

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 6749. A bill for the relief of Rui Ferreira Marques; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 6750. A bill for the relief of Dr. Antonio Rondon Delgado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 6751. A bill for the relief of Efrosini D. Tsarouhas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 6752. A bill for the relief of Horace H. Easterday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 6753. A bill for the relief of Manojlo Vrzich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

144. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Rand Smith, executive director, Advertising Club of Greater Boston, Boston, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting that the U.S. frigate *Constitution* be retained at the Charlestown Navy Yard instead of sending it to the New York World's Fair; to the Committee on Armed Services.

145. Also, petition of Fay Lawrence, Inyo County clerk, Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of Senate bill 1275, relating to Federal-State conflict over water rights; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

146. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting that there be published a biographical directory of the American Federal Judiciary from 1789 to date; to the Committee on House Administration.

147. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, New Haven, Conn., petitioning the House of Representatives to expel a Member; to the Committee on House Administration.

148. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to urging the House of Representatives to defeat the bill H.R. 6160, a bill to provide for the right of persons to be represented by attorneys in matters before Federal agencies, this being special treatment and class privilege legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

149. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to the U.S. Constitution provision for populational proportionality in State legislative structure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### Government Lotteries of Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, and Nigeria

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3 weeks, I have brought to the attention of this House, several foreign countries which utilize government-run lotteries as a revenue-raising device. Today, I would like to take the Members of this House to Africa, and discuss the lotteries conducted in Ethiopia, in Ghana, in Morocco, and in Nigeria. These are 4 of 77 foreign countries that tie the gambling urge of their people together with the governments' need for additional revenue.

Ethiopia started its national lottery last year. Because of the newness of the project, inadequate distributions, and advertising methods, the gross receipts did not reach the anticipated level. However, the total gross annual receipts for 1962 were \$800,000. The net income to the Government came to \$138,000 which was used for support of charitable projects and the general treasury.

Ghana, a poor country, first established a lottery in 1958 as a means of raising badly needed revenues. The gross annual receipts for 1962 came to \$756,000. The total annual net income to the Government was \$311,000 which was applied to its general revenue.

Morocco does not operate its own lottery but is the recipient of benefits derived from the operation of a private lottery and the French national lottery both of which function there. The total gross annual receipts from the sale of lottery tickets in 1962 came to about \$2 million. The Moroccan Government collected about 25 percent of the value of total lottery sales which came to one-half million dollars. These funds are earmarked for charitable purposes.

Nigeria has a premium bond lottery which was started last December 1962. This type of lottery is patterned after the

British premium bond lottery and India's prize bond program. Nigeria realizes that a recognition of the normal gambling urge of its people can be a great help in handling the nation's finances. The proceeds of the sales of the bonds are intended to help finance Nigeria's economic development program.

Mr. Speaker, if we showed similar courage and wisdom in the United States and capitalized on our own people's gambling thirst we could raise over \$10 billion a year which could be used to cut our heavy taxes and reduce our gigantic national debt. New Hampshire set the example, how about following it?

#### National Service Corps

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.

President Kennedy has stated:

We need not only more professional personnel—more doctors, nurses, teachers, and social workers—but an even greater number of dedicated volunteers to support the professional in every area of service.

But where will we find the professionals and volunteers so badly needed to help solve our country's human problems? A National Service Corps program can help solve these problems by—

First. Providing opportunity for full-time dedicated service to men and women, young people just out of school, and older people retiring from regular employment or housework. The experience of serving others might well motivate many of the young people to choose lifelong careers in the helping professions.

Second. Adding manpower to local volunteer programs which carry on, for

the most part, unsung though not unappreciated.

Third. Most important, focusing attention on the increased need for part-time volunteers to join the many volunteer service programs in their own communities.

The cost of this proposal is modest, Mr. Speaker, in comparison with the cost of most items of expenditure. It is minuscule in comparison with the need, and I predict that each dollar expended for a National Service Corps could return tenfold to the Treasury as human lives are rehabilitated, as clinic and hospital services are augmented, and as illiteracy and idleness are replaced by the self-supporting independence that comes with learning and skill.

The goals of a National Service Corps, Mr. Speaker, are fourfold:

First. To work with people in great need: The program would provide full-time opportunity for dedicated service. At the request of local public and private community groups, national service corpsmen will work with those Americans in greatest need in both urban and rural areas of the United States and its territories and trusts.

Second. To motivate other citizens to give service: The corpsmen—men and women working full time in the program—could, by their example, motivate many more citizens to give part-time service in their own communities. This would build an even greater voluntary effort directed at the most critical needs of our people.

Third. To dramatize human needs: Many Americans in greatest need are far removed from our daily lives—many are unseen and forgotten. By dramatizing their human needs, a national service program—while not itself solving these problems—should spur action on many fronts in an attack on forces causing deprivation in America.

Fourth. To attract more Americans into helping professions: The experience of serving others could well inspire many people to choose careers in the service professions—social work, teaching, nursing—which suffer from critical shortages of trained personnel.

Accomplishment of these goals, in my judgment, would demonstrate to the Nation and to all its citizens the extent of human needs and the means of attacking them. The corps would thus act as a catalyst to greater effort by individual citizens for the elimination of deprivation.

### Khrushchev's Cuban Toe

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, my report to the people of the Second District of Washington State for the month of May concerns Cuba. This subject is perhaps more in the minds of the people I represent than any other issue outside Government spending. I base this observation on the many answers I have received from my annual questionnaire.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I include my newsletter, "Khrushchev's Cuban Toe," in the RECORD:

#### KHRUSHCHEV'S CUBAN TOE

So much has been written, spoken, and debated about Cuba and the presence of Russian troops on that island in the last year that I thought my voice would only add to the confusion that seems to exist. Not that I haven't made my views known as far back as the summer of 1960 when I urged the Republican leadership to take military action to protect American lives and property, and last fall when I congratulated the President for taking positive action, action which I think all Americans applauded—and wondered why it had taken so long.

Since then, I have read many reports and I have talked to exiled Cubans, to people who were involved in the Bay of Pigs fiasco and heads of Latin-American countries. From these studies I have come to conclusions which, as your Representative, I think I should communicate to you.

1. The Monroe Doctrine, as we have known it for almost 200 years, is dead in the eyes of the world. We have failed through our inaction to keep it alive.

2. The report of the Stennis (Senator from Mississippi) committee confirms the belief of almost all Members of Congress that (a) there are still a substantial number of Russian troops in Cuba (from a minimum of 14,000 to as high as 60,000); (b) that Cuba is no longer run by Cubans, but by Russians; (c) that Cuba is the center of the Communist attempt at subversion and intrigue in the Western Hemisphere; (d) the fact that an acknowledged foreign power (Communist Russia and China) has established a base of operations in the Western Hemisphere despite our actions is a tremendous political disadvantage to us in all our dealings with the Soviets. Incidentally, this report was signed unanimously by Democrats and Republicans.

In September of 1960, President Kennedy said, "If communism should obtain a permanent foothold in Latin America . . . then the balance of power would move against us and peace would be even more insecure."

Tell me, are we helping or hindering establishment of a permanent Communist foothold? Why do we take a position of "let the dust settle" rather than take affirmative action?

Why don't we support those who want to attack the Communist government? We do it in Vietnam. We do it in Nationalist China. We did it in Korea, and we did it in Lebanon. Are we afraid to step on Khrushchev's Cuban toe?

Why did we dismantle our NATO weapons in Turkey and Italy? Was there a "deal"?

In my belief it is past the time for us to not only assert our views, but also to act. If we had the courage of our Central American friends we would support all activities taken to bring about the overthrow of Castro and communism. Don't ever forget we are the strongest Nation in the world. We are the leaders of the free world, or are we?

What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Congressman JACK WESTLAND.

### Washington Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter of June 1, 1963:

WASHINGTON REPORT BY CONGRESSMAN BRUCE ALGER, FIFTH DISTRICT, TEXAS

ATTACKS ON AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION ANSWERED

Conservatism came under attack in the House of Representatives on May 20 when a group of liberals directed an attack upon the Americans for Constitutional Action and the Members of Congress who were given ACA awards. The attack accused the ACA and those honored by it of "doing the Devil's work in American politics," and lumped conservative constitutionalists into one group including ACA, John Birch, and others. The viciousness of the attack was based on innuendo, half-truths, and guilt by association which the so-called liberals have long deplored, but did not hesitate to use when it suited their own purposes in attempting to smear opponents of the Kennedy-liberal program of big government, big spending, big welfare state.

This week it was my privilege to refute the charges and to defend the Americanism and patriotism of ACA as an organization as well as those who have been honored by it. In this task I was joined by a number of my colleagues, including Congressman UTT of California, CURTIS of Missouri, HALEY of Florida, FOREMAN of Texas and TEAGUE of California. Our presentation did not deal in personalities, nor smears, nor character assassination. We based our arguments on the basic differences between the two philosophies of government which now confront the people of the United States—the liberal conception that a strong Federal Government, directing the lives of the people is better than individual liberty and State and local initiative—opposed to the conservative view that constitutional-limited government in which individual liberty is paramount.

The debate was marked by an attempt on the part of one member of the opposition to prevent my speaking. Although no member of the Republican side nor conservatives on the Democratic side who had been attacked the previous week made any move to prevent the speakers from stating their views, my effort was immediately challenged and the stalling procedure of asking for roll calls was used so that 1 hour and 20 minutes

was consumed in calling the roll of the Members twice before I was able to proceed.

It is not possible to present the entire debate, but I believe it is important that you know some of the facts brought out. I endeavored to present what the ACA stands for and started by reading what the Americans for Constitutional Action consider themselves to be.

"Americans for Constitutional Action is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, nationwide political action organization which is dedicated to these theses: (1) That the Constitution of the United States as originally conceived provides a sound foundation upon which the structure of our free social order has been erected, and (2) if we are to preserve that social order in America, it is imperative that we protect its foundation against erosion or destruction.

"To this end ACA has undertaken to help elect to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States individuals who, by their actions, have proved their allegiance to the original spirit and principles of the Constitution. Many important and vocal elements among our people have subscribed to the thesis enunciated by the prominent Swedish Socialist, Gunnar Myrdal, who was cited favorably by our Supreme Court, that 'The Constitution of the United States is impractical and unsuited to modern conditions.' They have supported measures designed to weaken and nullify many of the Constitution's provisions. Unfortunately, their efforts have been successful, in part at least. Their ends have been accomplished, first, by tortuous legislative, executive, and judicial interpretations of the 'general welfare' and 'commerce' clauses and the various amendments of the Constitution. Second, by an ill-advised constitutional amendment (the 16th—graduated income tax) which confers upon Congress the power to confiscate all of the income from private property and all of the fruits of the individual citizen's labor, without limitation. Third, by judicial decisions of questionable jurisdiction, rationalized by the so-called New Social Doctrine. Fourth, by abdication by Congress of its constitutional authorities and responsibilities in favor of an all-powerful Chief Executive, and fifth, by bribery of the sovereign States with 'handouts' from the Federal Government which are financed by tax extortions from the States' own citizens. Concurrently, the States are required to sanction an ever-increasing surrender of power to the Government centralized in Washington."

In aligning myself with these fundamental beliefs as expressed by ACA and in evaluating the effectiveness of our Constitution as a political instrument designed to provide a "government of laws, not of men," I was pleased to recall the statement of the great British Prime Minister, William E. Gladstone, in 1878, that "the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The seven guidelines on which ACA bases its index in evaluating congressional votes, and to which I wholeheartedly subscribe are: For safeguarding the God-given dignity of the individual and promoting sound economic growth by strengthening constitutional government; for sound money and against inflation; for the private competitive market and against government interference; for local self-government and against central government intervention; for private ownership and against Government ownership; for individual liberty and against coercion; for National sovereignty.

My concern, as a Member of Congress and as a citizen of this land, rests in the fact that I unabashedly am seeking to preserve three things, the most constructive theses I know, in order to maintain the society which I inherited and which, God willing, we will preserve and pass on to our children.

These three concepts are first, capitalism. I am for the profit motive, unapologetic, unashamedly, a capitalist. Second, preserving the sovereignty of the United States. Third, preserving the Republic as a form of government.

For these beliefs, the ACA and others of us subscribing to them, were accused of doing the "Devil's work." It seems almost unnecessary that we had to take the floor of the House to answer the charges as it is almost certain that the thinking American people would laugh them to scorn. I hope the debate this week was not merely a rebuttal of baseless charges, but the beginning of a determined fight by conservatives to preserve the principles for which we stand, a fight which will be conducted in the Congress, in forums across the land, and at the polls.

**LIBERAL PROGRAM SEEKS OPPOSITE GOALS**

Recognized spokesman organization for the liberal point of view in America is the ADA. It is proper, therefore, to point out what the liberal organization believes. My research shows they believe that it is possible for a police state to be obedient to the popular will; that the apparatus of such a state can be so affected by benevolence that it can produce—through such coercive measures as compulsory union membership,

enforce fraternization, a confiscatory share-the-wealth tax system and a strong centralized bureaucracy—a guaranteed annual wage for everybody, complete freedom from fear, want, and anxiety for all, and total economic welfare from the cradle to the grave for the entire populace. Before it is too late American citizens should compare these platforms, ADA, Socialist, Communist to each other and the ACA.

BRUCE ALGER,  
Member of Congress.

**Results of the Opinion Poll**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, we submitted 10 questions to some 16,000 of our constituents who are on a monthly mailing list with the following results:

**RESULTS OF THE OPINION POLL**

Questions	Percent		
	Yes	No	Undecided
1. Do you favor a Domestic Peace Corps?.....	25.2	61.6	13.2
2. Do you favor a drastic cut in foreign aid?.....	79.2	15.3	5.5
3. Do you favor increase in social security tax to provide hospitalization for all?.....	21.3	69.8	8.9
4. Do you favor a tax cut without corresponding reduction in Federal appropriations?.....	12.1	82.0	5.9
5. Do you favor several hundred million dollars Federal aid for local rapid transit systems?.....	16.2	75.6	8.2
6. Do you favor an increase in Federal debt limit?.....	8.1	85.9	6.0
7. Should we trade with Communist countries?.....	18.0	70.5	11.5
8. Should our payments to the United Nations be limited to our just share?.....	88.6	8.0	3.4
9. Are you satisfied with U.S. handling of Cuban affairs?.....	10.5	80.4	9.1
10. Should the State Department be investigated?.....	60.4	17.9	21.7

Also, the Advance-Star, of Burlingame, Calif., published the same questions requesting that their readers clip the poll and return it to the newspaper

office. This was to be a poll separate and apart from our mailing list. This poll showed the following results as published in the Green Sheet of the Advance-Star:

Questions	Answer	Percent
1. Do you favor a Domestic Peace Corps?.....	No.....	50
2. Do you favor a drastic cut in foreign aid?.....	Yes.....	80
3. Do you favor increase in social security tax to provide hospitalization for all?.....	No.....	66
4. Do you favor a tax cut without corresponding reduction in Federal appropriations?.....	No.....	77
5. Do you favor several hundred million dollars Federal aid for local rapid transit systems?.....	No.....	70
6. Do you favor an increase in Federal debt limit?.....	No.....	82
7. Should we trade with Communist countries?.....	No.....	67
8. Should our payments to the United Nations be limited to our just share?.....	Yes.....	87
9. Are you satisfied with United States handling of Cuban affairs?.....	No.....	74
10. Should the State Department be investigated?.....	Yes.....	65

**The Carney Hospital of Boston: 100th Anniversary**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1963, 100 years of progress in patient care will be celebrated by Carney Hospital in Boston, Mass.

Crumbling records from the hospital's archives show that on the morning of

June 9, 1863, precisely a century ago, the first patient, a housemaid named Ann Mallon, was admitted to Boston's newest but most modest hospital, a converted framehouse equipped with 40 brass beds. Carney was the first Catholic hospital in New England.

Today, after serving over 300,000 patients and providing close to 3,500,000 treatments for outpatients and accident patients, Carney is a 318-bed general hospital, housed in a complex of new buildings in Dorchester, Mass.

The hospital's founder, Andrew Carney, came to America from Ireland in 1794 at the age of 22 and prospered as a tailor and merchant.

Following the Irish famines of the early 19th century when a great many impoverished Catholic immigrants arrived in Boston, creating a need for good medical care, Carney decided to build a Catholic hospital.

To help establish the hospital he sought the assistance of Sister Ann Alexis of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul who had been working in Boston since 1832.

Early in 1863, Mr. Carney purchased for \$13,500 the J. Hall Howe estate on the southwestern slope of Dorchester Heights in South Boston close to the entrenchments erected by George Washington to compel the evacuation of the British during the Revolutionary War. Two years after the hospital opened, it was able to care for 175 wounded soldiers returning from the Civil War.

Before his death in 1864, Andrew Carney donated a total of \$75,000 to his hospital. But because these funds were used for capital expenses, the task of maintaining the hospital was assumed by the Sisters of Charity. The history of the hospital has been filled with financial crises. During the early years the sisters were often forced to beg in the streets of Boston to keep the hospital going.

In spite of the hospital's chronically poor financial position, high standards of patient care have always been maintained and there have been instances of true greatness in medicine and surgery.

It was at the hospital in 1882 that Dr. John Homans performed his early ovariectomies and thus opened up the field of abdominal surgery and gave the hospital and himself an international reputation.

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch was the pioneer of New England in treatment of diseases of the thorax and in pleurisy with effusion. It was Dr. Bowditch who introduced the practice of withdrawing the fluid from the thoracic cavity by the process of aspiration or thoracentesis.

Rubber gloves were used in the operating room at Carney for the first time in Boston by Dr. Frederick W. Johnson. For his eccentricity, Dr. Johnson was dubbed by his contemporaries as the "Dude from Back Bay."

The first cervical cesarean operation in New England was performed by Dr. Louis Phaneuf. Up to that time it was almost always fatal for a woman to have two or more cesarean sections.

Faithful to the Andrew Carney stipulation that the hospital, "be used by the Sisters of Charity where the sick without distinction of creed, color, or nation shall be received and cared for," Carney has traditionally provided medical care for anyone who needed it, regardless of his race, religion, or financial situation, and has responded to every demand of epidemic, war, and disaster.

In 1898, casualties from the Spanish-American War arrived in Boston aboard the steamer *Lewiston* and were taken to Carney for treatment. Because the hospital was crowded at the time, tents were pitched on the hospital grounds and some of the sisters gave up their own rooms to make provisions for the wounded soldiers and sailors.

In 1918, an influenza epidemic struck the city and Carney cared for over 600 victims. Later that year, the whole hospital was offered to the War Department for the care of wounded servicemen returning from World War I.

At the conclusion of the Second World War, the hospital was old and the facilities outmoded. The buildings were held together by the sheer determination of the Sisters of Charity and the hospital's inventive maintenance men. After an intensive investigation, it was decided to rebuild rather than renovate.

His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston, sounded the cry, "Save the Carney Hospital," and Bostonians of every race and creed responded to his appeal.

The new hospital became a reality in November of 1953. In its magnificent new buildings, the hospital has been able to sharply increase its services to the sick. Last year the hospital cared for over 12,000 inpatients and gave 33,000 treatments to outpatients and accident patients.

Since the new hospital was built, two wings have been added. The first wing constructed in 1956 and named for Richard Cardinal Cushing, contains quarters for house doctors and an auditorium. The second wing, housing the hospital's research program, was built 2 years ago.

Carney is a teaching hospital of Tufts University Medical School, operates its own schools of anesthesia and medical technology and is a sponsoring hospital of the Catherine Laboure School of Nursing.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-three marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the original Carney and the 10th anniversary of the new hospital.

The history—the trials and financial difficulties of Carney Hospital during the past 100 years—is a remarkable story in itself, as well as the story of the various sister administrators, and other sisters assigned to this hospital.

As was well said on the occasion of its golden anniversary on June 9, 1913, that "one can realize the enormity of this undertaking—with no endowment—and the struggle which it entailed."

It was due to the dedicated Sisters of Charity, who have served Carney Hospital during its first 100 years, that this hospital has been able to survive, prosper, and grow; and loyally supporting these good sisters were countless of generous friends.

However, without the ardor of the Sisters of Charity and those sisters who served, Carney Hospital could not have survived.

As was well said again, 50 years ago, worthy of repeating now, "Had the motive of this work been one of gain or otherwise, merely human failure would, without doubt, have been the outcome; but, because devotion to the cause of suffering humanity was the underlying principle, it claimed the cooperation of generous-hearted people, and the blessing of God rested upon the hospital," and I might well include the sisters of today and yesterday.

With the blessing of God, Carney Hospital and the Sisters of Charity can look forward with faith and confidence in

serving God, mankind, country, and suffering humanity, for the next 100 years of the existence of Carney Hospital.

## Equal Rights for All Americans

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 1963

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, who can forget that stirring phrase, "To show the world that democracy really can compete?"

This is how America's latest astronaut, Maj. Gordon Cooper, emphasized the urgent need for success in our national space program.

And now Congress is finally beginning to realize how much more important is our success in the struggle to secure equal rights and equal opportunities for all Americans regardless of race, creed, or color.

#### ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

President Kennedy has characterized this struggle as being "in the highest traditions of American freedom," and has called for faster congressional action on a series of wide-ranging legislative proposals in the civil rights field.

Prospects are now much brighter for favorable congressional action this year on the President's major proposals: First, to promote equal voting rights for all citizens in Federal elections; second, to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in the process of desegregating their facilities; third, to extend the Civil Rights Commission another 4 years; fourth, to authorize the Government to initiate court action against discrimination in education; and fifth, to outlaw discrimination in public facilities and public accommodations.

#### INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS

No one will dispute that we are in a life and death competition with the forces of international communism. We must compete, and we must win, for the freedom-loving peoples of the world look to us for leadership, and for inspiration and guidance in the maintenance of human dignity and individual worth.

When we fail, as we have at Little Rock, at Oxford, and more recently at Birmingham, our voice in international affairs is muted, our friends are embarrassed, and our enemies take heart from our failure.

#### ONE HUNDRED YEARS

On this 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, it is only too apparent that we have a long way to go before every American is guaranteed equal rights and equal opportunities in education, in employment, in voting, in housing, in the administration of justice, in the use of public facilities, and in equal access to public accommodations.

As Vice President JOHNSON declared only last week:

Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is

unconcerned with the color of men's skins, emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact.

#### THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

The mounting crescendo of sit-ins, stand-ins, kneel-ins, freedom walks, and other racial demonstrations occurring across the country is, in many respects, an extremely healthy sign.

To me, it indicates that the spirit of freedom is as much alive today as it was on that September day in 1787 when the framers of our Constitution joined together "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty" for themselves and for us, their posterity.

#### TRAGICALLY SLOW

If it is actually a self-evident truth, as the Declaration of Independence unmistakably asserts, that all men are created equal, and further, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, then the United States has been tragically slow in making this 187-year-old doctrine a reality for millions of American citizens.

Nearly 10 years after the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that public schools must be integrated with all deliberate speed, less than one-half of 1 percent of all Negro pupils in the Deep South attend desegregated classrooms. And the absence of segregation laws in the North, Midwest, and West does not produce school integration.

#### ALABAMA WISDOM

However, in a most encouraging development—in view of the recent Federal court order requiring admission of two Negro students to the University of Alabama—President Frank Rose pledged that the university "will maintain its dignity, its integrity, and our students will walk as honorable men and women."

Then he offered a quotation that citizens and community leaders throughout the United States might well ponder:

Great economic and social forces flow like a tide over half-conscious people. The wise are those who foresee the coming events and seek to shape their institutions and mold the thinking of the people in accordance with the most constructive change.

#### A CONTINUING REVOLUTION

The founders of this country did not for a minute think they had fashioned a perfect instrument of government that would never require change. In fact, they specifically provided a multitude of constitutional means whereby the laws and customs of the country could be brought up to date.

They gave us a flexible instrument that would adapt itself to the times and not break under the stresses and strains that were bound to come.

#### THE AMERICAN DREAM

Now is the time for Americans in all walks of life to join in a noble crusade that will rid this country, once and for all, of the poison of racial and minority group discrimination.

We cannot rest our efforts until the phrase "second-class citizen" is banished from our vocabulary, and the revolutionary dream of freedom and equality is fulfilled for all Americans.