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in Moody County is testimony to the fact that our Federal dollars are best spent when they can be utilized at the local level, employing local people to complete local projects. I join the Moody County Enterprise in saluting the outstanding work of those involved in the Green Thumb projects.

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

[From the Moody County (S. Dak.) Enterprise, May 6, 1969]

GREEN THUMB WORKERS HELPFUL

This newspaper has never gone on record as supporting big governmental giveaway programs. As a matter of fact, we've been highly critical of programs that provide citizens with something for nothing. These kind of programs usually aren't appreciated by the recipient and they fulfill no useful purpose.

We can't say this about the federally supported Green Thumb program. This program is right down to the grassroots level. It employs an elderly group of men who work for what they earn. And they get the job done. We can actually see some results of their efforts.

This program, which is under the guidance of a Technical Action Panel composed of local authorities, started last spring. No sooner had it started than a terrible wind storm hit our community and played havoc with public and private property. The Green Thumb crew was thrown into the task of helping clean up the public areas. They did a neat job and they were needed. They have accomplished a number of other projects. They have helped with painting and fixing some of the county and 4-H structures. They have been used by the city to clean up some eyesores. They have been employed to do planting in park areas. Most recently they were employed to paint the halls of the courthouse and to put in acoustical ceiling tile in that building. Although the taxpayer pays the bill for the wages of these men, at the same time they save the taxpayer money on improvement projects that might not get done otherwise—or what would be too expensive to complete. And the money for the employment of these men stays home, plus the fact that it gives these elderly men a route of employment.

Last week they were hired to do the planting of trees and seeding of the lawn at the new Flandreau High School. If these men had not been available for this project—the school board would have had to hire a landscaping crew from outside the area at thrice the cost.

Green Thumb men are employed in the Colman area too, where they have carried out some valuable programs.

COST DATA ON MAJOR WEAPONS PROGRAMS

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I have just written Assistant Secretary of Defense Barry J. Shillito asking for detailed cost data on 21 different major weapons programs in an effort to determine the size of cost overruns on these programs.

I have repeatedly requested information from the Pentagon about overruns on a number of weapons programs. Specifically, I have asked for cost-overrun information on the SRAM, the Minuteman, and the total F-111 program.

The Pentagon's response has been totally inadequate. I am told that on some major programs, cost-overrun information "is not readily available."

On the SRAM, an air-to-ground mis-

sile, I asked the Air Force whether or not it was true that the cost for research and development increased from an original estimate of \$143 million to the current estimate of \$359 million. The Air Force response was that because of contract negotiations with the Boeing Co., "disclosure of any Air Force estimates is premature and could prejudice the Government's position in its efforts to obtain the best price in negotiations with the contractor."

That answer is ridiculous. The Air Force appears to be saying that although it knows how much the cost overruns are, and although Boeing knows the Air Force knows, it would in some way prejudice the Government to disclose this information.

Does the Air Force mean to say that it is concealing the cost overruns on SRAM from the contractor? Surely the contractor knows as much about its own overruns as the Air Force.

If the Air Force knows and the contractor knows, how would it prejudice the Government's case if Congress and the public knew. Unless the Air Force has something to hide.

Perhaps the Air Force is really afraid that disclosure of the SRAM cost overrun will so shock the public that a congressional inquiry would result.

Once again, I call on the Pentagon to disclose fully the facts about cost overruns on all major weapons systems. The Defense Department, in fact, recently promised full and accurate information on all procurement matters to the Congress and the public. In my letter to Assistant Secretary Shillito, I have urged prompt implementation of that promise.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

HON. BARRY J. SHILLITO,
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics (I & L), Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHILLITO: As you know, the Joint Economic Committee has authority to make reports and recommendations on various aspects of the national economy. In several of its reports in recent years, reference has been made to the economic impact of military procurement.

Because of our continuing interest in this important area, I am writing to request information relating to a number of large weapons programs. The recent statement by Secretary Laird promising full and accurate information on all procurement matters to the Congress and the public is most gratifying. In the past, information about the costs of military programs has too often been concealed from the public, and I am hopeful that you will succeed in implementing a new policy of full disclosure of all non-classified information.

I am requesting that the cost and other data for the programs listed below be furnished to the Subcommittee on Economy in Government no later than May 29, 1969.

For each of the programs listed, by version, I would like to know:

(A) The original estimate, and date of estimate for:

- (1) Total research and development costs;
- (2) Total production costs;
- (3) Total production units.

(B) The latest data, and date of data for:

- (1) Total research and development expenditures and commitments to date;
- (2) Estimate of funds requirements for

research and development from present to program completion;

(3) Total production expenditures and commitments to date;

(4) Estimate of funds requirements for production from present to program completion;

(5) Total present program production units;

(6) For any programs terminated, total expenditures prior to termination;

(7) Estimated cost of annual maintenance and operations.

(C) The names of the prime contractors.

(D) The description of each program.

(E) For each of the data supplied, I would like to have the data source shown.

A list of the programs follows:

1. Polaris (by version—such as AX, AIX, AIP, A2X, A2P, A3, etc.)
2. Poseidon (by version)
3. Atlas (by version)
4. Titan (by version)
5. Thor (by version)
6. Minuteman I
7. Minuteman II
8. Minuteman III
9. Corporal
10. Redstone
11. Sergeant
12. Jupiter
13. Lance
14. Mark II
15. Mark XVII
16. F-14
17. F-15
18. Main Battle Tank
19. Attack Carriers (CVA)
20. Cheyenne Helicopter
21. SRAM

Your cooperation is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PROXMIER,
U.S. Senator, Chairman, Subcommittee on Economy in Government.

MONDALE ANNOUNCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am extremely pleased to report the formation of a special Senate Subcommittee on Social Program Planning and Evaluation. The subcommittee was recently established by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (Mr. YARBOROUGH). I wish to express my personal appreciation to Senator YARBOROUGH. He has demonstrated strong leadership and foresight in creating a special subcommittee to probe the adequacy of governmental efforts to plan and evaluate national social policies and programs.

I am also extremely grateful to each of the six Senators who will join me in the subcommittee's membership. They include the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER).

The new Subcommittee on Social Program Planning and Evaluation is being created to provide a forum within Government for on-going critical study of the Government's attempts to fulfill the Nation's social goals. It will also study proposals for improving the planning and evaluation of social policies and programs and make recommendations on such proposals to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Two bills have already been referred to the subcommittee. One is S. 5, the proposed Full Opportunity Act, a bill declaring full social opportunity a new national goal and creating a council of social advisers to the President, an annual social report to Congress, and a joint congressional committee on the social report. S. 508, the proposal of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS) to create a National Social Science Foundation, has also been referred to the new subcommittee.

I have long voiced concern over the very few firm facts we possess with respect to the success or failure of our social programs. We lack information upon which we may base reasonable and probably successful social policies and programs designed to cope with such problems as substandard housing, illiteracy, illness, and lack of social opportunity.

For example, we have only the most preliminary information about what our children are actually learning despite massive Federal spending for education in recent years. Similarly, while we have some reliable information about the strengths and weaknesses of the Job Corps program based on an unbiased sample of Job Corps' graduates and their employment records subsequent to training—a recent study by Louis Harris & Associates is a good example—we have no similar information on the other manpower programs that are offered as alternatives. Notwithstanding such information gaps, the Congress and the country are being called on to make immediate judgments about the future of Federal aid to education and the proper balance between the Job Corps and other manpower programs.

I have repeatedly said in the Senate that we cannot safely continue to legislate by hunch and intuition. Stumbling into the future is no longer acceptable. Survival from riot to riot is no longer a satisfactory measure of social progress. We are spending billions of Federal dollars each year, and many more at the State and local level, to eradicate a variety of social ills and we simply do not know which programs succeed best for the least cost or which show promise or which are counterproductive.

The new Special Subcommittee on Social Program Planning and Evaluation, which I am honored to chair, will strive to help the Senate, the Congress, and the Nation in its struggle to achieve full social opportunity for every American by minimizing the guesswork in social policymaking and program evaluation.

The subcommittee's first hearings on S. 5, the Full Opportunity Act, and the recent document entitled "Toward a Social Report," prepared by the HEW social indicators panel and issued by the Secretary, are tentatively scheduled for July. Hearings on the proposed National Social Science Foundation legislation will be scheduled at a later date.

BRUTAL FASCISTS TYRANNIZE GREECE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, since a small group of Fascist army officers seized power in Greece on April 21, 1967, the people of Greece have been living under a dictatorship reminiscent

of Nazi Germany. The ruling military junta has destroyed free institutions, abolished representative government, prevented free elections, established control over press and radio, put an end to all guarantees of individual liberty, throttled freedom of speech, imposed a handpicked administration on the Greek Orthodox Church, and conducted a reign of terror against political dissenters.

Even more revolting to the conscience of free men everywhere were recent disclosures of the torturing of political prisoners. Reports of the use of torture by the regime have been filtering out of Greece for 2 years. The reports were so grotesque they seemed unbelievable. However, in the May 27, 1969, issue of *Look*, Christopher S. Wren, a senior editor, reported firsthand and eyewitness details of extreme torture of political prisoners in Greece. Mr. Wren writes that in Athens he "studied nearly 200 cases in personal interviews and smuggled reports." While in Athens he spoke with businessmen, priests, army officers, lawyers, housewives, and students who verified these reports.

Wren begins his article as follows:

A succession of former political prisoners described every ordeal in detail and let me see, and touch, the scars. Now I am convinced. Torture has taken place in Greece on victims who number into the thousands. Under a frightened, unpopular military regime, torture goes on today. . . . The majority are still in prison. Those released have been forced to sign statements that they were not tortured.

Mr. President, the tortures suffered by thousands of political prisoners in Greece, both men and women, are almost beyond belief. While reading Mr. Wren's account I at times found it difficult to comprehend how men and women could undergo such brutality and survive. The torture described is every bit as savage and brutal as that applied by Hitler's Gestapo beasts. With the defeat of nazism we thought we had witnessed the end of such barbarity. It is clear from Mr. Wren's article that nazism is alive in Greece. The Fascist colonels have given free rein to the sadists and torture specialists to practice their specialties in the dungeons of Greek jails. The horrors of Buchenwald, Dachau, Auschwitz, and the Gestapo basements of Nazi Germany, and the brutality afflicted in the torture chambers of the Lubianka prison in Moscow during the Stalin regime, are being relived in the basement of Asphalla prison, the headquarters of the Greek security police.

The fact is that brutal colonels and other officers who now terrorize Greece were trained by American military missions, and the weapons they used in their coup d'etat were supplied by the United States.

Unfortunately, our State Department immediately recognized the military junta in Athens. Had a ragtag group of leftwingers, instead of Mussolini-like Fascists, taken over, it would be interesting to note whether our striped-pants boys at the State Department would have closed our Embassy and President Johnson and Secretary Rusk immediately sent in our planes and paratroopers to "protect American citizens."

Our almost total involvement in the

civil war in Vietnam has obscured the tragic events in Greece. However, the destruction of democratic government in that land by Fascist military officers more than 2 years ago can no longer be ignored. With every passing day the Greek dictatorship tightens its grasp on every aspect of Greek life. Purges take place mercilessly in the military, the church, and throughout Greek society.

Furthermore, since the brutal Fascists took power the United States has given almost \$100 million in military and economic assistance to help maintain them in power. More than \$37 million in additional military assistance is slated to be given in fiscal year 1969. How can the administration condone a policy of continuing to recognize, let alone assist, a brutal Fascist tyranny that in many respects is as heinous as that of Nazi Germany?

I ask how can Secretary of State Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Joseph J. Sisco, Director Daniel Brewster of the Greek Desk at the State Department, Roswell D. McCullough, chargé d'affaires of our Embassy in Athens, and other administration officials responsible for our policies toward Greece continue to turn their backs on the fact that the military junta is a brutal, inhuman gang of thugs and sadists?

The terror in Greece has become so oppressive that the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and The Netherlands have filed charges against Greece in the 18-nation Council of Europe for violation of the human rights convention which forbids degrading treatment of prisoners. The Greek Government was formally put on notice that the Council will decide before the end of this year whether to expel Greece from its membership. This action was taken by a 13 to 2 vote of the Council of Ministers.

With the publication of Mr. Wren's article, officials of the State Department were prodded toward taking steps to end political repression and torture, and to restore civil liberties to the Greek people. With its usual timidity, the State Department, through Information Officer Carl E. Bartch, issued a weak, half-hearted statement which reads in part:

We have repeatedly made clear our view—again recently to high-level Greek Government officials—that we hope for return to representative government and the full restoration of all civil liberties. We believe that this would be in the best interest of the Atlantic community of which Greece is an integral part.

Of course, nothing concrete was done by the State Department to implement this statement. It is clear that these are just meaningless words. Once again officials of the State Department have met the issue head on with driveling gobbledegook designed to lull Americans until public outrage over conditions in Greece subsides.

Mr. President, an insight into the thinking of officials of the State Department can be derived from Secretary of State Rogers' reply to a question put to him by the distinguished junior Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), when on March 27 the Secretary testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee