

Drug file

October 17, 1972

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

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clined 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 GCOS losses declined to \$305,000 as against \$2,720,000 at mid-year 1971.

While domestic crude oil production for the industry showed a 3.3 per cent decline, Sun showed a 2.3 per cent increase in U.S. production. Its world-wide production, at 370,523 barrels of crude and condensate 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 was being made 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 lower market value of the 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 and certainly one of its most valued and dedicated. He is chairman of the General Subcommittee on Labor and has served with distinction in that capacity. He brings to all of our deliberations a unique quality of incisiveness and relevance and enjoys the respect of all his colleagues. One of the most accurate descriptions of JOHN DENT's public service I have heard was narrated by newscaster Joseph McCaffrey over a local radio station. The audience for that broadcast was obviously limited in terms of the full scope of JOHN 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 his amendment that requires any and all United States foreign aid funds spent by South Vietnam for the purchase of iron and steel products to be spent on those manufactured or produced in the United States. This is the first such specific "Buy American" provision ever included in a foreign aid bill.

During the debate, Dent said: "If we have to continue with foreign aid, even though I believe we have more pressing domestic priorities, we should at least make sure those funds provide some economic benefit

to the United States instead of accruing to the benefit of our competitors. We now find ourselves in the awkward situation of providing our foreign friends with our money to use in competition against us. My amendment relates only to iron and steel products, but these are among our most basic and essential industries, and represent a good place to start this practice."

Mr. Dent joined with Republican Congressman John Saylor in this Congress to establish a non-deficit spending policy for the federal government. The two men coauthored a resolution prohibiting the appropriation and budgeting of funds in excess of expected revenue.

If accepted, it would prohibit Congress from authorizing or appropriating and the President from expending or budgeting any amount in excess of anticipated revenues from the ensuing fiscal year.

Said Mr. Dent, "In essence, this would return this country to a pay-as-you-go basis. The only deficit spending that could occur would be in the event actual revenue fell short of the predicted amount."

In the course of discussing his resolution, the Democratic House member from Westmoreland County said: "American wages are necessarily high because of public and private debts and debt services, as well as our standard of living, which increases the cost of government, production and purchases. In return, however, we have given a better standard of living to all Americans. We have reached the point where we are fast approaching a time when the inflation spiral is no longer triggered by profit taking and wage increases, but is in fact triggered by increased taxes which shrink the take home pay. The worker demands higher wages and the producer must necessarily raise prices . . . But as we increase the number of services available, additional revenues are required. This increases the public debt and the need for higher taxes to support the demands of government . . . it's a vicious circle."

Dent proposes to end it by putting a hat on government spending. But his chances for success in this Congress, at least, are not the best.

John Dent has been a member of the House since January 21, 1958, after long and outstanding service in both the Pennsylvania State House and Senate. In the Senate he was Democratic Floor Leader for 17 years.

Dent is a senior member of the House Committees on Education and Labor and House Administration and among the House leadership. He is also chairman of the powerful General Subcommittee on Labor. Virtually all national labor legislation has his fine imprint on it, and Dent has literally forged new federal laws regarding coal mine health and safety, black lung benefits, minimum wage extensions and increases, equal employment opportunity, anti-age discrimination in employment, vocational education and problems of the aging. We can also expect his innovative welfare and pension reform bill to soon emerge from his committee.

John Dent has been in the eye of the hurricane since he first came to Congress, and he is a veritable whirlwind of activity. He has brought the support of the Federal Government to his Western Pennsylvania district in a variety of public projects, such as urban renewal, housing, health and educational services, flood control, streets and highways, and a myriad of other services and facilities. In spite of his growing national stature and reputation, he makes it his business to "stay in touch" with his constituency and serve their needs.

John Dent is a busy and effective man. And he is a progressive cause.

#### 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 Nation. For while the military drug problem is still very much with us, 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 GI's in Vietnam. Reports were produced, proposals introduced, and the national commitment to conquer this problem seemed firm. In just a year and a half, however, this concern has dropped to almost nothing. The administration has declared that the military heroin epidemic is reversed, and the general public has lost interest. Even the press has relegated military drug stories to the back pages.

Unhappily, this indifference is unjustified. Thousands of detected drug users have been and continue to be released into civilian life without treatment. Few of these veterans then enter programs voluntarily. They disappear into the general population to enter the deadly cycle of addiction and crime.

The recent release of statistics showing a fivefold increase in detected heroin users among American Air Force personnel in Thailand creates a whole new dimension of this tragedy, and indicates that the military drug epidemic may not have been reversed, but merely transferred from one country to another along with our troops. These figures contradict earlier Defense Department statements of victory in the war against drugs. They alarmingly evidence that the military drug problem is still with us, and that hundreds more GI addicts will soon be discharged in need of treatment and rehabilitation.

The Department of Defense statistics show that a total of 7,161 Air Force personnel in Thailand were tested for drug use in August, with 178, or 2.5 percent testing positive. This figure was up from July, when only 0.5 percent tested positive, and up from the period from January 1 to July 1972, when a total of 25,662 men were tested, with only 196, or 0.7 percent showing positive. A specific breakdown was not available for July on the number of men tested, and the number of positives.

The Department of Defense had no figures available for Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel serving in Thailand. However, while the percentage of total

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troop strength in Thailand represented by the Air Force is classified information, the Defense Department does acknowledge that the "majority" of our personnel in Thailand are members of the Air Force.

The implications of these figures are unclear at the present time. Only the coming months will indicate whether a new and tragic trend has developed. What is clear is that drug abuse in the military will not easily go away. Significant steps have been taken by the Armed Forces to control drug abuse, but given the easy availability of heroin in Southeast Asia and the continuing presence of U.S. troops in Thailand, the potential for future addiction among American soldiers is strong.

The complacency which seems to have developed over military drug abuse in the press and in the population at large is thus totally unjustified. Thousands of detected drug users have already been released back into civilian life without adequate treatment. 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 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.

GIRARD, 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.

Leo Moran was appointed to the Girard Police Department as a special policeman in 1938-39 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 15, 1958, and chief of police on October 6, 1960.

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, Lodge No. 52; a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; a member of the Ohio State Association of Chiefs of Police; a member and past president of the Greater 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. 1949, FOE No. 2172, American Legion Post 235, VFW Post 419, Girard Lions

Club, Knights of Columbus, Saint Vincent de Paul. He was named Girard's Man of the Year 1959-60. The chief is well known for his wild game dinners and golf outings sponsored by the department. He is a life long resident of Girard and attended St. Rose and Girard High Schools. His wife, Evelyn, died in 1962, and he has three children: Pat, age 23; Kathy, age 21; and Peggy, age 15.

The program for the testimonial dinner was as follows: Banquet cochairmen Anthony Vivo and Fred Faustino; toastmaster Senator Harry V. Meshel; invocation Rev. Reuben W. Rader; welcome Hon. Joseph M. Masternick, mayor of Girard; remarks Attorney Paul Burns; presentations Congressman CHARLES J. CARNEY, Mayor Masternick, Hon. Jack C. Hunter, mayor of Youngstown, and Representative Michael Delbane; response Chief Leo R. Moran; benediction Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert C. Fannon; principal speaker Phillip Richely, director of the Ohio Department of Transportation.

The members of the testimonial committee were: John Kruger, honorary chairman; cochairman Anthony Vivo and Fred Faustino; treasurer Betty Lamancusa, Fred Faustino; program Mike Zuppo, Ronnie Vince, Rita Prokay, Charles Lamancusa, Bessie Seidler; research Charles Lamancusa; publicity Bessie Seidler, Fred Faustino.

The members of the ticket committee were: Fred Faustino, Charles Lamancusa, Betty Lamancusa, Tom McClurkin, Dave Bennett, Anthony Vivo, Lou DePaul, James Cerenelli, Annabell Flalla, Rocky Greco, James Augustine, Ernie DeMatteo, John Kruger, Tomi Filip, Jerry Bernat, Alex Milne, John Ross, Paul Burns, Lt. Rudy March, Sgt. Charles LiDilli, Ray Fusilo, Inis Callard, Norma Higgins, and Bessie Seidler.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE ALTON A. LENNON

SPEECH OF

**HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 11, 1972*

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years, the 17th District of North Carolina has been represented by a dedicated and able servant—the Honorable ALTON A. LENNON, and it is a privilege for me to join in a salute to an able and much admired colleague.

I have had many, many opportunities to observe this well-informed, astute gentleman from the South, and have always respected him for his kindly manner and untiring dedication to serve his constituency and country and the ability with which he served. His vast knowledge of military and maritime matters has shown all of us the depth of his wisdom and integrity. He has been particularly helpful to all of us on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, where he has continually taken the lead. 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 LENNON, and while not all thinking men agree on legislation, we must all agree he has been a great asset to the Congress and his record a tribute to both his State and the Nation.

My best wishes go with you as you leave 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.

SUPERSONIC 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 timely to recognize that man's first flight at supersonic speed was made just 25 years ago.

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

Development was under a contract with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, now the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, with cooperation of the Army Air Force.

At the controls of the X-1 in the historic first flight smashing the "sound barrier" was an outstanding Air Force test pilot, Capt. Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, now an Air Force brigadier general on duty in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, little could we imagine a quarter century ago—even at word of Captain Yeager's historic flight—the really amazing era of aeronautics and space development and achievement which was just ahead.

It was only 5 years earlier, in October 1942, that a successful test flight of the world's first jet aircraft occurred. This was the XP-59A Airacomet, also developed by the Buffalo manufacturer, Bell Aircraft Corp.

Both the X-1 and the XP-59A now are on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Buffalo area are very proud of the pioneering work in aviation and space which has been done by our local industry, including in particular the company established by one of our Nation's aviation pioneers, the late Lawrence Bell.

As part of my remarks I include the text of an article from the October 14 issue of the Buffalo Courier-Express regarding that first supersonic flight by man.

[From the Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier-Express, Oct. 14, 1972]

X-1 TEST FLIGHT 25 YEARS AGO WAS DAWN OF SUPERSONIC AGE

(By Ray Dearlove)

The age of supersonic flight was born 25 years ago today when the former Bell Aircraft Corp.'s X-1 experimental plane became the first to break the speed of sound.

The feat was performed Oct. 14, 1947, at Muroc Flight Test Base in California. At the controls was Air Force Capt. Charles E. Yeager.