EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WAYNE MORSE DELIVERS DEEPLY FELT TRIBUTE TO DREW PEARSON

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 12, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, on September 4 a memorial service was held at Washington National Cathedral for Drew Pearson, who for 37 years wrote of the people who were in the forefront of government.

Moving tributes to Mr. Pearson were given at the service, including those by Mayor Walter E. Washington, Tyler Abell, and Jack Anderson.

The eulogy was delivered by our distinguished former Senate colleague, Hon. Wayne Morse of Oregon, a longtime friend of Drew. I ask unanimous consent that his deeply felt words be printed in the RECORD.

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

TRIBUTE TO DREW PEARSON

(By Hon. Wayne Morse)

We gather at this memorial service, as free men and women, to express our reverent appreciation for the life of Drew Pearson. It was a life which, in keeping with his Quaker background, was dedicated to the service of mankind according to the dictates of his conscience. He was more than a Journalist, he was a humanitarian; he was a citizen-statesman.

Born to Quaker parents in Evanston, Illinois, on December 13, 1897, Andrew Russell Pearson lived most of his boyhood in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where his father was Professor of Speech. After his graduation, in 1919, from Swarthmore College, having been an editor of the college newspaper and wearing a Phi Beta Kappa key, Drew Pearson walked forth into the world with his conscience as his guide. He volunteered for two years of service in Serbia to supervise the American Friends Service Committee post-war relief program in Balkan villages.

Often, over the years of my friendship with him, I heard Drew discuss the influence of his work for the American Friends Service Committee upon some of his later views on foreign policy. It brought him into a close and affectionate understanding of the Slavic people. They expressed some of their appreciation of his dedication to helping others help themselves in recovering from the ravages of war by naming a Serbian town, Pearsonovitch, in his honor.

It was the American Friends Service Committee that was the forerunner of the Peace Corps of which Drew was a staunch supporter. In fact, some of the advisors who helped to set up the Peace Corps were selected from the American Friends Service Committee with which Drew continued to maintain a close association, in support of all its work.

To fully appreciate this great American's public service we should never forget that he was a Humanist. Influenced early in his life by spiritual teachings that, although there is much about immortality that we do not know, there is a very real immortality of influence resulting from practicing spiritual values in person-to-person relationships.

Drew Pearson applied his spiritual beliefs. He was one of the organizers and a long-time president of the Washington D.C. chapter of Big Brothers, devoted to combating juvenile delinquency. The Big Brother concept of One-Man-One-Boy relationship, as a means of graduating potential delinquent boys into responsible citizenship, is one of Drew's legacies to our youth.

Drew Pearson liked young people. He had faith in them. He helped them in many, many ways about which the general public knew very little. Sometimes we were privileged to look into the mirror reflecting his love and understanding of children when one of his columns took the form of a letter to his grandchildren. Those letters also portrayed the gentle, human qualities of this great man.

For a number of years, he made an annual practice of taking troupes of professional entertainers, including the popular Harlem Globetrotters, to visit American overseas bases at Christmas time.

In 1952, he organized a committee called "Americans Against Bombs of Bigotry" to combat the bombing of schools and places of worship that had resulted from racial and religious intolerance. Drew Pearson was largely responsible for raising the money to rebuild the Clinton, Tennessee, schoolhouse. In 1953, he organized the "Americans Conscience Fund" to assist victims of racial bigotry. These are among the legacies of his humanitarianism.

In public affairs and politics, Drew Pearson's brilliance, courage, and devotion to our system of constitutional self-government inspired millions of Americans throughout his great career. His acts of courage were countless.

When the Ku Klux Klan was in the heyday of its post-war revival, Drew waged a powerful radio campaign against it, climaxed by his famous broadcast from the State Capitol in Atlanta, Georgia. It was in that speech, on July 21, 1946, that he answered the dare from the Klan to come to Georgia.

His innumerable clashes with dishonest and corrupt officials at all levels of government demonstrated a courage rooted in sincerity, conscience, and conviction. The record of his service to his generation and all to follow is a significant part of this period of American history.

He recognized the truth of Jefferson's comment that a Democracy can be no stronger than the enlightenment of its people. He deplored the growing trend toward government by secrecy and executive supremacy in our nation. His muckracking of the concealment of facts from the American people by departments of the executive branch—frequently including the White House itself—produced some of his most penetrating columns. The concealment by members of Congress of their conflict-of-interest, financial manipulations made him a crusader for years in support of effective and meaningful public-disclosure legislation which would give the people the facts about the sources and amounts of income not only of all members of Congress, but members of the Judiciary and Executive branches in the higher-pay brackets.

It is frequently said that Drew Pearson helped keep many public officials honest. He did. Most public officials are honest, and Drew often said so in his columns. Unfortunately, there is a small minority that yields to temptation now and then. Another group might become wayward if it were not for the possibility that, should they leave the straight and narrow, they might read about it in the column of Pearson and Anderson.

His contributions to the foreign affairs of our nation put us forever in his debt. In 1947, Drew Pearson helped symbolize the need for free nations to join in feeding a weakened Europe, by staging the Friendship Train. The Christian Science Monitor called it "one of the greatest projects ever born of American journalism".

He donated thousands of dollars of his own money, endless time and energy, to get the train rolling across the United States. Seven hundred carloads of food and other supplies, worth 40 million dollars were collected by patriotic Americans and sent to France and Italy to promote the cause of friendship.

Demoractic leaders of France and Italy stated that this meaningful, symbolic gesture in support of friendship helped in their contest with Communism. You will remember that, in 1949, they sent the "Merci Train" of 40-and-8 cars, and an Italian car of gifts, chiefly of valuable paintings, to our country. Drew Pearson was selected by them to take charge of the distribution of the gifts to cultural centers in the United States.

In 1951, he helped launch the Freedom Balloon campaign, operated by the Crusade for Freedom, which reached behind the Iron Curtain with air-borne messages of liberty and encouragement. He also organized the Democracy Letters to Italy in the election of 1948 which was credited with helping defeat Communism in Italy in that election. In 1953, he proposed the "Food for East Germany" program which was supported by the Eisenhower Administration.

These activities of Drew Pearson in foreign policy, I mention to emphasize that we pay tribute at this memorial service to a great American who was dedicated to the cause of peace. Many of his columns, speeches, and radio programs warned of the danger that war only produces more war when nations, for whatever reasons, engage in unilateral, military interventions, and when they escalate armament races—particularly nuclear weapons of world destruction.

He argued that our defense guard must not be let down, but that multilateral negotiations under the aegis of international tribunals offer mankind a greater hope for world peace than resorting to the law of military might. Firm in this belief, Drew Pearson served his country as a Journalistic Statesman, traveling throughout the world, talking to high government officials, urging the escalation of diplomatic intercourse in the interest of peace-making rather than military containment productive of war-making.

He was welcome in many Latin-American countries and greatly helped to improve relations between the United States and Latin American countries. He was an effective supporter of economic, educational, health, and cultural aid to Latin-America and a critic, rightly so, of military aid in large amounts. Military juntas and dictatorships of one brand or another received the lancing cuts of his sharp criticism. He particularly deplored the growing influences of the American military in Latin-America in co-operation with military juntas and dictatorships.

In 1959, he attended the Atlantic Conference in London as a delegate and was a member of the President's Food for Peace Committee in 1961.

One of his greatest services to our country, in his capacity as a private citizen, was his trip to Moscow in 1961. He spent two days with Chairman Khrushchev at his summer home on the Black Sea discussing United States-Soviet problems. He wrote a series of columns on his talks with the Russian leaders, which received worldwide attention.

At this memorial service we pay tribute to the legacy of national and world statesmanship that he has bequeathed to us. We thank him for his courage and dedication to the dictates of his conscience. We honor him for putting into practice the principle that in a Democracy there is no substitute for the full, public disclosure of the public's business. In keeping faith with that principle, his conscience directed him to follow

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

the facts as he honestly believed them to be. Whenever he found that he had been misinformed or had committed an error in judgment he again followed the dictates of his conscience and sought to ameliorate the wrong caused by his mistake.

Drew Pearson's escape from typewriter, editors, politicians, conferences, interviewers, and telephones was his farm in Maryland overlooking the Potomac River. There he could become completely absorbed in his farm hobby. He called it that, but it was, in fact, a substantial operation. Nevertheless, it provided him with the diversion, relaxation, and exercise he said he needed, and the opportunity to indulge his appreciation of fine animals and his love of nature.

He was a remarkably good farm manager. He was a good judge of cattle and horses, and a very keen David Harum trader. I frequently thought there was nothing he enjoyed more than to negotiate a profitable David Harum trade on livestock, machinery, or hay, particularly if I was on the short end of the trade. Some of my most enriching conversations with him were when we tramped over each other's farms and shared views on whatever came to mind.

He never took himself too seriously, and his roguish sense of humor was a source of delight to all who knew him well. A most prized possession of any who received one was a gift-enclosure card attached to a package of his own brand of frozen pheasant, the card showing Drew sighting a flying pheasant, with all the feathers falling off and only the carcass frozen in mid-air, with the caption, "You got the bird". He had a lot of fun doing his thing.

One of the great sources of strength that helped sustain him over the years has been his beloved and loyal family. His lovely wife, Luvie, has been his intellectual counterpart, courageously standing beside him as he has faced difficulties, sharing with him their mutual successes. Their children and grandchildren have filled their home with much happiness and gratification. Drew's two sisters, and his brother, also shared a close relationship with him and his family. To all of his loved ones, we, gathered here, extend our deep sympathy and share their sense of loss.

He seemed so indestructible, as though he would go on forever slashing away at wrongdoing. It is difficult to imagine the American scene without him. We shall always remember him as one of the great citizen-statesmen of our generation whose brilliant record of accomplishments has strengthened us all as well as the history of our nation in its struggle to "make Democracy work".

A DAY TO REMEMBER

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 11, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Robert Hotz, in the August 18, 1969, issue of Aviation Week and Space Technology reviews the epic return of our astronauts and the dinner honoring them on Wednesday, August 13, 1969. As we approach another inspiring moment the Congress will share with the astronauts I find Mr. Hotz' words most significant and commend them to your reading.

The review follows:

A DAY TO REMEMBER

(By Robert Hotz)

Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1969, is a day this country will long remember. It marked the American people's grateful welcome to the Apollo 11 crew after their return to earth from the journey that made them the first men to set foot on the moon. It was a roaring, cheering, emotionally charged welcome that swept at jet pace from the Atlantic to the Pacific, faster than the pace of the sun, and sent American spirits soaring as nothing has since the end of World War 2.

New York showered them with ticker tape. Chicago blasted fireworks and Los Angeles fed them a superb dinner at a unique White House state occasion at which they were toasted in California champagne by an assemblage of 1,400 persons, including diplomats from 88 countries, 44 of the 50 state governors, 14 Cabinet members, the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and the greatest collection of aerospace pioneers gathered under one roof.

Typical of these pioneers was Grover Loening, who was the factory manager for the Wright brothers at Dayton, Ohio, and has lived it all from Kitty Hawk to Tranquility Base, with his glass upraised, responding to President Nixon's toast to the astronauts. This spry and doughty octogenarian was dramatic evidence of how fast the sweep of aerospace has really been.

The White House state dinner in Los Angeles was a unique conception to honor a unique achievement. There will never be another first man on the moon. And it seems unlikely there can ever be another occasion like President Nixon's "wing ding" for the Apollo 11 space pioneers. It combined a dazzling glitter with a depth of emotion that made one proud to be an American and grateful to be an inhabitant of what Mike Collins called "this most magnificent planet earth."

The head table was the most exclusive this country has ever seen. Ten people graced its board—the President and Mrs. Nixon; the Vice President and Mrs. Agnew and the three Apollo 11 crewmen and their wives. The rest were scattered in a truly democratic fashion that saw such dignitaries as the secretary of defense and the Apollo program manager at peripheral tables, and the Hollywood movie stars far removed from their accustomed spotlight. The food was a gourmet's delight; the California wines, another outstanding American triumph. Seldom have patriotic airs been played with so much verve as the performances of the Marine, Navy and Air Force musicians.

There were some very necessary honors added to the official record. The NASA Distinguished Service Medal was awarded posthumously to Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chafee, the crew of Apollo 1 who perished in their spacecraft on Pad 34.

The tragic fire extracted a high price for progress. But it was one of the key turning points in swinging the Apollo program toward its eventual brilliant success. It shook the program to its foundations: dissolved the residual complacency left from Gemini successes that were masking the true complexity and magnitude of the Apollo task, and provided the opportunity for the new breed of hard-nosed program managers to ramrod the technical reforms and inject the spirit of excellence that brought the Apollo mission to successful accomplishment within its specified time and cost parameters. The success of Apollo 11 owed a substantial debt to the Apollo 1 crew. It was fitting that this has now been acknowledged.

The 400,000 members of the Apollo team who toiled on the ground at the base of that gigantic pyramid of human knowledge, energy and skill, which was the real launch pad for the Apollo 11 mission, also were appropriately honored with a mass citation for their infinitely varied contributions.

It was also fitting that Steve Bales, 26-year-old guidance control officer in Houston Mission Control, was asked to receive it on behalf of his 399,000 fellow workers. For, as President Nixon noted, it was Bales who on that epochal descent of Eagle toward the lunar surface, when the onboard computer was flashing alarms, said, "Go." And Eagle went on to the feathery lunar landing under the touch of Neil Armstrong's pilotage.

The guiding gutty spirit of Apollo was "go", and it is becoming more and more apparent that the spirit of America should be a louder "go."

But it was the Apollo 11 crew that was the pinnacle of that memorable day. The people of this nation, and indeed the world, have been watching the performance of these men on earth, in space flight and on the moon, in minute detail for nearly a solid month. The American people in particular and the world in general are discovering a new type of credible folk hero. They are learning that the Apollo astronauts and specifically the Apollo 11 crew are a new and extraordinary product of these times: technically superb, dauntlessly courageous, and with a depth of spiritual and emotional perception that seems to expand with each of their public encounters.

The assemblage in Los Angeles that cheered, whistled, clapped and shouted for the Apollo 11 crew with spontaneous emotions that overwhelmed the normal decorum of an official state dinner, listened in respectful silence as each of the three astronauts projected his philosophy of space.

We have sensed, ever since the memorable Christmas Eve that Frank Borman, Jim Lovell and Bill Anders gave the world from Apollo 8, that there is a profound philosophical change that works in man when he views his planet from the perspective of several hundred thousand miles. The Apollo 11 crew continues to confirm this impression with their insistence that there are things beyond technology that man can and must learn from his ventures into space.

"Buzz" Aldrin said it this way:

"The footprints on the moon are a true symbol of the human spirit . . . they show we can do what we want to do, what we must do and what we will do . . ."

Neil Armstrong noted the inscription of the plaque they left on the landing gear of Eagle's descent stage on the moon and added:

"I hope that some wayward stranger in the third millennia may read it and say, 'this is where it all began'. It can be the beginning of a new era when man begins to understand his universe and man begins to truly understand himself."

THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, September 12, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, few of the Nation's newspaper editors have the grasp of military affairs comparable to that of Maj. Gen. E. W. Opie, editor of the Staunton, Va., Leader. General Opie's life has been devoted to newspaper work, but he has devoted many years, also, to military matters as a National Guard officer.

In an editorial yesterday, Thursday, September 11, in the Staunton Leader, General Opie discusses the importance of seapower and the importance of nuclear aircraft carriers.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks the editorial from the Staunton Leader captioned "Threat to National Security."

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

THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Probably at no time in the nation's history has there been as much critical scanning of defense spending as Congress has been exercising. It is attributable in part to the largely fallacious contention that the nation is in the hands of the "military-industrial" complex, to the heavy expenditures for the Vietnam War, and to belief that the several branches of our armed forces constantly demand new weapons systems, transportation and other equipment while already efficiently equipped.

Concern of Congressmen on such grounds is commendable. But it can be damaging instead of helpful to national defense. A new case in point is an amendment which would delay completion of a third nuclear aircraft carrier, the CVAN–69 pending a study of the need for this ship by the General Accounting Office. As The Leader said when the amendment was introduced, it is not within the competence of the GAO to make such a study and it is not within its functions.

Undeterred by Senate rejection, 64–23, of the Proxmire amendment which would have stopped construction of the C5A supercargo plane, Sens. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., and Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., called up their amendment to deny money for the nuclear aircraft carrier. This inspired Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., D-Va., to prepare a lesson for his colleagues on the vital necessity for the carrier.

For rejection of this move, which in effect would probably kill the carrier project, Sen. Byrd told his colleagues that something worse than spending for the aircraft carrier would be delay in strengthening the Navy or the ultimate denial of the planned addition to its strength in a world in which aggression is common. If the United States dangerously neglects its defenses, it could become a target for annihilation.

Showing the impossibility of forecasting where a major war will start, "except to start it yourself, and that is not the policy of the United States", the Virginia Senator declared. ". . . the existence of an American deterrent discourages adventurism on the part of potential enemies". Disclaiming belief in a policy of intervention, he said: "We must be in a position of choice, not a position of impotence."

He then proceeded to show how floating air bases such as the CVAN–69 are vital to seapower in the modern world, and reminded the Senate that we have only one nuclear powered aircraft carrier (the Enterprise) in commission, the prospect of early completion of another (the Nimitz), and of the addition of the as yet unnamed CVAN–69 in the next several years.

Obstructionists in Congress are likely to devise some new tactic to prevent the CVAN–69's completion if the amendment is rejected. Sen. Byrd recalled that proponents of the amendment "maintain that land-based tactical aircraft can do the job of carrier-based aircraft more cheaply and efficiently". He didn't say so in so many words, but this contention is nothing short of ridiculous, in the light of experience in the Pacific during World War II and in the Korean War.

Sen. Byrd warned: "The carrier force which we have today is rapidly aging. Of our 15 attack carriers, seven were built during World War II or shortly thereafter." Some of these ships are unable to handle modern attack planes.

Updating our carrier strength is as important to effective deterrence as nuclear submarines, nuclear missiles, thoroughly modern aircraft of all types, and strong ground forces. Carrier strength and a fleet of supercargo planes for quick deployment of ground combat units are essential. To block them now would not save money, for continued inflation will make them cost more later. And delay could cause unnecessary casualties or decisive defeat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, September 15, 1969*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

He who gives heed to the word will prosper, and happy is he who trusts in the Lord.—Proverbs 16: 20.

O God, our Father, once more in this historic Chamber we respond to the call to prayer and in the quiet of this moment draw near to Thee. Make us aware of Thy presence as a quickening spirit, a sustaining power, a refuge, and a strength in the time of trouble.

We pray for our country that she may be guided and governed by Thy good spirit. Grant that all who call themselves Americans may be led in the way of truth, along the path of good will, and may hold the faith of our democratic life in a deep unity of steadfast purpose.

Bless our President, our Speaker, the Members of this body, and all who labor with them. Keep them calm and steady, full of faith in Thee and in the power of our Nation to be a leading light among the nations of the world.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 11, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 227. An act to provide for loans to Indian tribes and tribal corporations, and for other purposes;

S. 2068. An act to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit employer contributions to trust funds to provide employees, their families, and dependents with scholarships for study at educational institutions or the establishment of child-care centers for preschool and school-age dependents of employees; and

S.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution to extend for 3 months the authority to limit the rates of interest or dividends payable on time and savings deposits and accounts.

The message also announced that the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2315) entitled "An act to restore the golden eagle program to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act."

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

SEPTEMBER 12, 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 10:10 a.m., on Friday, September 12, 1969, and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits to the Congress the report on the special project grants for the health of school and preschool children, as provided for in Public Law 89–97, title II, section 206.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the report on the Special Project Grants for the Health of School and Preschool Children, as provided for in P.L. 89–97, Title II, Sec. 206. This report concerns Sec. 532 of the Social Security Act (subsequently redesignated as Sec. 509) which authorizes a program of project grants to assist communities in providing comprehensive care for children living in areas with concentrations of low income families.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 12, 1969.*

PLIGHT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORTH VIETNAM

(Mr. DE LA GARZA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues I have a growing concern regarding the plight of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam and of their loved ones here in the States. Some 1,365 American families, including a number in south Texas, do not know whether their sons or husbands in Vietnam are dead or alive, physically well or ill. More than 300 U.S. servicemen are known to be prisoners of the Communists. More than 1,000 are missing and believed to be prisoners. Their fate remains unknown because North Vietnam continues its brutal refusal to live up to the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

The families of these American fighting men live each day in uncertainty and dread. The Government, under both this administration and the preceding one, has repeatedly protested mistreatment of prisoners and urged such basic steps,