

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ELECTION REFORM

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 31, 1969

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, on January 23, 1969, I proposed a constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and provide for the allocation of electoral votes by congressional district.

An editorial published in the Harrisburg Patriot of January 24, 1969, further exemplifies the need for this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

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

ELECTION REFORM: SCOTT'S PROPOSAL MAKES SENSE

The bolting last month by Dr. Lloyd W. Bailey, the North Carolina maverick who voted for George C. Wallace in the Electoral College even though the Republicans carried his state, reinforced the popular notion that the nation's 18th-Century election system requires some careful tinkering to accommodate it to 20th-Century demands.

This does not necessarily mean the entire system should be consigned to the scrap heap. What is needed is cautious reform, not revolution.

The "district plan"—proposed in a constitutional amendment by Sen. Hugh Scott yesterday as a Senate judiciary subcommittee opened hearings on election reform—would seem to fill the bill. It promises to preserve the best in the Electoral College system while avoiding the pitfalls of a direct popular vote.

Under the Scott approach, which would continue the Electoral College in the federal tradition, each state would continue to have a number of electoral votes equal to its representation in Congress. A candidate would win one vote for every congressional district he carried, plus two for every state he carried. Each vote would tally in the national count.

The plan would thereby help to underwrite the two-party system by encouraging political efforts in all districts and states, especially perhaps in those areas where minority parties now tend to have a defeatist attitude. Republicans in Mississippi are a case in point; it is conceivable they could muster enough popular votes in some districts to earn an Electoral College vote under the Scott proposal.

Thus the plan would also overcome the unfairness of the present scheme of winner-take-all. And since it would block delegates to the Electoral College from defecting as Bailey did, it would assure the "little man" of a more direct voice.

The chief drawback to the proposal is that if no candidate were to receive a clear majority, the House and Senate in joint session would choose a President from the top three tickets.

But even so, unlike a direct popular vote, it would safeguard the fundamental American concept of a federal republic whereby the people are "citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

This concept is too intimately associated with the American idea of states' rights and citizens' rights to be abandoned in a stampede brought on by the Bailey defection or the recent fear that Congress might have had to break a presidential vote deadlock because of Wallace's candidacy.

MOTTO OF "FATS" EVERETT WAS WORK

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill King, staff writer for the Daily Messenger, Union City, Tenn., has written a most memorable tribute to our late colleague, Congressman "Fats" Everett. As you all know, "Fats" served on my Committee of Veterans' Affairs and he was a real worker. It is only fitting that the press has recognized this great attribute of "Fats."

The article referred to follows:

His Motto Was "WORK"

(By Bill King)

There were many thousands of friends he called by name—there were countless other thousands who called him "Fats" and who considered him their friend.

Perhaps this is the best way to remember that unusual and gifted man whose love for people turned him into one of the finest and most dedicated civil servants that Tennessee—and perhaps the country—has ever known.

Robert Ashton "Fats" Everett was a man of simple yet great heritage. He sprang from the fertile soil of Obion County, a soil he carried proudly on his massive shoes the rest of his life.

His booming and infectious laugh, the voice that could be heard for blocks and his native and homey wit enhanced the "country boy" role he enjoyed and never sought to abandon.

But beneath the sometimes brash exterior was an astute and canny politician. A man who got things done, red tape was no match for the scissors he wielded when he sought the core and the cure of a problem.

The secret of his success was simple and direct—just like the man.

"Let's just go to the head of the stream," he was fond of saying when confronted by a problem involving one of his constituents. This meant going directly to the man, no matter who he was, who would most likely be able to solve the problem. And he knew personally hundreds of such persons.

Those who worked with him soon learned he was no prey for the "city slickers" despite his country boy exterior.

Mr. Everett, if he was anything, was a realist, an earthy but lovable man who saw things like they were. It was this quality that enabled him to accomplish so much during his relatively short life.

He grew up in a county which suffered annually from the ravages of floods and he, like other Obion Countians, heard the oft-repeated promises that something would be done. But it wasn't until he reached the halls of Congress that the red tape surrounding the flood control work was snipped away and the project undertaken.

Because of his membership on the House Public Works Committee he was able to make sure his people in the Eighth Congressional District were not left out when it came to projects for their benefit.

In addition to his flood control projects and the vital role he played in making the Reelfoot-Indian Creek Watershed District project a reality, Mr. Everett helped industries in his district obtain federal contracts, used his influence to help the University of Tennessee at Martin to become a four-year

institution, aided farmers in obtaining permission for them to hay and graze restricted land during periods of drought, and obtained federal appropriations for hospitals, nursing homes and libraries throughout the district.

Because he was instrumental in getting the federal government to transfer ownership of the airport to Obion County, its name—Everett-Stewart Airport—has become a monument to his labors. And in Dyer County, a lake created by a drainage project he promoted is called Everett Lake.

These will help to perpetuate the memory of Congressman Everett but the individual things he did for individual persons make it certain he will never be forgotten as long as these people live.

He was never too busy to talk to anyone and it didn't matter if his visitor was dressed in overalls or a business suit. A letter to him often was answered in less than a week. It was a rare occurrence when he couldn't be reached by telephone.

"I will always be as near to you as your telephone or mailbox," he said thousands of times while addressing civic or service clubs and other special groups in the Eighth District. And he meant every word.

Asked by a reporter a few years ago how he managed to handle so many different problems for so many different people, he laughed and said: "If a man don't want to work, he hadn't ought to hire out."

Working for his people was his philosophy in life. Truly, we shall not see his like again.

THE MILITANT VISION

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 31, 1969

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, Mr. Francis Merchant, of Demorest, Ga., has forwarded to me an article by Mr. M. A. Larkee entitled "The Militant Vision."

Although written in satire, many of the very good points made by Mr. Larkee are more truth than fiction. There is no need to comment further on this article, which speaks eloquently by itself.

I wish to bring the article to the attention of Senators and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

THE MILITANT VISION

(By M. A. Larkee)

The militant spirit abroad in the land is transforming society under our very eyes. The full implications are as yet not clear, but already it has done much. Our educational system is in turmoil, and our cities are torn by dissension and demonstrations. All this is but a foretaste, however, of what is to come. The drift of the times will produce even more radical changes than any we have seen—and it behooves us to be prepared for coming upheavals.

The fundamental principle of the new radicalism is that all rules, laws, and regulations are man-made, and hence, ought to be challenged. Society has been created by men, and therefore it is right and proper for those who find its demands oppressive to change its very structure. This principle may be called the inversion of values.

For example, we have long held that students go to school to be taught by teachers. Inverting this relationship, we arrive at the conclusion that teachers should go to school to be taught by students. The consequences may, of course, be unorthodox, but that is surely to be expected.

Again, the police have traditionally been considered the guardians of law and order. The result of their endeavors has been a static society in which human beings are restricted and inhibited. The militant rebels against the drabness and oppression of such a society. He prefers a more creative atmosphere of disorder, riot, and excitement. Naturally, he resents the fact that policemen wish to impose laws upon him that prescribe forms of behavior unbecoming to him. Hence, he would like to be free of the law's heavy and restrictive hand. All action, he holds, should be the result of free choice, not of coercive prescriptions. If the militants have their way, the police of the future, far from enforcing repressive laws, will become the promoters of disorder and encourage the average citizen to express his pent-up emotions and dislikes. In this way a freer, richer society, unfettered by present stereotyped and repressed urges, will come into being.

In the past, those who govern made laws, and those who are governed obeyed them. This simple relationship has been impugned. Why should those who are governed—a majority, to be sure—make the laws, and those selected to govern merely enforce them? Were this principle generally accepted, the Supreme Court might have no function to fulfill. The people would interpret the law, not nine elderly gentlemen who have little sympathy for the innovative tendencies of youth.

The militants have taken seriously the belief that all men are created equal. From this basic assumption it follows logically that no one is inferior and no one is superior. In other generations this conclusion was not drawn. Today, however, the militants tell us that the assumed superiority of any particular group is a myth. The ignorant need no longer bend the knee to those who have knowledge, and the dishonest no longer feel guilty before those who obey moral prescriptions. The worst criminal in prison is the equal of the president of the country, and were the mores different their roles might be reversed. Criminals, felons, homicides, and sadists will take new heart from this modern view of the world and will understand that there is a respectable place for them in our society. They are no longer the alienated and excluded. Pornographers—formerly condemned as moral pervers—were now coming into their own. Even the Supreme Court is acknowledging their right to thrive and grow rich.

The new militants are altering our attitudes to words that have become stereotyped. For example, *violence* has been a middle-class, bourgeois expression with unpleasant connotations. Recently the significance of this term has been more carefully studied. The newly liberated individual asks himself, What's so wrong about violence? Wasn't the American Revolution an example of direct action? Does not the government rule by force? Are not labor unions effective only to the degree that they can impose their will on employers? Nature herself expresses violence in tornadoes and thunderstorms. Why, then, should we have such an abhorrence for the coercive method? Violence has created our society, violence sustains it, and violence produces new values for the future. Those who destroy our cities and engage in unlawful action are, by this reasoning, our benefactors, that is, the forgers of new attitudes and a new vision of life.

There are some persons, it is true, who may feel that the destruction of our society and the harm done to a few individuals are too great a price to pay for developing a truly free and truly inclusive society. To such persons, who haven't caught up with the twentieth century, the militants reply that every great revolution required sacrifices. How can we expect to bring the new order into being if we are timorous and anxious? In a time of ferment, we must expect a few contretemps every now and then.

Even ministers are beginning to see the light. Not so long ago they were talking about man's relation to God and the need to cleanse the soul from sin. Now, however, they declare that true Christianity involves participation in social and political violence, in the disruption of society, in direct action to produce creative anarchy. It is most refreshing that these men of the cloth have been so quickly converted to a view that their predecessors considered wholly unchristian. Of course, the change is not so remarkable when they explain that they have simply shifted their emphasis from the sinning individual to the sinning society.

It was thought at one time that only persons with good minds and a thirst for knowledge should attend college. This theory was upheld by trustees and administrators, but it is now considered old-fashioned and obsolete. Colleges are not for the special few, but for the sociable many. A diploma should be regarded as a status symbol, not a mark of intellectual achievement. Admission requirements are wholly irrelevant. The issue should not be whether colleges are willing to accept prospective students, but whether those who apply for admission are willing to endure what the college offers.

Of course, many of the subjects taught at college have little life value and ought to be stricken from the curriculum. Higher education should teach students about life, not about such abstract subjects as mathematics, grammar, anthropology, history, and language. Teachers should be chosen by students and the chief criterion should be the instructor's willingness to re-shape society along the lines that the pupils recommend. There is no real reason why the teacher should have a degree or why he should have been exposed to deadening academic discipline. If criminals and pickpockets know more about life, why should they not be given the opportunity to share their knowledge with students?

How invigorating it is to live in a time when the world is exchanging old lamps for new. It is our good fortune to witness the substitution of creative violence for passive obedience, the inversion of values at our universities so that teachers and administrators are becoming pupils of those they formerly taught, and the development of new rights that make it possible for the most case-hardened criminal to live at ease with his conscience in a society that honors rather than rejects him. It is a time when youth, with its idealistic candor and refreshing ignorance, moves into the center of the stage, brushing aside old and archaic customs, and blows the trumpet of a new day.

What the future will bring, no one knows. The brave hope of the hour is that anarchy and disruption will succeed where order and reason have failed, and that those who are fundamentally ignorant may achieve what the wise and experienced could not.

In this atmosphere of confusion bordering on chaos, let us always remember that the worse the social strife becomes, the closer we are to the brotherhood of uninhibited free men. Therein lies hope. Let no one count the cost when the dawn of a new age appears on the far horizon.

WILLIAM AVERELL HARRIMAN

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, few of us were surprised when President Johnson asked W. Averell Harriman to represent our country in the delicate peace negotiations to be undertaken in Paris. It is the kind of critical assignment he has been asked to assume time and again by Presidents of the last three decades, for no American is so highly respected by heads of state and the diplomats of the world than W. Averell Harriman.

That trust and respect which he enjoys throughout the world is only a limited reflection of our own pride and affection. It is as though we could all take some credit for his being what he is—the best public servant this country has produced in our time. Although he has had a variety of titles, from Governor of New York to Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Europe, the title has not always indicated the importance of his mission. Indeed, it is very likely that much of his highest service to his country was done without benefit of title. In the dark days immediately following Pearl Harbor, it was plain Mr. Harriman who met repeatedly with Prime Minister Churchill and his aides. There were two men with whom President Roosevelt shared an extraordinary rapport and confidence during that difficult period and one of them was Averell Harriman. He made repeated trips for the President, sometimes in response to a terse cable from Winston Churchill, "Send Harriman."

Averell Harriman's service to his country in its foreign relations has been so outstanding that we tend to forget that he entered government to fight depression and poverty in the 1930's, leaving a substantial career in private business. Never wedded to old dogma, he became a Democrat and worked in various capacities for New Deal programs that are now part of our social and economic life. He served in President Truman's Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce. Thereafter his gifts for international diplomacy were always in competition with his keenness for national and local politics.

After the Marshall plan days and the setting up of NATO, he ran and was elected Governor of New York. Although he competed for the highest elective office in our country, that defeat was quickly shaken off and he made himself available for any job where he was needed. In his own words, "I started as a private with Roosevelt and worked to the top. And then I had to start as a private all over again with Truman and work to the top. This is what I intend to do again," and this is what he did do. Although he had been a member of the Cabinet and a Governor of our largest State, he did not hesitate to accept the

job he was offered by President Kennedy that some thought too lowly, in the Department of State. But he soon became indispensable to President Kennedy and was named Ambassador at Large so that he could go where needed—whether it was Geneva to head the negotiations on a cease-fire in Laos, or Moscow to get the test ban treaty.

Although Ave Harriman has already lived at least a half-dozen careers, it is a relief to all of us that he will be here where he can be called, as he has been called so many times before when his country needed him. He has our highest gratitude and thanks.

ROCKET PLANE PIONEER PUSHING STOL IDEA

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, January 31, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, speaking here yesterday, I called attention to the favorable report on short take-off and landing aircraft experiments conducted by Eastern Airlines and McDonnell-Douglas. The report to which I referred was made by A. Scott Crossfield, a vice president of Eastern Airlines, in addressing the Aero Club of Washington at a Tuesday luncheon meeting.

I noted with gratification that the Washington Post report on Mr. Crossfield's discussion of the STOL trials quoted the Eastern vice president for flight research and development as having termed those trials an unqualified success.

Last night, I read in the Washington Evening Star the article written by the Star's aviation editor, Charles Yarbrough, and I noted that Charley had emphasized some significant points which are worthy of special attention as we study this vital subject of aviation, airport/airways development to overcome air traffic and airport congestion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Yarbrough's article be printed in the RECORD.

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

ROCKET PLANE PIONEER PUSHING STOL IDEA
(By Charles Yarbrough)

A test pilot-engineer who literally rocketed to speed records, has proposed a tantalizingly lower and slower solution to airline congestion in what he terms "that combat zone known as the Northeast corridor."

A. Scott Crossfield, a pioneer of the spectacular X15 rocket plane, yesterday told an Aero Club audience of the vast potential of the airline-type STOL (short-takeoff-and-landing) airplane which could double the capacity of National Airport.

Crossfield, now division vice president of flight research and development for Eastern Airlines, summarized the test program on a STOL-type aircraft which the airline and McDonnell Douglas operated out of National late last summer.

The aircraft, a modified version of the French Breguet, also plied Eastern's routes in the busy Northeast corridor using New York's LaGuardia and Boston's Logan airports.

ENCOURAGEMENT CITED

He acknowledged the "great encouragement" the program received from the Federal Aviation Administration and, by inference, admitted that the ultimate STOL aircraft which would truly answer the congestion and delay problems is a long way off.

But considering the time envisioned for complete modernization of the airways and airports system, the STOL concept he so hopefully described from the test experience might arrive first.

Quick "endorsement" of the proposal by the Aero Club was seen in presentation of the club award to Eastern President Floyd D. Hall.

Crossfield, in lauding the capability of the STOL operation, pointed out that it "uses unused concrete on the airports and unused space in the air." Its rapid climb-out and quick descent reduces noise and would eliminate some of today's noise-abatement turns, which he described as the "most dangerous maneuver."

Loaded with its own electronic navigation gear, the STOL needs a minimum of attention from air traffic control; can fly on and off the established airways.

MINIMUM ATTENTION

The late summer tests with the McDonnell Douglas Model 188 also demonstrated, Crossfield said, an ability to "operate without precision approach radar" and to give air traffic controllers confidence that the STOL "can do what we promised it would do."

The ultimate in STOL aircraft, he said, might be large enough for 200 passengers ("the bigger the better for Eastern," he grinned) and as small as 50 to 60 for smaller airlines.

The United States aircraft industry has no such plane, but Crossfield says a number of proposals have been received since the STOL tests started last year.

American Airlines is preparing a STOL test program, largely in the Midwest, using a similar McDonnell Douglas plane.

Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Clifton von Kann, vice president of the Air Transport Association, was elected president of the Aero Club and Edward Lightfoot, vice president of Lockheed, named club vice president at the Hotel Washington luncheon.

THE LATE HONORABLE JESSE P. WOLCOTT

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 29, 1969

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, for a third of my 19 years as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee it was my high privilege to serve under the able leadership of the late Jesse P. Wolcott. As ranking minority member, then as chairman, and again as ranking minority member he enjoyed the love, trust, and respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle not alone in committee but also on the floor of the House.

Although short and rotund in stature, the "Little General" was a commanding leader. His warm personality eased tensions in acrimonious floor debate and his incisive analysis of complex problems pointed the way for the House to achieve sound legislative accomplishments. He was a master of the art of constructive compromise.

Jesse Wolcott was a foe of the blight

of bureaucracy. He was a vigorous champion of the constructive force of our private enterprise system. He had the courage to insist that it be given the opportunity to work. He believed in the abundant life for our citizens. All of us are beneficiaries of the wisdom and work of this great American.

After his voluntary retirement at the end of the 84th Congress, Jesse Wolcott served with distinction as a member of the Board and Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In this hour of bereavement, his lovely wife, Grace, their children and grandchildren can take comfort in the rich heritage left by their departed loved one. Our sympathy is extended to all.

"FATS" EVERETT GRIEVED BY MANY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the press of Union City, Tenn., rendered a great service to the people of that State in reporting to them the greatness and character of our late colleague, "Fats" Everett. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article carried by the Daily Messenger of Union City in which appear the comments of many of "Fats" closest friends made about this truly wonderful man:

NATION GRIEVES OVER EVERETT

The death of Rep. Robert A. Everett Sunday has drawn many expressions of sadness, ranging from the poor of Obion County to the President of the United States.

One local official burst into tears while talking to a Messenger reporter about Mr. Everett.

Obion County Judge Dan McKinnis expressed the sentiments of Obion Countians when he said, "Our people are heartbroken, our state is stunned and from the sidewalks of the nation a great voice has been hushed—our voice."

Similar comments were heard today from State Senator Milton Hamilton Jr., Mayor Charles "Red" Adams, former Mayor James L. Ripley and Circuit Court Judge Phil Harris.

Judge McKinnis went on to say: "From the ranks of the common people, the Eighth District has suffered its greatest loss."

"The only man I ever knew who could 'walk with kings nor lose the common touch' is gone."

"From the depths of our sympathy and depression, we pause in respect and tribute to one of our own."

"Our greatest honor to him would be to resolve to serve every man, every woman and every child faithfully, honestly, and diligently as he has done."

"His great mind could open the gates to the lowly as well as the nation's great."

"But nature has ordained that we must suffer and submit."

"In our sadness, let us carry on as he would have us do."

Of Mr. Everett, a man who at the age of 23 was elected Obion County Circuit Court Clerk, the youngest man in the nation to hold such a position, Senator Hamilton had this to say:

"Fats was truly a representative of the people. He knew and loved people from all

walks of life, from the coon hunter to the banker, from the farmer to the businessman and from the poor to the very wealthy.

"Anyone who wrote him always received an answer. He had an approach to problems which can best be illustrated by quoting him. He often said, 'If you want to get things done, go to the head of the stream.' His heart was as big as he was big.

"In his years in congress he accomplished the drainage of the Obion River, a project that was much talked about but very little done about until he came along. Through his efforts on both the state and national levels, the Reelfoot-Indian Creek Watershed was formed and now is becoming reality.

"The greatest tribute I could pay Fats is to change a song title and say 'Fats Everett was a big, big man'.

"Fats will be missed by the Eighth Congressional District. We in Obion County will miss him more than most because we knew him better and we loved him more. May he rest in peace for a job well done."

A close friend of the congressman, Mayor Adams said:

"All of his friends suffered with him during his several weeks of illness but I don't think the shock Sunday morning could have been greater. Personally, I didn't have a dearer friend and I don't suppose I ever will. He couldn't have been closer to me had he been my own brother.

"He was the most dedicated man I ever met. And he did more personally for individuals in Union City, Obion County and the Eighth District than any other man has ever done or probably ever will do.

"He was important to everybody. He was a friend to everybody. As sick as he was, he was still interested in helping people. He sat in that office and worked when we knew he had no business working.

"Grief has always been difficult for me to express. At a time like this, the right words just won't come."

Former Mayor James L. Rippey recalled some of the many projects upon which Rep. Everett had lent his help.

"The State of Tennessee, the Eighth Congressional District, Obion County and Union City have suffered the loss of a dynamic congressman.

"Despite his size, I knew few such untiring workers as 'Fats' Everett. He was ready at any hour of the day or night to help anyone who called on him for assistance.

"As former mayor of Union City, I am thankful for his assistance to our city in securing federal aid for expansion of our water and sewer systems and on a number of other programs.

"The Houser Creek, Grove Creek, and Reelfoot-Indian Creek watersheds, plus his drainage work on the Obion River, will affect the lives of many people for years to come.

"Although we cannot forget the material benefits, his booming voice, welcoming smile, friendly greetings and love of life also will be missed by all of us. Our thanks and prayers go out to the mother of a tireless worker."

And Circuit Court Judge Phil Harris of Greenfield said:

"Fats was a representative who has meant more to the individuals of this district than any other congressman I have ever known. He was able to be a representative of his district and, at the same time, he was close to his people.

"Whether you were rich or whether you were poor you still had equal access to him and he took each person's problem to heart."

"I think this was an attribute few people possess and this was what made him a great congressman and a true representative of the people.

The President's message to Mrs. Lelia Ash-ton Everett, expressed President and Mrs. Nixon's sadness and pointed out that the Congressman's "public contribution came in many ways, in both county and state govern-

ment, the military service and—most recently—in the Congress of the United States.

"He will be missed by all who knew him."

Tennessee political leaders referred to Everett, a 6-foot-4 and 300-pound "giant," as a "provider of good humor" an able representative, and a "wheelhorse" for the Democratic Party.

Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., said: "The nation has lost a patriot, Tennessee has lost a dedicated and distinguished son, and the Democratic Party has lost a wheelhorse."

"One of the most colorful political leaders, he was warm, jovial, earthy, beloved by the people. His personality was a strange mixture: he mixed humor and reality, humility and energy, the common touch and a doggedness to achieve."

"These characteristics made of him an effective representative of the people."

Gov. Buford Ellington, a close personal friend of the congressman, said he cherished Everett's friendship and "respected him as a man who had spent a lifetime doing something for others . . . he was a man of great intelligence and possessed a great understanding of people."

Expressions of sympathy also came from Tennessee Reps. Joe L. Evans, James Guillen, Ray Blanton, William Brock, William R. Anderson and Dan Kuykendall and from Sen. Howard Baker.

Rep. Kuykendall of Memphis, a Republican, said:

Congressman Everett's greatness as a person and as a public servant has been best demonstrated to me by the way he helped me, a freshman congressman from the opposite party, with problems far beyond all formal courtesy. I shall miss him as a true friend, as our community will miss him."

AUSTIN'S REAGAN RAIDERS MAKE IT TWO IN A ROW

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, about this time last year I called to the attention of my colleagues in the House the fact that Austin, Tex., Reagan High School had won the 1967 Texas AAAA State Football Championship.

Now I have the pride and pleasure to announce again that the Raiders performed the same feat for 1968. Topping off a tough season by an encounter with the Odessa Permian High School team, the Raiders again seized the championship title for the 4-A division—the top high school sports category in the State. This is only the fourth time in the sports history of our State that a high school has won State championships, back to back, in consecutive years.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have to tell you how proud we are of the Raiders. Their kind of success reflects hours of hard work and training as well as the spirit of teamwork so essential in this sport.

At a time when so many of our youths are engaging in some form of riots or disturbance, when a few of the hippies get the headlines, and when even educational processes are interrupted because of the improper antics of a few misguided youths, it is heartwarming to see the young men of Reagan High School band themselves together in such a splendid unit and win the State championship.

These young men have almost done

the impossible. Last year few gave them much of a chance when the season started, and few gave them much of a chance when the State championship game was played. But they came through to win that victory which showed they wanted to win that much.

Again this season not too many thought they would go all the way to the State championship a second time. But the boys did, and that was what mattered. This proves they are made of the stuff that champions are made of and I am proud to know that they live in the 10th District of Texas—Austin—where we have splendid educational and recreational opportunities, and where young men are taught to become young leaders. And, when this happens, you know that each boy comes from a good home where parents love them and encourage them to do their best.

I believe that their coach, Travis Raven, deserves a special word of credit for maintaining the high standards he has demanded in the past. Also, each member of the squad is due our admiration for reflecting so well the spirit and enthusiasm of our American youth.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I include a full roster of the team.

ROSTER OF JOHN H. REAGAN HIGH SCHOOL RAIDERS

Billy Schott, Emory Bellard, Robert Miller, Chuck Lipcomb, Steve Phillips, Howard Shaw, Pete Huffman, Alan Moore, Jackie Linnam, Steve Grant, Jerry Johnson, Donald Ealey, Lester Ealey, Gene Sanders, James Hendricks, Morris Hoover, Mickey Vann, Bobby Bacon, Preston Matthews, Hap Feurbacher, Stan McElrath, Tom Kelly, Tobin Haynes.

Tommy Moorman, Curt Swenson, Jerry Carpenter, Cary Kipp, Donald Nichols, Doyle Bridgefarmer, Troy Schulz, Jimmy Williams, Bill Bluntzer, Tim Harkins, Bobby Reynolds, Rusty Campbell, Larry Arrants, Mike Bayer, Rickey Smith, Gary Morrison, Stan Manley, James Cawthon, Leven Deputy, Roger Roeglin, Mike Ray.

APOLLO STATUS SUMMARY

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics as well as the Subcommittee on Manned Space Flight, it is a pleasure to call to the attention of Congress and the American people the most recent status report of the Apollo program to place an American astronaut on the moon this year. We in Congress have applauded the flight of Apollo 8, marking the first time that man has escaped the gravitational pull of the earth and the first time man has orbited the moon. With the rest of mankind, we watch anxiously as the preparations proceed for the flight of Apollo 9, scheduled for launch on the 28th of February.

The status report follows:

APOLLO STATUS SUMMARY

The Apollo 9 flight readiness test was successfully completed last week with the prime and back-up crews participating in the mission simulations. On Saturday, a success-

ful manned test of the launch Complex 39A slide wire was completed. The slide wire is an emergency egress system to evacuate up to nine men from the spacecraft level of the mobile launcher to the outskirts of the launch pad. Astronaut Stuart Roosa of the Apollo 9 support crew, Arthur Forcher of Kennedy Space Center Design Engineering, and Charles Billings, a Kennedy Space Center Safety Officer rode the 2,200-foot-long wire in the test.

Leak checks are now being conducted on the ground support equipment for loading hypergolic fuels aboard the Apollo 9 space vehicle. Hypergolic fueling is scheduled to get underway late this week.

Guidance and control checks are underway on the Apollo 10 launch vehicle assembled on its mobile launcher in the Vehicle Assembly Building. The Apollo 10 spacecraft is in the Manned Spacecraft Operations Building undergoing final tests and preparations before being mated with the launch vehicle in early February. The service module SPS engine nozzle was installed and leak checks were conducted this week. The high gain antenna has been installed and is being checked out. The command/service module will be mated to the lunar module adapter later this week.

Apollo 11 command/service module arrived at Kennedy Space Center last week where it underwent receiving inspection prior to being placed in the altitude chamber. The lunar module leak and functional checks are expected to be completed later this week.

The launch vehicle third stage is in the Vehicle Assembly Building low bay undergoing checkout. The second stage is scheduled to arrive at Kennedy Space Center the end of this week and the booster is due in mid-February.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, among the various proposals for reforming the electoral college is the congressional district plan. Mr. H. L. Hunt, of Dallas, Tex., who has been active in many civic causes and helpful in the continuing quest for sound government, has stated his view of 123 reasons why the congressional district plan is the best.

These reasons were presented in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments in August 1967. Because of continuing interest in this important subject, I believe they ought now to be included in the RECORD for general review:

SOME REASONS WHY THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PLAN IS THE BEST

(By H. L. Hunt)

We who favor a Congressional District Plan introduced as SJR 89 and HJR 584 say and give the following reasons why the district plan is best.

1. The Direct Vote could prevent the election of a minority vote President only by employing run-off elections. A run-off nationwide election is not practical.

2. The reduction in the excessive power of the big city machines by the direct vote would be no more than 20% and the Congressional District Plan would reduce the excessive voting power of big city machines 80% or four times as much.

3. During the past 97 years Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 with 39.7% of the popular vote; Grover Cleveland with a minority of the popular vote in both his terms;

and Woodrow Wilson in 1912 with 41.85% and in 1916 with 49.26% of the popular vote.

With these two lonesome arguments for the direct vote plan thoroughly disproven we may proceed to give the reasons why the direct vote plan is wrong and why the Congressional District Plan is right:

4. The infant nation that fashioned the political miracle of Constitutional Government at Philadelphia in 1787 has become the 20th century colossus of the world. The constitutional fabric woven by those patriots through eloquence, persuasion, a strong sense of justice, logic, and love of liberty has held firm through the ages.

5. The reform in an orderly manner of our historic Electoral College system would win a great testimonial from free world and from Communist nations abroad to the workability of government to meet problems within the framework of our Republic, which has built the greatest nation in history.

6. There is nothing sacred about direct voting. Whether or not there is, dictators simultaneously claim to have been "elected" through the direct vote.

7. The direct vote cannot impress the enslaved subjects in dictatorships that Republic USA affords the participation of the governed. Their masters have pretended to give them a direct voting privilege which they found to be only a delusion and a snare, although a direct vote.

8. With the direct vote the prestige of Republic USA would be further decimated. It would be considered little if any better than the "direct vote" their dictators enforce on them with an ultimatum of "vote or else," the penalty being "get out of the party" and sometimes worse.

9. James Madison said that the district system of choosing electors was "mostly, if not exclusively, in view when the Constitution was framed and adopted." The electoral system was foremost in the minds of the delegates.

10. On July 26, 1787, George Mason of Virginia told the Convention that at least 7 proposals had been considered for the selection of a President. It had been open to full debate and study for nearly two months.

11. He said it was proposed that the Chief Executive should be elected by popular vote and this proposal for the "direct vote" had always failed.

12. The direct vote was most criticized. Mason said of it, "It has been proposed that the election should be made by the people themselves; that is, that an act which ought to be performed by those who know most of eminent characters and qualifications should be performed by those who know least." The popularizing of universal suffrage should not replace wisdom.

13. Later on August 24, a motion in the Convention that the President be elected by direct vote was rejected, seven states to three.

14. The Congressional District Plan instead of a direct vote would cause presidential electors to be chosen by people who know them best and they would be citizens of stature instead of nonentities.

15. Under the Congressional District Plan the qualifications and attributes of the nominees for the two electors representing the State and the elector from the District would be well known to the electorate of their State or District.

16. The prominence and reputation of electors would add to the prestige of the candidates for whom they are pledged to vote and all other candidates and officials of their political party.

17. Nominees to the Electoral College would be expected to campaign for the candidate for whom they are pledged to vote and in the event of his election to become Presidential advisors, Cabinet Members, Ambassadors and occupy other positions vital to the nation's interest.

18. Nominees for Presidential electors would campaign for other candidates of their

party, its pledges and principles and popularize the party's officials already serving in office, making their party greater and more responsible and responsive.

19. On September 8, 1787, Alexander Hamilton declared, "Let the election of the President be confined to electors." Hamilton had been leading the fight for a highly centralized government.

20. The electoral method of selecting a President was decided upon after long weeks of debate, deliberation and thorough consideration.

21. At the end of many weeks of study and debate at the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin was asked by interested parties outside the convention, "What do we have?" His reply was, "A Republic if you can keep it." Congress, in the adoption of an amendment, should feel a responsibility to the memory of Benjamin Franklin.

22. The present system which needs reforming makes of the electors straw men, and the direct vote would dispense completely with electors destroying their tremendous potential as public servants.

23. Former nominees could constitute an unofficial committee influential in rendering services such as the Hoover Commission performed.

24. A committee of former nominees for presidential elector (FNPEC) would have a wide range of activities open to it, giving significance to everything they did.

25. Members of such a committee could grant press interviews on subjects of public interest, write articles, appear on public affairs programs on network television, and make reports to the President that would be more objective and helpful than those he receives from his advisors.

26. The committee could name a spokesman for its membership in such fields as foreign affairs, agriculture, defense and other vital areas.

27. Even the Supreme Court might be less supreme when wrong, such as in event of a series of decisions favorable to communists and other subversives which such committee may find not in the public interest or unfavorable to continued survival of the Republic.

28. A committee of Former Nominees for Presidential Elector would be a great force for good and a source of strength for the country's future.

29. Early in the Convention it was apparent that the least populous states were fearful of the power that might be wielded by the more populous states. This fear was a factor in the rejection of the direct vote as a manner of electing the President of the United States. Their fears were well-founded. Of the first six Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia and two from Mass.

30. If Members of Congress and State Legislatures abolish the Electoral College with the direct vote plan as a result of a catch phrase or a whim, they will show little veneration for the Founders of Freedom, who after many weeks of deliberation, debate and balloting wrote a Constitution which nurtured Republic USA, the greatest nation ever on earth.

31. The contest between Alexander Hamilton who advocated a strong central government and Thomas Jefferson who gave birth to our Republic.

32. The need of the Immortals for the smaller of the States in founding our Republic was imperative. The States with less population were granted a bonus of Electoral College votes with an elector for each of the two U.S. Senators and one elector for each of their Representatives in the House. The direct vote plan would destroy this bonus system which has been wisely followed for them and for new states when admitted.

33. The generous assignment of presidential electors to the scantily populated states was to compensate for the failure in their being given Cabinet posts, Supreme Court Justices and other high positions in government.

34. Many of the best informed people in the nation today who deplore the present electoral college system say that a direct vote would be far worse than the present system by advancing the centralization of our government.

35. It would cause the Federal Government to come into the States to conduct each Presidential election.

36. The direct vote would nullify the present system of absentee voting formulated for the convenience of the citizens of each state.

37. The Federal Government would establish rules for absentee voting if direct vote prevails.

38. In two states suffrage begins at age 18; in one state at age 19; in four states at age 20. The zealous Federal Government would impose age limits for voting to apply to all states.

39. The direct vote necessitating the Federal Government conducting elections will bring highly centralized government into the states to prescribe the required residence in the state for suffrage.

40. The centralized government's necessity to conduct presidential elections within the states under the direct vote plan would be the forerunner of its conducting the elections for U.S. Senators, Governors, Congressmen, State Legislators, County Officials, Mayors and School Directors.

41. It would increase the size and centralization of the big Federal system and add to the power of the big city bosses.

42. The Constitutional Convention at which this miracle was fashioned opened May 14, 1787. A quorum of 7 states was attained on May 25, 1787.

43. On July 19, James Madison of Virginia declared that the substitution of electors for the direct vote in electing a President of the United States seemed likely to encounter fewest objections.

44. Madison continued, "It is a fundamental principle of free government that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers shall be separately exercised; it is equally so that they be independently exercised."

45. James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States and famous for originating the Monroe Doctrine which protected the Western Hemisphere from foreign aggression up to a few years ago, was one of the immortal founders who decided for the Republic of the United States of America to use an Electoral College system and not a direct vote in the election of Presidents. To abandon the Electoral College system instead of reforming it would be to abandon the principles of James Monroe today. Just as the Monroe Doctrine was abandoned in permitting the setting up of the Communist dictator Fidel Castro.

46. The election of a President by direct vote would be tantamount to electing Senators and Representatives on a national basis rather than each State and District electing its own, and probably will eventually result in a nationwide election of Congressmen and Senators without regard for their place of residence.

47. Any delegate voting system is better than direct voting.

48. Members of Congress are delegates and electors for the people. The laws which members of Congress enact are far superior than if the people convened to enact them.

49. The direct vote in abolishing the Electoral College would elect the President without the states participating as individual entities.

50. It would result in a government without "maintaining our nation as a union of states" as requested in President Johnson's message to Congress, January 28, 1965.

51. In the current debate for reform, it should be remembered that the direct vote system of elections is far inferior to delegate voting.

52. None would feel safe in the choice of

the Secretary of Defense or an Army Chief of Staff by direct vote.

53. In spite of the deep disappointment with the present Supreme Court, there has never been a time in the life of our Republic that the people would have tolerated choice of a Supreme Court Justice by the direct vote.

54. Members of the Catholic faith venerate their Pope who is elected by Cardinals serving as electors as effectively as presidential electors serve. The laity would never venerate a Pope who was elected by direct vote of the laity.

55. When the heads of Protestant denominations are selected, it would be impractical to try to elect them by a direct vote of the laity; and few of the members of any denomination would have confidence in a head of their denomination elected by direct vote.

56. Donors of great universities and the students attending them would have little confidence in a Chancellor or University President who was elected by their direct vote.

57. Nominating committees are nearly always employed in the selection of a President of large corporations and associations. These officers are no doubt better officials than if elected by the stockholders through "one man-one vote" suffrage.

58. Vermont, Delaware, and New Hampshire, all of which participated in the ratification of the Constitution, and a fourth state, Rhode Island, were never given an appointment to the Supreme Court bench until Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, was appointed in 1845. This one appointment from these four States was the first and only one to the Supreme Court.

59. In transmitting the Constitution to the President of the Continental Congress, George Washington wrote in a letter of September 17, 1787: "It is obviously impractical in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest." In making this sacrifice, everyone, regardless of where they live, should be treated as fairly as possible.

60. Direct vote would lead to big government. George Washington said, "Government, like fire, is a dangerous servant and a fearful master."

61. More and more, students of government are realizing that the district electoral plan presented to the Constitutional Convention by James Wilson of Pennsylvania on June 2, 1787, is the best method by which the intentions of our forefathers to create a republic form of government in the United States can be realized and perpetuated. Now antiquated, the Electoral College system needs only to be wisely reformed, never abolished.

62. The Congressional District Plan, SJR 86 and HJR 584, for reform of the Electoral College system will help guarantee and perpetuate what our Founding Fathers sought to achieve.

63. The direct vote plan popularized with catch phrases would go a long way toward destroying their creation when they appear to the greatest students of government to have been "guided by Divine Providence." It was appraised by Gladstone a hundred years later as the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

64. Nearly without exception the Founders feared the creation of a democracy, and the adoption of a direct vote now would confirm their fears.

65. To substitute the Electoral College system with the direct vote would be to abandon an important provision the Founding Fathers relied upon to establish our nation as a Republic.

66. The proportional Plan, which does have

merit, unfortunately abolishes the Electoral College system, a vital part of our republic form of government which has nurtured the greatest nation on earth. The abolishment of the Electoral College system should not be toyed with in any way which is not needed in effecting a reform.

67. The Mundt Plan for districts to be formed to elect presidential electors equal to the number of Representatives in the Lower House from a Senate and 2 for each Senator, and the Lodge-Gossett Proportionate Resolution, both with good merit, have differed enough to nullify each other for many years, blocking much needed reform of the Electoral College system. Their supporters may now center on the Congressional District Plan (SJR 86 and HJR 584) for a needed victory.

68. The direct vote does not have sufficient merit for it to win a replacement of the present antiquated Electoral College system, however much it needs reforming.

69. A great storm reduces materially the voter turnout in one or several states. Under direct voting, the weather could become more decisive in a Presidential election.

70. A power failure in one section of the country could likewise alter the outcome of a national election.

71. Under the Congressional District Plan nearly every state with 10 or more electors would give a part of its electoral vote to each of the major party candidates and break the big-population-state monopoly.

72. Members of State Legislatures are delegates elected by the people to make laws for their state. They will be influential in elections for Congressmen and presidential electors.

73. With the District Plan, a Congressman would be influential in the election of a presidential elector from his district.

74. Since the time element now precludes a ratification by the State Legislatures in time for the reform amendment to affect the 1968 presidential elections it has become a truly non-partisan issue, for none can say which of the major political parties might benefit most in 1972 from its enactment.

75. In a recent poll only 10% favored continuation of the Electoral College system in its present form. The time for action is now.

76. The direct popular vote proposals are co-sponsored by Senators from Vermont, North Dakota, Nev., Mont., Maine and Idaho, lessening the voting power of their constituents drastically.

77. Eight of the original 13 states and 28 other states, 41 in all, have never had any of their citizens elected President.

78. The direct vote would result in the people of 35 States losing voting power, and 15 States gaining from both the Present Electoral College system and from the Congressional District Plan if in effect.

79. It would take away much of the voting power from the states whose citizens suffer near disenfranchisement in presidential elections.

80. Judging from the population trend since the 1960 census the population increase in large population states is growing faster than the other states, and a projection to the 1970 census is even more awesome.

81. Highly populated States have predominated in having their citizens become U.S. Presidents. Twenty-two of the 32 Presidents who have been elected to office were from only four States.

82. The direct vote would result in a gain of voting power for California of 18%, for New York and Pennsylvania each a gain of 17%, for Illinois a gain of 16%, for Ohio and Michigan each a gain of 12%.

83. The direct vote plan would reduce the voting power of the people of Alaska down to 23% of their present voting strength; Nevada to 29%; Wyoming to 32%; Vermont to 39%; Delaware to 45%; and Hawaii and North Dakota each to 47%.

84. Under the Electoral College system a combination of many small states where calm thinking prevails could be the deciding factor in a candidate being elected President.

85. Under the direct vote plan small states would lose even this possibility. For example, in 1968 the combined plurality obtained by the Governors of New York and California exceeded the population of 24 of the individual states of the Union.

86. Reforming the Electoral College system of allocating votes protects small states and small groups and minorities.

87. The direct vote would utterly destroy the Electoral College system, an important tenet of the Founders of Freedom to make our government a Republic protecting minorities, and not a democracy, often ruled by the uncertain whims of a majority.

88. The election of electors by popular vote within Congressional Districts would enable every American to have a fair voice in the selection of the President of the United States, regardless of whether he lived in the municipality of a city, a suburb, town or rural area.

89. Under the direct vote plan, the premium for fraud would be greatly increased.

90. In times past Kansas City, Mo. and recently Chicago, Ill. have been noted regarding their questionable tallying of votes which decide the election of officials in those states. Greater harm would come from this practice being extended to the election of President through a direct vote.

91. When suspicions arise concerning the adequacy of poll watchers or the vote count in some states in a close national election, if the election was a direct vote there would be less assurance of its fairness and less chance of a correction of a fraudulent return of a vote than there would be in the election of the two presidential electors from each state.

92. There would be far more assurance of the integrity of an election for a presidential elector in a Congressional District, for the voters would be choosing from among candidates of their own or their neighbor's acquaintance and in many instances whom they know well.

93. With a direct nationwide vote, a question could arise, as sometimes it has in past State elections, regarding any ballot box among thousands in any country in the USA.

94. In some cases the validity of the total election returns have been questioned because of the votes for presidential electors in one or two States. In a direct vote this suspicion could arise as to any or all of the 50 States of the Union.

95. In the past 97 years, two other Presidents were elected with a minority of the popular vote—Benjamin Harrison and John F. Kennedy.

96. President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon Johnson might have been forced into a run-off election under some of the direct vote plans which are proposed.

97. The Congressional District Plan could truly be the application of the "one man-one vote" principle. When these districts become Electoral College Districts as well as Congressional Districts, the necessity for proper proportionment of districts to the total population of the Nation and the best delineation of boundaries of these districts becomes two times more imperative than before.

98. The importance of the Districts for dual purposes would be cumulative, and as dual purpose districts they could become four times more important. Any artifice or misconstruction of these districts such as gerrymandering would no longer be tolerated by an aroused public.

99. The philosophies in dual purpose districts would be more bi-partisan and the residents would take increased pride in their Congressman as well as great pride in the

presidential electors they had nominated and the presidential elector which they elect.

100. An ideal delegate (presidential elector) plan would be for voters in the precinct where they would be voting on elector candidates within their acquaintance, to elect a delegate elector from those in the precinct most familiar with and interested in the Executive Department. The elector from this precinct would meet in a convention with other Executive Department electors from other precincts within their Congressional Districts. This convention of electors would in turn elect an elector to the National Convention which would elect the President. In addition to this delegate there would be a duplicate delegate who would attend only to the choice of officials at each respective level. The same system could be employed in the Legislative Department and in the Judicial Department.

101. The Congressional District Plan, SJR 86 and HJR 584 is of highest merit. If an election ever resulted in a tie, which might be once in a thousand years, the election would be resolved by the House of Representatives by secret ballot.

102. The most populous states are continuing to increase in population rapidly. Unless the Electoral College system is reformed and the direct vote is not a reform, within a few years, 9, 8, or 7 states can completely dominate the election of the President and Vice-President. The voters from the other states are practically disenfranchised. Without reform, the manipulated vote prevalent in the mid-city section of large metropolises would be increasingly difficult to control. Suburbs where calmer views may prevail would often comprise a large part of an Electoral College district and their people's voice would be heard in the presidential race through their District Plan presidential elector.

103. A provision for a presidential elector from a Congressional District would add to the stature of presidential electors. It is likely that the outstanding theologian, educator, community leader, could be nominated and campaign for the office of presidential elector from his Congressional District.

104. The members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives will have studied in vain if they send a Constitutional Amendment to the state legislatures which the state legislatures will not confirm.

105. If the Congressional District Plan is not right, it should not be transmitted to the state legislatures nor confirmed. If it is right and the best solution for the reform of the Electoral College, every member of the Congress who supported it in sending it to the State legislatures can aspire to a higher office or more prestige in exercising the prerogatives of the office which he now occupies.

106. Of the portraits of the five Senate "immortals" on the wall of the Senate visiting room, only one, Taft, was elected by the direct vote method.

107. Only a select few of the public would have confidence in and feel comfortable with a Chief of Police who was elected by a direct vote.

108. It is agreed that Mayors elected by a City Council deliver a better administration than Mayors elected by a direct vote.

109. Appointed officials, if not bureaucrats, serve better than those elected by the direct vote.

110. The President elected with a minority vote may be much better than a President who commanded a landslide majority in his election with friends delighting in telling him he received a "mandate."

111. A President can be elected over the opposition of 41 States. The direct vote would further penalize these 41 states in an election.

112. These states under the present system can be overridden by the 9 states containing very large cities and this is true under a direct vote, but could hardly be possible with the District Plan. Any few suburbs or small cities could break the pattern.

113. The Congressional District Plan (SJR 86 and HJR 584), different from any other proposal, provides that in the event of death, disability or inability to act of any elector prior to completing his duties of office, a substitute who shall honor his pledge shall be designated by a standing committee of seven established for that purpose by the State Legislature.

114. SJR 86 and HJR 584 of the 90th Congress wisely originates the provision that in the event of the death of any candidate for President and Vice President during the election campaign, substitutions shall promptly be made by a committee of seven established for that purpose by the convention at which they were nominated.

115. It provides that in addition to the District of Columbia and other areas (with Puerto Rico the first area involved) to which suffrage may be extended, suffrage shall be treated in such manner as Congress may direct.

116. In the Soviet Union, China, and many Communist countries, the ruling elite is now wavering. Khrushchev's total loss of power overnight has disturbed them. The defection of Stalin's daughter to the free world seeking religious freedom makes their "liberation" system questionable.

117. Dictator Mao's resort to dependence on the Red Guard, many of whom are mere children in order to maintain his domination indicates they are considering other types of government.

118. The extreme bitterness between Soviets and Chinese Reds was unexpected and a departure from the amicable meetings they have convened for the purpose of denouncing freedom as "imperialism." They may have been reading a model Constitution which has been translated into Mandarin and made available to them in quantity, printed and on radio.

119. Riots started by students in Indonesia and continued by long suffering anti-Communists where there was supposed to be none, have dethroned Sukarno who was supported for years by the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Indonesia is another one of the series of unusual problems of the Communist world. Indonesia is another Communist mishap which establishes a fertile field wherein Republic U.S.A. with the best handling of its Electoral College system could win a bloodless victory.

120. The direct vote plan has too little merit and too many serious faults to win in the campaign to change the present Electoral College system. A poll would have shown a few months ago that 7 to 1 of the electorate wanted a change, but there has been a dirth of publicity, and members of Congress are becoming confused with the different changes under consideration. Time is of the essence, and action will be appreciated by the public.

121. A sensible and logical improvement in the Electoral College system will be a fine testimonial in favor of individual initiative and the Republic form of government as compared with dictatorship, Communists or otherwise directed.

122. SJR 86 and HJR 584 of the 90th Congress will build a strong two-party system in U.S.A. Communist countries take pride in their one-party system and the penalty for trying and failing to start a second party in their country would be a ghastly death. The desirability of the two-party system in the U.S.A. is recognized by 90% of its citizens, but is being lost by ineptness such as the failure to reform the Electoral College system within the framework of our Constitution. The Electoral College system must be reformed.

123. The members of our Armed Forces in South Vietnam deserve no less than the best we can do at home in maintaining our Republic against the onslaught of Communism directed at our Republic from throughout the world. Our heroes are giving their all. They suffer, bleed and die. We at home, whom they protect, must, in turn, give our best.

HON. ROBERT ASHTON EVERETT

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 30, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Daily Messenger, Union City, Tenn., carried a front page editorial on the late Congressman Robert Everett. "Fats," as he was popularly known to us all, was a most remarkable man as the following editorial sets forth:

"FATS" EVERETT DIES—SERVICES SET TUESDAY

Robert Ashton Everett, regarded by thousands of his friends as the best congressman in the United States, died in his sleep about 5:15 Sunday morning in Veterans Hospital at Nashville following an illness which dated from early last October when he entered Bethesda Hospital in Maryland.

Services will be held at 2 Tuesday afternoon at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Union City with the Rev. Scott Johnson, church pastor, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morris Pepper of Scottsboro, Ala., former pastor of the local church.

The body is at White-Ranson Funeral Home and will be taken to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at 10 Tuesday morning where it will lie in state until the hour of the service.

Though Mr. Everett accomplished the passage of major legislation and served his area most effectively, he will be remembered too for the services which he just as energetically gave to persons in all walks of life. No individual was ever slighted by Congressman Everett and he was as pleased to get a mail box moved for an elderly person in Troy as he was to obtain thousands of dollars both from the federal government and the state for the major improvements of the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers, improvements which are still in progress, which have halted flooding of the two rivers and which have reclaimed thousands of acres of good farm land.

As a congressman, Mr. Everett also attained many objectives for the good of the people as a member of the Public Works Committee and of the Veterans Affairs Committee.

One of his most notable achievements in Obion County was the attainment of approval, both by the federal government and the state, of the Reelfoot-Indian Creek Watershed project which will see numerous small lakes formed with the plan aimed at saving Reelfoot Lake, by stopping the flow of silt into that body of water.

Over the years, Congressman Everett was one of the leaders in the campaign in which both Tennessee and Missouri participated for the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi River to serve this wide area. Success came when the project was given a final approval by ex-President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Bids are soon to be received for the first actual work on this structure, the building of piers.

A large delegation of congressmen, headed by Rep. Richard Fulton of Nashville, one of Mr. Everett's closest friends, will be flown

in U.S. Air Force planes to Union City for the funeral. Heading a delegation of state officials who will attend the services will be Gov. Buford Ellington, who will fly home from Florida.

With Mr. Everett at the time of his death, in addition to doctors, was his assistant, W. C. Tate of Union City. Mr. Tate said that Mr. Everett was awake and talked with him a number of times through the night and that he appeared drowsy and lapsed into sleep about 4:30.

Cause of death was given as heart failure which followed a kidney ailment, which was discovered last October, and a lung infection which sent him back to the Nashville hospital in January.

Mr. Everett was born on the Everett farm on the Troy highway (now the Johnny Semones farm) on Feb. 24, 1915, son of the late Charles Everett, farmer and livestock dealer, who died in 1954, and Lella Ashton Everett, who has been the congressman's home companion during the period he served in Congress. Mrs. Everett was at her home at 519 Washington Ave. when death came to the congressman.

Mr. Everett first attended Westover School, attended a school at Jordan when the family moved to their farm on the State Line Road, and returned to Union City to finish high school in 1932.

The following fall, Mr. Everett entered Murray State College, graduating in 1936. And in the same year he was elected a member of the Obion County Court. He taught school at Cloverdale for two years and was elected Circuit Court Clerk in 1938.

Mr. Everett entered the Army at Fort Oglethorpe in 1942 and, at the time, was the subject of widespread publicity and photographs because there was not a uniform in stock that would fit him. The government made his to measure.

On his release from the service after 31 months, he became administrative assistant to Senator Tom Stewart, serving in that capacity until January 1949. He served as administrative assistant to Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee in 1950-52. He was executive secretary of the Tennessee County Services Association from Jan. 1, 1954 until Feb. 1, 1958. He also served for a number of years as secretary of the Tennessee Cotton Growers Association.

For years, Mr. Everett was a leader in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and he served a year as state president of this organization.

Mr. Everett was elected to Congress in February 1958 in a special election called following the death of Congressman Jere Cooper of Dyersburg. Mr. Everett won, defeating E. T. "Rocky" Palmer of Dyersburg and Z. D. Atkins of Trenton.

Since that election Mr. Everett had been re-elected, most of the time without opposition, every two years and he had no opposition at the polls last November.

Mr. Everett was a member of the American Legion, the Farm Bureau, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, the Shrine and was an honorary member of the Union City Rotary Club.

Upon taking office, Mr. Everett realized that one of the greatest tasks he faced was the obtaining of a cooperative move on both the part of the federal government and the state to eliminate the annual flooding of the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers. This was a project which long had been worked on and for which funds were appropriated but which was never activated because of failure to obtain the agreement of the state to maintain the river work once it was done.

Mr. Everett did succeed in this great project where all others had failed.

Mr. Everett, as a member of the Veterans Committee, visited many of the veterans hospitals in the U.S. and served veterans well by obtaining passage of a bill four years ago which re-opened veterans insurance after

the original time limit had expired. He also sponsored a measure which has opened insurance for servicemen who are veterans of the Vietnam war.

His mother spent much of her time with the congressman in their apartment in the Congressional Hotel in Washington. Mrs. Everett accompanied the congressman back to Washington after Christmas but then returned to her home in Union City after Mr. Everett entered the Veterans Hospital in Nashville on Jan. 8.

Mr. Everett's illness sent him to Bethesda Hospital in Maryland last Oct. 3, where he was a patient until Oct. 16 when he was flown to Nashville Veterans Hospital where he was a patient until the last week in November. He suffered a kidney ailment which necessitated treatment regularly by a kidney machine.

Leaving the hospital Mr. Everett returned to Union City and opened his office here in the old Union City Clinic Building. He was active during the Christmas season, addressed a number of groups and made calls on many of his friends.

Although he had been out of the hospital but a short time, and although he was so weak he had to have assistance to stand and walk, Mr. Everett went to New Orleans on Dec. 3 to a meeting of the Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association and was elected president of that body.

He ascended to the presidency from the office of first vice-president. He was accompanied on this trip by P. T. English and Aaron Prather and both said that his speech of acceptance was one of the best he ever delivered. On Dec. 27, he and his mother returned to Washington.

Members of Congressman Everett's staff who will be winding up the affairs of his office are: Woodfin McLean of Alamo, administrative assistant; Mrs. Mary Louise Rowe of Washington, Miss Katie Bailey of Murray, Mrs. Linda Perry of Union City, Miss Andrea May of Trenton and Miss Jane Myers of Medina.

Mr. Everett is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lella Ashton Everett; an aunt, Mrs. Elma Hays of Union City; first cousins, Edwin Stone and Mrs. Jess Rose, both of Union City, Mrs. L. D. Allen and Mrs. George Hall, both of Martin, Mrs. Abe Burchard of Knoxville, Frank Hays of Union City, Mrs. Martha Hall of Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. Clay Barnes of Clarksville and Charles Nolan of Paris.

Pallbearers will be Lt. Billy Moore, Barry White, Aaron Prather, David Wells, Dr. M. A. Blanton, W. C. Tate, Mayor Charles Adams and Allen Pierce of Michigan.

Among the honorary pallbearers will be members of the United States House of Representatives and of the U.S. Senate, Gov. Ellington, Lewis H. Allen, former vice-president of the L&N Railroad, and V. T. Moore.

Accompanying members of Congress to Union City will be one of Mr. Everett's close friends, Zeake W. Johnson, sergeant-at-arms of the House.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 29, 1969

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, on January 22 of this year, Ukraine patriots in the United States and in free nations around the world celebrated the 51st anniversary of the Ukrainian National Republic, declared in 1918. This small Republic of less than 45,000,000 people has

been an involuntary part of Soviet Russia for almost 50 years, yet their valiant fight for independence and freedom in 1918, continuing in exile even today, can certainly be an example to us all in these troubled times.

In commemorating this independence day, we are forced to remember the continuing acts of Soviet oppression still existing in the so-called Soviet republics

and in the Eastern European countries, which make up the Communist bloc. The jailing of intellectuals who dare to deviate from the Soviet line, the suppression of all the basic freedoms which Americans hold dear, and finally, the ruthless invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, are all part of Soviet policy, both past and present, and an indication that attitudes and methods have not changed in the

Soviet Union since the Ukraine was invaded in 1919.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in commemorating this 51st anniversary, and I want to extend my special regards to the Ukrainian Americans for keeping up a fight involving incredible odds, for a country an ocean away, which some of them have never seen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, February 3, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our sufficiency is from God.—2 Corinthians 3: 5.

Eternal Father of our spirits, whose grace makes us sufficient for every task and whose strength holds us steady as we live through troubled times, speak Thou Thy word to us this day and make known Thy will that we may now and always walk along the paths of righteousness and justice and love.

Unite us as a nation that we may continue to seek the release of the captives, give light to those who sit in darkness, bridge the gulf which separates our people, and support every endeavor which creates and maintains understanding and good will in our national life.

In the spirit of Christ we offer this our morning prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 30, 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 a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 17. An act to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 with respect to the election of the board of the Communications Satellite Corp.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 90-448, appointed Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. HOLLINGS as members, on the part of the Senate, of the National Advisory Commission on Low Income Housing.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 42, United States Code, section 2251, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. BATES, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, and Mr. McCULLOCH.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 601, title 6, Public Law 250, 77th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee to Investigate Nonesential Federal Expenditures the following members of the Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. MILLS, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin; and the following members of the Committee on Appropriations: Mr. MAHON, Mr. KIRWAN, and Mr. Bow.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 44, United States Code, section 2501, the Chair appoints as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

VACATING PROCEEDINGS ON AND RECONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 177

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings whereby the House agreed to House Resolution 177 on January 29, and ask for its immediate reconsideration with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Well, Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the resolution and what is sought to be done?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. The resolution was the regular resolution assigning the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to various committees and there was merely a technical error contained therein.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 177

Resolved, That Jorge Luis Córdova-Díaz, the Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico, be, and he is hereby, elected an additional member of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives: Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Armed Services, and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ALBERT

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALBERT: Strike out all of line 1, after the word "Resolved," and insert: "That Jorge L. Córdova, the Resident".

The amendment was agreed to. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VACATING PROCEEDINGS ON AND RECONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 176

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings whereby the House agreed to House Resolution 176 on January 29, and ask for its immediate reconsideration with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 176

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Page Belcher, Oklahoma; Charles M. Teague, California; Catherine May, Washington; William C. Wampler, Virginia; George A. Goodling, Pennsylvania; Clarence E. Miller, Ohio; Robert B. Mathias, California; Wiley Mayne, Iowa; John Zwach, Minnesota; Thomas S. Kleppe, North Dakota; Robert D. Price, Texas; John T. Myers, Indiana; Keith G. Sebelius, Kansas; Martin B. McKeenly, New York; Wilmer D. Mizell, North Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Jack Edwards, Alabama.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: William H. Bates, Massachusetts; Leslie C. Arends, Illinois; Alvin E. O'Konski, Wisconsin; William G. Bray, Indiana; Bob Wilson, California; Charles S. Gubser, California; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan; Alexander Pirnie, New York; Durward G. Hall, Missouri; Donald D. Clancy, Ohio; Robert T. Stafford, Vermont; Carleton J. King, New York; William L. Dickinson, Alabama; Charles W. Whalen, Jr., Ohio; Ed Foreman,