

Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Henry Augustine Miley, Jr. XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Donald Vivian Bennett, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John MacNair Wright, Jr. XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Leland George Cagwin, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Richard Thomas Cassidy, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Milton Hightower, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Pershing Brown, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Lt. Gen. William Bradford Ross, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Willard Pearson, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Marsden Duke, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Martin Gettys, XXXXXX

Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Wendell John Coats, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Roland Merrill Gleszer, XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Thompson Horner, Jr. XXXXXX Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Rufus L. Taylor, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Rear Adm. George M. Davis, Jr., Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for a term of 4 years, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5137(a).

Vice Adm. Robert B. Brown, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5133(b).

Vice Adm. George G. Burkley, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy (retired), for permanent appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the Constitution.

Rear Adm. William P. Mack, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning Daniel H. Spoor, to be major, and ending Karl E. Zuckatis, to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 10, 1969.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Joseph P. Madden, to be captain, and ending Alexander M. Zupschik, to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 15, 1969.

IN THE NAVY

The nominations beginning William B. Anderson, Jr., to be captain, and ending Kathleen A. Hammel, to be lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 16, 1969; and

Donald W. Stauffer to be lieutenant commander while serving as leader of the U.S. Navy Band, which nomination was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 10, 1969.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EPISCOPAL BISHOP HARRY S. KENNEDY RETIRES AFTER 25 YEARS OF SERVICE IN HAWAII

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1969

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, with the retirement of Harry Sherbourne Kennedy, Episcopal bishop of Honolulu, the official career of the great spiritual leader of the diocese of Hawaii has come to an end. At a testimonial luncheon held earlier this month at the Ilikai Hotel in Honolulu, over 800 friends and members of his congregation turned out to pay tribute to the retiring bishop and to wish him "Godspeed."

It has been said that "the sun never sets on Bishop Kennedy," and during the past 25 years his mission of service has encompassed not only Hawaii, but American Samoa, Okinawa, Wake, Midway, Guam, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.

His deep regard for his diocese is reflected in the complete transformation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the seat of the island's Episcopal community, during the last two and a half decades. More than 24 new church buildings as well as 90 chapels, educational halls and rectories were constructed during his tenure. Bishop Kennedy, once referred to as a "building bishop," has added more than buildings to his diocese. Since he came to Hawaii in 1945, he has ordained 93 deacons and priests, enlarging the cathedral's diocese from 19 to 68 clergy.

With characteristic wit, Bishop Kennedy once said that a bishop has to be a combination architect, lawyer, interior decorator, and diplomat. The island

bishop has been this and much, much more. The imprint of his lifetime of service to his fellow man will long be felt in the vast area where he devoted so much of his time and talent.

It is inspiring to note also that since the beginning of his mission in Hawaii as the head of Hawaii's Episcopal congregation, Bishop Kennedy has always been on call to offer spiritual guidance to military men in the Pacific. He was on Okinawa with Gen. George Stillwell when Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrived to begin peace negotiations with Japan. In recent years the bishop has made numerous trips to Vietnam, several times coming under direct enemy fire, in order to be with our U.S. fighting men.

The Island State is indeed grateful for the dedicated service of this great American churchman, and I know that my colleagues would wish to join me in extending to him and Mrs. Kennedy all good wishes for continued health and happiness together during their leisure years.

I am pleased to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a very interesting feature article on Bishop Kennedy, by Honolulu Star-Bulletin reporter Ligaya Fruto, which appeared on Wednesday, January 1, 1969:

BISHOP KENNEDY RETIRES AFTER 25 YEARS IN ISLES

(By Ligaya Fruto)

A churchman once said that the sun never sets on Harry S. Kennedy.

Episcopalians of the Diocese of Hawaii, which includes American Samoa, Wake, Midway, Guam, and Okinawa, may know the pail of sunset as the Rt. Rev. Kennedy retires today from his post of episcopacy.

He has also "covered" the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Bishop Kennedy's 25 years in Hawaii has been described as a building episcopacy.

During his tenure, the St. Andrew's Cathedral had been refurbished and completed; 24 new church buildings, six chapels, 23 parish halls, 21 educational buildings (not including those of the Priory, Seabury Hall, Iolani and the Academy) and 40 rectories had been constructed.

More than buildings had been added to the diocese. The bishop has ordained 93 deacons and priests, and today there are 68 active clergy—seven retired—compared with the 19 he found when he first came here in 1945. He has welcomed 18 new congregations.

His diocese covers such a large area that he once jokingly told a Texas audience that compared to his diocese, Texas was peanuts. Harry Sherbourne Kennedy was born Aug. 21, 1901, in Brooklyn, N.Y., the second son and youngest of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Kennedy. His family crossed the Hudson when Harry was still an infant to settle in New Jersey, where his father worked as a hotel manager.

He went to schools in New Jersey, earning a letter in football, but between his high school and his college years in Colorado State at Greeley during a three-year hiatus he worked in the freight claim section of Pennsylvania Railroad to augment the family income when his father died.

He earned another football letter when he played end in Rocky Mountain Conference football, then went on to work for a divinity degree from St. John's Theological College, a seminary supported by the Western bishops to train priests for the West.

Kennedy was made a deacon in 1925, ordained a priest in 1926, and married Katharine Jane Kittel of Greeley in 1927.

His service in missions in the West—including riding a circuit of seven missions in San Luis Valley and a plural cure in Colorado Springs, plus an Army chaplaincy—forecast with some accuracy what would eventually be the lot of the young man who took the "Go West . . ." injunction too literally.

Kennedy was an Army chaplain on leave from Grace Church in Colorado Springs when he was elected on the first ballot during the 54 General Convention of Episcopal bishops to head the See of Honolulu.

It was three days before the 42-year-old

Kennedy learned of his election, and some days more before he would believe it.

For one thing, his sons were not impressed. David, then 11, thought his father was not fat enough to be a bishop. Paul, 9, said his father was not old enough.

The most devastating comment came from the oldest, Bruce, then 14. "You don't know enough," he told his father.

The bishop remarked later that what conceit the Army could not knock out of him his sons would.

Kennedy was consecrated at Grace Church on Jan. 11, 1944, and young Paul asked to be excused from class to attend his father's "crucifixion." Happily, Paul was no prophet, and his father, through the grace of God, became the sixth Episcopal bishop of Honolulu.

The new bishop recalls his arrival to his new post with some wryness. "After 11 days of wartime convoy zigzagging," he said, "I got to Honolulu on Feb. 25, 1944. The curfew was in effect and the streets were empty. There was no one to meet me, and the only transportation I could get was in a jeep with a major who offered the 'father' a lift.

"I hold him I wanted to go to the cathedral, so he took me to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace."

The pictures he had seen of his cathedral did not look like the Fort Street one, so Kennedy asked to be taken to another cathedral, if there was one. The major remembered St. Andrew's and this time deposited the new bishop to the Diocesan House on Queen Emma Square.

The first thing that greeted the young prelate was a huge sign: KAPU. The ladies of the parish had newly painted the floor of what then looked like a third-rate boarding house and had put up the sign to allow the paint to dry.

The bishop spent his first two nights in his new parish at the Halekulani Hotel.

After those first days, nothing was KAPU for the bishop. He was named by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz as military bishop of the Pacific, and thus started a series of trips to the Far East that Bishop Kennedy no longer cares to count.

"I have been in four plane crashes," he said, "in Manila, Okinawa, Japan and Wake. I was beginning to worry that passengers in the planes I was in might look on me as a jinx."

Those who haven't heard of Bishop Kennedy's plans to do some writing and help other bishops here and elsewhere after his retirement believe that he could make good use of his retirement time by signing up for a lecture tour.

"That fellow could make \$2,000 an evening as a public speaker," declared a man who had heard him speak in 1952.

His fund of anecdotes ought to make stand-up comedians envious. One day on Okinawa, he recalled, after raising some money for an X-ray machine, he and his co-workers sat down on the floor of a house for a celebration party.

He noticed a dog lingering behind him, evidently displeased at being shooed off. He remarked to a small boy who obviously liked the dog, "Your dog doesn't seem to like me."

"He doesn't," the boy retorted. "You're eating out of his dish."

The Kennedys' five sons have followed in their father's footsteps: Bruce is a priest in San Francisco; David, rector of St. Peter's Church in Honolulu; Brother Paul is in Guatemala.

The twins, Joel and Mark, are also in church work preparation. Joel is with a signal battalion in Vietnam as chaplain's assistant, and Mark is at Trinity College in Connecticut.

The bishop and his wife will divide their time between Honolulu and Colorado Springs. Their Hawaii friends have gotten

an apartment for them at 1001 Wilder Avenue, and they have a mountain home in Colorado.

The Honolulu diocese is seeking independence from the Mainland convention, and if it gets it, the local clergy will elect their own bishop. This may not happen for another year and a half or two, Bishop Kennedy says.

In the meantime, Bishop E. Lani Han-chett, suffragan bishop, will be in charge of diocesan matters.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN EXILES' DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1969

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago today a dedicated band of Cuban exiles reaffirmed their faith in the principles of liberty and justice with a historic Declaration of Freedom.

On that day, 1,500 proud Cubans gathered in the city of Key West, Fla., at the historic Club San Carlos. It was particularly fitting that the declaration should be set forth from the balcony of the club, for it was from this same location in 1892 that the Cuban patriot José Martí proclaimed Cuba's independence from Spain. The 1,500 who met in Key West 3 years ago were motivated by the same spirit and patriotism which motivated José Martí and his followers three-quarters of a century ago.

The actions of both groups were in keeping with the spirit and traditions of our forefathers when they met at Independence Hall to proclaim their love of freedom with the Declaration of Independence.

The present-day pilgrims of liberty have committed themselves to fight constantly until their homeland is once again free from the yoke of Castro communism. Now is the time for the people of the United States and for free men all over the world to pledge their support to these brave people in their efforts to drive tyranny from their island home and restore Cuba to its people as a free Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, on this third anniversary, I would once again like to bring the Declaration of Freedom to the attention of our colleagues:

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

In the City of Key West, Monroe County, State of Florida, United States of America, we, the Cuban exiles in the United States, in the name of God Almighty, and speaking both for ourselves and the oppressed people in Cuba, the Martyr Island, do say:

That on January 1st, 1892, the slavery yoke that came from Europe and was extinguished in Cuba at the end of the 19th century, was resumed.

That those responsible for this high treason to our Fatherland and to our People are just a score of traitors who, usurping the Government of the Country have been acting as mercenary agents for the Sino-Soviet imperialism, and have surrendered to that imperialism our Freedom and our Dignity, also betraying the American Hemisphere.

That as a consequence of this high treason, those who are usurping the Power in Cuba (as they were never elected by the People), are imposing a regime of bloodshed, terror and hate without any respect or consideration to the dignity of the human being or the most elementary human rights.

That in their hunger for Power, these traitors, following the pattern of totalitarian regimes, are trying, within Cuba, to separate the Family, which is the cornerstone of actual society, and at the same time, are poisoning the minds of the Cuban children and youth, in their hope of extending the length of time for this abominable system.

That the rule of the Law has been wiped out in Cuba, and it has been replaced by the evil will of this score of traitors, who are acting under orders from their masters, the Sino-Soviet imperialists.

In view of the foregoing, we declare:

First: That the actual Cuban regime is guilty of high treason to our Fatherland and to the Ideals of the Freedom Revolution which was started on October 10th, 1868.

Second: That this score of traitors who have committed treason against our Fatherland, in case they survive the downfall of their regime, will have to respond, even with their lives before the Ordinary Courts of Justice of Cuba.

Third: That as the Noble Cuban People will not ever surrender, because that Nation was not born to be slaves, we, the Cuban People, hereby make the present declaration of freedom.

We hereby swear before God Almighty to fight constantly, until death comes to us, to free Cuba from communism.

The fundamentals of this Revolution for Freedom are:

First: God Almighty, above all things, in Whom we believe as the essence of Life.

Second: The Fatherland, with all of its Laws, tradition, customs and history as a spiritual value, only surpassed by the concept of God.

Third: The Family, as the cornerstone of the Human Society.

Fourth: Human Rights, for each and every citizen, regardless of race or creed.

Fifth: The Law, as the foundation for the proper development of the Human Society.

Sixth: Democratic Government, with its three independent branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Seventh: Representative Democracy, through the exercise of Universal Suffrage, Periodically, Free and Secretive, as the expression of Popular Sovereignty.

Eighth: Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Teaching, Freedom of the Press and Free Enterprise.

Ninth: Private Property and Ownership, as the basic expression of Liberty.

Tenth: The improvement of living conditions for both rural and city working masses, with the just and necessary measures, keeping in mind the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital.

Eleventh: The derogation and eradication of anything which is opposed to the political and religious fundamentals aforementioned, and specifically, the abolition of Communism and any other form of totalitarian manifestation.

Signed and sealed in Key West, Florida, on the 23rd day of January, 1966.

TRIBUTE TO HON. PAUL F. SCHENCK

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 23, 1969

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join my colleagues in our final trib-

ute to Hon. Paul F. Schenck, whose able service in the House of Representatives for 13 years entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of his constituents, and the warm friendship of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Although the Nation mourns his passing, he will be long remembered and beloved by his fellow

Americans, to whom he bequeathed so much of everlasting value in the beneficial legislation which he helped to enact.

Paul Schenck was a blithe spirit who always made the darkest days much brighter. He was a great storyteller, and not only edified his colleagues on the floor with his anecdotes, but especially

livened up the Republican cloakroom. Even so, when it came time for serious business, no one was more intent or dedicated to doing a good job than was Paul Schenck. He was a very popular Member of the House.

Mrs. Rhodes and I wish to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Schenck.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, January 27, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Thou wilt show me the path of life: in Thy presence is fulness of joy.—Psalm 16: 11.

Our Heavenly Father, we pray that Thou wilt fill this sacred moment with the reality of Thy presence. Restore our souls, refresh our spirits, and reinvigorate our bodies that we may be made ready for the responsibilities of this day.

Grant unto us sincerity that we may persistently seek the things that endure, refusing those which perish, and that, amid things vanishing and deceptive, we may see the truth steadily, follow the light faithfully, and grow ever richer in that love which is the life of men.

We pray for those nations sitting around the peace table. Lead them into the ways of justice and truth and establish among them that peace which is the fruit of righteousness.

We meet this day with sadness in our hearts as we remember our beloved colleague who walks with us no more. We thank Thee for his life of public service and pray that the comfort of Thy presence may abide in the hearts of all who loved him and worked with him.

In the spirit of love, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 23, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Vice President, pursuant to title 42, United States Code, section 2251, appointed Mr. Cotton as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in lieu of Mr. Hickenlooper, retired from the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to title 20, United States Code, section 43, appointed Mr. Fulbright a member, on the part of the Senate, of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

BANKERS' TAKEOVER OF TREASURY—A NATIONAL DISGRACE

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's decision to give the commercial banking industry full run of the Treasury Department is a national disgrace.

To date, the new President has named the three top policy men at the Department—the Secretary and the two Under Secretaries. Each came directly from the commercial banking industry—an industry which is affected day to day by the decisions made in the Treasury Department.

Here are the three:

Secretary of the Treasury—David Kennedy, chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago, and a man who has been a leading executive in the banking industry for decades.

Under Secretary of the Treasury—Charles E. Walker, for 8 years the leading spokesman and the chief lobbyist for the American Bankers Association.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs—Paul A. Volcker, vice president of the Chase Manhattan National Bank of New York, the Nation's second largest commercial bank.

Not since the days of President Hoover and his infamous Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, has Washington been flooded with so many bankers in official policymaking positions. I am sure that someday this Congress and the American people will learn why President Nixon felt so compelled to reward the banks and their lobbyists.

Surely, the new President realizes that the policies and the day-to-day decisions of the Treasury Department vitally affect the welfare of the entire Nation and of each of our 200 million citizens. It is not intended to be a play toy of the banking industry.

Mr. Speaker, the installation of these three bankers in top policy jobs at the Treasury Department represents a clear conflict with the public interest functions of the Department. This is true regardless of whether these men have disposed of their bank stock and severed other direct connections with the industry.

It remains a fact that these men come from years of experience in the banking industry and that they bring with them all the prejudices and the attitudes of this industry. It is impossible for them to divorce themselves from the friends and contacts and, most importantly, the philosophy gained from their leading roles with commercial banks.

In Sunday's Washington Post, Hobart Rowen discussed the problems of conflict of interest regarding another Nixon appointee, David Packard, who was appointed Deputy Secretary of Defense after a long career in defense-oriented industries. Here is what Mr. Rowen had to say:

The public shouldn't have to trust to luck or the extra sensibilities of a man in high office. The matter of principle, it seems to

me, remains clear: whatever his talents, Mr. Packard shouldn't have been taken out of the defense industry and placed in a position where he has to make judgments on expansion of the defense establishment.

Of course, Mr. Rowen is right and what he has to say about Mr. Packard applies, with much greater impact, on the appointments of David Kennedy, Charles Walker, and Paul Volcker to the Treasury.

Like Mr. Packard in the Defense Department, these three bankers will now be in a position to influence the policies which so vitally affect their former employers. Nearly every function of the Treasury Department affects commercial banks, their profits and their scope of operation.

The Treasury, of course, handles the Federal Government's debt management and sells massive sums of Government securities to commercial banks. The Treasury is the source of Federal tax policy, an item which has consumed a major part of the banking lobby's time and effort in recent years. The commercial banks also are the depository for so-called tax-and-loan accounts maintained by the Treasury Department. And the Treasury Department originates policies which affect the international activities of U.S. banks, something that is of vital importance to the big banks. Over all, the Secretary of Treasury is in a position to influence economic and monetary policy which bears directly on the operations of the commercial banks.

The list of areas where the Treasury Department has a close relationship with banking and monetary policy could fill pages. The dangers of having the banking industry run the Treasury Department are obvious.

Mr. Speaker, the function of exploring the qualifications of these men, of course, falls to the Senate in the confirmation process. This is the Senate's prerogative, but, I deeply regret that my colleagues in that body did not more fully explore this question.

This is particularly true in the case of Charles E. Walker, who has made no secret of his activities as the chief spokesman and the No. 1 lobbyist for the American Bankers Association. Yet, the Senate set what one national publication described as a "speed record" in approving his nomination as the Under Secretary.

Dr. Walker will now be in a position to implement the very policies for which he has lobbied the Treasury Department and the Congress for so many years. As my colleagues know, Dr. Walker and his lobbyists have been to Capitol Hill often, seeking special tax favors for the big