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Fairmont already has many reasons to be proud of its outstanding young citizen, and this newspaper fearlessly predicts that the time will come when his further rise in the corporate field will furnish cause for additional congratulations.

THE TFX—A BOONDOGGLE?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, in view of the lengthy discussions and the Senate action this week, all reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the past few days, I think Members of the House who will next be called upon to act on TFX appropriations will be interested, as will Senators, in an editorial which I received in the mail this morning. It was published in the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

Mr. President, this editorial, from one of the great newspapers of America, tells its own self-explanatory story. I ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD for the information of Congress and the country.

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

THE TFX—A BOONDOGGLE?

One of the most publicized competitions in the airplane manufacturing business of recent years was between the Boeing Co. and the General Dynamics Corp., of Forth Worth. They submitted designs of the tactical multi-purpose fighter, known as the TFX, to Secretary of Defense McNamara.

The Secretary smiled on General Dynamics. But the smile became somewhat strained when it was widely reported that Boeing's design was cheaper and a better airplane.

The smile almost disappeared when it was revealed that McNamara, with the support of Secretary of the Navy Fred Korth, Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert and Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric, had rejected the recommendations of Air Force and Navy experts, who had favored the Boeing design.

The smile disappeared completely when Senate investigators suggested that either favoritism or poor judgment was used in selecting General Dynamics as the prime contractor. Two United States Senators went so far as to suggest that McNamara and other civilian defense officials should take "a judgment detector test" for awarding the contract to G.D.

During the investigation into the controversial award, conducted by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, McNamara said the General Dynamics design would ultimately save the Defense Department \$1 billion although Boeing had been the low bidder.

Earlier this week, the Pentagon revealed that costs of the TFX and its Phoenix air-to-air missile system have skyrocketed with multimillion-dollar increases.

According to Pentagon figures, cost of a single TFX will be about \$5 million for the Air Force version and \$8 million for the Navy model. In 1962, the unit cost was estimated at only \$2.9 million. And the original cost of developing the missile system was set at \$137 million. The cost now is \$258 million and the weapon is not yet operational.

It would appear that Sens. HENRY M. JACKSON, D-Wash., and KARL E. MUNDT, R-S.D., were on the right track when they suggested "a judgment detector test" for the defense officials.

The investigation into the TFX has never been closed, and a full-blown, public airing of the project has not been made. It should be. The results might be of particular inter-

est to the taxpayers—as well as the voters who will go to the polls in November.

DOCTOR DISCUSSES MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I have on earlier occasions called attention to the growing problem of accidents suffered by motorcycle riders. The problem has become, in the views of some members of the medical profession, so widespread as to be considered epidemic.

Dr. Peter J. Steincrohn is a doctor who writes a syndicated column appearing in Scripps-Howard newspapers. Recently he devoted an entire article to the consideration of the motorcycle traffic accident problem from the standpoint of the doctor. I ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the RECORD.

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

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY STEPS URGED

(By Peter J. Steincrohn, M.D.)

The pressure is on. The youngster wants a motor bike or a larger motorcycle. He will name names. Other kids have them. Perhaps your neighbor's son. And the pressure grows when the child becomes a college student. It's easier to get to classes, etc.

What is the parent to do? Give in? Or hold out and incur the youngster's resentment and actual hostility?

From my own personal experience in viewing the tragedies of close friends, I'd say hold out. Keep saying no. Recently one of these youngsters was thrown from the bike and suffered a stiff knee for the rest of his life; another, riding as a passenger on a motorcycle, suffered a fractured skull and died.

In the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 20 issue) three doctors from Portland, Me., are calling for a campaign to reduce motorcycle deaths and injuries: Drs. Richard C. Dillihunt, George L. Maltby and Emerson H. Drake. I commend them for their stand. Here is a partial summary of their findings and recommendations:

Undoubtedly, the increasing popularity of small motorcycles creates a serious health hazard in many communities. Part of the fault is carelessness of drivers, part is lack of safety devices, and part is the public's unawareness of the special features of motorcycle handling.

"In motorcycle accidents, the victims have no protection whatever. Few helmets are used by the cyclists and those in use are generally inadequate."

They found that head injuries are usually more severe than in auto accidents. "Victims are thrust, often at high speeds, into another vehicle or to the pavement. The head receives the full force of impact when the cycle collides with another object, and the cyclist is catapulted over the handlebars."

From May through August, 1965, the authors (two surgeons and a neurologist) saw and treated 38 victims of motorcycle accidents at Portland's Maine Medical Center.

Three of these victims died. One is blind and paralyzed. Ten suffered fractures of the lower extremities. There were two spinal fractures, two pelvic fractures, two severe abdominal injuries and nine cases of major injury to the head and neck.

"A most distressing fact is that the group involved are young, otherwise healthy persons." (According to the United States Bureau of Vital Statistics, there were 882 motorcycle-accident deaths in 1963.)

The physicians recommended that states should develop carefully supervised motorcycle driver-training programs, rigid inspection and licensing rules. There should be education programs in schools.

"Ways to improve safety equipment should be sought. Universal use of crash helmets alone would undoubtedly reduce the severity of many injuries."

It's the job of physicians to warn parents of the hazards in driving motorcycles. "In many of our cases, parents were opposed to their children having such vehicles. After considerable pressure, the parents reluctantly agreed. When an accident occurred following such a situation, the psychological problems were tremendous."

Undoubtedly, guilt feelings added to remorse and sorrow compound the tragedy. Whether it's for a motorbike or a car, the parent should not let pressure by his youngster be the important factor in the final decision.

MONDALE MAKES GOOD POINT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, a month ago, the Senate adopted a most important amendment to the foreign aid bill. This was the proposal of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE] to place high priority on agricultural development in hungry nations, and particularly the strengthening of institutions for adaptive agricultural research to improve acre-yields of major food crops.

This is one example, Mr. President, of the impressive record which the junior Senator from Minnesota has compiled in the short time he has served in this body. He was one of the first Senators to speak out strongly on the need to expand and reshape our food-for-peace program to meet the coming world food crisis. And he has particularly recognized the vital importance of improving agricultural production in developing countries, since the food crisis can never be averted through American Public Law 480 shipments alone.

The passage of his agricultural research amendment makes it clear one more time that Senator MONDALE has become a strong, effective advocate of improved foreign assistance to agriculture, just as he has been a tireless defender of the interests of the farmer here at home.

It is for this reason that I invite the attention of the Senate to a recent editorial, entitled "MONDALE Makes Good Point," published in the Mankato Free Press. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

MONDALE MAKES GOOD POINT

From the battle in Congress over the foreign aid bill has come an amendment that could do much to help the world food situation.

It offers no immediate relief, but over the long run it makes sense.

The amendment, presented by Minnesota's Sen. WALTER F. MONDALE, provides that high priority be given farm research programs in those developing countries where people suffer from inadequate food supplies and deficient diets.

Under such a plan, U.S. technical assistance would offer research facilities designed to increase acre-yield of major food crops.

If what experts say is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the American farmer will not be able to begin to provide sufficient food to meet world needs in the future. For that matter there is hunger in many areas of the world now, India being a prime example.

The only answer, then, is development of agriculture in those areas of the world where little or no encouragement has been given to farm research.

AS MONDALE points out, less than \$8 million has been devoted to agriculture research in tropical Latin America from 1960 to 1962, while in the same period \$2 billion was spent on such programs in the United States.

That is one reason there is comparative abundance of food in the United States as compared to some other areas.

Other countries, given similar opportunity for the kind of research that will provide means for the most efficient use of their land, will certainly do much toward alleviating a condition of hunger.

THE 44TH AHEPA SUPREME CONVENTION

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, as the 44th AHEPA Supreme Convention draws to a close, I wish to take this opportunity to felicitate my friends of AHEPA.

Along with Supreme President Kimon A. Doukas, I welcome particularly the delegates from Virginia. Virginians have participated in the good work of this fine fraternal association since the beginning.

John Angel, of Danville, Va., is counted among AHEPA's founding fathers, being listed among the members of the mother lodge.

I congratulate the order on the many good works that it does, the fine program to which it is dedicated, and on maintaining the ties of good will with our friends and relatives in Greece.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute to the Order of AHEPA, a group of distinguished citizens who are bound by a mutual love of their Greek antecedents and the glories that Greece has brought to Western civilization.

Indeed, some of our most distinguished historians today insist that 2,500 years after the age of Pericles, we are still basking in the golden glow of their accomplishments.

On Sunday, August 14, representatives of the 46,000-member AHEPA family convened in Washington for their week-long 44th international convention. Chapters in 49 States, the Bahamas, Canada, Australia, and Greece are represented. This broad representation attests to the wide support that AHEPA enjoys.

The purpose of AHEPA represents the preservation of the finest legacy of Hellenic civilization. The Order of AHEPA instills in its members a love of country, instruction in the political duties of the citizen, the promotion of the attributes and ideals of Hellenic culture, and a firm opposition to political corruption and tyranny.

By insisting on an alert, informed citizenry, the Order of AHEPA helps to create the proper atmosphere in which the

greatest democracy since ancient Greece has flourished.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, this week, representatives of the Order of AHEPA are meeting in Washington for their 44th international convention. The order has a membership of 46,000 with 1,112 local chapters in America, in Canada, in the Bahamas, and in Greece. AHEPA has chapters in all of the United States with the sole exception of Hawaii.

Members of AHEPA are men and women of Hellenic descent, dedicated to the promotion and encouragement of loyalty and citizenship in the countries in which they presently live. They devote themselves, especially, to the opposition of corruption and tyranny. In other words, they are maintaining the spirit of Hellenism and the heritage of the Hellenic culture.

It is a pleasure for me to salute the members of AHEPA as they hold their 44th supreme convention in our Nation's Capital.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in the Nation's Capital this week, the Order of AHEPA and its three auxiliaries have met for their 44th supreme international convention. It is with great pleasure that I salute these organizations and pay tribute to the great contribution which they are making to our national life.

The initials AHEPA stand for the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and the three auxiliary organizations are the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athena. All told these organizations comprise some 1,125 chapters including 43,350 members in 49 States and foreign countries.

Mr. President, I wish to quote and comment on three of the nine stated purposes of this fraternal organization which I think are particularly worthy of mention at this time in our Nation's history.

The first objective is stated thus: "To encourage its members to be loyal to the country in which they are citizens."

This is good old-fashioned patriotism, and in a day when it is supposed to be "smart" to run down the country of your forefathers, I am happy to see an organization stand firm and actively support the traditions and heritage which made this country great. Coupled with this objective is another which is "To oppose political tyranny and corruption." Certainly there can be no finer program of citizen support for good government than is outlined in these objectives; but the order goes even further as it states in the fifth objective of the organization: "To instill in its members an appreciation of the privileges of citizenship."

At a time when our Nation is experiencing turmoil and strife both at home and abroad, it is gratifying to see this singular effort of appreciation being made by a fraternal organization. I wish them well in their endeavors to achieve these noble goals.

In its 44 years of existence, AHEPA has not only promoted but financed worthy causes both nationally and internally. Additionally the many local chapters

have undertaken projects on their own of great benefit to their local communities.

Mr. President, I am pleased to add my welcome and good wishes to those of my colleagues as the Order of AHEPA completes their supreme 44th international convention here in Washington, D.C.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR McCLELLAN, OF ARKANSAS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property, on June 11 through 14, 1966, a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], for his "untiring support and interest in the donable property program."

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that resolution be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION

Whereas Senator McCLELLAN a distinguished member of the United States Senate from the state of Arkansas has demonstrated his continuous interest and support of the Donable Property Program, (where Federal Surplus Property is transferred for educational, Health and Civil Defense use); and

Whereas Senator McCLELLAN has urged and supported vital legislation affecting the Donable Property Program and through his support S-2610 was reported by the Government Operations Committee and passed by the Senate unanimously on July 11, 1966: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property expresses their sincere appreciation and thanks to you for your untiring support and interest in the Donable Property Program.

HORACE D. GODFREY

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I notice in the RECORD of the proceedings of yesterday that my good friend and able colleague, the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], congratulated Horace D. Godfrey, Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, who will, this coming Saturday, tomorrow, have fulfilled 32 years of service in the Department of Agriculture.

Horace Godfrey, a native of North Carolina, has devoted his career to the betterment of farm programs. Beginning with the old triple A State office in Raleigh and working his way up the ladder, he has served in every major position of ASCS and predecessor agencies.

As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Agriculture and as a member of the Agriculture Legislative Committee, I have oftentimes called upon Mr. Godfrey for counsel and advice both in committee and in conference. He has always been most helpful and has rendered valuable assistance.

I join with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] in congratulating Horace Godfrey on the comple-