish. And accomplish, he did.

Charles'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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 13, 1972

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

I myself served on the Agriculture Committee for many years. I know that the problems of farmers have been harsh and difficult of solution. John McMullan 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 McMullan'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 McMullan has done an outstanding job of representing the interests which represent the main economic base in his district.

The chairmanship of the District Committee is demanding beyond question. It would be a hard job for any chairman, no matter what kind of 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 McMullan 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 again commend him as a 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 Mair 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.

LETTING 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.

With the subject being presented in an eyewitness account by John Everingham appearing in this month’s issue of the Washington Monthly. The article follows:

LET THEM EAT BOMBS

BY JOHN EVERINGHAM

(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 ten villages, seven of which 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, interspersed with small villages. At night, the cries of small children scampers through the air on the wings waving above. It was a peaceful scene. I was shown, to the home of the district chief. He was a short, vigorous man in his early forties. One day, I was invited to “stay as long as you like: there is plenty of rice.” The rice was stacked bag-on-bag in one corner of the house. It had been delivered from the USAID supply planes under the guise of providing rice for refugees. One of the original promises the CIA had made to Vang Pao in 1960 was to air-drop rice to feed the families of every soldier in the new army, Gaur Su Yang said. And since Long Pot—despite its unwillingness—took the training and supply planes supplies on the arms of the mission leaders. The CIA had invited us to Long Pot to show the village to study the CIs role in the opium trade. (McCoy's book, The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, to be published this month by Harper and Row.)

Patterson’s guerrilla bands were in the hills north of the area and around the villages. In the year since I had last been in the area, Lao advances had put them in control of the area. In the year since I had last been in the area, Lao advances had put them in control of the area. Many families had no other means of support since their men had been drafted. And the food supplies of the two years had destroyed many of the villagers’ incentive to plant any sweetcorn.

AUGUST 1971

Seven hours slogging through the mud along wet-season tracks brightened Alfred McCoy and myself into Long Pot and to Gaur Su Yang’s guest bed. I was guiding the American writer to the village to study the CIA’s role in the opium trade. (McCoy’s book, The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, to be published this month by Harper and Row.)

Patterson’s guerrilla bands were in the hills north of the district. Their attacks had been mounting. The CIA was floating in with a wave of the rains. In the year since I had last been in the area, Lao advances had put them in control of the area. Many families had no other means of support since their men had been drafted. And the food supplies of the two years had destroyed many of the villagers’ incentive to plant any sweetcorn.

OCTOBER 1972

During the month of August 1969, the Bureau of Public Roads, Lao Division (an arm of USAID), opened war-abandoned Route 13 linking the administrative capital of Vientiane with the royal capital at Luang Prabang. The new road put Long Pot only a half-day walk from motor transport. A companion and myself hitched a ride on Route 13 by motorcycle and walked the rest of the way to Long Pot village. As we arrived, 20 teenage boys in U.S. army uniforms and rifles often too big for them, paced the village. The M-1s were used for shooting squirrels and birds. Men, women, and children slashed, burned, and replanted to reap harvests of rice, corn, and vegetables. Opium poppies were the main cash crop, which from 1969 onwards had been bought by Meo soldiers to furnish food and American-piloted Air America helicopters from Long Cheng.

Boys clambered aboard. The helicopter rose over the village and took off. The men and women of the village looked up and waved as the craft hovered over them and swept away toward Moung Soul. In three swift trips, 20 village boys were gone. None ever came home again—for except one. His body was returned for burial 12 months later.

Gaur Su Yang said. And since Long Pot—despite its unwillingness—took the training and supply planes supplies on the arms of the mission leaders. The CIA had invited us to Long Pot to show the village to study the CIA’s role in the opium trade. (McCoy’s book, The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, to be published this month by Harper and Row.)

Patterson’s guerrilla bands were in the hills north of the district. Their attacks had been mounting. The CIA was floating in with a wave of the rains. In the year since I had last been in the area, Lao advances had put them in control of the area. Many families had no other means of support since their men had been drafted. And the food supplies of the two years had destroyed many of the villagers’ incentive to plant any sweetcorn.
October 17, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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District Chief Gair Su Yang had regularly traveled to Long Phoung for conferences with both American and Meo officers. He had flown to forward bases and to the Plain of Jars, an ethnically diverse region of hills and plateaus until its shadow hung over his own village. He was desperate. Soldiers were dying faster than they could be replaced. Long Phoung became more persistent and more threatening. Long Pot must send more men.

"If the government is coming to end this war, it must send its regulars," he said. "There were only 12 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 10. Now they want another 10. I want them to just walk into the village and take it..."

Gair Su Yang said officials from Long Phoung 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 replied, "Fourteen is young to be a soldier, and we need them here in the village." The last rice was dropped in the village in February. In March, the People's Army of Vietnam overran the northern part of the district. Villagers fled to the forest to avoid the bombing. In hiding, they became desperate for rice. Gair Su Yang continued, "I went to Long Phoung to bring the rice."

Crowding Gair Su Yang's mid-floor fire, nine village headmen gathered on our second visit. They were as hungry as they have been in years 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 mid-floor fire, along with a personal appreciation of the terror of the past months, the chief presented the findings to the refugee relief division of USAID in Vientiane. Nothing was done.

As Gair Su Yang recounted it, the village of Phou Miang, about 10 miles north of Long Pot, lay destroyed by bombs. My second visit went without bomb-out incident. (A similar trip in August proved impossible when Meo soldiers fired at us from the mountains north of Long Pot. Phou Miang had been far and few apart, and this had saved it from complete destruction. Many paths had been tied off by the Americans in an effort to keep away the bombs we must keep away the Pathet Lao."

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"There were tears in his eyes and I quote him here. His name is Gair Su Yang."

DECEMBER 1971

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

Gair Su Yang said, "This festival is even more than Gair Su Yang's figure of 11 bombs had been dropped among the houses."

"Craters were wide and shallow, indicating the bombs had been mounted with two-yard-long rods. As they went above the ground, with the rods on their noses the bombs spread their shrapnel over a greater distance."

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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 among hundreds of his students, some of whom have won Freedoms Foundation Awards for their activities.

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

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

CONSTITUTION DAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1972

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

We celebrate this birthday of our Constitution adopted in its final form at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, September 17, 1787, even though there were apprehensions of dissolution from both home and abroad.

We could suggest our supposedly indepen dent democracy manifested by the principles of representative democracy was born 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 could point out our constantly improving physical health and lengthening span of life, our concern for the welfare of others, our toil for a living and out of our invalidity for human dignity.

We could suggest our supposedly “deca dent” 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 any other country.

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October 17, 1972

I have served on the Judiciary Committee, chaired so devotedly by Congressman Cellar, 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 Cellar warmest wishes for good health, for happiness, and for many, many years of continuing vigor. He has left an indelible mark for justice on this House.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK MASS RALLY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a copy of the program for the 15th Captive Nations Week Mass Rally held in the Republic of China on July 20, 1972.

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

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

The program follows:

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

PROGRAM

1. Patriotic Song by Taipel Children's Choir.
2. Opening Ceremony.
3. Fanfare.
4. The Chairman Ascends the Rostrum.
5. All Rise.
6. Singing of the National Anthem.
7. Three Bows to National Flag and Portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
8. Address by the Chairman.
9. Reading of President Chiang's Message.
10. Reading of President Nixon's Message (by Mr. William H. O'Reilly, Charge d'-Affaires of the American Embassy).

(Band Music.)
11. Address by Vice President Yen.
12. Address by Congressman Floyd D. Spence.
13. Reports by Freedom-Fighters. (Band Music.)
15. Songs by Taipel Children's Choir.
17. Fanfare.
18. Rally Closes.
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 moves and hope to gain some favorable terms that cannot be gained on the battlefield.

Unfortunately, leaders of certain free nations accept the Communists' proposal and compromise instead of hitting back hard at camouflaged Communist schemers. This has meant a retreat of free nations on the battlefield against slavery and aggression, created cracks in the free world anti-Communist unity, and seriously dampened the enslaved people's fighting spirit. As mankind stands today on a crossroad of freedom or slavery, I must clearly and convincingly call upon all the free nations and free-loving peoples to jointly reproach and severely sanction the Communists for their roles in all the skyjacking, kidnaping, assassinations, massacre, dope-trafficking and other heinous terrorist activities. Steps must be taken to prevent 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 all the free peoples. The U.S. government and all the allies fighting in Vietnam should take immediate effective action to free all the prisoners of war and the en­slaved people to perpetual enslavement and causing man's freedom but also constitutes an unshakable pillar in a turbulent stream and consolidate our anti-Communist 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 freedom is being conducted by our people in support of Captive Nations Week will raise the tides of freedom ever higher and make an important contribution to the safeguard of peace and security of mankind.

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

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-two.
October 17, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INFORMATION ON GASOLINE PRICES

HON. PAGE BELCHER
OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

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

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in the attached article by Mr. Robert G. Dunlop, chairman of the board of Sun Oil Co.

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

The petroleum industry continued in the second quarter to be confronted by the paradox of weak prices in the face of a strong upward trend in demand for refined products. Coupled with higher costs among which taxes are a notable example, this uncommon circumstance depressed earnings in the industry as a whole. However, there was generally showing signs of new strength.

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

In Sun's case, sales of refined products rose a solid 9 percent during the first half of the year, reaching 633,816 barrels a day. Natural gas sales were up 8.6 per cent to 1,667 million cubic feet per day. Yet, revenues derived principally from sales declined 4.8 per cent, to $924,616,000.

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

The fact that Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company delivered two ships in the first half of 1971, whereas no deliveries were made through self-liquidation, and that there was an additional negative impact on revenues.

Net income for the first half declined 7.9 per cent from $74,859,000 in 1971 to $66,920,000, reflecting lower revenues plus proportionately higher costs.

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

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

Synthetic crude produced for shipment by Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited rose 17.6 per cent to 49,477 barrels daily. Meanwhile, Sun's share of GCCO's loss declined to $300,000 as against $2,729,000 at mid-year 1971.

While domestic crude oil production for the districts showed a 12.6 per cent decline, Sun showed a 2.3 per cent increase in U.S. production. Its world-wide production, at 307,000 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 a tribute to the dedication and skill of the Company's employees. Unfortunately, their efforts were frustrated by the fact that market values of products and increases in other elements of cost.

A VALUED MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

HON. CARL D. PERKINS
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

MEET THE MEMBER

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

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

While I continue to work with aid, I do believe we have more pressing domestic priorities, we should at least insure that the funds provided to help economic growth to the United States instead of accruing to
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 country no longer seems interested in this tragedy which continues to discharge military drug users to the civilian sector of society.

In early 1971, a great wave of public concern swept the Nation following reports of widespread drug abuse among GIs in Vietnam. What were produced, introduced, and the national commitment to conquer this problem seemed firm. In just a year and a half, however, this concern has dropped to a level below that of the drug epidemic may not have been reversed, but merely trans­ferred from one country to another along the military.

Unhappily, this indifference is unjustified. Thousands of detected drug users have been and continue to be released into civilian life without adequate treatment. These new figures in­dicate that many more will follow.

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

GIRALDO, OHIO HONORS POLICE CHIEF LEO R. MORAN

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

Chief Moran was appointed to the Gi­lard Police Department as a special policeman in 1933-39 by Mayor John Cronin, and appointed as a regular policeman on April 19, 1940, by Mayor Alex Whiteford. He served in the U.S. Army from 1942-46, as a staff sergeant with the military police. After returning to the force as a patrolman he was made captain on October 1, 1945, and chief of police on October 6, 1950.

During his career with the police de­partment he has attended numerous training schools, seminars, and special courses. He has also found time to be active in many worthwhile organizations. Among these are: Member and past president of the Fraternal Order of Police; a member of the National Council of Police; a member of the Youngstown Crime Clinic; one of the founders of the Area Police Association and also sponsor of 19 FBI seminars for area police officers.

Chief Moran is a member of: BPOE No.
October 17, 1972

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

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

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

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 fitting that we recognize that man's first flight at supersonic speed was made just 25 years ago.

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

Development was under a contract with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) in Washington on Dec. 18, 1943, Wood emphasized that by using jet propulsion, the opportunity was at hand to build a high-speed research airplane.

The X-1 airplane was made to provide needed aerodynamic information for aircraft manufacturers. Wolfe suggested that the development and application of the high-speed plane could be ideally handed by the 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.

CHIEF ENGINEER

Robert J. Woods, who was chief design engineer at Bell at the time, heard that an American power plant company was developing a turborocket which could develop 9,000 pounds of thrust. Woods was confident that with such power, he could design a supersonic plane.

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. Each was designated to receive one for a research program it planned along with the Air Force flight work.

MANY PROBLEMS

Between December, 1944 and April, 1946, answers were found for the hundreds of problems presented in the 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 waiting for the pump to be developed would have held up the over-all X-1 program substantially. It was decided to use a pressure system and, 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 powered flights of the X-1 took place in December, 1946, setting the stage for that history-making flight. In all flight
testing of the X-1, the plane was taken aloft in the belly of a B-29.

EXPERIMENTAL CITY: A BICENTENNIAL PRESENCE TO REMEMBER

HON. BILL FRENZEL
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

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

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

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

The Washington Post article suggests that an experimental city might well be placed within an area of dense population. This is a question that the founders and board members of the Minnesota Experimental City faced many years ago. Their well-founded conclusion was that it is not possible to lay a truly experimental city over existing governmental, social, and economic interests. The experimental city, to be really effective, must be placed in a region of relatively small population density in order that its builders and operators need not be tied to the restrictions of the past, whether those restrictions be placed by local governments or by the needs and desires of the local citizens, or local business interests.

The experimental city requires a fresh start, and the Minnesota Experimental City, in my judgment, has all of the essentials for such a fresh start.

The article follows:

EXPERIMENTAL CITY: A BICENTENNIAL PRESENT TO REMEMBER

(By Wolf Von Eckardt)

We still have a chance—a remote chance—to celebrate the bicentennial of the American Revolution with something that may be remembered at the tricentennial, 163 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 1768, as some people said many years ago, is to demonstrate that we can have a new city in a land facing the same idealism, pioneering spirit and technical ingenuity to the awesome fact that we have now an urban nation.

The Pursuit of Happiness is no longer only a matter of liberty and civil and civic rights. The common welfare also demands livability and discuss them in an international conference.

The same would apply to education—from nursery schools and day-care centers to adult education. The city can be the world's most advanced educational opportunities—both systems and facilities—built right into it, and be built right into it.

In 1976, the U.S. would then host a special, international conference on child care and education with the new city as its focus. The city would demonstrate what the world can be in education and the arts. There must be ways for the public to spend their leisure time other than watching TV and movies. 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, transportation and industry without pollution.

At Transpo '72 at Dulles airport, we got a great display of what can be done about automobiles, which have easy access to the site on the Anacostia freeway. That task should probably be assigned to the highway engineers and financed by the highway lobby, which is always so eager to bring more cars into our cities without telling us where to put them when they get there.

But the comprehensive creation of Bicentennial City, the planning and building of this urban laboratory, cannot be left to our established interests alone. Government, too, is too cumbersome, too set in its bureaucratic 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. For our established methods of land use, land ownership, financing and taxation.

There are other, less chaotic and frustrating ways to change our environment and they must be tried—ways that avoid land speculation and outrageous profits from development—ways that include the making of the city.

At Transpo '72, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development described how he thought about planning and construction methods. He said: "Operation Breakthrough has yielded a city that is more than buildings. A city is its institutions, as Louis Kahn, the architect has said. And Bicentennial City should be an experiment in new and renewed institutions."

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

Law enforcement and fire protection experts in this country and—through their interchange of ideas around the world might be given the means and opportunity, for instance, to introduce laterally to other areas of 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 extensions of remarks

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REMARKS
unique experience of having launched a sim­ilar Experimental City project in Minnesota, with 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 1970?

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

CONGRESSMAN BRINKLEY REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE

HON. JACK BRINKLEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

A SPECIAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURE

(Dear 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.


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 complimentary boiled peanuts as well as peanut soup and peanut candy—deliciously.

CONGRESSMEN HOST INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN FAIR

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The purpose of the Fair was to acquaint representatives of these foreign countries with the potential of soybeans. The American Soybean Association, the National Soybean Processors Association and other interested 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 insoluble.

HOw. KARL M. LeCOMPTe

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 14, 1972

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I served with Congressman Karl M. LeCompte when I first came to the Congress and served under him when he was chairman of the House Administration Committee. I knew him to be a kindly man and a good friend of mine although we were of opposing political party views.

I am sure his constituents in Iowa will say and the most truthful is that he was one of the kindest and nicest men I have ever known in my life.

TOWARD PRESS FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, our esteemed colleague and good friend, Congressman William S. Moorhead, recently appeared before my House Judiciary Subcommittee to testify on behalf of legislation which would protect the confidentiality of press information and sources. I and the subcommittee members found Mr. Moorhead’s remarks particularly cogent, and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, in particular, 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.]

FON AT THE U.S. PRESS

It is most appropriate that this year’s observance of National Newspaper Week should find the nation’s newsman united in support of legislation which would create an unjustifi­able economic burden. The breach came in the case of Carl Cold­well, a New York Times reporter who refused to write an article which would give newsmen all but absolute immunity from revealing sources under a variety of circumstances. His action is underscored by the recent jailing of Peter Bridge, a Newark reporter, by a New York court which refused to divulge to a state grand jury a state immunity statute (one of 19 so-called “state shield” laws). Bridge refused and still awaits trial.

Newsmen have traditionally claimed absolute freedom from revealing sources under the broad protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of the press. In the last decade, however, the courts have penetrated that protection, and the Supreme Court ruled in a 5-4 decision that journalists have no guarantee in state law of compulsory testimony before a grand jury. The Court said, however, that Congress and the states could write laws giving full or partial immunity to newsmen under a variety of circumstances, and that Congress would have the power to do so.

Now leaders of national organizations have joined lawyers, legislators and others in seeking congressional enactment of legislation which would give news­men 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 to the press. Moorhead has penetrated that protection last June in a 5-4 decision that journalists have no guarantee of immunity in state law from a compulsory testi­mony before a grand jury. The Court said, however, that Congress and the states could write laws giving full or partial immunity to newsmen under a variety of circumstances.

Mr. Moorhead testified recently, “an aggressive investigative press—a press that is not fearful of government intimidation or unjust harassment.”

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 that gives absolute immunity which, as most newsmen recognize, must yield to the needs of law enforcement in extreme cases. Solving these problems will be a compelling and overriding national interest.

As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Moorhead testified in support of House Resolution 37041, which would require by a court, grand jury, legisla­
tute or administrative body to disclose before the Congress or any Federal court, grand jury, agency, department, or commission any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information or any information of the Lithuanian seaman, Simas Kudurka, then a petition of some 17,000 Lithuanians in Soviet-occupied Lithuania to the United Nations pleading for religious freedom, and finally the tragic self-immolation of a young man, Romualdas Kudras in Kaunas, Lithuania, which was quickly followed by the greatest anti-Soviet riots in Kaunas that the Soviet auth­orities could have anywhere identified in that country. Since then there have been at least two other self-immolations in Soviet Lithu­ania. In addition, 75,000 Americans of Lithu­anian descent signed a petition presented to President Nixon on May 17, 1972, prior to his departure for Moscow, asking the President to call attention of Moscow leaders to the illegal occupation of Lithuania and the per­secutions which occur there. At this very moment 8 of the several hundred people that were arrested during the riots in Kaunas are being tried before a Soviet Supreme Court in Vilnius, the capital city of Soviet-occupied Lithuania for “major disturbances of the public order”. The usual human problems of day to day existence now faces the Butkus family as they arrive in Chicago. They have to pick up the threads of their life in “a new demo­cratic country”. In other words, “in a dra­matically new environment”. They will have to establish a home, send their children to school, and find useful work for themselves. There is a difference—now they can breathe freely and speak freely. They look to the future with great optimism. They feel than an unbearable burden of oppression has fallen from their shoulders. The Lithuanian American Council has ef­forts under way to help the Butkus family in all possible assistance in establishing them­selves in this country.

HON. KARL M. LECOMPT

HON. CHARLES THONE

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

PRESS RELEASE FROM LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INC.

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

The family, attorneys Zigmantas Antanas But­kus, his wife, Dr. Danute Butkus, daughters, Loreta, age 11 and Raimonda, age 10 and a young brother, age 7, is a middle-income family. Their group’s escape experience began some three years ago when they started to plan an escape that eventu­ally took them, initially by car, later by a voluntary transfer of transportation papers from much of Western Europe until they felt safe enough to approach an American installation. Since then they have received: And now they finally find themselves among relatives in Chicago who are not only eager, but delighted to have them in their midst as the latest bit of ev­i­dence that patriotic feeling is a force in Lithuania, and one that some government authorities increasingly have to reckon with.

The Lithuanian American Council brings out their escape once again calls atten­tion to a series of events well-known to the American people. In the recent past, first came the “illegal occupation” of the Lithu­anian seaman, Simas Kudurka, then a petition of some 17,000 Lithuanians in Soviet-occupied Lithuania to the United Nations pleading for religious freedom, and finally the tragic self-immolation of a young man, Romualdas Kudras in Kaunas, Lithuania, which was quickly followed by the greatest anti-Soviet riots in Kaunas that the Soviet auth­orities could have anywhere identified in that country. Since then there have been at least two other self-immolations in Soviet Lithu­ania. In addition, 75,000 Americans of Lithu­anian descent signed a petition presented to President Nixon on May 17, 1972, prior to his departure for Moscow, asking the President to call attention of Moscow leaders to the illegal occupation of Lithuania and the per­secutions which occur there. At this very moment 8 of the several hundred people that were arrested during the riots in Kaunas are being tried before a Soviet Supreme Court in Vilnius, the capital city of Soviet-occupied Lithuania for “major disturbances of the public order”. The usual human problems of day to day existence now faces the Butkus family as they arrive in Chicago. They have to pick up the threads of their life in “a new demo­cratic country”. In other words, “in a dra­matically new environment”. They will have to establish a home, send their children to school, and find useful work for themselves. There is a difference—now they can breathe freely and speak freely. They look to the future with great optimism. They feel than an unbearable burden of oppression has fallen from their shoulders. The Lithuanian American Council has ef­forts under way to help the Butkus family in all possible assistance in establishing them­selves in this country.

HON. KARL M. LECOMPT

HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 14, 1972

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

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

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

I am, of course, as are all of his many friends and former colleagues in the House, grieved to learn of his recent death. We express our deepest sympathy to his widow and his children, who take great solace and pride in the very full and useful life that Karl LeCompte lived.
money received by the rancher and the feeder is all profit. The truth of the matter is that each takes a considerable gamble as to whether he will break even, much less make a decent profit.

If you understand how meat is produced in America, you will not advocate price controls. But in the long run, no amount of buying by the price Commission in enforcing existing regulations should increase inspections to make certain that both meat processors and major food chains are obeying regulations. A selective policy would result. I believe, if several flagrant violators were dealt with severely.

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

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

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 South and Capital District.

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 the areas of food and nutrition. In other words, he 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. One of them, by a group of officers who mutinied against both their military leaders and their constitutional government, has led Greece into an antidemocratic tangent which ulcerates democracy from its roots. From 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, there fore necessarily anonymous, Greek.

Prof. George Anastaplo, of Rosary College, Chicago, reviewed John A. Katris' book "Eyewitness in Greece: The Colonels Come to Power" and Bay ard 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 TRAVELER IN GREECE

(By Spyridon Granitsas)

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

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

As we read on, the reason becomes abundantly clear: if a long and bloody civil war is to be avoided, the ousting of the dictatorship in Greece, the expulsion of the Turkish army from that part of the country where this kind of Latin American, nonideological junta has been imposed, demands that the United States act. And this support is provided by much Greeks, rightists and royalists, centrist, liberals and leftists—especially hard-core communists.

Mr. Speaker, two experts in a well-balanced and dispassionate account of the events leading to the coup of April 1967, blaming the Greek Army as its main architect, are Prof. Spyridon Granitsas, as an American correspondent, and Prof. Spyridon Granitsas, a free-lance journalist and foreign correspondent, for putting the events in their proper perspective. In his book, "Inside the Colonel's Greece," Granitsas has given us an answer.

There is no denying that Professor Papandreu, the Communists, the royalists, and other pivotal figures made many mistakes. But their policies, and even their grave errors, were not the causa proxima of the dictatorship. For there was a military conspiracy afoot for several years before Papandreu had even returned to Greece in 1961.

Papandreu's government, as a U.S. correspondent for the leading Athens daily Eleutheria (closed on that fateful 21st of April in 1967), said, "I am not going to 반환ition the history of the spring of 1963. Others have traced the conspiracy back as early as the middle 1950's."

Granitsas' book is divided into the following chapters: in the Introduction, the author explains that those who know the Greek colonels and those who do not know the Greek colonels. Yet, those are the same book. It is a book which puts the events in their proper perspective. In his book, "Inside the Colonel's Greece," Granitsas has given us an answer.

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Excerpts of Remarks

October 17, 1972

Who is really responsible for the emergence of the colonels? Konstantinos Katris ignores the notorious role of the United States in the making and unmaking of Greek governments since the end of World War II. Perhaps, it has been common with the colonels now in power.

U.S. Role Ignored

Katris's emphasis, on the other hand, is upon the failings of the Right and upon the decisive interventions of the United States. He does not appreciate the extent to which frequent and well-documented 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.

Katris virtually ignores the fact that war did not have much effect upon contemporary Greece, an effect which may be seen both in the reluctance of the American government to send in resistance fighters and in the ways 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 former vendettas of the 1940s should not be revived.

Katris's insistence that the American C.I.A. is really behind the colonels does not ring true. It is clear that a man may be led astray in order for one to understand what happened in Greece in April 1967. To insist upon the growth among the colonels of a genuine respect for law and order is to underestimate the shortcomings of Greeks of all parties. It is to be a prisoner of that taste for barbarism which is not despised.

All people cannot be given carte blanche in this way. It is also clear that the American C.I.A. has not been able, in their five years in power, to secure more than the sullen cooperation of the colonels and a regime which, often accompanied such passion. Would have been, they do retain the sense of honor which is the condition of a genuine respect for law and order and respect for the fates of the colonels. I myself would much prefer to have any one of the former (e.g., King Constantine P., Kanellopoulos, C. Kara, Papandreou, A. Papandreu, G. Batillis, O. Vidalis, H. Vlachos) as my governor than any 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 civil institutions) than one would like to share with any of the colonels.

The most obvious feature of the Stockton book for Americans should be its display of how barbarians can be prettied up as patient, well-meaning and determined protectors of law and order. It is to the credit of Greek politicians and journalists that no one of stature among them can be recruited by the allure of the unfulfilled passion, the unfulfilled dream, for the colonels. Would a similar regime among us remain unable for five years to attract any serious support from established leaders and writers?

The colonels and their associates, usually the most disruptive elements in the army and out, realize they face imprisonment or execution if they fall from power. That is, that they realize that propaganda barriers have not been secured for them genuine popular support. It is significant, for instance, that this newspaper revelation by Mr. Stockton as most closely identified with the colonels is found (elsewhere in his...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A CHAMPION RETIRES: A TRIBUTE TO EMANUEL CELLER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 12, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, a career unparalleled in American history in coming to a close. EMANUEL CELLER, dean of the House and the Merchant Marine and Fish­eries Committee, is retiring from the House after 50 years of service. It is impossible, even in summary, to do justice to a career as long and dis­tinguished as that enjoyed by MANNY CellER. To see in the context of the short statement necessitated by the time limitation imposed upon us on the House floor. And in truth, it is not necessary for one, or any of us, to speak in detail of MANNY CellER's many accomplishments, because the history books will record for posterity the record of achievement that marks his 50 years in the Congress.

It is said that MANNY CellER has been responsible for writing more of the U.S. Constitution than any American except the Founding Fathers. Four constitu­tion-­nal amendments have resulted from his leadership, and four were 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 derailed the Constitution. The Constitution, Mr. CellER said, is not a municipal ordinance, and not the place for enactments concerning the manner in which children arrive at school.

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

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

More than 350 public laws bear the name of MANNY CellER, and through them the landmark civil rights legislation of the past 15 years, which has laid the groundwork for the fulfillment of America's promise of equal rights and equal opportunities for all American citizens. I am confident MANNY CellER's leadership in the passage of this legislation, more than any other act in his long and notable career, assures his place in history among the greatest of America's.
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 to deal with these problems with a high degree of intensity since 1964, with the passage of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, and we have spent millions of dollars in studying the problems and implementing improvements.

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

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

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

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

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

of Pennsylvania

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

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

William Colmer is an accomplished man in every sense of the word. He is an accomplished chairman of a great committee, the Committee on Rules. He is an accomplished Representative in this Congress, making great accomplishments for his district and his State. Most of all he is an accomplished American, for his service to his Government and his 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 92d Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLA GRASSO

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

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

of Connecticut

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation recently made available a breakdown of the federal revenue sharing grants that Connecticut cities and towns can expect to receive in 1972. The revenue sharing bill passed by Congress provides Connecticut with $661.1 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sixth District</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hartford County:</td>
<td>$558,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avon</td>
<td>$558,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>$208,819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>$1,170,772</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>$29,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaan</td>
<td>$66,148</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Windsor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>$529,071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmington</td>
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<td>Granby</td>
<td>$65,164</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>$273,507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Litchfield County:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Woodbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodbury</td>
<td>$40,380</td>
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<td>New Haven County:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southbury</td>
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<td>$39,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somers</td>
<td>$39,123</td>
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MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. KAIN

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

Text of the retirement review follows:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. KAIN

Major General John W. Kaine enlisted as a Private in the 77th Infantry Division Reserve in 1936. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army Reserve in 1937 and served with the 368th Infantry, 77th Division until 1940. During World War II, he served successively as a Platoon Leader, Company Commander, Battalion Executive Officer, Battalion Commander. He commanded the 2nd Battalion, 180th Infantry of the 54th Infantry Division in the European Theatre of Operations. He was released from active duty in March 1946, as a Colonel.

In 1948, General Kaine rejoined the 77th Infantry Division in Reserve status. He served successively as Chief of Staff and Commanding Officer of the 368th Infantry Regiment, Division Staff, Assistant Division Commander, and as Commanding General of the Division from 1958 through December 1966, when the 77th Division was inactivated.

On the inactivation of the 77th Division in 1966, he was appointed Deputy Chief of Army Reserve (Mobiliation Designee), Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Simultaneously with his service as Division Commander, General Kaine was also served on several key Reserve affairs and as Assistant Member from First United States Army on the Department of the Army General Staff committee ("Section of the of the of the Division of the of the Army Reserve (Mobilization Designee), Department of the Army General Staff committee") from 1 July 1960 to 31 December 1961.

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

In September of 1966, General Kaine was appointed Deputy Chief of Reserve Forces Policy Board and served on this board until statutory relieved in 1969.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

In March 1970, during the National Emergency declared in response to the missile crisis, General Kaine rapidly mobilized 84 units of the 77th USARCOM including thousands of reservists. 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 in a crisis. During the latter part of the operation ("GRAPHIC HAND"), as part of "Task Force New York," General Kaine was in command and control of the many Navy, Marine, Air Force and Coast Guard Reserve units mobilized. In addition to 77th USARCOM and other Army Reserve units, General Kaine's control and employment of these units was an instrumental element in the rapid restoration of postal services.

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

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

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

HON. JOHN L. MCMILLAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

Mr. MCMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our long time colleague from the great State of South Carolina, the Honorable John L. McMILLAN, Jr., who served in the Congress for 44 years, faithfully serving his constituents from South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District.

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

Mr. Speaker, the residents of South Carolina's Sixth Congressional Delegation have been fortunate to have in their midst Mr. John McMillan, Dean of the South Carolina Delegation, representing them here in Washington for 34 years. As he returns to his beloved home in Florence, he can rest assured that his District, his State and his Nation are better because of his devoted service.

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

YOUR LIFE MAY BE AT STAKE

HON. BILL FRENZEL
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

YOUR LIFE MAY BE AT STAKE

(By Nicholas Von Hoffman)

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

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

"What bothers me most is that after 20 years we are still making purely subjective judgments about what is important and what is not in reactor safety. Purely subjective, no deeree, some things, like the rupture of a reactor pressure vessel (the protective pot in which all the nuclear stuff is), are ruled impossible. To decide these things without some objective measure of probabilities is, to me, almost as senseless as a professional engineer's being a senior engineer at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory as quoted by Robert Gillette in a press release in the New York Times, magazine. Reading Gillette's series is the next best thing to coming down with a howling case of leukemia.

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

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

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

**FLORIDA'S FIRST DISTRICT HONORED**

**HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES**

**OF FLORIDA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Tuesday, October 17, 1972**

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Florida’s First and Finest District was singularly honored on Friday night, October 13, by a visit from the Hon. Melvin Laird, Secre­

tary of Defense. He was guest speaker at the Supervisors Banquet in Pensacola.

The Supervisors Banquet is held an­

anually by members of the National Su­

pevisor’s Association to honor 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

together the supervisory personnel among civilian employees at the naval installa­

ations, the ranking military personnel, business and civic leaders in the area, the 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
ditions. We take particular pride, of course, in the fact that Mr. Laird was our guest this year.

This distinguished American whose name 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 satisfaction to the services and especial­
de corps to uniformed personnel in all ranks.

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

gressional Record.

**ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE MELVIN R. LAIRD, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AT THE 26TH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE PENNSACOLA AND PANAMA CITY SUPERVISIONS ASSOCIATION**

**PEN­

sacola, Florida**

My last visit to this fine city occurred dur­ing the first few months of my tenure as Sec­

tary of Defense. Though it has been almost four years, the charm of this city and the warmth of its people are every bit as im­

pressive 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

stantial pay raises to military personnel. It is a measure of the insurance cost of defense. This year’s budget is 6.4% of GNP, the lowest figure in many years.

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

At the same time, we have not cut into the muscle of our defense strength. Today we remain—in President’s Nixon’s words—strategically strong and 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 new, improved second-strike capability.

In 1968—after the success of our antib­

uclear assured deterrence, we plan to build a new missile submarine, the Trident, and to pro­

ce the LHA, the ‘‘Atlantic,’’ a new amphibian ship.

And we have undertaken a task never before accomplished in a military force of this size—the transition to a force manned by true volunteers. In a country that prides itself on being the land of the free, freedom of choice in military service is as logical as it is desirable. We have made extraordinary progress in reducing draft calls by 250,000 a year since we took office, but final success requires the continued support of Congress for equitable pay and other benefits for our men and women.

I am deeply troubled by such recommenda­tions. We take particular pride, of course, in the fact that Mr. Laird was our guest this year.

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For all our services, including the National Guard and Reserves, this means modern equipment and effective training. The Navy, for example, will maintain flexible, mobile airpower with a new nuclear carrier, and a new, improved second-strike capability.

In 1968—after the success of our antib­
fense forces which has occurred in recent years. New proposals for further drastic cuts with a great deal of caution. Although this Administration has made sizeable savings in our defense establishment, we have not and we will not sacrifice strength for expediency or undermine our national security by trading substance for prestige.

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

Who: In 1968 could have confidently predicted that an American President would be in a position of control and cooperation between these two adversary powers?

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

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

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

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

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

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

I want to assure the people of this area, who have contributed so much to the welfare of those forces, that in uniform, that we will continue to use every available approach to bring about the return of American prisoners of war and an accounting of all those who died in action in Southeast Asia. This we can and will achieve—but if we supinely pull all our forces out and place our national defense posture in jeopardy, I would remind you that this is an enemy who continues to disregard the humanitarian provisions of the Geneva Convention.

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

In answering the question of providing adequate defense strength is one that will be decided by the American people and by your representatives in Congress. The power is with you and the many thousands of citizens like you to decide this issue.

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

But you also understand that although we will never settle for less than 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 civilian employees can do the job.

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

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

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

JEWISH HALL OF FAME

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW 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., consisting of 34 organizations representing 130,000 Federal, State, and New York City civil service employees, is sponsoring the event. The City police lieutenant, is president of the Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc.

Novitsky said:

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

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

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

The Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc., will give four scholarships during the Jewish Hall of Fame award announcement on November 5 at the breakfast. The scholarships will be awarded to Members of this House, former president of the Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Inc.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE THOMAS DELAP

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 1972

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

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

George Delap was a man widely known and widely admired in Hudson County, N.J. He served as business agent to locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, working on the Hudson River and the Delaware River, among my staff, Mr. George Thomas Delap.

Delap's lovely widow, the former Frances Novitsky also joins with me in expressing our sincerest sympathy to George Delap, who passed away on Friday, October 6, 1972.

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