

Apollo 11 before the end of calendar year 1969.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in the House to the following summary of the latest progress being made in preparation for these important Apollo launches:

APOLLO STATUS SUMMARY
 APOLLO 7

The space vehicle Flight Readiness Test, one of the final major milestones in preparations for the Apollo 7 mission, is underway at Kennedy Space Center. The test is scheduled to reach time zero at 8:00 a.m., EDT on Friday, September 27. The prime crew of Astronauts Walter M. Schirra, Jr., Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham will participate in the test in a shirtsleeve atmosphere, without space suits. The hatch will remain open.

The test schedule calls for checks of the major abort modes used in the mission as well as simulated liftoff and some six hours of plus time. The test will be followed by a data review and preparations for spacecraft hypergolic loading, scheduled for next week.

APOLLO 8

The spacecraft has been removed from the vacuum chamber and moved to a test stand in the high bay of the Manned Spacecraft Operations Building for a series of Service Propulsion System (SPS) engine modifications and checks which will continue into next week.

Manned altitude runs were successfully completed in the Apollo 8 spacecraft in the Kennedy Space Center vacuum chamber last weekend. The prime crew of Astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders spent some 13½ hours in the spacecraft on Friday, September 20. The backup crew of Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin and Fred W. Haise, Jr., completed their run in 10½ hours on Sunday, September 22.

The Apollo 8 launch vehicle is undergoing checkout in high bay #1 of the Vehicle Assembly Building, Complex 39. Modification work is scheduled this week. Sequence malfunction checks and swing arm verification will be conducted next week. Thermal insulation installation of the first stage F-1 engines is continuing.

APPOLLO/SATURN 504

Lunar module #3—Manned altitude runs in the Kennedy Space Center vacuum chamber scheduled this week are Run #3 for the back-up crew and Run #4 for the prime crew. The first of four manned runs was completed on Saturday, September 21, with back-up Commander Charles Conrad, Jr., and backup Lunar Module Pilot Alan L. Bean participating. A second run with the prime crew Commander James A. McDivitt and Lunar Module Pilot Russell L. Schweickert aboard was completed on Monday, September 24.

The first stage of the fourth Saturn V launch vehicle left Michoud at 7:00 a.m. September 24 aboard the NASA Barge "Orion" for the Florida launch site. It is to arrive at the Kennedy Space Center, Friday, September 27. The instrument unit will be shipped from the Marshall Space Flight Center September 30 aboard the Super Guppy aircraft. The second and third stages of the A/S 504 launch vehicle are in work cells in the low bay of the Vehicle Assembly Building undergoing preerection checkout.

SATURN V TEST

S-II-6, the second stage for the sixth Saturn V vehicle, is scheduled to undergo acceptance testing October 1 at the Manned Space Flight Center Mississippi Test Facility. It will be fired for the flight duration of about six minutes.

DEVELOPMENT TESTS

Lunar Module Test Article Eight (LTA-8) is being readied for a series of manned vacu-

um chamber tests at MSC beginning in mid-October.

A total of five manings is planned in two test phases to be conducted in Chamber B of MSC's Space Environment Simulation Laboratory. Dry runs are scheduled this week and next to checkout test procedures.

The tests will subject the lunar module to a simulated space environment in order to help verify the vehicle for lunar landing missions. A similar series of manner tests at MSC May 27-June 1, 1968, helped clear the way for manned Earth-orbital flights with the Apollo Lunar Module.

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation consulting pilots Gerald Gibbons and Glennon Kingsley will be prime crewmen for the vacuum chamber tests, which are scheduled to be completed early in November, and Astronaut James Irwin will serve as a back-up crewman. Irwin and Gibbons were prime crewmen and Kingsley was a backup crewman for the previous series of LTA-8 chamber tests.

LTA-8 has been modified since its previous vacuum chamber test to incorporate the latest type of thermal insulation and surface coating. The vehicle is constructed of the same basic materials and contains most of the same equipment, displays and systems as LM's to be used for manned landings on the Moon. LTA-8 is not equipped with active propulsion systems since rocket engines cannot be fired in the vacuum chamber.

HON. PORTER HARDY

HON. DAVID E. SATTERFIELD III

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1968

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, no one who knows PORTER HARDY and certainly no one who has had the privilege to be closely associated with him can contemplate his retirement from Congress without a feeling of sadness and a sense of loss.

No Congressman has ever devoted himself more fully to the service of his district, State, and Nation than PORTER HARDY, for his has been a tireless and selfless labor. We know and time will attest, that he has made a profound contribution to the future of this great Nation.

No one who has witnessed his dogged determination and his keen perspective in action can question his value and I am certain that no one who has been confronted by his peering inquisitiveness and probing thirst for fact can doubt his effectiveness.

Without a shadow of doubt his presence on our Armed Services Committee has been a source of comfort to all who are concerned with our Nation's defense capability, the establishment which provides it and legislation which affects it. His intimate knowledge of the Department of Defense, its origins and its operation, has enabled him to render unique and valuable service. At the same time it accentuates the void that his retirement will create.

We applaud him now for demonstrating that stubborn individuality that so clearly identifies him with his decision to voluntarily retire and I suspect we envy him, too. However, I am certain that his colleagues join with me in expressing the hope that his self-imposed political exile to realm of peace and tranquillity

will not be interminable and that his talents, now at their zenith, will continue to be employed in the service of his country, to make ours a more perfect nation and to insure its continued strength.

With this thought and with this hope we all join to wish him continued health, happiness, and prosperity.

SOVIET THREAT TO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, much is being written concerning events in the Middle East—but relatively little about the causes of the explosive situation in that area.

Why is there so little reference to the long-range objectives of the U.S.S.R. with respect to the Middle East? The goal of the Soviet Union is to control the military, economic, and political destiny of that crucial region. The Russians make no bones about it. They want to play the same role in the Middle East as they do today in Eastern Europe.

How do they propose to achieve that objective?

In many ways. While the United States remains preoccupied with efforts to bring peace to the Far East—while many other countries recoil at Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia—the Russians are: Entering into agreements with the nations of the Middle East, supplying them with military and economic aid; building gas and oil pipelines connecting the Soviet Union with that region; furnishing arms to several Arab States; prospecting for oil; securing drilling and oil refinery concessions; promoting economic development projects; and concluding various barter agreements.

In addition, the Soviets are endeavoring to: Maintain a sizable, modern fleet in the Mediterranean; make arrangements with the Western European countries for the delivery of 48-inch diameter pipe and other vital equipment; increase the scope and the substance of their bilateral trade agreements; tighten up the restraints on East Europe's expanding trade with the West; render eastern Europe increasingly dependent on the Soviet economy; acquire control over a strategic components of Europe's energy resources; become the keeper of the "Gateway to the East"—the Suez Canal and the eastern Mediterranean region; and, ultimately, replace the United States and other oil companies in the Middle East.

In light of this evidence, should the policy of the United States revolve around the question of sending a handful of planes to besieged Israel, or should we rather face up to the increasing Soviet penetration of the Middle East and try to cope with the real threat to peace and Israel's security? Unless we put an end to the Communist exploitation of the age-old conflicts, animosities, and insecurities prevalent in the Middle East, we will never see lasting peace in that re-

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gion—or succeed in securing the primary source of Western Europe's energy resources.

Some candidates for national public office are also giving vent to their views. This may be a popular issue—but the discussion remains shallow and not very productive.

In addressing ourselves to this problem, could we not suggest some effective international arrangements to guarantee the security of the national frontiers in the Middle East—international cooperation and aid in solving that region's economic problems—and internationally accepted restraints on the shipment of arms to that area?

A peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict remains our prime objective. We must energetically pursue this goal.

**HERMAN ROSANETZ AIDS
THE AGED**

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Herman Rosanetz, has been diligent in his service to our aged citizens. Some of the press comments with respect to his labors in this area are hereafter set forth:

[From the World Journal Tribune,
Oct. 12, 1956]

HE WON SECURITY FOR MOM
(By Marianne Cole)

Early next month there will be a special day for Sarah Rosanetz, a 75-year-old widow living at 68 E. Third St. It will be the day she receives her first \$35-a-month Social Security check.

What makes Mrs. Rosanetz's case so special is that her son, Herman, is largely responsible for the fact that his mother can collect benefits for the first time in her life even though she never worked under Social Security.

He campaigned for eight years in the face of persistent discouragement for the legislation that makes it possible for citizens over 72 to collect without having made Social Security contributions.

Previously, these senior citizens could not qualify unless they had a minimum of six calendar quarters credit.

WIDOWED MOTHER

Herman Rosanetz, a 46-year-old shipping clerk, was only six when his father died. His brother, Asher, was four. Mrs. Rosanetz took home work from the tie industry to support herself and her two youngsters. When Herman was 10 he got an after-school job as an errand boy to help out.

A bachelor, Rosanetz is now sole support of his aged mother—at least, until she gets her first government check.

Over an eight-year period Rosanetz wrote hundreds of letters and made countless trips to Washington. He appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, of which Rep. Eugene J. Keogh, D., Bklyn., is a member.

DILIGENT SERVICE

Last month Rosanetz received a letter from Keogh stating: "I want you to know that I know of no one who more diligently pursued the cause of those over 72 years who were not previously covered by Social Security."

The amendment for which he campaigned was passed by Congress last March and went

into effect the first day of this month. Checks will be mailed around Nov. 3.

Persons who will be 72 this month or who are over 72 and who have applied for hospital insurance should have been contacted by their Social Security offices about the special benefits. Those who have not applied for Medicare should get in touch with their Social Security offices for information.

[From the East Side News, July 15, 1966]
**EAST SIDER WINS SOCIAL SECURITY BATTLE FOR
AGED CITIZENS OVER 72**

East Side News extends congratulations to an East Side resident who labored most diligently and without any cooperation from any organization or individual to obtain an amendment to the Social Security Act permitting citizens over 72 years of age to receive monthly payments, even though they had not made any social security contributions.

He is no other than Herman Rosanetz, who resides at 68 E. 3rd Street. For eight long, tedious years, and in the face of persistent discouragement, he labored on in the belief that his cause was just.

During that period, Mr. Rosanetz had appeared before the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means and before the joint meeting of the Board of Estimate and the Finance Committee of the City Council, pointing out that citizens over 72 had long been forgotten and that it was high time that they should be covered by Social Security.

The amendment for which he had campaigned is now part of Section 228 of the Social Security Act. Those citizens who have not made any contributions to the Social Security Fund may visit, if they wish, their nearest Social Security office on Aug. 1 to file an application to receive benefits of \$35 a month. However, if these aged citizens had applied for Medicare, which most of them have done, the Social Security office will obtain the necessary information from their applications.

It must be remembered, however, that if the aged citizens are receiving in one way or another government pensions they are not eligible to receive Social Security benefits.

This special amendment goes into effect on Oct. 1 of this year. Checks will be mailed around Nov. 3.

Mr. Rosanetz is not yet satisfied with such a small monthly benefit. He has asked President Johnson to recommend to the Congress in January of 1967 larger Social Security benefits by using general revenues of the United States Government. He believes that these elderly citizens should receive \$200 a month instead of \$35. He is hopeful that the President will see the light and adopt his proposal.

He deserves the gratitude of the American people for a task well accomplished. East Side News agrees with Mr. Rosanetz that no aged person in our rich land should live in poverty.

As one who has introduced and sponsored legislation for our senior citizens, I am pleased to acknowledge the work done by Mr. Rosanetz.

**THE HONORABLE HERBERT
TENZER**

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1968

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that our esteemed colleague, HERB TENZER, will be leaving us at the end of this session. In his 4 years of service in this body, HERB has made

many substantial contributions, particularly through his membership on the Judiciary Committee.

He has also been notably successful in winning and retaining a seat in a district where the odds heavily favored the other major political party. In winning reelection in 1966, HERB achieved a plurality of more than 2,000 votes at a time when the Republican candidate for Governor was carrying his district by a margin of nearly 2 to 1. He has given us all a shining example of how a good man can succeed with his constituents—even when they happen to wear a different political label than he.

I know I join all my colleagues in wishing HERB and his charming wife, Florence, the best of everything as they prepare to leave us.

CHARLES A. HALLECK

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1968

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the greatest Americans of our time.

I read of CHARLIE HALLECK in the newspapers and heard him on the radio long before World War II. I formed a great admiration for him before I first met him in the 80th Congress.

During the 80th Congress, I admired CHARLIE HALLECK as a dynamic congressional leader. In that Congress, CHARLIE HALLECK, although we had a Democratic President, did not oppose for the sake of opposition. He advanced positive alternatives. The 80th Congress will go down in history, and as a Democrat, I have no hesitation in saying this, as one of the greatest Congresses in the history of our country.

That Congress, under CHARLIE HALLECK's splendid leadership, passed the Unification Act, with its Central Intelligence Agency, and autonomy for the U.S. Air Force. That Congress passed the 70 group Air Force, the Taft-Hartley Act over the President's veto, the Greek-Turk loan, the Marshall plan and other legislation which electrified the free world.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, since the retirement of Judge Howard Smith I can now safely say that there was a little more than a "meeting of the minds" between southern Democrats, midwest and western Republicans—there was a coalition.

This coalition preserved constitutional government, sound money and fiscal responsibility. It was my great honor to be a member of that little group which met frequently and contacted CHARLIE HALLECK and worked with him in the best interest of our country and the course of the free world.

CHARLIE HALLECK in the Halls of Congress and throughout this Nation has always stood up for America. He was greatly instrumental in helping this Nation become strong militarily.

CHARLIE HALLECK in his public service was dedicated and devoted to those principles and ideals which made this coun-