

Otey, Lyman J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Smith, Orvie D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Vann, Claude O., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx

To be captains

Bassett, Franklyn B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Buffone, David A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Cady, George P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Colello, Joseph Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Crawford, Charles W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Cukjati, Donald E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Damato, Earl J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Faubion, Merle L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Follmer, Ronald L., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Grushetsky, Philip J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hughes, James R., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Johnson, Benjamin F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kull, Donald H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kulmayer, Joseph L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lewis, William R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McClung, Henry J., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McCollam, Myrna H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McManus, Ronald T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mobley, Gordon S., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nicklas, Harold H., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Smith, Guy A., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sorenson, Wilbert W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Strope, Michael B., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thompson, David A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Trevino, Francisco, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Watson, Dwane C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wheeler, Marvin W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wood, Ernest M., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx

To be first lieutenants

Addison, Wilbur D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Adlesperger, Ray D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Babson, Beverly R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Beres, Charles E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bialkowski, John R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Billups, Leonard H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Choate, Philip S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Duke, Terrance M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Duvall, William E., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Easley, Ronald E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Espinosa, John L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Farrell, Anne E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Fisher, William P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Freeman, Lawrence W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gilbertson, Clark D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Greenberg, Joseph H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hames, William H., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Johnson, Stephen F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Jones, James E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Karr, Kennard G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kelly, Dennis M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kennedy, Kevin E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kerner, Herbert V., xxx-xx-xxxx
 King, Gerald F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Latimer, John D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mathias, Phil A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McAleer, Charles F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Naylor, Robert H., II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Needham, Thomas H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nicolini, Alexander, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Paxton, Robert C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Platte, Ronald J., xxx-xx-xxxx

Reed, John F., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Roberson, Bernard E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Robinson, Edwin R., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sanford, Steven D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schlenker, Austin C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schofield, Grant A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schuyler, Linden E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Shamblen, James F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sylvester, Marilyn J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Whitsett, Thomas N., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Young, Edward J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Young, Robert S., xxx-xx-xxxx

To be second lieutenants

Bishop, Ronald M., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Cole, Clyde N., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Daniels, John E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Davis, Francisco S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Elam, John R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Fisher, Richard C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Koerselman, Benjamin, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lipton, William V., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McCarthy, Joseph T., II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Proctor, Frank T., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thomas, William G., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wright, Cephas C., xxx-xx-xxxx

The following-named scholarship student for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 2107.3283, 3284, 3286, 3287, 3288, and 3290:

Cox, Gerald D.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW USES FOR HELIUM—THE WONDER ELEMENT

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 18, 1969

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, one of the major scientific breakthroughs of our time was made possible in 1905 when the element helium was found in natural gas flowing from a shallow well near Dexter, Kans. The subsequent work of University of Kansas scientists confirmed that this rare element could exist in relatively substantial quantities in natural gas fields. Today the United States controls the major source of economically recoverable helium in the free world and much of this gas continues to be recovered in my State of Kansas. Helium-recovery plants exist at Bushton, Ulysses, Liberal, Otis, Scott City, and Elkhardt, Kans. Among the firms recovering helium in Kansas are Northern Helix, Inc., Cities Service Helix, Inc., National Helium Corp., Kansas Refined Helium Co., and Alamo Chemical Co.

The United States is able to recover from natural gas, supplies of helium which sustain a wide range of spectacular scientific achievements. The first modern use of helium was as a safe, nonflammable lifting gas for balloons and airships. Today, however, helium plays an indispensable role in the launching and operation of our rocket flights to the moon, including Apollo 11; sustains human life in our exploitation beneath the sea; makes possible the phenomena known as lasers and masers; is essential to operation of nuclear reactors, gas chromatograph chemical analysis and shielded arc welding—to name but a few uses.

Yet helium is not a plentiful item here on earth. Prior to 1960, we wasted about 6 billion cubic feet of helium per year just by burning natural gas as fuel. However, thanks to a program enunciated by the late President Eisenhower and carried forward under the late President Kennedy, an effort has been made to conserve this valuable element. The Federal Government and a group of private helium producers have been able to put 22 billion cubic feet of helium into underground storage to meet future needs. Still, even with this program, half of the helium in natural gas production is wasted into the atmosphere. This, when there have been no substantial new sources of helium discovered since 1943.

Underscoring our need to use our helium resources wisely, is the fact that science is only just now beginning to discover still wider applications for helium. One such use is the new field of cryogenics, or supercold. Scientists already have shown us that loudspeakers immersed in liquified helium at temperatures of minus 452° F. can pick up broadcast signals from communications satellites. This is what makes it possible for us to see the Olympic games televised across the ocean or receive television pictures from space capsules.

But cryogenics may also make it possible for us to enjoy improved electric power at reduced costs. Improved generators and underground cables which eliminate above-ground high voltage cables are just two of the possibilities.

Mr. President, the need for a clear policy to conserve and make optimum use of our helium resources is self-evident. I believe that our Nation and its citizens in general should become aware of the importance of helium to our country and the possible ways in which they may benefit from a wise use of helium.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Research To Develop Superconductors," published in the Wall Street Journal of June 13, 1969.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESEARCH TO DEVELOP NEW SUPERCONDUCTOR—CABLE SEEN CAPABLE OF HANDLING POWER LOADS 25 TIMES THAT OF OTHER EXISTING METHODS

NEW YORK.—Union Carbide Corp. said it's initiating an \$8 million, 12-year development program to produce an underground superconducting power cable capable of handling electricity power loads 25 times greater than the largest existing conventional cables.

The conducting element in Union Carbide's new cable will be ultra-pure niobium deposited by a patented process on copper backing. This would be cooled by liquid helium to 452 degrees below zero Fahrenheit; at that temperature it is superconductive, displaying almost no resistance to electrical current.

A Union Carbide spokesman said the program is designed to provide a solution to long-term power transmission problems expected by the early 1980's. The new cables, he added, would be utilized to carry electricity from suburban generating stations to cities, where local distribution by conventional cable would take over.

CABLE'S POTENTIAL

Scientists at the company's Linde division, which is to conduct the development program, believe that a single 24-inch-diameter super-conducting cable could carry more than enough power to supply New York City's present needs. At least 20 conventional 10-inch cables would be needed to carry the same load, it was announced.

By 1990, when New York City's power needs are expected to be triple today's, two superconductive cables could theoretically handle all of the city's needs, compared with at least 40 conventional, 345,000-volt cables, the scientists believe.

Utilities are facing pressure to put their

transmission cables underground, despite the fact that it is cheaper and technically easier to use overhead power cables. Existing underground cables will be inadequate, engineers believe, to handle the increased power demands of urban centers within a few years.

The superconducting cables would have vastly greater capacity than any conventional cables, even the ultra-high voltage overhead cables currently under development. Superconducting cables, a Union Carbide scientist said, are "only slightly beyond the conceptual stage today."

RESEARCH TIMETABLE

According to the timetable drawn up by Union Carbide, two years and about \$2 million would be spent on initial research and development, followed by seven years of prototype construction and testing, costing about \$4.8 million. Final design modification would take an additional two years, and would cost about \$1 million.

The increased load capability of superconducting cable, a Union Carbide scientist said "results in an effective decrease in the cable cost per unit power, especially at the higher voltage level." In addition, the power loss from a conventional cable is about 6,000 times greater than that from a superconducting cable, he said.

The Union Carbide program is a continuation of advanced research studies already conducted by the company for the Edison Electric Institute, a utility industry group.

AMERICAN INDIAN CONGRESS ENDORSES THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Executive Council of the National Congress of American Indians—NCAI—recently issued a position paper on the Federal administration of Indian affairs. In its paper, NCAI strongly endorses the National Council on Indian Opportunity, a new Federal agency established by Executive order in March 1968. NCAI calls the National Council "a vital mechanism for Indian involvement in their own progress. There is no other like body which gives the Indian people such vital participation in the discussion and solution of their problems."

The Council's function is to review Federal programs for Indians, make broad policy recommendations and insure that Federal programs reflect the needs and desires of the Indian people. The Council is chaired by the Vice President. Its membership includes the Cabinet members responsible for Indian programs and six American Indian leaders. One of the Council's first projects was an investigation of the problems of urban Indians, a problem area that had been ignored by virtually all Government agencies before the formation of the Council.

Unfortunately, delays have occurred in the development of Council programs during the last 6 months. The House Appropriations Committee has understandably been concerned about these delays and has recommended that funds not be appropriated for the Council during the 1970 fiscal year.

Despite the organizational problems facing the Council, I know that this agency has an extremely important function to serve, and I would hope that it could be continued.

I want to take this opportunity to submit the NCAI position paper for inclusion in the RECORD:

A POSITION PAPER: NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

(Adopted on May 6, 1969, Albuquerque, N. Mex.)

The National Congress of American Indians would like to project several views and ideas that we have concerning the Federal Administration of Indian Affairs during the present and subsequent Administrations.

The creation of the National Council on Indian Opportunity by President Johnson was a milestone in the involvement of Indian people with the administration of this country, and as such it can be a vital mechanism for Indian involvement in their own progress. There is no other like body which gives the Indian people such vital participation in the discussion and solution of their problems. The National Council on Indian Opportunity must be continued and funds appropriated for its continued operation.

There is no question about the desirability of appointing an Indian of recognized ability to the Indian Claims Commission.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs for a long period of time has handled matters involving Indian people. After a fair consideration of all the issues involved, we believe that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has, in good conscience, attempted to carry out its programs and functions, but we believe that the time has now arrived to take a long and analytical look at this Bureau.

The abolition or dispersal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all of its services among other government agencies certainly is not the answer. We believe that the Bureau of Indian Affairs can effectively perform its present duties if the organization is revised. It has the experience and know-how that is required in areas that it directly involves the Indian people in management.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs should, by legislation, be made an independent commission or agency. At the present time the Bureau of Indian Affairs must compete for funds with other agencies and bureaus within the Department of Interior who are also the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior. The Department of Interior is basically a land oriented organization, rather than a human oriented organization. The Department's Budget Managers are also land oriented. They do not have the required empathy regarding basic Indian problems which are human in nature, such as the community problems of education, housing, etc. The Secretary of the Interior often finds himself hamstrung by the Department and other interests which are more interested in other areas. This conflict of interest at the Secretarial level cannot contribute to the fair and impartial administration of Indian Affairs.

The very bureaucratic structure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs insulates the Secretary of the Interior from the Indian people. The Secretary's chief representative of the Indian people, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is also further insulated from the people by the Area Offices. With these insulations, it is no small wonder that many critics of the Bureau of Indian Affairs claim that the job is not being done, and that top heavy administration results. Limited funds are now being wasted on useless office support, which also breeds excessive red tape and reporting requirements. Direct access to the top administrators is needed. The establishment of an independent Indian Commission will remove most of the bureaucracy that makes it so cumbersome for Indian people to commu-

nicate with those who are responsible for Indian Affairs. We believe that this proposed Indian Commission will be more responsive to the Indian people and speed the day when full-scale development can be implemented in Indian communities.

We would recommend the establishment of a committee or commission to study the operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Included in this body should be a broad representation of responsible Federally recognized Indian leadership. One of the primary tasks of this body should be a complete study and evaluation of the present Bureau of Indian Affairs budget process. The present process has built-in pitfalls which not only encourage, but promote and nourish the building of empires by bureaucratic Branch Chiefs through their control of funds, promotions, etc., at the Central, Area and Agency levels.

We believe that funds appropriated by the Congress for the benefit of Indians and Indian Tribes should be appropriated with broad discretionary powers for their use given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and especially to the Agency superintendent. The present line-item-functional appropriations result in waste for some functions through an overabundance of funds while other necessary functions are curtailed because of fund limitations. The revision of the budget process should also include the approval or the veto power by Tribal governing bodies during the local Agency budget submittal process.

The Indian Agencies at Reservation level should be reorganized, taking into account local needs and the total Reservation development programs. The present Bureau structure, which calls for an Agency Branch to complement every Washington Branch Chief whether it is essentially needed or not, should be eliminated. The local Agencies should be revamped to include an effective combination of facilities and services urgently and ultimately needed to achieve the human resource, natural resource and economic developments in the Indian Community.

We have some reservations about Indian Tribes contracting to perform services for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In many cases, Indian Tribes do not have the necessary capital to contract to perform these services. If Indian Tribes are to be encouraged to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the necessary working capital and equipment must be made available on an outright grant basis to permit the Tribe to function economically. It should be specifically understood that if Indian Tribes are to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that a fair return by the Tribes is to be expected and that the Tribes should not be expected to pay sub-standard wages to perform these services. Also, the Tribes should be offered not only the dirtiest, smallest and most difficult jobs which the Agency must accomplish, but Tribes should be encouraged to accept major tasks that may require them to develop their own staffs of skilled experts. In many instances, Tribes are offered just those jobs that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has never been able to successfully accomplish, or those which are insignificant, or those which the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not want to be bothered with.

If Indian Tribes with very little capital contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this contracting can bankrupt them unless payment procedures by the Bureau are improved. Further, the failure of Congress to give continuity of appropriations for Indian contract programs and developments could leave Indian contractors with costly, but unusable equipment. Excessive contract supervision and red tape requirements should also be kept in check if Indian Tribes are to be expected to contract successfully.

We have many years to go before the Indian people and their communities reach optimum development; therefore, any thoughts of abolishing or parceling out the services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to

other Federal agencies is out of the question at this time. If another Federal agency attempted to take over one of the present functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that agency would have to learn the difficult task and would be faced with the same problems which the Bureau of Indian Affairs faces. We suggest that the change of the present Area-Agency system is the most expedient route to take.

If the Bureau of Indian Affairs is abolished or its services fragmented it will again jeopardize, and in many cases it will terminate the present services of the Federal government. It will be termination in disguise. Indian people have never been successful in competing for services through other government agencies, and the services received from these agencies have been very small or practically nil except for the excellent services now received from the Economic Development Administration and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Politically and socially it is almost impossible for the Indian to compete for services among other Federal agencies. With the huge backlog of services and developments needing to be accomplished, at best, the parceling out of Bureau of Indian Affairs services to other Federal agencies would only be an injustice to these agencies because of their already insurmountable work load. A revamped and revitalized Bureau of Indian Affairs with sufficient funds can and will do a better job.

ALAN JAY LERNER'S SONGS FOR AMERICA

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 18, 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, music and the words which go with it as lyrics, a universal language that transcends the borders of the countries of this world, has an outstanding exemplar in Alan Jay Lerner. Songs bridge the so-called generation gap of today. The leaders of today's youth communicate with their contemporaries through songs. They tell the establishment of the thoughts, desires, sociological goals of today's youth. Down through the history of the world songs have truly reflected the moods and aspirations of the people of the times. From the hymns and psalms of Biblical times through the era of the Renaissance to the present day, songs have told the history and the longings of their times. The history of our generation has been put into songs by Alan Jay Lerner.

The year 1969 marks the 25th anniversary of this distinguished lyricist's career.

A native of New York, Alan Jay Lerner has served his country with words and deeds. He has served President Johnson and President Nixon as a member of the President's Committee for the National Cultural Center here in our Nation's Capital. He serves on the boards of governors of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders and the New York Osteopathic Hospital.

Of equal importance has been his contribution to the field of music in songs that have endeared him and our country to the people of the world. Starting with his first production, "The Patsy," he went on to "Brigadoon," "An Ameri-

can In Paris," "My Fair Lady," "Gigi," "Camelot," "On A Clear Day You Can See Forever," and "Paint Your Wagon."

The year 1969 is a historical year for this musical American. In recognition of his 25 years of musical contributions, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City recently held an anniversary tribute to Alan Jay Lerner on the occasion of his silver jubilee and I had the personal pleasure as a friend of long standing of presenting the academy's award to him on that occasion. Simultaneously, two of his most famous stage musicals are being transferred to the motion picture theater screen by Paramount Pictures. They are "On A Clear Day You Can See Forever" and "Paint Your Wagon." "Paint Your Wagon," will make its screen debut this fall. They reflect in songs and music one of the most spectacular periods of Americana, the gold rush of many years ago which was the catalyst for the expansion of our great country's borders as we know them today. Much of the historical material of the time was clouded in romanticism. Through the traditional sources of history and researching the music of the time, Mr. Lerner was able to create a composite picture of those spectacular days of the wild west. It is for these contributions to our country that we join in the salute to Mr. Lerner, a music man of America, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary.

DILEMMA IN OUR SCHOOLS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the problems today in our schools.

I am impressed by the analysis and the suggestions that have been made by one of our Buffalo, N.Y., teachers, James A. Farley, in his remarks recently upon retiring as president of the Buffalo High School Teachers Association.

Following is the text of the brief lament by Mr. Farley, a teacher at Seneca Vocational High School, 666 East Delavan Ave.

A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER SPEAKS

Now, I would leave a message with you—I am concerned, distressed and alarmed about the current philosophy of education or perhaps the lack of a philosophy of education especially on the secondary level.

In the past, one could simply say the purpose of education was basically to teach the 3 R's, citizenship and the other allied subjects on the high school level.

In the past two decades we have witnessed a vast expansion of educational empires—plans to start school at age 3 and 4—current legislation proposed to increase mandatory attendance age to 18—a lighted school program—life adjustment courses—sex education program, programs for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded. And all of this centered under one big top—the High School.

For every problem, the country seems to demand a program from the schools. We simply are not equipped to solve every problem of the world—nor should we attempt to do so—or be asked to do so.

We should set our limiting goals and attempt to reach them and cease the expansion of educational empires. We simply can't be all things to all people.

Now there is a popular slogan: "Support your schools". We need help. We welcome the support of parents and the community. However, we do not need the support of self appointed vigilante groups who daily verbally assault our schools and indeed, sometimes invade and physically assault and assault our students and teachers.

The schools are asked to assume more of the functions of the home—the law calls it "in loco parentis". That is, the schools stand in place of the parents. More and more responsibility is given to the school including responsibility for health and safety—but at this very time less and less authority is given to the teacher and the schools.

In short, it is a whole new ball game with little or no new rules available for the players. At times it seems as if the ship has lost its rudder. Yes, we need help. Your schools need support. We need the support of the parents and the community. We need new laws at the state and local school board level which will allow schools and teachers to do their jobs—namely, teach. We need the courts and Congress to support us also.

Now for an even more positive approach. I urge that the various high schools hold a conference a week before schools reopen—a conference of students, parents and faculty—and establish a set of rules for conduct and dress applicable for that given academic year.

I ask that these rules be upheld by the school boards and the courts. At least this would be a beginning. We need your support. We need help.

OUR FREEDOM AND THE CAPTIVE NATIONS

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the beginning of a very monumental event in the course of human development. On the morning of July 16, the United States of America launched the most ambitious scientific investigation ever attempted by man, with the lift-off of Apollo 11 on its voyage to the moon. However, with millions of Americans listening and watching the event, and the entire world keeping an attentive eye on the attempted moon landing, I am somewhat inquisitive with regard to another aspect of human development which I believe to be the genesis of this ambitious space program. I speak of American freedom and I hold this freedom to be not only a deciding factor in America's overall quest for achievement, but also the major motivating factor in individual accomplishment.

How many Americans actually live in constant appreciation of this important fact? One has only to look to nations such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, East Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Albania to fully understand the reason that America has produced or harbored the type of men capable of realizing such dreams as the current Apollo moonshot. It is because America is the citadel of freedom—and the one place in the world where there is truly no limit to the broad-

ness and boldness of the peoples' outlook, and no tethers on expression of thought or confidence in man's ability to solve the great social as well as physical problems which still confront the world.

We must continue to express our concern for those other peoples who struggle and yearn for similar freedoms; and so I hail America's expression of such concern during this, the eleventh annual observance of Captive Nations Week.

The three lone Americans who have now embarked on history's most incredible venture, represent more than this Nation; they represent mankind. For their success, for which we pray, will not really diminish the earth, as some have suggested, but will make it all the larger in the sense that they will be helping men everywhere in their determination to meet the challenges which, for a moment only, these three earthlings have left behind.

One of the greatest of those challenges is to push forward the frontiers of freedom, and it is entirely fitting that we pledge to do so, in this occasion, by reaffirming our Nation's devotion to the principle of self-determination for the people of all lands.

JAMES N. FAZIO—PASSING OF A
COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I join the people of the Fifth Congressional District and thousands of people on Long Island in mourning the passing of an outstanding community leader—James N. Fazio, of Island Park. We needed him for years more of service to community and country and we will feel his loss for years to come.

Jim Fazio served as district administrative assistant to my very distinguished predecessor, Congressman Herbert Tenzer, from 1965 to 1968 and in that capacity earned the respect and friendship of thousands of people in the Fifth District for his dedication and compassion. He was Herbert Tenzer's dedicated representative in the district while the Congressman was in Washington.

A graduate of Syracuse University—Phi Beta Kappa, 1938—and Harvard Law School—1941—Jim engaged in the active practice of law in New York City and Nassau County from 1941 until his death. He served as counsel to the OPA, 1944-45; corporation counsel for the Village of Island Park for 8 years; village urban renewal counsel—1952-65—and drafted zoning ordinances, building codes, and village laws.

In the political field, he was actively involved in the Democratic Party at both the local and national levels. He was Democratic zone leader of Island Park, and was a candidate for the New York State Assembly, town of Hempstead, supervisor and delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He took an ac-

tive role in several presidential campaigns and was always available to Democratic candidates on Long Island.

Perhaps his most outstanding contribution to the community was in the field of civic leadership. He served as president of the American Field Service, Oceanside chapter; the Island Park PTA and Dante League. He was also director of the Italian-American Historical Society, vice president of the Kiwanis Club and chairman of fund raising efforts for Heart Fund, Cancer Fund, Boy Scouts, and many other organizations.

The blow of his untimely passing that is suffered by the whole community is of course felt with infinitely greater intensity by his family.

Many of my colleagues knew Jim and I know they will want to join me in sending our prayers to all the Fazio's. Our hearts go out especially to Jim's gracious and devoted wife, Catherine and their four children, Karen Janice, Frank Scott, Linda Grace, and Elissa Camille.

SOUNDING BOARD FOR SLANDER

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the recent hearings held by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations regarding campus disorders have caused concern due to the use of hearsay, very damaging to certain individuals, as accepted public testimony.

Congressional immunity and the congressional power of investigation can serve as effective and essential parts of the legislative process. But Congress abuses these two constitutional powers when they are applied without concern for other constitutional guarantees, such as due process, and the common law protections against libel and slander. The possibility for defamation of character and other abuses occurring due to the wide legal immunities given by these congressional powers is frightening. Congress must exercise the eternal vigilance necessary if we are not to make a mockery of the constitutional protections of due process and our own constitutional responsibilities.

I wish to commend the Washington Post for helping to draw attention to this question through their editorial on July 8, 1969, entitled "Sounding Board for Slander."

The editorial follows:

SOUNDING BOARD FOR SLANDER

There is something frighteningly familiar about the two-bit circus that Senator John McClellan has been conducting lately under the auspices of his Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The ostensible purpose of its current investigation is to look into the causes of college campus disorders, a form of inquiry now flagrantly fashionable and already undertaken redundantly by far more competent investigating bodies. The McClellan formula is wonderfully simple: offer congressional immunity from suits for libel or slander to any malcontent or crackpot who

may want a free forum for expressing his crochets or paying off old grudges.

This was the formula parlayed into a national frenzy by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. It created an atmosphere in which Americans tended to look with distrust upon their fellow Americans and in which national security was sought through a general repression of individual freedom. It was surely one of the unhappiest times in American history.

Senator McClellan opened his show with an appearance by Eric Hoffer who set the tone for the investigation by saying of the rebellious students at Columbia University, "It would have been a wonderful thing if Grayson Kirk got mad and got a gun and killed a few." But more serious than this sort of bloodthirsty nonsense has been the careless dropping of names by witnesses, denounced the other day by Senator Percy as "guilt by association of the worst type."

Senator Percy was roused to his thoroughly justified wrath by the testimony of a member of the Chicago Police Department's Subversive Unit who characterized a personal friend of the Senator as a contributor to Black Power and other radical groups. The sheer vagueness of this defamatory reference affords a pretty good measure of its value. Senator Percy pressed the policeman to be more specific about what groups the lady in Chicago had supported; but that expert on "subversion" said he could not do so "without reference to our files."

Not everyone slurred in a proceeding of this sort is lucky enough to have a senatorial friend on hand to spring to her defense. A committee of the United States Senate ought not be lending itself to such carelessness. The purpose of the legislative investigating power is to enable Congress to obtain information necessary for legislation—not to punish people by publicity, without any semblance of due process and without affording them any chance to defend themselves.

BILL SHAY

HON. DANIEL J. RONAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. RONAN. Mr. Speaker, 1,000 friends of Bill Shay gathered in Chicago last evening on his 60th birthday, to honor the veteran Catholic League basketball mentor, who has announced his retirement from the coaching profession. Mr. Shay has been one of the most successful coaches of basketball and builders of young men in the Chicagoland area during the last 36 years.

After starring in basketball at St. Phillip High School and DePaul University, Bill returned to St. Phillip as head coach and remained there for 10 years before enlisting in the Navy in World War II. Upon his discharge from service, he returned to the Chicago Catholic League at De La Salle High School, where he was head coach for the next 4 years before assuming the coaching reins at Fenwick High School.

Mr. Shay left Fenwick in 1954 to become freshman basketball coach at Loyola University in Chicago, where he was again instrumental in developing many outstanding players over the next 5 years. In 1960 Bill returned to Fenwick High School where he remained until the present time.

Throughout his career, Coach Shay has been notable for his success in producing an incomparable parade of great teams, great players, and fine young men. His record for sectional, league, and city championships in both junior and senior competition is unequalled in the history of the Chicago Catholic High School League.

At this time, on behalf of myself and my congressional colleagues from the Chicago area, I would like to extend to Bill Shay our heartiest congratulations for the outstanding job he has done in developing both the minds and the bodies of the thousands of young men with whom he has come in contact during his coaching career. His influence on their lives will continue to benefit them, and their country as well, for the rest of their lives. We also wish Bill Shay many more years of good health and happiness, and thank him for his untiring efforts on behalf of our youth.

ALUMNI INTEREST IN YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Attorney Aaron Fishman in New York City, believes that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has served a wonderful purpose in disseminating matters of a cultural interest to the Nation and he writes to report on the continuity and development of matters that were reported here before. The interest of alumni in the children of an elementary school is rare since we find alumni interest directed to schools of higher learning. But it is well directed when we consider the importance to young children of an awareness of affiliation with a tradition and with alumni of importance. In these perilous days of our educational system the efforts of alumni "to give a damn" as they say in New York City, about the disadvantaged have impressed the board of education which had our last CONGRESSIONAL RECORD report distributed to the almost 1,000 schools so that they could follow good example. Items like the following may serve as guidelines of commendable conduct that the Nation should know about as being in the national interest. It is about what is probably the best known elementary school alumni group in the country.

Alumnus Charles H. Silver, a former president of the board of education of New York City and now an assistant to the mayor of New York City, is the president of the Beth Israel Medical Center which has just celebrated its 80th anniversary by tendering a testimonial dinner to Dr. Albert Sabin of antipolio vaccine fame.

At the medical center is inscribed a credo which will be a permanent statement of the philosophy of Charles H. Silver:

I know of no phase of human endeavor which is nobler in purpose than the healing of the sick and the alleviation of suffering.

I know of no institution that serves a community with such utter unselfishness and such great effectiveness as a modern hospital. I know of no personal relationship that is more genuine and tender than that which exists between the patients in a hospital and the men and women in white who function within its walls. This, our credo for more than half a century, will endure long after those who now serve Beth Israel Hospital have passed on.

For the past 20 years Mr. Silver has also served as chairman of the annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner. The dinner raises funds to provide for the poor, the sick, and the underprivileged, regardless of race, creed, or color, distributing millions of dollars to hospitals, especially St. Vincent's and Beth Israel and to Catholic Relief Services and other charitable organizations.

In the past Francis Cardinal Spellman headed the foundation as president and Mr. Silver was the vice president. At the last dinner Archbishop Terrence J. Cooke, now a cardinal, succeeded as the president. The occasion was a historic one which Charles H. Silver presided over. In an unrehearsed, brilliant display of wit, good taste, and good will, appeared the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and Richard Nixon. Assembled on a six-tier dais were, among others, Mayor John V. Lindsay, Governor Rockefeller, Governor Hughes, of New Jersey, Senators JAVITS and GOODELL, ex-Governor of New York, Thomas E. Dewey. The guest of honor was James A. Farley.

Referring to these guests in his remarks Dinner Chairman Silver, said:

They are leaders in the human parish that fuses men of all faiths in search for a way of life to ease the tensions of today and to meet the trials of tomorrow. They are leaders and followers, too, of those who minister to the human spirit—those men of God who will give us the strength to carry on despite seemingly overwhelming odds—despite the rage and riot in our streets and the bitterness and bloodshed between men and nations. Today's frustrations and anger—today's injustice and insecurity—should remind us that America is what we make it—for ourselves—and for our children.

When Archbishop Cooke traveled to Rome to receive from Pope Paul VI the pallium, the symbol of the fullness of episcopal office included in the party that traveled to Rome was his good friend, Charles H. Silver.

Alumnus Israel Cummings who is the president of the Shamokin Woolen Mills refers to his schoolmates as "those ghetto kids." He is very proud of them since in addition to Charles H. Silver, their names include Senator JAVITS, Ben Javits, George and Ira Gershwin, Paul Muni, Edward G. Robinson, Irving Jacobson, Irving Caesar, Harry Golden, Surrogate Silverman, Judge Simon Silver, and Judge Samuel J. Leibowitz. He said:

A half century ago we referred to the ghetto children as underprivileged. Today we speak of the disadvantaged.

But semantics aside, an editorial entitled "A Clue to Decency" that appeared in the New York Journal-American said:

They grew up in a neighborhood of immigrant parents huddled in tenements, and they rose above their environment

Perhaps the reason was summed up best by Charles H. Silver, former president of the board of education, an alumnus, when he said:

Maybe we do not know all the answers to the problems of delinquency * * * but we know that the regard we had for our teachers and the love we had for our parents made a great difference in our lives. We believe that a new generation can find inspiration in these words.

A big event in New York City was the occasion of Cummings' 80th birthday when Mayor Lindsay, Borough President Percy Sutton, Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, Congressman LEONARD FARBSTEIN, Samuel Silberman, president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and Frank Weil, president of the Education Alliance joined representatives of community organizations in honoring him. Part of this event was the gift of a building to the Education Alliance of a recreational center containing a new gymnasium, 15 recreational rooms and a roof playground by Israel and Leah Cummings. An honor paid to Mrs. Cummings on this occasion was the renaming of one of the summer camps which they founded to be known as Camp Leah.

Because his beneficence remembered the place he came from he has been stamped as "the man who did not forget." He has discovered a great personal satisfaction in establishing Israel Cummings Day at the circus. He recently sent down eight buses to the East Side and picked up over 500 children from the Anna Silver School, the Education Alliance, the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, the University Settlement and the Henrietta Szold School and a police squad car led them up to the new Madison Square Garden. Ice cream was as always part of the visit.

Because to help support his family he had to drop out of elementary school, aiding dropouts became a specialty of his. For his generosity to the U.S. Navy League he was presented with an admiral's sword. Many groups have honored him, but he had an overwhelming desire for that elementary school diploma which he had left behind. After 65 years the board of education decided that he had probably earned one and it was presented to him by schoolmate U.S. Senator JACOB K. JAVITS at an alumni reunion dinner. He says:

I have made it my business throughout my whole life to help others to help themselves and I have felt that the satisfaction of giving has paid me back manifold.

Good habits and his selflessness are probably the reasons for his longevity.

We pay a last tribute to some of the "Ghetto Kids" who have just left our midst: Charles Guttman, president of the Paddington Corp., whose philanthropy included gifts of a building for the Henry Street Settlement and the Beth Israel Medical Center; Dr. William F. Rosenblum, community and religious leader; Irving Alpert who worked for better housing legislation; Hyman A. Mintzer who spent a lifetime in the Immigration Service, and George Levy, the oldest alumnus, Spanish-American war veteran and famous ballpark announcer.

An illustration of the enterprise and imaginative behavior of East Side teen-

agers who were part of the disadvantaged living of that early era is that of the Forton Club. Made up largely of boys of Public School No. 20, who lived in the school area of Forsyth and Rivington Streets, a group which had Irving Mandell—later a chancellor commander of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of New York—Morris Fishman, William Alpert, and Jack Kamlet as the leaders of this social club in 1910. The name Forton stemmed from the two streets and they first met at the corner of the street where they lived, at times in the University Settlement at the other corner, and most of the time in each other's homes. With their small dues they later hired a club-room for their dances and socials, away from dance halls. The group stuck together and, when family relationships came into their lives, they formed a lodge, bought cemetery land, and became pretty well established when, under the leadership of Judge Max Meltzer, Harry Perlis, Lou Seltz, Sam Stackell, William Alpert, Irving Alpert, William Steirman, Moe Hellman, Irving Mandel, and Allan Bienstock, they incorporated their lodge.

They were a community-minded group and community welfare was their program. They shared in the relief of disasters that occurred on the East Side. The Forton Ladies Auxiliary have taken on the project of distributing Passover baskets to the needy. The lodge has created a scholarship fund for the deserving of the community and has concerned itself with the committee working for better housing. After some 60 years the lodge now has 320 members, among them Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and Supreme Court Judge Samuel Spiegel. Harry Perlis, a recent 20 alumni association president has been slated as the Forton Man of the Year for 1969. They maintain their clubhouse at 301 East 14th Street in New York City.

Alumnus Irving Jacobson has developed an international reputation by his portrayal of Sancho Panza in *Man of La Mancha*. He has within a period of 4 years of the play's run used up 11 Don Quixotes. Jacobson, despite a lifetime of comedy background, chose not to present Sancho Panza as a funny man but as Miguel de Cervantes intended him, a simple peasant whose love and loyalty to his master Don Quixote moved many viewers to tears, watching them set out on their glorious quest to right wrongs, dreaming impossible dreams, and reaching for unreachable stars.

When Lynda Johnson and her mother visited with Jacobson backstage Lynda remarked that her father could use a Sancho Panza in Washington, he answered with the now famous remark, "Well, I'm off on Mondays." Ethel and Robert Kennedy were both very much moved by Sancho and the Senator was very much interested in Jacobson memorabilia which revealed him as a schoolmate of the senior Senator JACOB JAVITS. When Ethel urged Sancho to persuade Robert to take a much needed haircut, Jacobson said, "Don't you do it, Senator, you may yet have to play Sancho." When Congressman CELLER visited with him he revealed an indepth acquaintance with Cervantes.

Sensing the importance to the children of meeting and mixing with professional actors, Jacobson brought down to his school the principals of his *Man of La Mancha* company, Don Quixote—David Atkinson—and Dulcinea—Bernice Massey—to watch the children's glee club put on a miniature performance of the play and to mix with them, join in their singing and talk "theater." He also traveled to the St. Albans Hospital with members of the company to entertain servicemen returned from Vietnam.

Ben Bloom, alumnus and music publisher, is proud of the photo of George Gershwin, an old-time student, which reads, "To Ben Bloom who gave me my first job in the music business." Ben Bloom delights in organizing with the help of the Brandt Pictures office parties to the movies for groups of children.

Out in Las Vegas alumnus Charles Kandel is one of the Sands Hotel executives. At the request of the Honorable WALTER S. BARING, one of the flags which had flown over the U.S. Capitol was presented to Kandel, "in recognition of your outstanding service to your former comrades in arms and your patriotic service to your country." Kandel sent it to his old public school in New York City where it is exhibited for the children to see.

Kandel has made a special project of veteran welfare, rehabilitation, and hospital assistance, and scholarships for youngsters of all faiths. He is national deputy rehabilitation officer of the Jewish War Veterans and a national aide de camp of Veterans of World War II. His interests have also included the American Cancer Society and the Shrine Club. He is a brother of the well-known writer, Aben Kandel.

Ralph D. Cole, who heads the Consolidated Lithographing Corp., has made a special project of a multiple-purpose certificate of commendation which carries on the very important recognition program which the alumni have fostered among faculty and alumni to intensify interest in the aims of their tradition. The principal uses them to encourage excellence in every direction by presenting them in public to the deserving.

Alumnus Aaron Fishman, who has been involved in theater journalism, was responsible for bringing the *La Mancha* cast over to the school to meet the children. He has worked with the New York State Legislature in effecting legislation in behalf of health related facilities. He has shown special interest in immigration and minority problems. For his civic interests the French Government recently decorated him with the chevalier and officer ranks of the Order of Le D evouement Civique.

The last reunion of the alumni held at the Statler-Hilton in New York City featured a tribute in honor of the birthday of the organization's founder, attorney and old time teacher, Nathaniel Phillips. The evening also paid tribute to its illustrious alumnus, Irving Caesar, world famous lyricist of "Swanee" and "Tea For Two." Participating in the tribute were Congressmen LEONARD FARBSTEIN and EMANUEL CELLER, and Harry

Hershfield and Harry "Only in America" Golden and representatives of ASCAP.

The pledge to the flag used the music which Caesar had written and presented to the Congress in behalf of ASCAP. It was recalled that when the new song for the pledge was introduced to the country at a joint session of Congress the Marine and Air Force bands and the singing Marine sergeants participated. The entire Congress assembled, faced toward the gallery, and applauded a little East Side boy, now grown to full manhood, Irving Caesar, the author of the Nation's new song.

Principal Benjamin Falon continued the tradition of reissuing the diplomas to the 50th anniversary graduating class. The alumni are teacher minded and rose in recognition of the 90th birthday of their old principal, Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, and the 80th birthday of their physical education instructor, Herman Brown. Peter J. Massaro, happy about the reunion, offered this tribute to his hometown New York City:

She's mine—no matter where I roam. My well being is secure in knowing that she will be there when I return. Despite the hustle and bustle which annoy strangers, to me her sounds are the beat I need.

He is the proud possessor of a letter of appreciation from His Holiness Pope Paul VI for the Christmas prayer that he composed and sent titled: "Carillons on High Ring in His Praise." The reunion dinner was chaired by Jack Kamlet and emceed by Judge Simon Silver, president of the organization.

You will recall the fact that Carl Sandburg, the poet laureate, was made part of the tradition of a New York East Side school. In impressive ceremonies a tablet was erected at the Anna Silver P.S. 20. The statement was obtained by alumnus Harry Golden, Sandburg's neighbor and biographer. It reads:

The restless and venturing human spirit of youth may perform tomorrow with exploits today called visionary and impossible. What the young people want and dream across the next hundred years will shape history and more than any other motivation to be named. The walls of this school might be saying, "youth when lighted and alive and given a sporting chance is strong for struggle and not afraid of any tolls or punishments or dangers or deaths."

That statement prepared in 1961 reveals a timely admonition of the importance of our maintaining confidence in youth. To perpetuate the memory and ideals of the great poet laureate the alumni will yearly vie for the honor of being the donors of the Carl Sandburg Memorial Prize to the student selected by the teachers as one who characterizes the teachings of the great poet laureate.

Margaret Sandburg, a daughter, writes from Connemara Farms in Flatrock, N.C., that the resolution of North Carolina's Senator ERVIN to make a national historic site of the Sandburg homestead passed both Houses by voice vote and obtained the President's signature. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to acquire it. From Cleveland, Helga Sandburg, the wife of Dr. Crile, has come a letter containing a poem "Addressed to a Father." It is a beautiful poem in tribute to Carl Sandburg and it is com-

forting to know that he has left us a heritage in a daughter who inherits his own great talent. She has sent it to the children of the school where a permanent Sandburg exhibit is being set up. Part of the display, in addition to the Sandburg plaque, is the color photo sent by President Johnson of himself with Carl Sandburg. Through the kindness of Kate Rodina Steichen there has been added a copy of the famous Sandburg profiles which her father Edward Steichen took of his brother-in-law Sandburg. This is the poem "Addressed to a Father":

I remember you in various ways;
The picture I have of you of those days
Differs perhaps from what you'd think it is.
Living is an unprobed game that children
play
Since everyone else is doing it too.

You sat on the house's top above three stair-
ways,
Your skin caging the sun with brassed
felicity,
And spoke to me father's counsel
To which I gave little mind,
Though admiring your glad attitude, and
being

Sure that the world was firm, since you held
Its reins so exceeding well. The smoke
Had gone from your cold clenched cigar; the
wood

Of the orange crate was hot to touch; in back
Of you the iron grill was flooded by a trum-
pet vine;

The tropical blooms hid clustering from
The sun which was stamped with your name,
Which belonged I knew to you.

That was one thing, the sun; another was
Your voice humming as you descended un-
counted stairs

To where the rest of us were at table.
Two mad beautiful Irish setters howling joy
Prefaced your arrival. A song started lusty
When you reached the second staircase; it
might be,

"Everybody works at our house! But my old
man!"

The faces in the room went wheeling to your
voice. Then

Your affection for night, your walking
through it,

Into its blackness where occasionally glowed
One evening star like a tiny sun
Or the beginning moon like a cobweb looped
Or an old sated one in a blue blaze.

For these thanks: the globe and bugle
blooms, the red dogs

And song; the night that I hold on tem-
porary loan.

A visit to the school would show that its corridor referred to as the P.S. 20 Alumni Hall contains a museum of the tradition that the alumni are so proud of and which they believe should serve as a shrine and a source of inspiration to the generations of children who will follow and will be guided by the standards which have been set.

The Hall of Fame tablet contains the 100 best names in the history of the school, honoring those who have succeeded in their vocations and who have served the community, and it is intended to acquaint future generations with the alumni with whom they share the school's tradition.

Exhibit cases show the works and the story of achievement of many of the alumni. The internationally famous muralist Lumen Martin Winter who designed the murals for the Air Force Chapel in Colorado Springs and the AFL-CIO building in Washington cre-

ated the mosaic glass immigration mural which tells the story of the background of the students who came to the school. It contains the famous lines of Emma Lazarus:

Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled
masses yearning to breathe free.

John F. Kennedy's statement "America is a Nation of immigrants, descendants of immigrants" emphasizes the ideology behind the school's tradition. The most valued statement is probably the one that gave rise to the school's anthem "Ecce Quam Bonum, Quamque Jucundum Habitare Fratres In Unum" which are the Latin words for the ideal that we all strive for—"Behold, How Good and How Pleasant It Is For Brethren To Dwell Together in Unity." Lumen Martin Winter recently donated a sketch of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy with the inscription that he was so proud of:

Some men see things as they are and say
why. I dream things that never were and say
why not.

Noteworthy are the legends set in brass on the marble walls by Emerson, Lincoln, John F. Kennedy and Silver. Uncannily the legends of Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy were set together on the same wall, long before the tragic Kennedy incident—two men whose presidential lives contained many parallels. Worthy are the Lincoln statement:

Let us have faith that right makes might
and in that faith let us to the end dare to do
our duty as we understand it.

And the Kennedy statement:

And so my fellow Americans, ask not what
your country can do for you—ask what you
can do for your country.

The statement of Charles H. Silver who served for many years as president of the board of education contains a rich message:

Human aspiration reaches one of the high-
est expressions in the sacred and noble act
of building a school. Because the children
of today are the parents of tomorrow there
are no limits of time or distance to the en-
richment of all mankind everywhere that
begins in a single classroom.

"Reaching the unreachable star" has become part of an inspiring vernacular. The inspiration of such an idea was already present in the school's slogan engraved on every graduation pin—Per Aspera Ad Astra.

Over 50 years ago the school had instituted the Davis School State. It honored a superintendent and its purpose was to give the children an opportunity to learn live civics by having them select judges and mayors for the upper grades and a governor, secretary of state, and prosecuting attorneys. In a sense it catered to the desires of the immigrant population that was so anxious to do things the American way. As alumnus Harry—Only in America—Golden said in his New York Daily column:

P.S. 20 is more than the repository for the names of successful persons sprung from the lower East Side. It represents one of the most visionary experiments in the history of human relationships, the making of an immigrant population into a citizen body politic. The teachers in public school 20 not only taught American History but shared it.

Note should be taken of the program of recognition and awards which were effective as an incentive to building alumni interest. The creation of the "Our Teacher Award" called attention to the service which retired men and women had given in a lifetime of teaching of children. At the instance of Senator JAVIRS a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate establishing National Teachers Recognition Day on the fourth Wednesday in April.

Alumni who had achieved notably and had served the community were awarded a "Certificate of Appreciation." The nostalgic sentiment of the alumni was captured by the idea of "Time for Another Diploma" when the members of the 50th anniversary class each year were presented with a duplicate of their elementary school diploma very few of which were still extant among the alumni.

At the school, restored as the Anna Silver P.S. 20, the faculty is tendered a luncheon annually by Mr. Silver and there is presented a community award by the faculty. Most recently Mrs. Rose Shapiro, formerly the president of the board of education, was presented with the award for her great interest in the children of the New York City school system.

The Sandburg statement which the poet laureate had prepared for the school inspired other friends of the school to do some writing for presentation. Theodore Reade Nathan, the aide of Charles H. Silver, and director of the Lincoln Square Academy which is interested in children talented in writing, composing, music, art, and the performing arts has created the poem "East Side Mother" in keeping with the concept of the school which was dedicated to Anna Silver, the symbol of all east side mothers.

I'd gladly give up gold or fame
To seek again that poorer place
Where when the hour of bedtime came,
I gazed up at my mother's face.

The hours have gone, the days have fled
The years have washed away like sand . . .
I stand upon the shore of dread
And cannot find my mother's hand.

What wisdom—oh, what wealth is there
To change that rumpled little fool—
Who pushed her fingers from his hair
Before he hurried off to school.
She watched him on his way to class
Admonishing from up above:
'Be sure to let the horse-car pass'—
And so we heard the voice of love.

The East Side Mother long ago
Gave us her strength, her faith, her
youth—
Gave us the will to learn and grow
And so we knew the voice of truth.

Look down once more from where you are
To watch the children of our day,
And be again their guiding star—
Mother, help us find our way.

Smith and Dale, the internationally famous comedians and founders of the Avon Comedy Four, with its Dr. Kronkite and Mr. Dubious, met at the site of the original P.S. 20 when they ran into each other while riding on bicycles. They never graduated from their elementary school but they had many friends at the old

school. In recent years they were made honorary members of the Alumni Association. In 1963, on the occasion of the dedication ceremonies of the new school building, after some 60 years, the board of education decided that their accomplishments had fulfilled the requirement for an elementary school diploma and superintendent Dr. Donovan presented them with special diplomas.

One of the honored guests participating in the dedication program was His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman. In his remarks he congratulated Joe Smith and Charles Dale and referring to the elementary school diplomas which they had just received, said with a twinkle in his eye, "I hope that someday I will merit one of those."

Joe Smith who is an artist with a brush, and with the poetic line, was inspired by the Sandburg effort to add his contribution to the poetry of the day with his poem, "Mothers of The East Side":

Go children, hurry. Don't be late for school. Be a steady scholar—learn the golden rule. Listen to your teachers—they are your safety shields. Helping to mold your youth, leading on to higher fields. We mothers of the East Side wholeheartedly attest to the integrity of your teachers to do their level best. We have faith in their system for better education. We have faith in their wisdom and allegiance to our Nation. So go children, hurry. Don't be late for school. Be a steady scholar and learn the golden rule.

So that we may joyfully sing "America, the Beautiful," and as has been our practice in the past we pass on some words of value to our school successors. The full meaning maybe a bit advanced, yet deserving of enlightenment and explanation by their teachers.

David Neiswanger, Menninger Foundation:

If each of us can be helped by science to live a hundred years, what will it profit us if our hates and fears, our loneliness and remorse will not permit us to enjoy them?

In approaching your fellow men hold these principles as your foremost guides—sincerity, kindness, graciousness.

When Robert F. Kennedy was asked what he thought leadership was, he said it was the ability to inspire people to develop their best talents.

Sidney Hillman said:

We want a better America, an America that will give its citizens, first of all, a higher and higher standard of living so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty. We want to have an America where the inventions of science will be at the disposal of every American family, not merely for the few who can afford them. An America that will have no sense of insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups, regardless of race, creed or color to live in friendship, to be real neighbors; an America that will carry its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves.

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights speaks of the need of a vision:

Part of that vision must certainly include law and order. But, curiously enough one cannot really have law and order without another part of the vision: greater achievement of justice in our times, more compassion for all, real love between generations.

AS SPACEMEN LOOK BEYOND THE MOON

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a recent interview with Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of NASA, has been published in the July 7 issue of U.S. News & World Report. Dr. Paine, in this interview, comments on several aspects of the future of our national space program, including deep space voyages and chances of life in other parts of the universe. Because of the significance of Dr. Paine's remarks I am including excerpts from this interview in the RECORD:

AS SPACEMEN LOOK BEYOND THE MOON TO MARS AND VENUS

Q. Dr. Paine, what are the prospects of going on out beyond the moon and sending men to the planets?

A. This really is a question that we would like to answer after we've had a much closer look at the planets. We will have two TV probes flying by Mars this summer—on July 30 and August 4. And two years later, when Mars comes around again in 1971, we're going to put a pair of orbiters around Mars that will give us a complete map of the surface. Then in 1973, when Mars comes around again, we're going to put two surface probes down in the areas of highest interest that will search for life and give us a much better understanding of conditions on the surface of Mars.

Until we have a better idea of surface phenomena on Mars, it's difficult to say whether the American people will decide that an expedition to Mars is something in which we should invest substantial sums.

Q. Would Mars be a more likely first target than, say, Venus?

A. Yes. Mars is the logical next target after the moon. It has the kind of temperature and atmosphere and surface conditions that would make it possible for man to operate, although with difficulty. He would have to wear a heated space suit, but it is a possible place for man to go and explore—and eventually even to colonize.

Q. How long would it take to get there?

A. The voyage would vary from something like 400 days to 1,100 days, depending on what particular mode you selected.

One of the very attractive trips to make is the longer voyage of about three years—about a year on the way out, and then a year there orbiting Mars, descending to the surface, analyzing samples and giving the planet a very complete and intensive study, taking another year for the return journey.

Q. We've seen estimates of 100 billion dollars for such a project. Isn't that pretty forbidding?

A. That would be extremely forbidding, but I believe such a price is probably substantially more than actually would be required.

Current NASA projects that would contribute to such a venture include our NERVA nuclear-rocket program, which would provide an efficient propulsion system, and our spacestation programs, which would demonstrate that we could keep men alive in space for the length of time required. Further, our unmanned probes to Mars should give us the information that we need on surface conditions there, and whether or not it appears worthwhile to undertake such a voyage of exploration.

Q. Are you convinced man can stand up under a three-year expedition to Mars and back?

A. Sure. Our ancestors in whaling-ship days used to set sail from Nantucket and go to sea for three years in very cramped quarters exposed to many dangers—and come back healthy and vigorous. The trip to Mars would put similar demands on today's astronauts, but now we have far-superior medical and life-support technology.

Q. There must be some limits to the extent to which man can explore the universe. What are they?

A. There are substantial limitations in temperature, in pressure and gravity on many of the other planets. The surface of Venus appears much too hot for men to endure, although it might be possible to balloon around in the upper atmosphere. On Jupiter, the gravity would be too high for men to sustain, although some of the moons of Jupiter might be places that men could explore.

Q. Is it conceivable that man could journey to another solar system?

A. At the present time, that is completely out of the realm of possibility. With the kinds of chemical propulsion systems and the primitive nuclear propulsion systems we have today, man will be limited to travel within the solar system for the next generation.

But in the more-distant future, if it were ever possible for us, for example, to control the energy of nuclear fusion and adapt it in some efficient way to the propulsion of spacecraft, it might be possible to think in terms of longer voyages to another star. At the present time, we don't see this at all; a fundamental breakthrough would have to be made.

CHANCE OF LIFE IN UNIVERSE

Q. Do you think that there is life elsewhere in the universe? Is that one of the attractions of journeying so far from earth?

A. It seems to me the chance of life in other solar systems is absolutely 100 per cent. It's inconceivable that life would have uniquely originated only on this particular minor planet going around this rather modest sun in this ordinary galaxy. I'm sure that conditions leading to the formation of life have occurred in many parts of the universe. We certainly are not alone.

Surely one of the great discoveries of mankind will be its first contact with life of an extraterrestrial nature and—even more dramatic, of course—if the day ever comes, man's first contact with intelligent life in some other part of the universe.

Q. Dr. Paine, getting back to our coming moon landing—everyone seems extremely confident that it will be a "breeze." Do you also feel that way?

A. Quite the contrary. The people who are so confident of the success of Apollo 11 are simply extrapolating from the fact that we have had a series of successes. But we should never forget that these are inherently risky missions, that the demands we are making of our astronauts and the equipment are very high. Men are going into an area where no man has ever been before. They are landing in an unexplored area which is not known in detail to us. It's unknown territory—*luna incognita*—and we're doing many things for the first time.

There are unavoidable risks which we've taken every possible step to minimize. But you cannot eliminate them. Many hazards are still there. This is the moment when we are putting to test eight years of NASA effort. We think we understand all the problems, but we're doing something brand-new and it is quite possible that we will not be successful on our first landing attempt.

Q. What's the most dangerous single moment on the mission?

A. In my opinion, the touch-down on the surface of the moon—making a successful landing in such a way as to permit the return to orbit with the upper stage. Those few minutes are the most critical part of the mission.

We must land in such a way that a take-off is then possible—so we don't tip the lunar module too far over, we don't skid it into a boulder or crater, or use up too much fuel avoiding them.

This landing operation on the surface of the moon—which we have never done before, only simulated—is, in my opinion, the most critical operation. But, of course, there are many other critical steps from launch to splash-down.

Q. If an accident does happen to either one of the astronauts on the moon or to their lunar module, is it possible to rescue them at that point?

A. No. There is no rescue capability once the two astronauts are on the surface of the moon. While they are in lunar orbit it is possible for the command module to come over and make a rendezvous and docking if the lunar module, for some reason, is incapacitated.

But once the men are on the surface of the moon, they are in the same position as the passengers in a commercial jetliner: The jetliner has got to return safely—you can't rescue individual passengers. But we have built in redundancy—duplicate systems—for every possible contingency.

Q. Can you explain why the command module can't go down to get them?

A. The command module does not have the capability to make a landing. It is strictly a flying beast: It only flies in lunar orbit and doesn't have the ability to settle gently down and take off again.

Q. Why couldn't you send Apollo 12 up there on a rescue mission?

A. The length of time that would be required to do this—the difficulties of precisely locating and landing right on the spot—preclude this. It is not practical.

Q. Dr. Paine, to return to a happier thought—is it going to be an American flag or a United Nations flag that is going to be planted on the moon?

A. We looked at this question very carefully and concluded that the planting of the American flag is the appropriate action. This mighty enterprise has essentially been carried out by hundreds of thousands of Americans and funded by the American taxpayer, although many other nations have contributed.

Although we all recognize that our Apollo program is built on technology and science from around the world—not only in this generation but in all previous generations—still it's an American program, and we are proud and pleased to have the privilege of unfurling our American flag there—not to take possession of the moon for America but to recognize our nation's achievement.

Q. Is one reason because Congress insists that it be an American flag?

A. No. Actually there's divided opinion. Some Congressmen feel that we shouldn't do anything chauvinistic because this is really a great human adventure.

I've just come back from a couple of weeks in Europe, where I found that the American space program is widely regarded as a space program of the planet earth in which all men are participating through the miracle of global TV satellites.

It was interesting that from time to time Europeans would refer to "our" space program and use the word "we." This is obviously right: It's a program which America, as the wealthiest nation in the West, is undertaking, but it's a program which depends on tracking stations around the world and on the generations of scientists and engineers who have made contributions from every nation.

And from that standpoint it's very much a triumph for all mankind who dwell on the blue planet—earth.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK 1969

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1969

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, July 13 through July 19, this year, marks the 10th annual observance of Captive Nations Week.

In Chicago the week-long observance of this important event will culminate tomorrow in a gigantic parade on State Street. Many thousands will march in this parade in order to demonstrate their empathy and support for those unfortunate peoples still enslaved in the captive nations which include: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Byelorussia; Cossackia; Georgia; Idel-Ural; North Caucasia; Democratic Republic of Far East (Siberiaks); Ukraine; Turkestan; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Albania; Bulgaria; Outer Mongolia; Serbia; Croatia; Slovenia, et cetera in Yugoslavia; Poland; Rumania; Czechoslovakia; North Korea; Hungary; East Germany; Mainland China; Tibet; North Vietnam; and Cuba.

I come before this body today with a keen awareness of the growing complexities in international relations. As millions of people behind the Iron Curtain look to the free world for leadership, they are discouraged by an international situation that is, more than ever, in a state of flux.

We must provide these people with a sense of hope reflected through our policies in the next decade. We thus cannot isolate ourselves from the world community at a time when continued inequities are imposed on people throughout the world.

In the past year we have witnessed with sadness the repression of the Czechoslovakian people in their quest for greater freedom. While no nation can forcibly dominate world politics, we must not abandon our role as leader of the free world. It is essential that we involve ourselves in world affairs with the ultimate goal of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the nations of the world. To do so will require a great deal of time, effort, and creative planning.

In a speech prepared for delivery on the day of his assassination, President John Kennedy commented on the importance of nonmilitary aid when he said:

In today's world, freedom can be lost without a shot being fired, by ballots as well as bullets. The success of our leadership is dependent upon respect for our mission in the world as well as our missiles—on a clearer recognition of the virtues of freedom as well as the evils of tyranny.

We must heed President Kennedy's words and devote our efforts to helping people acquire the technical skills necessary to aid their own native countries.

We have seen the great sense of nationalism that has been exhibited so often in recent years. The growing friction between the Soviet Union and her Eastern European satellites is partially a result of nationalism and the feelings associ-

ated with it. In an address to the Senate earlier this month Senator FRANK CHURCH of Idaho stated:

The critical factor (in international politics) is nationalism which far more than any ideology has shown itself to be the engine of change in modern history.

We must realize that the feelings of nationalism will ultimately cause the Russians to lose control of the iron curtain countries. As the desire for national sovereignty increases, Russia's ability to dominate will diminish.

Millions of Americans who trace their origin to the captive nations and to other lands, join each year during this special observance to express their support for policies which will hopefully free the people of the captive nations from the yoke of Communist domination.

It is a pleasure for me to join in this observance for I feel that our commitment to freedom compels us to dedicate ourselves to the cause of freedom wherever it is denied and to support efforts to liberate the captive nations of the world. It is my hope that the time will not be too distant when the totalitarian form of government can be overcome and each country can function as a strong independent nation in a free world.

At this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to include Mayor Richard J. Daley's proclamation on captive nations. The mayor's proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, Slovakia, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 36-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples for freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the City of Chicago is linked to these captive nations through the bonds of family, since numbered among the people of Chicago are hundreds of thousands of our citizens who through nativity or ancestry treasure the heritage which endowed them with the culture and industry which are theirs; and

Whereas, these nations have been made captive by the imperialistic, aggressive and heartless policies of communism; and

Whereas, the peoples of these communist-dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties; and

Whereas, it is appropriate and proper to demonstrate to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the people of the City of Chicago for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence; and

Whereas, the people of Chicago, as do all the people of the United States, want for the peoples of the world the same freedom and justice which is theirs:

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Daley, Mayor

of the City of Chicago, do hereby designate the week beginning July 13, 1969 as "Captive Nations Week."

I urge the people of Chicago to join in the programs arranged for observance of the occasion, and I urge all of our churches, our educational institutions and all media of

communication to observe the plight of the communist-dominated nations and to join in support of the just aspirations of the people of the captive nations.

I especially encourage everyone to concretely demonstrate his or her interest in the people imprisoned in the captive na-

tions by their attendance at or participation in the parade to be held on State Street on Saturday afternoon, July 19 at 12:00 P.M.

Dated this 26th day of June, A.D., 1969.
RICHARD J. DALEY,
Mayor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, July 21, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork.—Psalm 19: 1.

Eternal God, our Father, as we come to Thee in prayer may Thy spirit expand our hearts with the life of Thy love, our minds with the wonder of Thy wisdom and our spirits with the security of Thy strength.

On this glorious day when our astronauts have landed on the moon and walked on its surface the heart of our Nation rejoices and together we are filled with joy at the achievements of man in cooperation with Thee.

Grant that we may wisely interpret the meaning of this event and be given insight into Thy great and gracious purpose for all mankind.

While we look at the moon and are moved by the magnificence of this mission may we also look at the miseries of men on this planet and seek to master them that all may live with dignity, respect, and good will. Thus may every heart rejoice at what man can do when he walks with Thee.

In the spirit of Him who went about doing good, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 17, 1969, was read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JULY 18, 1969.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's Office at 12:10 p.m., on Friday, July 18, 1969, and said to contain a message from the President on population.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

POPULATION GROWTH—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-139)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1830 there were one billion people on the planet earth. By 1930 there were two billion, and by 1960 there were three billion. Today the world population is three and one-half billion persons.

These statistics illustrate the dramatically increasing rate of population growth. It took many thousands of years to produce the first billion people; the next billion took a century; the third came after thirty years; the fourth will be produced in just fifteen.

If this rate of population growth continues, it is likely that the earth will contain over seven billion human beings by the end of this century. Over the next thirty years, in other words, the world's population could double. And at the end of that time, each new addition of one billion persons would not come over the millennia nor over a century nor even over a decade. If present trends were to continue until the year 2000, the eighth billion would be added in only five years and each additional billion in an even shorter period.

While there are a variety of opinions as to precisely how fast population will grow in the coming decades, most informed observers have a similar response to all such projections. They agree that population growth is among the most important issues we face. They agree that it can be met only if there is a great deal of advance planning. And they agree that the time for such planning is growing very short. It is for all these reasons that I address myself to the population problem in this message, first to its international dimensions and then to its domestic implications.

IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

It is in the developing nations of the world that population is growing most rapidly today. In these areas we often find rates of natural increase higher than any which have been experienced in all of human history. With their birth rates remaining high and with death rates dropping sharply, many countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa now grow ten times as fast as they did a century ago. At present rates, many will double and some may even triple their present populations before the year 2000. This fact is in large measure a consequence of rising health standards and economic progress throughout the world, improvements which allow more people to live longer and more of their children to survive to maturity.

As a result, many already impoverished nations are struggling under a handicap of intense population increase which the industrialized nations never had to bear. Even though most of these countries have made rapid progress in total economic

growth—faster in percentage terms than many of the more industrialized nations—their far greater rates of population growth have made development in per capita terms very slow. Their standards of living are not rising quickly, and the gap between life in the rich nations and life in the poor nations is not closing.

There are some respects, in fact, in which economic development threatens to fall behind population growth, so that the quality of life actually worsens. For example, despite considerable improvements in agricultural technology and some dramatic increases in grain production, it is still difficult to feed these added people at adequate levels of nutrition. Protein malnutrition is widespread. It is estimated that every day some 10,000 people—most of them children—are dying from diseases of which malnutrition has been at least a partial cause. Moreover, the physical and mental potential of millions of youngsters is not realized because of a lack of proper food. The promise for increased production and better distribution of food is great, but not great enough to counter these bleak realities.

The burden of population growth is also felt in the field of social progress. In many countries, despite increases in the number of schools and teachers, there are more and more children for whom there is no schooling. Despite construction of new homes, more and more families are without adequate shelter. Unemployment and underemployment are increasing and the situation could be aggravated as more young people grow up and seek to enter the work force.

Nor has development yet reached the stage where it brings with it diminished family size. Many parents in developing countries are still victimized by forces such as poverty and ignorance which make it difficult for them to exercise control over the size of their families. In sum, population growth is a world problem which no country can ignore, whether it is moved by the narrowest perception of national self-interest or the widest vision of a common humanity.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

It is our belief that the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international bodies should take the leadership in responding to world population growth. The United States will cooperate fully with their programs. I would note in this connection that I am most impressed by the scope and thrust of the recent report of the Panel of the United Nations Association, chaired by John D. Rockefeller III. The report stresses the need for expanded action and greater