

HONORING FRANK VON HIPPEL,
RECIPIENT OF THE GEORGE F.
KENNAN PEACE LEADERSHIP
AWARD

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 7, 2004

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, Frank von Hippel, a physicist and professor of public and international affairs at Princeton University, has had, and continues to have, a far-reaching influence on arms control and nuclear policy. He is without question one of the world's leading experts on nuclear arms control and non-proliferation.

Frank's many contributions include path breaking work on nuclear reactor safety, energy efficiency in automobiles, support of whistle-blowers, training of a large group of young policy scientists, and his current work on the safety of stored spent power-reactor fuel. He is the founder of the journal *Science and Global Security*, the leading peer-reviewed journal on technical issues of arms control and international security. He is a model to many people about how a scientist should contribute to the policy process.

On the occasion of the award of the George F. Kennan Peace Leadership Award, I would like to highlight Frank von Hippel's work with Soviet scientists that prepared the way for deep cuts in nuclear arsenals. This is only one aspect of Frank's many contributions.

During the 1980s Frank developed a working relationship with Soviet physicist Evgeny Velikhov. At the time, Velikhov was the deputy director of the I. V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow, and he became the science advisor to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Through this relationship, Frank was able to launch a series of cooperative efforts between U.S. non-governmental organizations and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. These included the installation of devices to detect underground nuclear weapons tests, an arms control experiment to verify the presence of a nuclear weapon on Soviet warship, inspections of Soviet nuclear facilities, programs to safeguard and reduce Soviet stockpiles of nuclear weapons materials, programs to reduce the nuclear proliferation risk from former Soviet nuclear materials stockpiles and from former weapons scientists, and a joint U.S.-Soviet project to assess the potential for deep cuts in nuclear weapons arsenals. These activities provided a basis for U.S. and Soviet reductions in their nuclear arsenals.

Frank always knows his subject; his work is well reasoned and backed up with careful analysis. But his achievements show that he is much more than a technical expert. Frank is a great person to work with; everyone likes him. His generosity and, especially, his even temper, that have helped him forge international cooperation among scientists and governments. Frank is the first person I call when I have questions on nuclear weapons and arms control or any number of other subjects. He richly deserves this great honor.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN GILMAN G.
UDELL, JR. ON THE OCCASION
OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 7, 2004

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our Capitol Police Officers. On December 31, 2004, Captain Gilman G. Udell will retire after 33 years of serving the Congress as a member of the United States Capitol Police (USCP). Captain Udell spent the majority of his career, and finished as the commanding officer, of the USCP Hazardous Incident Response Division. Captain Udell was one of the six original members of the USCP bomb squad, first organized in the Spring of 1974. To exemplify Captain Udell's fine work in this area, one must review the threat environment over the last 30 years.

On March 1, 1971 a bomb exploded in a restroom on the first floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol, causing extensive damage. After that incident, the Department selected six officers to attend the basic bomb course at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. When Gill Udell and the other original members returned to Washington after completing the training at Redstone Arsenal, their new unit became part of the Special Investigations Division.

Over the 30 years of its existence, the Bomb Squad has excelled at developing and adapting new tools and techniques for rendering safe procedures. Members of the unit work with other Federal agencies such as the FBI, ATF, DoD and DoE, as well as private contractors in the defense industry to stay current with new technology and to promote the development of new tools and techniques for the bomb technician community. Captain Udell has been instrumental in every measure of this development.

Although most of the calls received by the Bomb Squad each day turn out to be nothing harmful, there have been a number of incidents over the years in which the danger was real.

July 4, 1976: An individual was stopped who had been acting suspiciously, looking at the grates on the West Front. When searched, the suspect admitted having home-made explosive devices, 1" x 6" inch lengths of cardboard tubing with non-electric fuses. Each of these bombs packed the explosive power of about a quarter stick of dynamite. The devices were transported to Ft. Belvoir, where the ATF assisted in detonating them. The suspect had intended to light the devices and throw them into the crowd.

September 26, 1980: A Chevy pickup truck being used as an incendiary device tried to crash the South Wall of the Capitol building.

May 20, 1982: A hoax device consisting of red candles with a sparkly coating that looked like dynamite and a clock placed inside a shoe box inside a paper bag, was found in the office of the Clerk of the House.

October 18, 1983: At 1330 hours, a male foreign national entered House Gallery #10 with a device that consisted of two one-liter soft drink bottles filled with homemade black powder, a slide switch for control, flash bulb as an initiator, and a battery for a power source. The man stood up and, instead of

exiting, walked down to the front, meanwhile trying to flip the switch on his device. Fortunately, the black powder mixture was not mixed correctly, so the device did not go off. The suspect was apprehended as soon as he walked towards the rail, and was eventually deported back to Israel after this event.

November 7, 1983: At 2255 hours, a detonation occurred on the second floor of the U.S. Capitol, opposite the Republican Cloak room, causing extensive damage. The device was constructed of 4 to 5 pounds of dynamite, a battery, electric blasting cap and watch, all placed in a gym bag. Credit for the explosion was claimed by a group calling itself The Armed Resistance Unit. Seven militants belonging to the group were convicted of this bombing in 1990.

August 20, 1984: A Molotov Cocktail was thrown and ignited on the East Front, Center Steps portico, by the 2nd floor entrance. One bystander, a Priest, was injured. The device consisted of a beer bottle filled with gas and containing a wick, and was ignited with a lighter. The perpetrator was arrested.

March 15, 1986: A letter bomb addressed to a senator was intercepted by the U. S. Post Office. The device, consisting of a hollow antenna segment filled with match heads, battery, and wire heating element, had been made by a prisoner and sent from a prison in Kansas.

April 19, 1988: The FBI called the Hazardous Devices Section for assistance. While executing a search warrant, FBI agents discovered deteriorated nitroglycerine-based dynamite in a suspect's closet. The HDS responded, removed, transported and destroyed the dynamite.

June 21, 1988: A hoax device designed to resemble a hand grenade was sent to a Congressman's office but was intercepted by the House Post Office. The item was detonated during render safe procedures performed by the Hazardous Devices Section.

December 5, 1990: A subject attempted to enter the Dirksen Senate Office Building with a hoax device consisting of three signal flares, a clock, wires and a circuit board.

January 3, 1995: Just three weeks after the Bomb Squad acquired its new, state-of-the-art Andros robot, a suspected pipe bomb was found at 3rd and Independence Ave., SW., and the Metropolitan police contacted HDS for assistance. When remote procedures could not open the device, it was placed in the bomb sphere truck and transported to the Marine Corps explosives range at Quantico, Virginia, where it was counter-charged and blown open. The device turned out to be a sand fuse belonging to METRO.

The Capitol Police Bomb Squad is rated by the FBI Bomb Data Center and staff of the Hazardous Devices School at Redstone Arsenal as one of the top bomb squads in the Nation. The unit has achieved recognition throughout the bomb technician community through their assistance to other agencies and service in offices and positions in professional associations and organizations.

Captain Udell successfully led the Unit through many changes as the Department's mission evolved in recent years. The unit that started with a home-made bomb truck put together from donated and surplus parts is today equipped with state-of-the-art technology. Captain Udell was one of the first to recognize the need for specialized training in