

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF
NASA

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1978

● Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, October 1, 1978, marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

When Congress passed the Space Act of 1958, we included as the very first sentence the following:

The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.

In the 20 eventful years since 1958, NASA has brought pride and glory to the Nation in a series of magnificent achievements which have been accomplished, in the spirit of the 1958 act, for the benefit of all mankind. We didn't realize on that date, two decades ago, that the space age would affect the lives of every American and all people throughout the world.

Let us reflect for a moment on the tremendous challenge which faced this new agency which was born on October 1, 1958. With the launching of sputnik and the heavier payloads which the Soviet Union hurled into orbit in 1957, a spirit of embarrassment, humiliation and close to defeatism gripped our land. It was almost as though another Pearl Harbor had struck. People wondered how it was possible for our scientific know-how to be overtaken so dramatically.

But NASA rose to the challenge. Building on the foundations of the able talent in the old National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, NASA mobilized a great team from Government, private industry, and the scientists and engineers who worked around the clock to give this Nation preeminence in space. Few endeavors in the span of recorded history have so captured the imagination of the world. Few human activities have produced such an explosion of new knowledge.

When Neil Armstrong first set foot on the Moon on July 20, 1969, NASA had met the goal set by President Kennedy in 1961 to accomplish a manned landing on the Moon within the decade. Few of us appreciate the almost superhuman industrial effort, led and coordinated by NASA, which enabled this Nation to meet the goal. The careful planning, the inventive genius, the pressure to meet deadlines, the meshing of the myriad bits and pieces, the training and the testing the struggle to succeed, the agony of the tragic fire in which three brave astronauts gave their lives in 1967, and the final triumph in 1969 combine to make a story which will live in history.

When we went to the Moon, it was not a case of sending billions of tax dollars into space; 90 percent of NASA's expenditures were utilized for contracts with American industrial firms, and to pay the wages of the American men and women who worked to make the space program a success.

Although the Apollo manned lunar landing was the most visible NASA program, we should not overlook the many other achievements which have brought untold benefits to every man, woman, and child throughout the land. Today, we routinely use communication, weather, navigation and Earth resources satellites. Aeronautical research has developed speedier and safer planes, resulted in short-take-off planes, fashioned quieter engines, and through NASA research has done such things as grooving runways to prevent hydroplaning in wet weather. This NASA research has resulted in the grooving of highways to improve safety at potentially dangerous points. There are countless other examples of practical benefits first developed by NASA in the space program, from the use of lasers in eye surgery to the home use of fuel cells, fire-resistant clothing and home furnishings, to exotic lubricants developed to withstand extreme temperatures on the Moon.

Under the able leadership of five Administrators—T. Keith Glennan, James E. Webb, Thomas O. Paine, James C. Fletcher, and now Robert Frosch—NASA in its 20-year history has opened new vistas for all mankind. We are now on the threshold of a new era which will be ushered in as the Space Shuttle will soon fly in orbit for the first time. The next 20 years of NASA may well produce even more startling advances for the benefit of all mankind.●

JAMES A. FARRELL, JR.

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1978

● Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express profound sorrow at the passing of a great patriot and dear friend whose dedicated service to this country will be sorely missed; whose courage and unflagging devotion to the betterment of the U.S. merchant marine will not soon be forgotten. James A. Farrell, Jr., was the finest combination of those qualities which have made the United States the proud Nation it is.

An energetic and honest businessman, James A. Farrell, Jr., spent a brave and forthright career devoted to the development and advancement of a strong and powerful U.S. merchant marine.

Indeed, the name Farrell is synonymous with the strength and resiliency of the American merchant marine.

James A. Farrell, Jr., was the grandson of a sea captain who operated in the U.S. coastwise trade. The son of James A. Farrell, Sr., the former president of the U.S. Steel Corp., and creator of the Isthmian Steamship Co., James A. Farrell, Jr., along with his brother John, founded the American-South African Line in 1926. This was the genesis of Farrell Lines. Through war and peace, Farrell Lines set the example of courage and sacrifice we have come to expect from our maritime industry.

As president of Farrell Lines, James A. Farrell, Jr., extended the company's

services to three coasts of Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. As a leader in the community, James A. Farrell, Jr., was one of our greatest spokesmen on the development of African economies. Last year, during a period of severe decline and uncertainty in the U.S. maritime industry, Farrell Lines acquired American Export Lines to form a combined fleet of 39 ships, serving five continents, the largest privately owned steamship company in the United States.

A trustee of the Yale Sailing Assn., United Seamen's Service and Mystic Seaport, Mr. Farrell was a member of the American Bureau of Shipping, U.S. Naval Reserve, International Sailing Association, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Legion Marine Post 945 and the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Farrell initiated steamship conference operations on the South and West African trade routes and was a founder of the Committee of American Steamship Lines of which he was chairman in the 1950's.

He was the 1977 recipient of the Admiral of Ocean Sea Award, presented annually to an industry executive for outstanding contributions to the promotion of U.S.-flag shipping.

To Jim Farrell's wife, Emilie, I offer my personal condolences and I ask all of you to join me in expressing our grief at the passing of this great man.●

TRIBUTE TO THE PHILOMATHEAN
SOCIETY

HON. MICHAEL O. MYERS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1978

● Mr. MICHAEL O. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 165th anniversary of the founding of the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Nation's oldest continuous collegiate literary society.

It was on October 2, 1813 that the original 13 members signed the constituting Articles in order to "promote our improvement in learning and likewise more fully establish the reputation of the University." In the years that have followed, "Philo," as she is known by generations of Pennsylvania students, has more than admirably realized that goal.

No finer example can be found of Philo's capacity and ambition than the "Rosetta Stone Report," published by the society in 1858. This remarkable volume contained the first accurate English translation of the Rosetta Stone, and was entirely the work of three undergraduate members. It quickly sold out two editions, and was internationally hailed as a great work of scholarship. In a letter to the society, German scientist Baron Alexander von Humboldt called it:

A historic monument of great importance, especially worthy of praise since it offers the first essay at independent investigation by the litterateur of the New Continent.

Whatever task the Philomatheans undertook, they set about to accomplish on a grand scale. In 1917, the society staged "The Masque of the American Drama," which was considered at the time to have been the largest theatrical production ever presented in North America. It involved over 1,000 student workers and required 1,500 costumes. In another year, Philo built a full-scale replica of the Globe Theater on the university campus to house its production of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors."

The society has achieved an unparalleled record of service to Pennsylvania and its students. In the last 165 years, publications Philomatheans have founded include Punch Bowl, the Daily Pennsylvanian, Era, Penn Review, High Ball, Chac, the Red and the Blue, Junto, the Trend, Lotus, and the University magazine. Philos have organized the university student assembly, the debate council, the Senior Tutor Society, Connaissance, Penn Players, and the Latin American Graduate Students Association. An annual speakers series, begun in 1814, has recently brought to Pennsylvania notables such as Margaret Mead, Henry Steele Commager, I. F. Stone, Ashly Montagu, Ayn Rand, and John Barth. The society established the first library for students at the university, sponsored the first permanent campus art gallery, and helped create the department of general literature.

Philo's sons and daughters have gone on to provide more service to the university and the world community. Alumni have included 3 university provosts, 16 university trustees, and 31 university professors. Also among their number have been seven Congressmen, three Senators (including a President pro tempore), two Cabinet officers, three Ambassadors, two Governors, and six generals, plus enumerable local legislators, judges, lawyers, doctors, authors, editors, scientists, theologians, and educators.

The Philomathean Society could easily rest on its past glory, but today Philo remains as vibrant and ready to contribute as ever. Philomatheans produce a series of musical concerts, operate an art gallery, run a poetry reading series, sponsor speakers, show film programs, and publish Era, the university's scholarly-literary magazine. Philo still maintains its own library, which is available for use by any Pennsylvania student.

The Philomathean is one of the last of the great literary societies that at one time were represented on nearly every American campus. These literary societies trained generations of our Nation's leaders through the exercises they provided their members in writing, speaking, and thinking. Yet today, only a handful have survived. It is indeed a testimony to the dedication and wisdom of the students at the University of Pennsylvania that they have supported the Philomathean Society for over a century and one-half.

I wish the Philomatheans a happy anniversary on this milestone for the society, and extend my hopes for a successful and productive future.●

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION I

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1978

● Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am initiating a series of remarks on the subject of illegal immigration, its affect on U.S. population growth, our environment, our economy and our legal and social institutions. The subject of illegal immigration has received growing attention by the press recently. The larger ramifications of allowing this problem to go unsolved need to be discussed, especially the problems of population growth and environmental and resource constraints in this Nation.

Whether we are trying to solve the problems of adequate water supplies for the arid West, housing and police protection in our cities, or recreation and agricultural resources in our countryside, all are tied fundamentally to the central issue of population numbers.

There are some, Mr. Speaker, who after viewing the awesome population and resource figures from such sources as the U.N. Environment Programme, or the World Watch Institute, or from such national organizations as the Sierra Club, throw up their hands in despair and simply walk away from this problem. The problem is too large, too complex, too difficult, they say.

These fears will come true if we wait and fail to act expeditiously and compassionately on the problem of illegal immigration. It will not get better in the weeks and months ahead.

We have within our power as legislators to bring illegal immigration under control and subsequently allow legal immigration within a framework of laws which are just, fair, effective, and reasoned. To stop illegal immigration is fundamentally a question of whether the United States has the right to be sovereign within its own borders. Surely, we have that right.

A distinguished American recently testified on this question before the Select Committee on Population. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, with great clarity, forcibly painted a picture of this problem and its ramifications. He noted that by the year 2000, the United States may have a population in excess of 300 million people, nearly half as large as India is today, if illegal immigration is left uncontrolled.

An additional 75 million people living in this country, using energy at an average U.S. consumption level (1972), is the equivalent of adding 4.65 billion people living at an Indian standard of living (expressed in terms of per capita energy consumption). This additional resource consumption—to say nothing of the needed timber, food, minerals, water, highways, homes, automobiles, employment, health care, et cetera. will dramatically increase pollution, deplete our forests, erode our soil and land, dwindle our fossil fuels, crowd our overburdened cities and escalate our taxes.

The time to act is now.●

THE FUTURE OF THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 2, 1978

● Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, on October 21, former Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns spoke to a group in Memphis about the state of our economy, and the effects of Federal intervention on inflation.

From his vantage point of great experience in dealing with economic trends and Federal attempts to influence them, Arthur Burns presented a cogent analysis of Government's role as a causative factor in our inflation, and that plaguing other countries of the world.

I urge my colleagues to take time to read this trenchant overview of our current economic challenge, particularly his recommendations for unwinding inflation and establishment of a stabilized economy.

Text of Dr. Burns' remarks is as follows:

THE FUTURE OF THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM
(By Arthur F. Burns)

Prediction of the economic future has always been a hazardous task. Noting this fact, a distinguished economic historian, Werner Sombart, once remarked that "it is precisely the most gifted men who have made the most fundamental mistakes" in predicting the economic future. While I am by no means sure that "gifted men" are more prone to misjudge the future than are ordinary mortals, there is ample evidence that judgments of the future even by the ablest economists have often been mistaken.

Karl Marx, who revolutionized economic and political thinking over much of the world, provides an outstanding example.

Marx believed that certain tendencies inherent in capitalism would ultimately lead to its destruction. In his version, small business firms would gradually disappear as capitalism evolved. The concentration of production in a diminishing number of large enterprises would be accompanied by concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands. The middle class would thus be destroyed and the masses proletarianized. Inadequate consumption would lead to recurring epidemics of overproduction, and depressions of increasing severity would follow. As the misery of the proletariat deepened, resistance to capitalist exploitation would intensify and become more militant. With such powerful tendencies at work, the capitalist order was bound to collapse; it was only a matter of time when the capitalists would be expropriated and all instruments of production socialized.

Thus, according to Marx's theory, the failure of capitalism in its later stages to meet elementary economic needs of the working masses would inevitably lead, although not without intense struggle, to the replacement of free enterprise by a socialistically planned regime.

In our own century, another great economist, Joseph Schumpeter, brilliantly challenged Marx's analysis. Schumpeter saw in capitalism a highly efficient engine of mass production and mass consumption. In his view the capitalist spirit expresses itself characteristically through innovation—that is, developing new commodities, devising new technologies, harnessing new sources of supply, devising new market strategies, forming new types of organization. The competition of new products and new ways of doing busi-